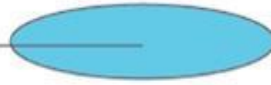


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Assessment of Gender Equality in the Knowledge Society in Senegal

May 2017

by
Professor Fatou Sarr
Dr. Alpha Wade

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Prof. Fatou Sarr

Director, Gender and Scientific Research Laboratory, Fundamental Institute of Black Africa (Institut Fondamental de l'Afrique Noire), University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar
Dakar, Senegal

Acronyms

AAGR	Average annual growth rate
ADB	African Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency
AGR	Income- generating activities
AJS	Association of Senegalese Jurists
ANSD	National Agency for Statistics and Demography
AU	African Union
BADIS	Data bank for social indicators
BCG	Calmette and Guérin's Bacillus
BNDE	National Bank for Economic Development
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CETF	Women's Technical Education Centers
CLVF	Committee to Fight Violence against Women
CNES	National Confederation of Employers of Senegal
CNLS	National Council for the Fight against AIDS
CNP	National Council of Senegalese Employers
CREFAT	Center for Research in Applied Economics and Finance of Thiès
CRES	Consortium for Social Research
CTIC	Information and Communication Techniques Center
DCEG	Development Consulting and Engineering Group
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPES	Economic and Social Policy Paper
DPME	Small and Medium Enterprises Branch
DPRE	Directorate for Education Planning and Reform
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DRSP	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ENPME	National Survey of Small and Medium Enterprises
ESAM	Senegalese Household Survey
ESPS	Poverty Monitoring Survey in Senegal
ETCPM	Survey on Growth and Household Poverty
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCFA	West African CFA franc
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FNCF	National Credit Fund for Women
FNPEF	National Fund for the Promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship
FONGIP	Priority Investment Guarantee Fund
FONSIS	Sovereign Strategic Investment Fund
FONSTAB	Stabling Support Fund
GEA	Group of Associated Experts
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross enrollment ratio
GESTES	Study and Research Group on Gender and Society
GMP	Gender mainstreaming plan
HDI	Human Development Index
IFAN	Fundamental Institute of Black Africa
ILO	International Labor Organization
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies

ISEP	Higher Institute for Vocational Education
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MAFE	Migration between Africa and Europe
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEPA	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry
MESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Research
MFPAA	Ministry of Vocational Training, Learning and Crafts
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MNE	National Ministry of Education
MSAS	Ministry of Health and Social Action
MSME	Micro, small & medium enterprises
ND	No data
NER	Net enrollment rate
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OPICT	Organization of Information and Communication Technology Professionals
OHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCR	Primary Completion Rate
PNDE	National Livestock Development Plan
PSE	Emerging Senegal Plan
RGE	General Enterprise Survey
RGPHAE	General Census of Population and Housing, Agriculture and Livestock
RNSE	National Report on the State of Education
S & T	Science and Technology
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SNDES	National Strategy for Economic and Social Development
SYNPICS	Union of Information and Communication Professionals of Senegal
UCAD	University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNSAS	National Union of Autonomous Trade Unions of Senegal
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VTT	Vocational and Technical Training
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Women of reproductive age

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INTRODUCTION

This report on gender equality and the knowledge society in Senegal is an assessment of the preparation and participation of women and girls in the knowledge-based society in technology and innovation. This study is part of an international program to develop indicators using a common data collection platform, thanks to the Framework on Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society (GE-KS) tool developed by Women in Global Science and Technology (WISAT).

The areas examined are:

- Political context
- State of health
- Social status
- Economic situation
- Access to resources
- Women's agency (voice, political participation, decision making)
- Opportunity and capacity
- Women in the knowledge and decision-making society
- Women in the knowledge economy
- Women in S & T and innovation systems
- Women and lifelong learning.

Methodology

The study is based on existing national quantitative data corresponding to the indicators described in the GE-KS framework. The data come mainly from the country's economic and demographic surveys and health surveys of the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD).

Where data were not available at the national level, data from multilateral organizations, United Nations agencies, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and non-governmental organizations were used. Additional data come from the research findings of academic institutions such as the Consortium for Social Research (CRES), the IFAN Gender and Scientific Research Laboratory at Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar and the Center for Research in Economics and Applied Finance of Thiès (CREFAT).

For the qualitative analysis that explains the quantitative data, the study examined relevant policies at the national and African levels. It relied on reports from organizations, magazine articles, websites and newspaper articles. Data was collected on gender and ICT from the Ministry of Telecommunications and the GEA.

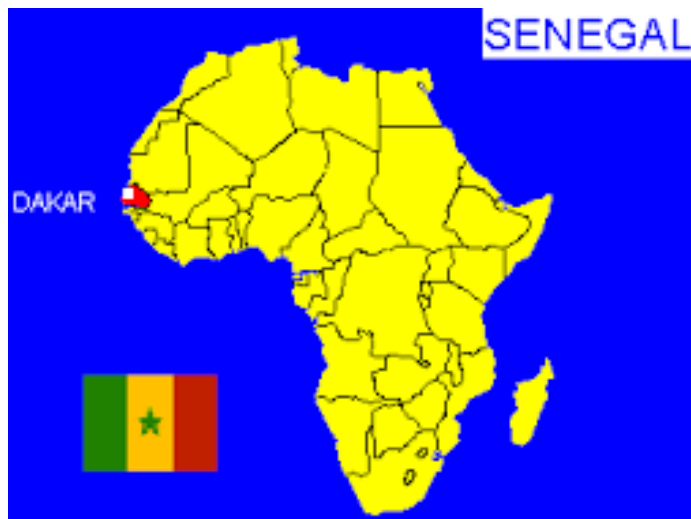
Limits of the study

In addition to the national data, reliable sources of data were favored, especially those suggested by the GE-KS Indicator Framework, but the study was confronted with a number of difficulties:

- On a number of indicators, there is no systematic data collection at national level. There are also problems of reliability and representativeness of published data.
- Breaks in the time series are often due to the absence at national level of a mechanism for collecting and monitoring indicators. In some cases, quality control has revealed shortcomings that lead to inconsistencies in the data.

Overview of Senegal

Senegal is located at the tip of West Africa, in the Sudano-Sahelian zone. It covers an area of 192,712 km², with a generally flat landscape. The country is bordered on the north and northeast by Mauritania, on the southeast by Mali, on the south by Guinea Bissau and Guinea Conakry and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, for nearly 700 km. Three rivers run through the country: the Senegal River (1,700 km long), the Gambia River (750 km) and the Casamance River (300 km). The country has a dry season from November to June and a rainy season covering the period from July to October. Senegal has 14 administrative regions subdivided into 45 departments and 557 municipalities.



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Figure 1: Maps of Senegal

Demographic and socio-economic data

Senegal has a resident population estimated at 13.5 million inhabitants, of which 49.9 percent are men and 50.1 percent are women according to the 2013 census (ANSD, 2014). The projections for 2017 estimate a total population of 15.3 million inhabitants, nearly equally divided between men and women, with a demographic growth rate of 2.3 percent. Half of the population is under 18 years of age and the majority, 55 percent, lives in rural areas as compared to 45 percent in urban areas. The country is 94 percent Muslim, four percent Christian and two percent animist. The official

