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INTRODUCTION

The National Plan of Action for Senegalese Women (PANS) is a medium-term strategic orientation plan for the advancement of women. It identifies the need for women's full participation in the process of social development.

Plan of Action

Statement in the status

of women

The core objective of this mid-term evaluation of the PANS (1997-2001) is to lay the groundwork for a sustainable development of women by effectively and intentionally involving them in decision-making processes. It will also explore the outlines of a new social contract for gender, one which sets the goal of equal access for women and men to services, national resources and management of the wealth our people generate. This evaluation aims also to monitor gender equality at all levels within the Government's policies and programmes.

The evaluation reviews the five priority areas which our people, civil society, communities, collective bodies and Government view as top priorities in participation by men and by

Top priorities subsume the

and Beijing outcomes and

commitment by the

advance the goals of

women everywhere in the interest of all

undertaken to mainstream gender concerns in

stage.

Activities have been successfully carried out. Major innovations that have been made have served to strengthen and to increase its sustainability. At the same time some shortcomings have been identified in institutional mechanisms; they will have to be

Field

50 million CFA francs from the State

to the National Association of Women's Advancement Groups

and activities of women's groups and

State by the State and the international community to take care of a number of priority

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The evaluation reviews the five priority areas which our people, civil society, communities, collective bodies and Government view as top priorities in

order to ensure sustainable development through women as set out in the Plan of Action. These 12 critical areas of concern identified by the adapt them to Senegal's individual characteristics

The top priorities are thus in harmony with international community and individual States' equality, development and peace humanity.

The Government of Senegal, all programmes from the need-as

In this regard, a number of in each of the priority areas a brought out real constructive on the implementation of the Plan the same time some major constraints of actions, budgets and are eliminated or rectified.

Principal achievements and advan-In the economic, social and poli-

- * The State has appropriated budget to the National Fund for the Support of Individual Women (FNGPF) to support

- * A budget has been allocated to the community for speci-

services, education
en's Advancement
Human Resources
cal and technological

needs for women regarding access to basic
and training through the Support Project
Groups (PAGPF), the Women Members' Suppor
Development Programme (USCF/PDRH) and the

e socio-economic establishment and funding of projects
advancement of women and for poverty eradication, and development of a
national poverty eradication programme.

Studies to setting up a women's financing and economic advancement agency.

* --- designation of focal points with responsibility for taking into
account needs specific to women in each Ministry, and commitment to
gender mainstreaming.

** --- a strategic option to promote women's leadership within the Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Action and National Solidarity.

*** effective involvement of non-governmental organizations, federations
of women's groups and rural people's unions in developing national
policy.

construction of community child-care facilities in rural areas and on
the urban fringes.

Establishment of community schools (SCOS) specifically oriented
towards the needs of women, particularly those
subject to competitive and public examinations leading to an educational
certificate.

** --- development of a national safe motherhood protection and promotion
plan.

Establishment of reproductive health drop-in centres for adolescent
girls (APO) Centres and promotion of responsible sexuality amongst
young people.

Establishment of a policy to combat and eradicate female genital
mutilation.

Establishment of programmes for children in difficult life situations
in the legal field.

in gender
ality
aising
olence

** --- organization of exchange-visiting and training s
essses for members of the Government, directors
of departments, Deputies, senior members of the jud
icacy, awareness amongst judges and police officers con
against women.

/...

- Establishment of a Women's Rights Watchdog.
 - Establishment of a project to enhance the status of women, etc.
 - Adoption of a law on violence against women covering genital mutilation, racial harassment, domestic violence of women, rape and paedophilia.
 - Translation into local languages of various basic Code, African Charter for Popular Participation in Transformation, "civics," electoral process, etc.)
 - Establishment of legal assistance drop-in centres
- In the institutional field
- Personal and public commitment by the President to by women.
 - Institutionalization of the Interministerial Council by the Prime Minister.
 - Strengthening of the Ministry of Family Affairs, National Solidarity through the establishment of
 - Establishment of regional Action and the Situation
 - National coordination
 - Implementation by the Development Subunit (ICOMAD) or a gender-based AIDS and population health network.

