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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-approach.

In this regard, a number of initiatives have been successfully carried out in each of the priority areas and have brought out real constructive changes. All of this has served to strengthen the implementation of the Plan and to increase its sustainability. At the same time some major constraints have been identified in terms of actions, budgets and implementation. They will have to be eliminated or rectified.

Principal achievements and advances

In the economic, social and political field

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

The State has appropriated a budget to the National Fund (FNGPF) to support individual women...

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

A budget has been allocated to the community for specific...

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

needs for women regarding access to basic
and training through the Support Project
Groups (SAGFF), 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 skills development for women in
order to improve their living conditions and to lead to an economic
and social development

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

in general
violence

Organization of awareness-raising and training
sessions for members of the Government, directors,
departments, deputies, senior members of the
administration and police officers to increase
awareness amongst judges and police officers con
cerning women's rights

- 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

ty 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
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: ||
s female illiteracy rate by 18 percentage points from nearly

developed
governmen
communiti
and to Ye

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

by are a major priority, illustration of this is through poverty continues limit their access to the critical areas of work to be done.

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

cern for gender equality has been most apparent are the and the elimination of poverty, literacy for women, and the other hand, in the areas of the law and decision-making particularly in rural areas and in the urban fringe.

The fight against educational institutions

Since Beijing thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Family Affairs, national solidarity and the non-governmental organizations and the 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

been established to take issues specific to women into account have multiplied, and combating violence against women (rape, incest, rape and so on) has become part of the daily struggle the public and private media and various training activities 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 impacts on children and women.

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 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	5 186	112	24
Culture, youth,	1 000	1 000	2 538	2	2 538	253.8	100
7 943	50 000	6 001	170	80			4 670
9 438	132 000	9 570	170	86			13 510
20 022	6 20 022	112	100				17 841
6 275	93 13 368	117	109				2 883
5 384	360 16 244	94	91				6 648
516	0 14 516	14 181	146				285
24 375	340 125 223	207	153				1 223
91 344	810 27 172	666 131	107	32			103 131

Concerns projects in the 1996/98 PTIP.

NB: Estimate

Corresponds to the Programme's readjusted

Corrected '96

estimated drawn from the budget or

Implementation '96 - Implementation '96

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 a priority in order to advance the socio-economic status of women from the point of view of economic and social development.

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

possibilities and opportunities for participation and reflection have been created. A majority of women had been asked to contribute to the Plan of Action and the groundwork in many different ways for cooperation between various

of action with the emphasis on the social and economic development of the country. The Plan of Action has brought about significant progress in policy and implementation for the advancement of women, as defined by the Plan of Action. The government, which has been taken up by all the actors in the Plan of Action, has initiated a number of activities that has been set up and the mechanisms already in place of an institution

In order to coordinate all six structures to all the expectations of the Plan of Action, it is necessary to strengthen the powers of the Ministry of Family Affairs, Social and National Solidarity through the effectiveness of its participation in the activities at the Government level and all discussions between Government and partners.

Specifically for the Plan of Action and the advancement of women, the following conditions should be fulfilled:

- Provide additional resources for the Ministry of Family Affairs, Social and National Solidarity and the advancement of women.
- Enhance the skills of the human resources in the Plan of Action.

If these conditions are fulfilled, the realization of the objectives of the Plan of Action will be achieved. The Plan of Action was adopted in the Cairo, Beijing, Vienna, Rome and Copenhagen

will be the complete fulfilment of those established at the Plan of Action.