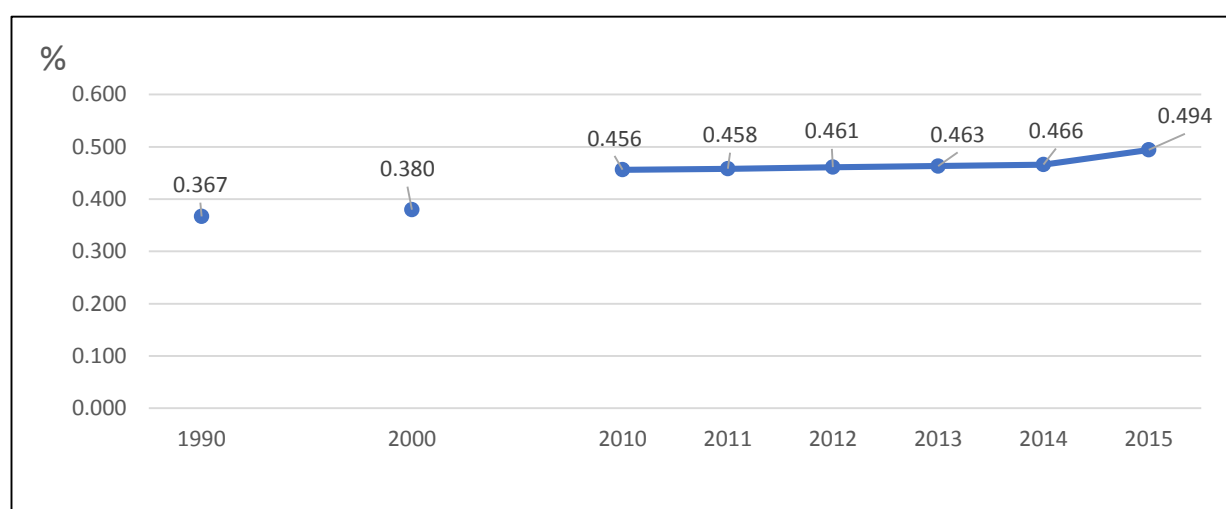
language is French, and the national language spoken by more than 90 percent of the population is Wolof.

As a former French colony, Dakar housed the capital of French West Africa (AOF) until 1960, the date of independence. A country of great political stability, Senegal has never experienced a coup d'état and power changes hands by democratic elections.

Economic situation and socioeconomic indicators

With a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.494 in 2015, Senegal ranks 170th out of 188 countries, (UNDP, 2015). Its HDI is growing very slowly.

Figure 2: Trends in Human Development 1990-2015



Source: UNDP, 2016.

With a per capita GDP of \$2,425 in 2015, Senegal is the second largest economy in Francophone West Africa, behind Côte d'Ivoire. The growth rate is steadily increasing from 3.5 percent in 2013 to 4.5 percent in 2014, then to 5.1 percent in 2015 and finally to 6.5 percent in 2016. However, poverty, due largely the outward nature of the economy and poor allocation of resources, remains high although it has fallen significantly over the past decade, from 56.7 percent in 2000 to 46.7 percent in 2011. Women heads of households are less poor because they are often elderly or widowed and receive pensions and cash transfers from their children or other family members.

Table 1: Poverty measures by sex of head of household and place of residence

Sex	Incidence of poverty (%)	Poverty gap (%)	Severity of poverty (%)	Population living in poverty
Dakar				
Male	26.6	6.6	2.6	533,698
Female	25.2	4.3	1.3	292,210
Total	26.1	5.8	2.1	825,908
Other cities				
Male	43.5	14.2	6.5	773,368
Female	37.0	11.2	4.8	356,386
Total	41.2	13.1	5.9	1,129,754
Rural				

Sex	Incidence of poverty (%)	Poverty gap (%)	Severity of poverty (%)	Population living in poverty
Male	59.9	20.1	9.5	3,911,147
Female	42.0	10.9	4.2	500,924
Total	57.1	18.6	8.7	4,412,071
National				
Male	50.6	16.4	7.6	5,218,213
Female	34.7	8.7	3.3	1,149,520
Total	46.7	14.5	6.6	6,367,733

Source: ANSD, ESPS II, (2013b).

To finance its development, Senegal has resorted to external borrowing. In the International Monetary Fund (FMI) ranking of 2016, it is the sixteenth of the most indebted countries in sub-Saharan Africa with a public debt that corresponds to 57.3 percent of its GDP estimated at 13 billion dollars in 2016. However, Senegal remains classified by the IMF as a low risk country. The 2015 World Economic Forum ranks Senegal as the most competitive country in West Africa (110th out of 148 countries worldwide).

In order to promote the acceleration of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the Government of Senegal has drawn up the Senegal Emergent Plan (PSE) as the reference framework for economic and social policy up to 2035 through three major pillars:

- (i) Structural transformation of the economy and growth;
- (ii) Human capital, social protection and sustainable development; and
- (iii) Governance, institutions, peace and security.

The Priority Action Plan (PAP), based on the 2014-2018 period, operationalizes the PSE by detailing development projects and programs linked to the coherence of the strategic axes. Among the priorities of the PAP, the Government has identified revision, institutionalization and implementation of the National Strategy for Equity and Gender Equality (SNEEG) as a strategic issue.

DIMENSION 1: POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Government of Senegal is aware of the importance of the role of women in achieving the country's development objectives. It has ratified virtually all international conventions in favor of women. Various reforms have been put in place to improve the legal status and political participation.

1.1. International conventions ratified

Senegal has ratified most of the international conventions on gender equality, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which it ratified in 1985. It adopted The Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in 2005 and acceded to the declaration issued by 2004 AU member countries.

1.2. Senegal's policies for gender equality

The Constitution of Senegal of 2001 strengthened the principles of gender equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and since 2010 Article 7 stipulates that "All human beings are equal in the eyes of the law. Men and women have equal rights."

Specific laws have been designed to promote gender equality, such as the one on parity that requires equal representation of men and women in elective and semi-elected bodies.

The Government explicitly articulated gender equality as a development objective in legal and planning instruments. The various instruments of economic and social governance (PRSP II 2006-2010 to the DPES 2011-2015, and the SNDES 2012-2017)¹ took into account the gender dimension in their elaboration. The Senegal Emergent Plan (PSE, 2015-2035) gives priority to women and girls through its flagship projects and programs.

Institutional arrangements

The various reforms have maintained the national mechanism for the protection of rights and the development of women created in 1978 that has become the Ministry of Woman, Family and Childhood. Its mission is to promote equality between genders throughout the country's development process. There are other mechanisms for promotion, monitoring and control to ensure greater implementation of policies and programs for gender equality and the elimination of discrimination against women, in particular:

- The Advisory Committee on Women, which brings together civil society organizations and representatives from different institutions;
- Gender focal points (PFG) are present in all institutions;
- The network of parliamentarians' wives.

Programs for the Advancement of Women

The government has put in place various programs for the advancement of women:

- The National Credit Fund for Women
- The literacy and apprenticeship program for the fight against poverty;

¹ http://www.dpee.sn/IMG/pdf/119_75_DSRII.pdf, <http://www.africa-platform.org/fr/resources/document-de-politique-economique-et-sociale-2011-2015-senegal>.

- The Action Plan to accelerate the end of excision (FGM);
- The joint program for the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of the human rights of women and girls;
- Project to support the entrepreneurship of women and girls;
- Program to support women affected by obstetric fistula.

1.3. Monitoring integration of the gender dimension

Various governmental instruments and mechanisms, linked to universities in Senegal for the production of data, have been put in place to monitor gender integration.

National Gender Observatory (Observatoire National de la Parité)

The National Gender Observatory is responsible for the monitoring of parity, which concerns only the elective and semi-elective bodies. It must carry out:

- Annual gender monitoring exercises and develop sectoral gender profiles;
- Provision of basic gender data and annual data on gender, best practices, constraints and gaps linked to gender; and
- Proposing recommendations to improve and accelerate the achievement of gender equality in Senegal, but which so far has not produced the expected results.

Advisory Committee on Women (Le Comité consultatif de la femme)

The Advisory Committee on Women was set up to serve as a framework for consultation and steering in the Senegalese Women's National Fortnight, established in 1980 by Decree No. 80-269. It brings together representatives of women's organizations, NGOs, Trade Unions, political parties and gender focal points of different ministries. It is responsible for advising on major issues relating to the advancement of women. However, its effectiveness has been called into question.

University structures

The Gender and Scientific Research Laboratory of Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar is in charge of monitoring gender indicators and has set up a website with databases on gender equality and equity. This was followed by the publication of the Parity Zero Indicator (Starr, 2012).

The Study and Research Group on Gender and Society (GESTES) of Gaston Berger University of Saint Louis is conducting studies on gender inequalities, in particular on the issues of land and violence.

1.4 Access to Science and Technology programs

Gender disparities are still significant, particularly in access to knowledge and technology.

The new General Policy Letter for the Education and Training Sector covering the period 2012-2025, through its Program for Improving Quality-Equity-Transparency (PAQUET), attaches great importance to the gender dimension.

