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INTRODUCTION

The National Plan of Action for Senegalese Women (PANAF) is a medium-term strategic orientation plan for the advancement of women in the economic, cultural and social development.

The core objective of this mid-term evaluation of (1997-2001) is to lay the groundwork for a sustainable of women by effectively and continuously involving them in decision-making processes. It also explores the outlines of a new social contract for gender, one which has 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 order to ensure sustainable development through women as set out in the Plan of Action. These 12 critical areas of concern identified by the and Beijing platforms and adapt them to Senegal's individual characteristics.

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

The Government of Senegal all programmes from the need-aa

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

Principal achievements and adva

In the economic, social and pol

field

50 million CFA francs from the State of Women's Advancement Groups to activities of women's groups and...

The State has appropriate budget to the National (FNGPF) to support individual women...

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

A budget has been community for spec

services, education  
Women's Advancement  
/Human Resources  
cal and Technological

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

socio-economic

Establishment and funding of projects

advancement of women and for poverty eradication, and development of a  
national poverty eradication programme

studies on 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.

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 in  
the urban fringe

Establishment of community schools (COCS) specifically oriented

to provide training and technical assistance to women in the  
field of competitive and other examinations leading up to an education  
certificate

Development of a national safe motherhood protection and promotion

Establishment of reproductive health drop-in centres for adolescent  
girls (AOC) 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 field of

in general  
violence

Organization of awareness-raising and training  
sessions for members of the Government directors  
departments, deputies, senior members of the  
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, sexual harassment, domestic violence, of women, rape and paedophilia.

nts (Family...  
opment and

Translator into local languages of various basic  
Code, African Charter for Popular Participation  
Transformation, civic electoral process, etc.)

meq.

- Establishment of legal assistance drop-in centres

In the institutional field

problems faced

- Personal and public commitment by the President to women.

Women chaired

- Institutionalization of the Interministerial Council by the Prime Minister.

Action and  
departments

- Strengthening of the Ministry of Family Affairs, National Solidarity through the establishment of

to monitor the National Plan of  
women at the regional level.

- Establishment of regional  
Action and "situation"

erty eradication programmes.

- National coordination

of Non-Governmental Organizations for  
networks and  
to other actors.

- Implementation by the  
Development Support (CONRAD) or a gender  
an AIDS and population health network

isms which were  
plemented both by the state and its organs and by non-  
organizations, other components of civil society and by

The combined effect of all these policies

been to provide women with increased access to basic services: ||  
a female illiteracy rate by 18 percentage points from nearly

developed  
government  
communiti  
and to Ye

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

ty are a major priority,  
illustration of this is  
though poverty continues

Today the objectives of gender equity and second only to poverty eradication. The most the improvement in the status of women and girls to make the current living conditions insu same opportunities as men. The Government organizations and non-

ern for gender equality has been most apparent are the the feminization of poverty, literacy for women, and the other hand, in the areas of the law and decision-making and gender equality in the workplace.

The areas where fight against pove education for girls

of reality, especially 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 Beijing, thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Family Affairs, National Solidarity and the non-governmental organizations, with the support of the multilateral and bilateral agencies, a gender-sensitive

approach has been adopted and is gradually gaining acceptance in Senegal. The Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Action and National Solidarity has had been established to take issues specific to women into account, have multiplied and combating violence against women (rape, sexual harassment, rape and so on) has become part of the daily struggle

the public and private media and various training institutes. At the Institut supérieur de l'information et de la communication

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 and their impact on the environment and the community.

Financial measures

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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 the "National Plan for the Advancement of Women and Children" in the general operating budget and in the c

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

|                        | '96 estimates | '96 estimates, corrected | Impl'ted '96 | Impl. | Total impl. | Impl. rate '96 | Totals corrected estimates |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Urban water & sewerage | 47 343        | 21 528                   | 4 936        | 250 1 | 5 186 1     | 112            | 24                         |
| Culture, youth,        | 1 000         | 1 000                    | 2 538        | 2 1   | 2 538       | 208            | 100                        |
| 7 943                  | 56 001        | 89                       |              |       |             |                | 4 67                       |
| 9 438                  | 132 9 570     | 86                       |              |       |             |                | 3 51                       |
| 20 022                 | 20 022        | 100                      |              |       |             |                | 17 841                     |
| 6 275                  | 3 368         | 109                      |              |       |             |                | 2 883                      |
| 5 364                  | 6 244         | 91                       |              |       |             |                | 6 648                      |
| 516                    | 4 516         | 146                      |              |       |             |                | 285                        |
| 24 375                 | 125 223       | 153                      |              |       |             |                | 1 223                      |
| 91 344                 | 126 126       | 666                      |              |       |             |                | 10 320                     |

Concerns projects in the 1996/98 PTIP.

NB: Estimate

Corresponds to the Programme's readjusted

Corrected '96

estimates drawn from the

Implementation of subsector projects only



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

|                              | Estimates '97 | Implemented '97 | Implementation rate '97 |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Urban water & sewerage       | 347           |                 |                         |
| Culture, youth, sports       | 28            |                 |                         |
| Housing, town planning       | 41            |                 |                         |
| Health, nutrition, education | 60            |                 |                         |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>476</b>    | <b>34-179</b>   | <b>69</b>               |
| Social development           | 1,444         |                 | 1,626                   |
| Administrative facilities    | 10,810        |                 | 7,541                   |
| Studies and research         | 791           |                 | 449                     |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>10,667</b> | <b>19,251</b>   | <b>181</b>              |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>11,143</b> | <b>33,430</b>   | <b>300</b>              |

by sub-sector of where investments have been made gives the following results for the social sector. An implementation rate of 47 per cent as compared to 117 per cent in 1996. Of this CRAP 1,626 million were from domestic government amounts handled in 1997. The amounts invested were 86 per cent relative to the 1996 figure. For the 1997-1999 PTP, the quaternary sector CRAP 370,339 million to investment planned, 38.2 per cent of the total of 970 million. The social development sub-sector has CRAP 25,473 million or 7 per cent of the total for the quaternary sector. The Plan of Action, we can say that the advancement for women will have been completely spent by 2001. CRAP 25 billion for the Plan of

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.

young people, to be... of US\$ 20,000,000... financed by the World Bank for an estimated period of 10 years, of which just 70 per cent is directly available...

national population programme,

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

do hope that with the saving during the 1998-2000 period

Under the heading of additional resources of CFAF 95 billion which Senegal has achieved...

substantial financial resources should be mobilized for social projects and programmes 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. 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 the economic advancement of women.

Mobilising additional financial resources and mainstreaming gender and development within the national planning system are vital elements in order to advance the socio-economic status of women from the point of view of quantity and quality of their work.

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 symbiosis between all the actors in public

life and private life, and a synergy between all actors in public and private life.

Equal precedence is given to the various actors in public and private life.

Broad possibilities and opportunities for participation and reflection have been seized by a majority of women and men who were present at an extraordinary

and intense moment that laid the groundwork for many different ways for

cooperation between very diverse social and other categories.

Implementation of the Plan of Action with the slogan "Small steps, big changes" has brought about significant progress in

the advancement of women and girls for the advancement of women, as defined in the

Plan of Action. This has been achieved through the participation of all actors in public and private life.

In order to consolidate and give structure to the expectations we have, it is necessary to

strengthen the powers of the Minister of Family Affairs, Social Action and National Solidarity through the

strengthening of its coordinating and supervising activities at the Government level and through its participation in

national discussions between Government delegations and various development partners.

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

Enhance the skills 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 Addis Ababa, Vienna, Rome and Copenhagen Conferences.