The combined effect of all these policies has been to provide women with increased access to basic services: female illiteracy rate by 18 percentage points from nearly 50% in 1980 to 32% in 1990. This has been achieved through the combined efforts of the state and its organs and by NGOs, other components of civil society and by developed government communities and to a

needs, which are as practical as they are immediate, is both urgent and imperative.

ity are a major priority. Illustration of this is thought poverty continues limit their access to the activities. Non-governmental organizations have therefore made poverty eradication a central concern of the Belgrade Plan of Action.

ern for gender equality has been most apparent are the areas of the feminization of poverty, literacy for women; and the other hand, in the areas of the law and decision-making, family planning and reproductive rights. The analysis of the Belgrade Plan of Action confirm the high level of health coverage for children, particularly in rural areas and in the urban fringes. The pointed lessons drawn from the analysis and evaluation of the five Plan of Action priority areas corroborate this exactly (see statistics).

Since Belgrade, thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Solidarity and the non-governmental organizations but also the international support of the multilateral and bilateral agencies, a gender-sensitive approach has begun to be adopted and is gradually gaining acceptance in Senegal. The Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Action and National Solidarity has had training courses supervised by the International Action Council on Population groups.

been established to take needs specific to women into account. Torture have multiplied, and combating violence against women (murder, rape and so on) has become part of the daily struggle. Democracy, the public and private media and various training institutions (at the Institut supérieur de l'information et de la communication de Rabat)

Today the objectives of gender, equity and beyond only to poverty eradication. The most improvement in the status of women and give them make their current living conditions instead same opportunities as men. The Government organizations and first priority must be given to action.

The areas where fight against poverty education for girls

and women's health, women's work, child mortality

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competition. These phenomena also militate against social investment benefiting women and girls.

The summary information provided in the following tables provides an

overview of the various actions taken thus far to strengthen the welfare-

Financial measures

Budgetary aspects of action to promote gender equality and the advancement of women

The priority which the State attaches to gender equality and the advancement of women is reflected in the scale of the resources it allocates

to each year in the national budget for the promotion of gender equality, especially in education, health, and other areas, and in the general operating budget and in the co-

On the basis of the estimates for 1996, the investment picture is as follows:

| | '96 estimates (\$/100) | '96 estimates, corrected (\$/100) | Impl'ated '96 (\$/100) | Impl. (\$/100) | Total impl. (\$/100) | Impl. rate '96 % | Totals corrected estimates (\$/100) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Urban water & sewerage | 47 343 | 21 528 | 4 936 | 2501 | 5 186 | 112 | 24 |
| Culture, youth, environment | 7 080 | 1 074 | 2 628 | 51 | 2 634 | 300 | 300 |
| Housing, town planning | 7 943 | 54 001 | 171 | 897 | 897 | 4 678 | 4 678 |
| Health, nutrition | 9 438 | 132 | 9 570 | 117 | 86 | 3 610 | 3 610 |
| Education, training | 29 023 | 6 | 20 023 | 112 | 1001 | 17 841 | 17 841 |
| Social development | 6 275 | 93 | 13 368 | 117 | 109 | 2 683 | 2 683 |
| Administrative facilities | 5 364 | 360 | 16 244 | 119 | 91 | 6 648 | 6 648 |
| Studies and research | 516 | 0 | 14 516 | 14 181 | 146 | 285 | 285 |
| Support and reinforcement | 24 975 | 340 | 125 223 | 1 207 | 153 | 1 223 | 1 223 |
| Total | 100 744 | 8 801 | 127 791 | 1 291 | 69 611 | 531 | 531 |

Concerns projects in the 1996/98 PTIP.