The Government of Senegal has established excellence scholarships for young girls specializing in science, vocational training and technical training.

DIMENSION 2: HEALTH STATUS

Significant investments have been made in women's health, and the results are beginning to be felt. However, the health sector has long suffered from structural adjustment policies and continues to face significant challenges. The main indicators show progress at various levels, such as life expectancy and declining fertility and maternal mortality.

2.1. Life expectancy

Life expectancy for both women and men in Senegal increased by seven years between 1990 and 2015. This progress is linked to the improvement of living conditions and the low impact of certain endemic infectious diseases such as AIDS.

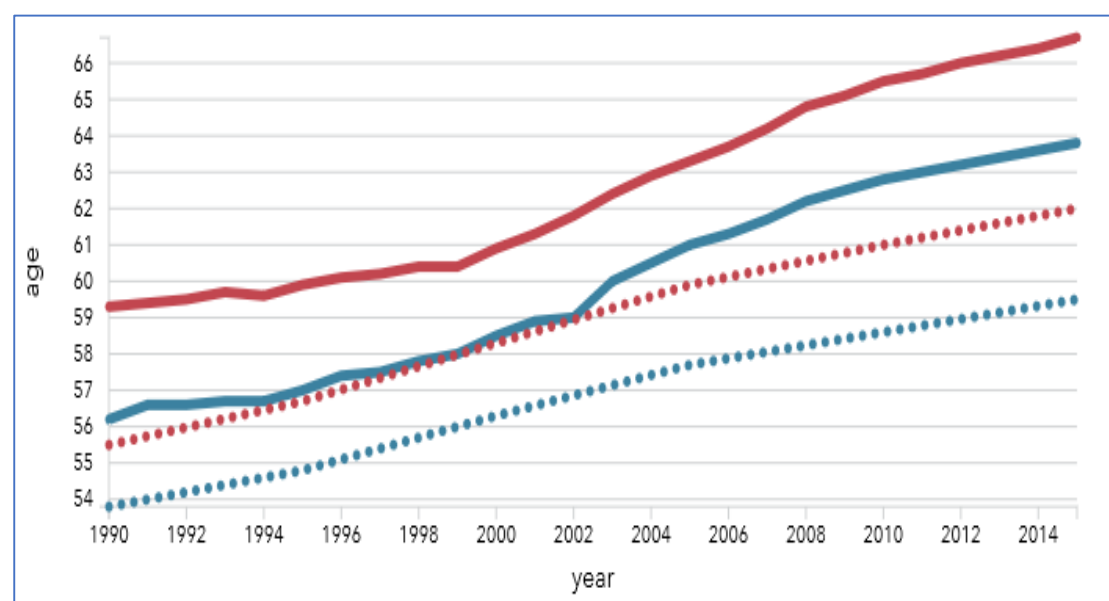
Table 2: Life expectancy of men and women, 1990-2015, in years

Sex	1990	2015
Men	56.2	63.8
Women	59.3	66.7

Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/senegal>.

From 1990 to 2014 there was a continuous upward trend in life expectancy in Senegal, with results exceeding predictions every year.

Figure 3: Trends in life expectancy at birth in Senegal, by sex



Source: <http://www.healthdata.org/senegal>.

Maternal mortality

Despite significant progress showing maternal mortality dropping from 510 to 315 per 100,000 live births between 1994 and 2016, it still remains high by international standards. The MDG target of 127 per 100,000 live births has not been reached.

Table 3: Trends in maternal mortality

Source	Rate/100,000
DHS-I of 1986	Not measured
DHS-II of 1992/1993 (Republic of Senegal, 1994)	510
DHS-III of 1997 (Republic of Senegal, 1997)	Not measured
DHS-IV of 2005	409
DHS-MICS of 2010-2011 (ANSD, 2012)	401
RGPHAE of (ANSD, 2014)	434
Ministry of Health and Social Action 2016	315

Sources: DHS I, II, III, IV and V, ANSD & MACRO ICF.

The gaps between regions remain large. The gap in the region of Kédougou in the southeast, where the phenomenon is more severe, is twice as high as the national average with 921 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The lack of midwives and doctors, especially in areas with lower health care coverage, explains this situation. Sixty percent of midwives are in the regions of Dakar and Thiès (Starr, 2012). The analysis of maternal mortality by age group reveals an excess mortality of teenage mothers with 629 per 100,000 live births (LB) and the 40-49 age group with 558/100,000 live births (LB), which shows that adolescents and women in advanced age groups are at higher risk of maternal death.

Abortions

Studies estimate that 51,500 abortions were performed in Senegal in 2012 at a rate of 17 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years (Sedgh, Sylla, Philbin, Keogh & Ndiaye, 2015 a&b). In most cases, abortions are the result of unwanted or unplanned pregnancies. They may result in complications requiring medical intervention that is not obtained in many situations, endangering the lives of these women.

Juvenile and child mortality

Neonatal mortality has declined from 33 per thousand in 2008 to 19 per thousand in 2014, and infant mortality has declined from 47 per thousand in 2010 to 33 per thousand in 2014.

These decreases are the results of the vaccination campaigns that have improved indicators such as the rates of vaccination for tetanus (95 percent), BCG (95 percent), polio (84 percent), measles (80 percent) and the uptake of the multi-disease vaccine Pentavalent (89 percent).

2.2. Prevalence of malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

Diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS are declining, but this is not the case for tuberculosis. However, the absence of disaggregated data on malaria prevents seeing the particular situation of women. In the case of HIV/AIDS women are infected twice as much as men; the opposite is true for tuberculosis where men are the most affected.

Prevalence of malaria

Prevention and control of malaria have greatly reduced morbidity rates. This sharp decline in the malaria parasite prevalence coincides with a period of global investment in the fight against malaria (Republic of Senegal, 2015). The National Malaria Control Program (PNLP) has included in its strategic planning the promotion of the use of insecticide-treated nets as a major intervention for the reduction of and mortality related to malaria. Parasite prevalence decreased from 5.9 percent in 2008 to 1.2 percent in 2014 according to the Demographic and Continuing Health Survey (DHS-continuous of 2014, ANSD, 2015).

Prevalence of tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis is growing in Senegal. The number of tuberculosis cases has increased from 87/100,000 in 2003 to 95/100,000 in 2013, with the incidence among men remaining higher.

Table 4: Estimated Incidence of tuberculosis, by age & sex (thousands) 2015 (%)

Sex	0-14 years	> 14 years	Total
Women	1.3	7.3	8.6
Men	1.6	11	12
Total	2.9	18	21

Source: www.who.int/tb/data.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

Senegal has invested very early on in the fight against AIDS by securing the blood transfusion system since 1982. At-risk youth have been the focus of attention at a very early stage, with various programs including condom availability, including female condoms. Free antiretrovirals (ARVs) have been available in Senegal since 2003.

Important steps have been taken with the adoption of Law No. 2010-03 (2010) on HIV/AIDS to fill a legal gap in the fight against HIV/AIDS as regards global or comprehensive care of infected or affected persons and prevention to curb the spread of the disease.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 0.7 per cent in 2005 decreased to 0.5 per cent in 2012 according to UNAIDS (2015). However, there are wide disparities between regions, gender and risk groups. The regions with the highest sex-ratios are Matam (5), Kaolack (2.5), Saint-Louis (2.4), Fatick (~ 1.8), Kédougou (1.5) and Sédhiou (> 2) 3. The percentage of HIV-positive women is higher everywhere in Senegal than that of men. Data from the 2005 DHS show a prevalence of 0.9 percent in women compared to 0.4 percent in men.

Table 5: HIV/AIDS prevalence for men and women, (%)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Men	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.6	0.6	0.59	0.59	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Women	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5

Sources: Epidemiological Bulletin No. 10, CNLS, Senegal / DHS-MICS; (ANSD, 2012); UNAIDS 2016 estimates; World Bank.

Chronic diseases and their impact on female mortality

The ongoing epidemiological transition linked to the increase in life expectancy and the decrease in the prevalence of communicable diseases shows chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, renal failure and cancer) as increasingly important concerns of the health sector.

Women are increasingly faced with chronic diseases that rise steadily with age, ranging from six percent for ages 15-19 years and 39 percent for 60 years and above. The most common diseases reported by women are arterial hypertension (45 percent), chronic ulceration (12 percent), asthma (10 percent) and diabetes (6 percent).

Health infrastructure

Women's mortality is sometimes linked to poor access to health facilities. Despite the increase in health infrastructure, coverage remains below standards at all levels of the health care pyramid. The ratios are far from WHO standards.

Table 6: Health infrastructure developments, 1999-2016

Year	Hospitals	Health centers	Health clinics
1999	18	5	882
2006	22	68	949
2009	25	78	1173
2015	36 (1 non-functioning)	99	1237
2016	36 (1 non-functioning)	98	1257

Sources: BADIS 2005-2006 / ANSD, Tables A.01.01 & F.04.01.

Staff

The unequal distribution of health personnel throughout the country constitutes a constraint on the management of problems in the areas. The scarcity of medical personnel in rural areas and small towns explains the high maternal mortality rate among other health problems. The majority of government-employed doctors and midwives are found in cities, especially in Dakar and Thiès, which monopolize more than 70 percent of the health workforce.

The proportion of deliveries attended by medical personnel increased from 50 percent in 2012 to 59 percent in 2014. While only four percent were performed by doctors, midwives accounted for 42 percent and health post nurses for 13 percent. In urban areas, seven out of every ten births are assisted by a health professional, compared to slightly more than two out of five births (44 percent) in rural areas.

Senegal has 1,716 midwives for 3.1 million women of reproductive age (WRA). The ratio is two midwives per 1,000 births, whereas WHO standards call for six midwives per 1,000. According to the president of the National Association of Midwives of Senegal there is a need for 4,000 additional midwives in the country. In the Kolda region, where maternal mortality is very high, 54 midwives are needed in full health posts, while only two are available (UNFPA, 2015).

Taking gender into account in health management

The information, communication and health education materials used in the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MSAS) are gender-sensitive, but the integration of gender issues into the organizational culture of MSAS has not been very noticeable, with low sensitivity to gender in human resources management.

2.3. Female physical integrity and female genital mutilation (FGM)

The practice of genital mutilation is decreasing very slowly from 28 percent in 2005 to 25 percent in 2014. Prevalence is stronger in rural areas (34.4 percent) as compared to 21.7 percent in urban areas. This is due to a strong cultural resistance, particularly among older women, to its elimination. There are various strategies of resistance, such as spiritual retreats in sacred woods where girls are excised without any possibility of intervention. Some families living in border areas near Gambia, Mali and Guinea- Bissau and Guinea (Conakry) visit these neighboring countries where the law is less restrictive than in Senegal to perform the ritual (Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB); DHS IV 2005, DHS V 2010-2011, DHS-Continuous 2014 (ANSD).

Table 7: Proportion of women ages 15-49 having undergone FGM (%)

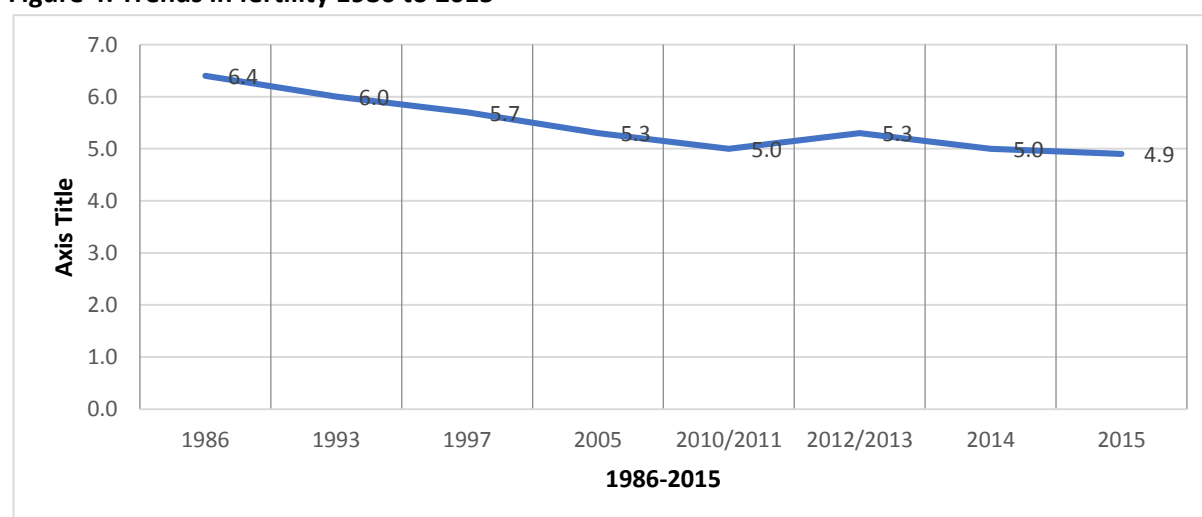
Year	Total	Residence		Age group						
		Urban	Rural	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
2005	28	22	35	25	28	28	30	31	30	31

Source: Dataset: Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014 (GID-DB); DHS IV of 2005, DHS V of 2010-2011, DHS-Continuous of 2014 (ANSD).

Many action plans to combat FGM have been put in place. The latest one from 2010-2015 was a joint program of UN Women, OHCHR, UNFPA and UNESCO entitled Eradicating Gender-Based Violence and Promotion of Human Rights.

2.4. Fertility

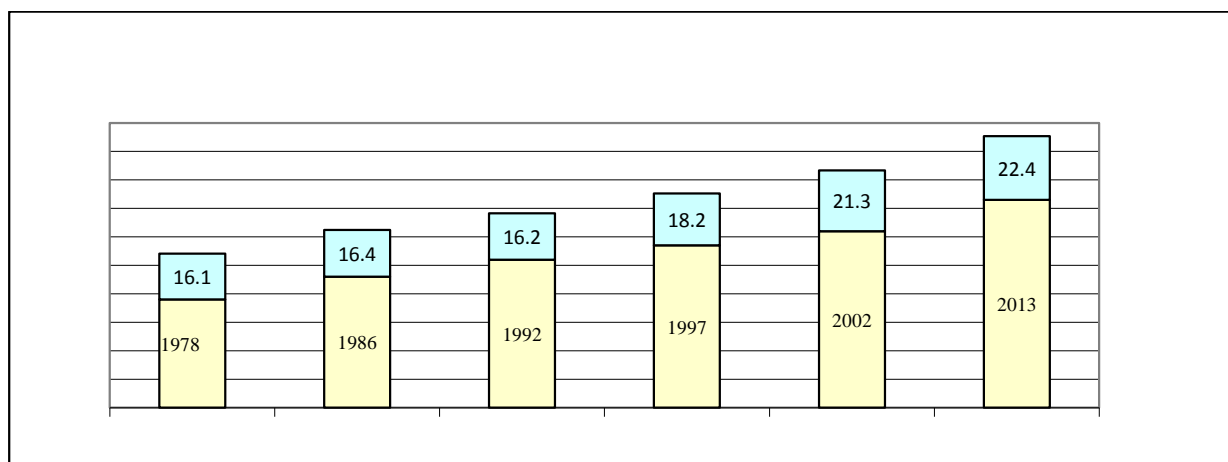
Fertility rates are declining slowly in Senegal. The average number of children born to women fell from 7.1 in 1978 to 6.4 in 1986 and 5.0 in 2015.

Figure 4: Trends in fertility 1986 to 2015

Source: DHS 1 of 1986, DHS II of 1992/1993, DHS III of 1997, DHS IV of 2005, DHS V of 2010/2011, DHS-Continuous of 2012/2013, DHS-Continuous of 2014, DHS-Continuous of 2015 (ANSD).

This decline in fertility is less linked to family planning, which is practiced by only about 17 percent of women, than to the increase in the average age of marriage, which rose from 16.1 years in 1978 to 22.4 years in 2013. Men tend to marry seven years later (at 29.9 years). Women in urban areas tended to marry six years later than women in rural areas (25.5 years vs. 19.4 years) (ANSD, 2014).