NB: Estimate

Note: Corresponds to the Programme's readjusted estimates

Corrected '96

excluding projects from the budget or

implementation of other third mandate projects

In 1997, the budget estimates for the quaternary section were allocated as follows:

| | Estimates '97 | Implemented '97 | Implementation rate '97 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 12. Water supply and sewerage | 12 862 | 241 | |
| 702 | 702 | 28 | |
| 3-376 | 3-376 | 41 | |
| 3 771 | 3 771 | 60 | |
| Total | 27 051 | 34 179 | 89 |
| Social development | 23 194 | 1 626 | 47 |
| Administrative facilities | 10 810 | 7 341 | 68 |
| Studies and research | 791 | 449 | 57 |
| Total | 10 667 | 19 250 | 181 |
| Urban water & sewerage | 632 | 19 | 0 |
| Culture, youth, sports | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Housing, town planning | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Health, nutrition | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Education | 1 | 0 | 0 |

by sub-sector of where investments have been made gives the following sub-sector: US\$1,162 million were invested in infrastructure projects, an implementation rate of 100% in 1996. Of this US\$1,162 million, 47 per cent was handled by the private sector. The amount of investment in infrastructure amounted to US\$186.6 million. The amount of investment in agriculture amounted to US\$136.2 million.

Ad 30
The following results for the Social Computer into social development invest 47 per cent as compared to 117 per 186 million from domestic res 152 million the same period

per cent relative to the 1996 figure. For the 1997-98 fiscal year, the budget has 10 per cent of an overall budget or

The amounts invested were as follows:

investment, up to the quaternary sector. CFAF 370,339 million planned, 38.2 net cent. From total of 1,118, the SOE has CFAF 25,473 million or 7 per cent of the total for investment.

development sub-project.

...the Plan of Action." We can say that each country will have been completely built by 2001.

- CBAF 25 billion for the Plan of
- Economic advancement for women

The projects and programmes include:

1. Sub-Programme IV, Economic Advancement of Women, of the Expanded Poverty Eradication Programme financed by the United Nations Development Programme at a cost of CFAF 800 million out of the US\$ 7,240,000 estimated for the programme as a whole.
 2. The Poverty Eradication Project/Action for Women, financed by the African Development Fund and the Nordic Development Fund at a cost of 18.6 million units of account, or CFAF 15 billion.

4. The gender and development component costing US\$ 280,000.

Under the heading of additional resources of CFAF 95 billion which Sénégál has achieved through the 63 percent participation in the

with the saving
200 period

Final figures were substantial improvements for women.

Overall, the priority which the State attaches to the quaternary sector has remained constant. Still, the lack of a method for analysing gender-disaggregated socio-economic data within the national planning system makes it impossible to assess women's real share in the quaternary sector.¹ The social development sub-sector covers other projects that are not necessarily within the purview of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Action and National Solidarity.

However, new projects and programmes for poverty eradication and women's economic advancement, including the allocation of CFAF 500 million in 1998 and 1999 to purchase equipment to improve the lot of women, have made a tangible contribution to women's welfare.

Capitalizing additional financial resources and reauthorizing center and
blocks for development within the national planning system are also
pertinent in order to advance the socio-economic status of women from the
poorest strata.

communities, non-governmental organizations, women's advancement groups, the private sector and various other groups in civil society. The Plan of Action offers Senegal for the first time a synthesis between all the different public and private life groups, a wide range of participants, and a wide range of sectors which political precedence.

Such possibilities and opportunities for participation and reflection have been seized by a mainly women's network who served during the exchange meeting an incisive moment that laid the groundwork in many different ways for cooperation between very diverse social and other categories.

Implementation of the Plan of Action with its emphasis on "the empowerment of women and girls" in development has brought about significant changes in areas of law, policy, institutions and structures for the advancement of women, as detailed in the report of the exchange meeting. The Government has taken up by an inter-ministerial committee the recommendations made by the network which has been set in motion.

In the expectations we have to move to consolidate and give effect to the recommendations, it is necessary to:

• Strengthen the powers of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Action and Women, at the national level and through the participation of women and girls in the activities of the Government delegations and various development partners; and to facilitate all discussions and exchanges.

• Seek additional resources for the Ministry specifically for the Plan of Action and for the advancement of women and girls at all levels.

• Enhance the skills and capacities of the human resources involved in implementing the Plan of Action.

If these conditions are fulfilled, the result will be the complete achievement of the objectives of the Plan of Action, and of those established at the Beijing, Copenhagen and Cairo Conferences.