Figure 5: Average age of marriage for females, 1978-2013



Source: RGPHAE 2013 (ANSD, 2014).

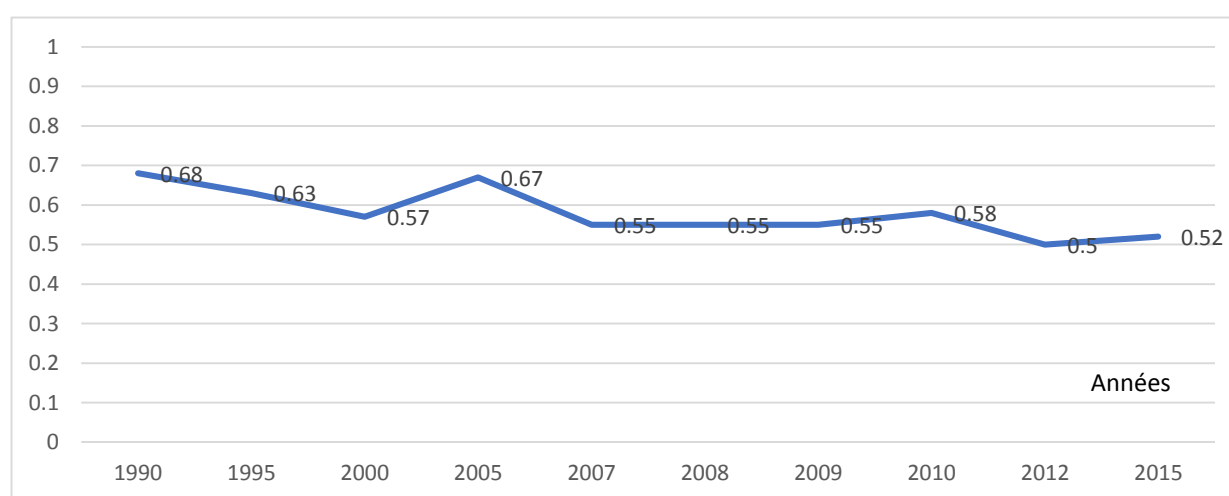
DIMENSION 3: SOCIAL STATUS

Social status indicators reveal the link between cultural practices and women as a whole, as well as their marginalization in economic institutions and knowledge society.

3.1. Equity and discrimination in social institutions

Senegal appears to be experiencing progress in the gender equality Index because while it ranked 170th out of 188 countries on the UNDP HDI, it came out 118th of 170 and ahead of many countries of the West Africa subregion on the OECD (Social Institutions and Gender index (SIGI)). According to the OECD Report (2014), Senegal went from a ranking in the high gender discrimination category in 1990 to a middle level ranking in the latest ranking. OECD data showed Senegal still with very high discrimination in its family code and high in restrictions on physical integrity but low in discrimination in preference for sons and restricted civil liberties.

Figure 6: Indices of gender equality



Source: OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index Synthesis Report (2014). <http://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/docs/BrochureSIGI2015.pdf>.

3.2. Gender at birth

There are slightly more women than men in Senegal, although with trend towards a slight increase in the number of men.

Table 8: Population of Senegal by sex & growth rate, 1976-2017

Year		Men	Women	Senegal Total
1976	Number	2,472,622	2,525,263	4,997,885
	%	49.5%	50.5%	100%
1988	Number	3,353,599	3,543,209	6,896,808
	%	48.6%	51.4%	100%
2002	Number	4,852,764	5,005,718	9,858,482
	%	49.2%	50.8%	100%
2013	Number	6,735,421	6,773,294	13,508,715
	%	49.9%	50.1%	100%
2014*	Number	6,941,357	6,961,847	13,926,253
	%	49.8%	50.2%	100%

Year		Men	Women	Senegal Total
2015*	Number	7,153,656	7,202,919	14,356,575
	%	49.8%	50.2%	100%
2016*	Number	7,372,487	7,427,372	14,799,859
	%	49.8%	50.2%	100%
2017*	Number	7,597,938	7,658,408	15,246,346
	%	49,8%	50,2%	100%
Average annual growth rate				
1976-1988		2.6%	2.9%	2.7%
1988-2002		2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
2002-2013		2.6%	2.3%	2.5%

Source: ANSD (2014), RGPHAE of 2013.

* ANSD Projections

3.3. Prevalence of violence against women

Women are more exposed to physical, emotional, economic and social violence than men. In awareness of this, the government of Senegal has undertaken various actions. The Act of January 24th 1999 amending the Criminal Code places sanctions on violence against women in the home and in society. These include incest, rape, sexual harassment, excision, pedophilia and domestic violence.

Law 2005-02 of 29th of April 2005 amending the Penal Code strengthens the 1999 law and punishes trafficking of persons in general and children in particular, in which females are the primary victims. It also addresses the issue of child exploitation (by begging) and protects victims in accordance with the recommendations of the Additional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transborder Organized Crime. This law strengthens the criminalization of child exploitation and guarantees measures to assist victims. It also introduces a new measure for associations and public services that "may represent, respectively and at their request or on their own initiative, child victims in court." Despite all the measures taken, violence against girls and women continues to grow.

The Gaston Berger University Study and Research Group on Gender and Society (GESTES) in Saint-Louis carried out in 2012-2015 throughout Senegal found that 64 percent of women aged between 20 and 40 were victims of violence and 16.7 percent experienced sexual violence in their workplace, which generally occurs during working hours (in 92.5 percent of cases). According to the Minister of Justice, 3600 cases of rape were recorded in Senegal between January and November 2014 (Ndarinfo, 27 November 2014).

At a forum held in Kédougou in 2015 the president of the National Network of Journalists against Rape and Sexual Abuse said that more than 4,700 cases of rape were recorded in Senegal in the first five months of 2015 (PressAfrik, 2015). These rapes were committed largely within family space, workplaces and training sites.

Women in prison

In 2015, 29 percent of women in prison in Senegal for drug trafficking (the leading cause of women's incarceration) and, among these, 42 percent were foreigners who generally were arrested during the transport of narcotic drugs and often themselves victims of human trafficking (AJS, 2015). Some indicated that their spouse had involved them while others said that they had not been informed of the contents of the package being transported. The involvement of women in drug trafficking could

be explained by the weight of poverty and the controlling influence of men, combined with low levels of education and ignorance of the risks involved.

Measures against gender-based violence (GBV)

The government of Senegal has taken a number of steps to combat gender-based violence. These include:

- The national action plan to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children (2009-2013).
- The action plan to accelerate the end of FGM based on the program "Eradication of gender-based violence and promotion of human rights" initiated by UN Women, OHCHR, UNFPA and UNESCO (2013-2016) focusing on the six regions with a high prevalence of gender-based violence: Dakar, Kolda, Sédhiou, Matam, Ziguinchor and Tambacounda.
- A helpline with a Green number (116).
- The Guindi center, a state structure serving as a refuge for girls and women who are victims of rape or ill treatment, with a reception capacity of 70 people and a telephone helpline for victims of violence.

Many organizations are fighting against abuses and violence against female domestic workers. NGOs such as Enda-Tiers Monde, the Committee against Violence towards Women (CLVF) and the Association of Senegalese Jurists are mobilizing to defend the rights of domestic workers, mainly through legal assistance and psychological treatment in cases of abuse and vocational training. Trade unions have set up a listening, assistance and training center to support domestic workers abused by their employers and provide them with literacy and vocational training,

3.4. Women's time use/workload

Women's overload from domestic work, involving cleaning, laundry, cooking, babysitting, care for the elderly, home maintenance, fetching firewood and water and shopping for the family, has been well documented (CREFAT, 2014).²

Estimates show that the average time spent on domestic work is seven hours for women as compared to about 30 minutes per day for a man. Some 67 percent of the economic value of domestic labor in Senegal is generated from the domestic work of women from 10 years of age to over 65 years. Unpaid domestic work in Senegal would account for 30 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) if calculated in the system of national accounts. This share is higher than that of the primary (15.5 percent) or the secondary sector (23.3 percent).

² The study was undertaken as part of the project «Counting Women's Work» undertaken by researchers from the North and South to better measure the contribution of women to GDP. It dealt only with unpaid work done by family members; work done by domestic workers was not counted as it was already calculated in national accounts.

DIMENSION 4: ECONOMY

Economic status is an important factor affecting the ability of women to participate in the knowledge society. Their concentration in low-income jobs and their exclusion from lucrative economic sectors makes it very difficult to access sustainable employment that offers opportunities to improve professional skills. All of these factors constitute a handicap for the participation of women in fields such as science and technology.

To illustrate this point it is imperative to evaluate women's economic participation rates, relative to their presence in various sectors of the economy, their earnings, their area of concentration in employment and their poverty.

4.1. Women in the economically active population

According to the 2013 RGPHAE, the potentially active population of individuals aged 15 years or older in Senegal is 7.7 million or 58.2 percent of the total population. Although women are the majority of the population, they are a minority in the labor force. Regardless of the age group considered, the level of labor force activity is higher for men than for women at 57.4 percent for men and 37.8 percent for women in the population aged 10 and over, and 65.8 percent and 42.7 percent, respectively, in the age group 15 and over (ANSD, 2015).

4.2. Earned income ratios

The salaries of women in the formal sector labor force are above the world average as a percentage of male salaries, but not equal to those of men for equal work in Senegal. 2016 government statistics reported an average monthly salary of 116,164 FCFA (West Africa CFA francs³) for men as compared to 108,984 FCFA for salaried women (93, 8 percent of the wages of men) (ANSD, 2016c). This compares favorably to the global gender wage gap of 58 percent (WEF, 2016). However, as has been seen, fewer women than men in Senegal are in salaried employment.

4.3. Categories of women workers

Few women are employers, and they are very poorly represented in the paid work force as well. Most women work on their own account or collaborate in family businesses.

Table 9: Distribution of women's employment by occupational status (%)

Status in the profession	Employees	Employers	Self-employed persons	Family workers working for the family business
Year				
2008	17.6	0.1	45.7	36.6
2009	16.7	0.1	46.2	37.0
2010	16.8	0.1	45.9	37.2
2011	17.0	0.1	46.0	36.8
2012	17.1	0.1	45.6	37.2
2013	16.6	0.1	46.2	37.1
2014	16.5	0.1	46.3	37.2
2015	16.6	0.1	46.4	36.9
2016	16.8	0.1	46.4	36.7
2017	17.0	0.1	46.4	36.4
2018	17.2	0.1	46.6	36.1
2019	17,3	0,1	46,7	35,8
2020	17,4	0,1	47	35,5

³ In mid-2017 the exchange rate was 552 FCFA to the US\$.

Source: ILO estimates and projections from the ILO ILOSTAT database. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat>.

Civil service

Women were 24 percent in the civil service in 2009 and 24.5 percent in 2011.

Private sector

The industrial sector is almost exclusively in the hands of men, with women accounting for only 6.4 percent of managers.

Table 10: Distribution by managers of industrial units (%)

Area of activity	Sex	
	Women	Men
Energy	9.5	90.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and building materials	0.0	100.0
Paper and printing industries	0.0	100.0
Chemical Industries	14.8	85.2
Beverages Industries	0.0	100.0
Industries of oil seeds, starch products, grains and pasta	6.1	93.9
Industries of rubber and plastics	8.2	91.8
Extractive Industries	0.0	100.0
Dairy, fruit and vegetables processing and other food manufacturing	14.9	85.1
Textile and clothing industries	11.4	88.6
Metallurgy and metalworking and diverse industries	7.5	92.5
Production of meat and fish	11.7	88.3
Overall	6.4	93.6

Source: Survey on the state of the industry in Senegal (ANSD, 2016b).

The majority of owners of small and medium enterprises are men (81.1 percent). Although women are poorly represented (18.9 percent) in the private sector, those that are in it have higher rates of secondary level schooling (33.7 percent vs. 29.5 percent) and university levels (51.5 percent vs. 35.7 percent) than those of men (ANSD, 2014).

Table 11: Distribution of owners of SMEs by level of education & sex, 2013 (%)

Level of education	Male	Female	Total
Koranic	18.5	3.5	15.7
Primary	14.9	9.1	13.8
Secondary	29.5	33.7	30.3
University	35.7	51.5	38.7
None	1.4	2.2	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National SME Survey (ENPME), (ANSD, 2014).

The General Enterprise Survey (Recensement général des entreprises, RGE) counted 407,882 economic units throughout the national territory. Most of the employees were found in the industry sector, which accounts for almost 48.8 percent of the workforce. Only 23.2 percent of women are

employed in this sector as compared with 76.8 percent of men (ANSD, 2016c). The types of industry activities in which women are most prevalent are building and public works, commerce & trade, transport & communication and manufacturing (all at around 20 percent). They are least present in the electricity, water and gas enterprises.

Table 12: Employment distribution by type and sector of activity (%)

Sector of activities	Male	Female
Accommodation and food services	82.6	17.4
Extractive activities	87.5	12.5
Other services	82.5	17.5
Building and public works	79.7	20.3
Commerce/trade; motor vehicles repairs	80.0	20.0
Electricity, water & gas	87.0	13.0
Manufacturing	81.0	19.0
Primary sector	82.5	17.5
Transport and communication	80.4	19.6
Total	81.1	18.9

Source: National Survey of Small and Medium Enterprises in Senegal (ANSD, 2014).

The private sector employs more men than women in jobs at the bottom of the ladder. It is interesting to note that women are senior executives at the same rate as men and outnumber them as technicians and supervisors.

Table 13: Distribution of private sector jobs by gender and socio-professional category, 2013 (%)

Socio-professional category	Men	Women	Total
Senior executives	7.8	7.8	7.8
Mid-level professionals	8.8	13.3	9.7
Technicians, supervisors	28.4	38.6	30.6
Laborers, workers & apprentices	55.0	40.3	51.8

Source: National Survey of Small and Medium Enterprises in Senegal (ANSD, 2014).

Underemployment

Among those employed, 32 people out of every 100 at national level are underemployed, working fewer hours than normal and wanting to do more or looking for another job to increase their income. Women are the most affected by underemployment with almost 37 out of 100 women underemployed as compared to 28 for men.

Unemployment

Unemployment among women is also higher than that of men. Out of 100 active women, 22 are unemployed as compared with 10 out of 100 among men. There has been little diminution in the unemployment rate since 1991, dropping only by 0.7 percent.

Table 14: Changes in the unemployment rate by sex, 1991-2014 (%)

Year	Women	Men
1991	13.8	8.2
1992	11.0	6.5

Year	Women	Men
1993	11.4	6.8
1994	11.7	7.0
1995	12.1	7.2
1996	13.9	8.0
1997	13.5	8.0
1998	11.7	7.0
1999	11.5	6.8
2000	13.4	8.0
2001	12.5	7.5
2002	7.3	4.4
2003	11.2	6.7
2004	11.7	7.0
2005	11.8	7.1
2006	12.9	7.7
2007	11.3	6.8
2008	12.0	7.2
2009	12.8	7.6
2010	11.6	7.0
2011	13.5	7.8
2012	13.4	7.8
2013	13.4	7.8
2014	12.9	7,5

Source: ILO ILOSTAT database. <http://www.ilo.org.ilostat>.

Self-employment

More than half of the employed population (63.0 percent) have independent jobs or are self-employed. Substantially more females than males work independently. The self-employed employment rate is 56.5 percent for men as compared to 73.7 percent for women (ANSD, 2014).

Women, who constitute the majority of human resources but are most often lacking in qualifications, are mainly engaged in commerce and sales (34.6 percent), agriculture, livestock and forestry (33.6 percent), and domestic service (13 percent).

In the rural areas, women concentrate primarily on family-friendly activities with low profitability. These include the cultivation and marketing of garden produce, rain fed rice cultivation, agricultural processing, small ruminant farming and marketing of milk. Men are in the more profitable and commercially oriented activities, including irrigated rice farming, cash crops, small and large ruminant husbandry, and fishing (EU, 2016).

In the fisheries sector, in 2013, there were 15,900 households engaged in fishing or aquaculture, or one percent of households in Senegal. There is no sex-disaggregated data on the male-dominated fisheries sector, even though it is known that many women, individually or in groups, own fishing canoes. Women, however, are highly numerous in the fish-processing sector at 90 percent, but government subsidies benefit more the catch, a masculine role, than the transformation.

The national livestock survey (ANSD, 2014) showed that 28.2 percent of households at national level practice animal husbandry. The situation of women in livestock farming is poorly understood, and

they are little involved in the development policies and programs related to the sector. However, it is the sector in which they have the most access to resources. The study carried out by the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MEPA, 2015) shows that there are no cultural barriers preventing women from owning a herd but women's animals are integrated into the family herd and managed by the head of the family and, where necessary, these animals are the first to be used (sold or sacrificed).⁴ Women are more involved in poultry farming, milk marketing and processing of hides than men.

4.4. Women in the poorest quintile

Women predominate in the poorest quintiles of the populace, constituting nearly two-thirds of the extremely or moderately poor.

Table 15: Distribution of women by employment, economic class and age %

Year	Economic quintile														
	Ages 15+					15-25 years					25+				
	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1
2008	34.3	31.0	20.7	11.7	2.3	43.4	29.2	16.5	8.6	2.2	31.5	31.5	22.0	12.7	2.3
2009	34.6	31.2	20.2	11.8	2.2	43.7	29.4	16.1	8.7	2.1	31.8	31.8	21.5	12.7	2.2
2010	33.9	32.0	20.1	12.0	2.1	42.9	30.2	16.0	8.8	2.1	31.2	32.5	21.3	12.9	2.1
2011	34.5	32.0	19.5	12.0	2.0	43.4	30.2	15.6	8.9	2.0	31.9	32.5	20.7	13.0	2.0
2012	34.3	32.1	19.6	12.0	2.0	43.2	30.3	15.7	8.9	2.0	31.7	32.6	20.8	12.9	2.0
2013	34.1	32.1	19.7	12.1	2.0	43.1	30.3	15.7	8.9	2.0	31.5	32.7	20.8	12.9	2.0
2014	33.6	32.4	19.9	12.1	2.0	42.7	30.5	15.9	9.0	2.0	31.1	32.9	21.0	13.0	2.0
2015	32.3	32.8	20.4	12.4	2.0	41.3	31.1	16.4	9.2	2.0	29.9	33.3	21.5	13.2	2.0
2016	30.7	33.4	21.1	12.7	2.1	39.5	31.8	17.0	9.5	2.1	28.3	33.9	22.2	13.6	2.0

Source: ILO estimates and projections, ILOSTAT database, www.ilo.org/ilostat.

Key:

5: Extremely poor (lowest quintile: <\$US1.90/day Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

4: Moderately poor: >US\$1.90 to US\$3.10/day (PPP)

3: Close to poor: > US\$3.10 to US\$5/day (PPP)

2: Developing middle class: > US\$5 to US\$13/day PPP

1: Developed middle class and above: <US\$13/day PPP

⁴FAO data shows that women owned 22.4% of bovine animals and 47.8% of small ruminants. Women have very limited access to horses (5.4%) and donkeys (12.4%) which are used as means of transport FAO (2012). See also Dicko, Djitéye and Sangaré (2006).

DIMENSION 5: ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Women have less access to financial resources than men, and as a result of the culture and inheritance practices women are unlikely to have access to land without the implementation of specific policies and programs.

5.1 Property rights

Men control 93.6 percent of the cultivated area and exploit an average of 1.3 hectares (ha), compared to 6.4 percent for women who harvest areas averaging only 0.4 ha. According to ANSD, only 13.8 percent of women currently own land.

Table 16: Women's resource and property restrictions

Access & restrictions on women in resources and property			
Secure access to land	Property titles belonging to women	Secure access to non-land properties	Access to financial services
0.5*	0.09	0.5	0

*0 = Low/none (minimum)

1 = High (maximum)

Source: Dataset: OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2014.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) interventions in the Senegal River Valley that have increased women's access to land from 6.5 percent to 27 percent in the Ngalenka area (Department of Podor) are proof that with a good framework and approach to the populace, it is possible to improve women's situation. Extension of these developments should further increase their access to land.⁵

5.2. Women's access to capital

Women have a significant need for capital for the development of their activities but despite the increased number of financial institutions, credit remains expensive and elusive for the majority of them.

Senegal has set up various mechanisms with specific products or services destined exclusively for women, such as the National Fund for the Promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship (FNPEF) and the National Fund for Women's Credit (FNCF). These funds may contribute significantly to the creation of women's income-generating activities (AGR).

However, national policies are not consistent on the empowerment and promotion of women. There is a lack of articulation between the different strategies of gender and microfinance, a lack of rationalization of the technical ministries in charge of the promotion of women and a lack of consultation instruments on microfinance and the advancement of women.

The offer of microfinance services to women has not reached a level that enables the financial inclusion of women equal to that of men (DCEG, 2012). For example, in the livestock sector women account for only 13.6 percent of the project funding requests registered by the Stabilization Support Fund (FONSTAB) in 2014 and 10.7 percent of those registered in 2015.

⁵ Studies conducted by the IFAN Gender Laboratory have shown that it would be difficult to grant land under family farming systems, as a farmer's average landholdings are around one hectare. It is on this basis that the African Network for Support to Women Entrepreneurship (RASEF) is setting up an 3,000 ha "agropolis" (an agricultural-food system designed to provide food security to a population center) for the village of Bokhol in the north of the country.

MEPA's Office of Vocational Training in Livestock/Animal husbandry is trying to take gender into account, but 82 percent of women's demands are not met, which tends to discourage organizations from moving closer to this office (MEPA, 2015). However, there are legislative and regulatory developments. The Gender Institutionalization Plan (GMP/MSAS), as well as the National Plan for the Development of Livestock (PNDE, 2013), in its "Strengthening the institutional framework" stipulates that the gender dimension must be integrated into the MEPA's interventions, in particular in support to livestock producer organizations.

Overall, women's borrowing is used for trade, processing and services in response to opportunities in their communities and demand for consumer goods and services. However, for rural women, when they borrow money to invest in production, they are not always able to sell their production because they lack a market, and cannot repay the borrowed credit.

New tools such as the National Bank for Economic Development of Senegal (BNDE), the Fund for Guaranteeing Priority Investments (FONGIP) and the Sovereign Fund for Strategic Investments (FONSIS) have strengthened the current financing mechanism for SMEs by introducing innovative financial instruments for debt, equity and collateral. However, the inadequate coordination of Micro, small & medium enterprises (MSME) support and follow-up structures and their still marginal presence in the regions do not permit optimal support for the development of private sector enterprises, particularly in sectors where women are in the majority, such as the processing and marketing of local products.

5.3. Access to and use of ICT

There is a high rate of mobile phone penetration in Senegal while the trend of subscriptions for fixed landline telephones is stationary. The widespread dissemination of mobile phones contributes to the empowerment of women because landline phones are usually under the control of the head of household.

Gender and ICTs

One of the first studies on gender and ICTs in Senegal, carried out by the Gender and ICT network (Enda third world, 2005) and based on the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) method, developed a composite index of the Gender Digital Divide based on four components: control, content, capabilities and connectivity. It aimed at measuring gender disparities in the access, use and control of computers, the Internet and mobile phones.

The results showed that in the six countries covered (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal), women overall were one third less likely than men to take advantage of the benefits of ICT. Gender disparities were most pronounced in the field of control, where the chances of women were three times lower than those of men. In the content and capacity domains, the indices showed a gender disparity disfavoring women by 38 percent and 30 percent, respectively. However, the study also indicated that gender disparities in access to ICTs tended to disappear in high school age groups.

The National Survey on ICT, carried out by the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) in 2009, found that 87 percent of Senegalese do not use computers, 91.5 percent do not use the Internet regularly, 96 percent do not have internet at home and 85.5 percent do not have a landline phone but that 85.8 percent have a mobile phone.

The Consortium for Economic and Social Research (Ly, 2010) study confirms progress in development of ICT infrastructure, but possession and utilizations of ICTs at the individual level remains low. Regarding computers, 20.2 percent of men have access but only 8.7 percent use them. As for women, 10 percent have access to a computer, but only 3.5 percent make use of it. Internet

access is higher than computer access, indicating that many are accessing the internet through mobile phones. Internet access rates were 24.8 percent for men and 15.6 percent for women. The figures for mobile phone access are very high. More than four-fifths of men have access to it, as compared to 73.3 percent for women.

Figure 7: Individuals with access to ICT by gender (%)

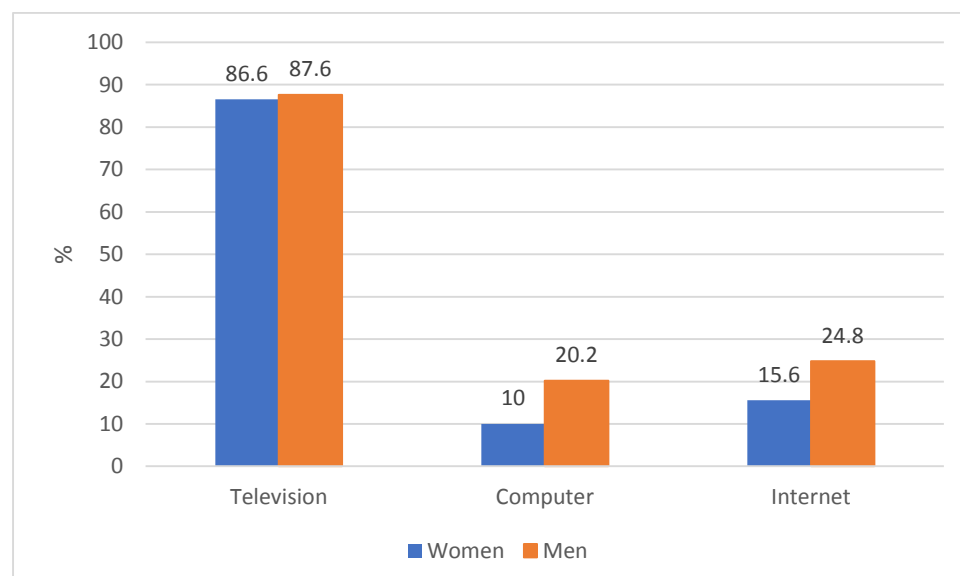
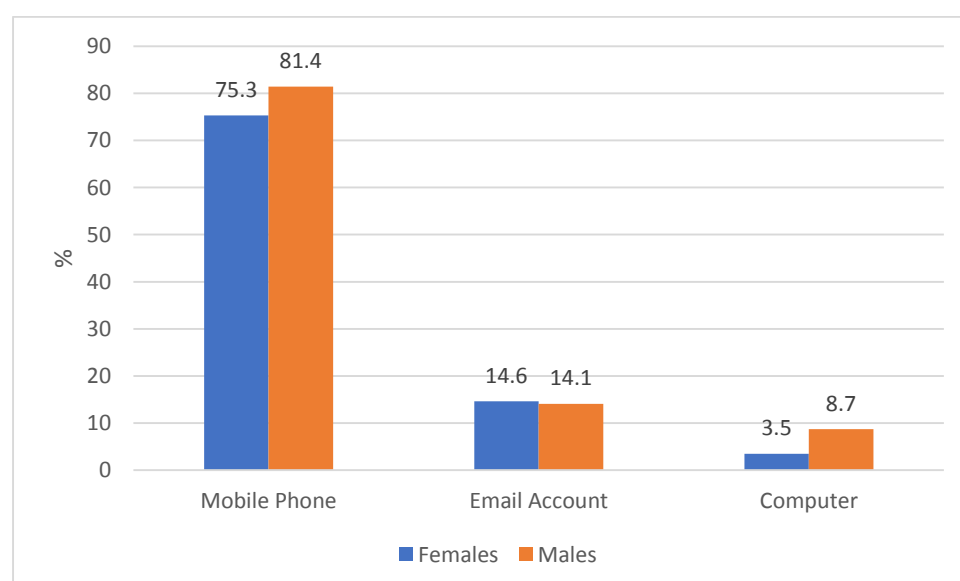


Figure 8: Individuals with ICT knowledge, by gender (%)



Source: 2010 ICT Household Growth and Poverty Survey (ETCPM); Ly (2010); Daffé and Diallo (2011).

In the analysis of gender disparities in access to ICTs, the initial determining factors are the availability of basic infrastructure and the cost of access to technology. In the case where female-headed households are in an equal position with those headed by men in terms of ICT availability, there can often be gender disparities both control (of the equipment), skills (for use) and content (services expected).

There are very wide disparities in ICT access and use between urban and rural areas where, apart from radio and television, access to the Internet and landlines is almost entirely only for men.

Internet users are highly concentrated in urban areas, and rural populations are largely excluded from this access. The most commonly used ICTs for women in rural areas are radio and television, reflecting low literacy rates. Even for these media, access rates are low. However, it is interesting that in female-headed households (only) in Dakar more of these than male-headed had an Internet connection, video and a computer but were less likely to have a landline. Rural women-headed households only had access to television and that at only 18.5 percent of households. This illustrates the heterogeneity of women in Senegal (but with most living in rural areas) and the rarefied status of some women in Dakar compared to rural areas.

Table 17: ICT-equipped households by sex of head of household & area of residence (%)

ICT, M/F	Dakar	Other cities	Rural zones
Internet connection			
Male	50.0	50.0	0.0
Female	66.7	33.3	0.0
Landline			
Male	44.6	48.2	7.1
Female	40.0	60.0	0.0
Television			
Male	33.4	39.5	27.0
Female	30.9	50.6	18.5
Video			
Male	43.6	35.9	20.5
Female	50.0	50.0	0.0
Computer			
Male	34.5	55.2	10.3
Female	50.0	50.0	0.0

Source: 2010 ICT Household Growth and Poverty Survey (ETCPM); Ly, 2010; Daffé and Diallo (2011).

Social communication is the most important use of e-mail for both males and females, but men use it most for professional purposes (30.5 percent against 13.6 percent for women) and for business (20, 9 percent against 18.2 percent for women). Men use the internet more for professional administrative matters (10.0 percent) versus only 2.8 percent for women and for distance learning, at 6.7 percent against zero percent for women (Ly, 2010). However, women-headed households in Dakar are 17 percent more likely than those of male-headed households to have an internet connection, 15.5 percent more likely to have a computer and 6.4 percent more likely to have video in their homes.

Table 18: Types of email use by sex (%)

Types of usage	Men	Women
Social communication	74.4	59.1
Professional requirements	39.5	13.6
Other communication	37.2	27.3
Interaction with local government	7.0	0.0
Business needs	20.9	18.2
Work/distance learning	20.9	22.7
Other	16.3	9.1

Source: 2010 ICT Household Growth and Poverty Survey (ETCPM); Ly, 2010; Daffé and Diallo (2011).

Men use the Internet more for professional purposes such as administrative procedures (10.0 percent) versus only 2.8 percent for women and interaction with local government and distance learning at 6.7 percent against zero percent for women (Ly, 2010).

Table 19: Types of internet use by sex (%)

Type of Internet use	Men	Women
News	53.3	44.4
Research of information	70.0	66.7
Entertainment/games	18.3	8.3
Telephone communication	8.3	27.8
Distance learning	6.7	0.0
Messaging	40.0	41.7
Bank transactions	1.8	6.1
Business transactions	5.3	6.1
Administrative procedures	10.0	2.8
Internet TV broadcasts	11.7	5.6
Internet radio broadcasts	8.3	2.8
Personal websites	0.0	2.8
Other	13.3	8.3

Source: 2010 ICT Household Growth and Poverty Survey (ETCPM); Ly, 2010; Daffé and Diallo (2011).

Both males and females use the mobile phone primarily for social communication. Men, however, make the most use of the diversity of the functions and possibilities it offers. Women tend to use their mobiles primarily for voice calls, text messaging and the clock function.

Table 20: Types of mobile phone use by sex (%)

Type of mobile use	Men	Women
Phone calls	98.9	99.4
SMS	47.1	39.8
Photos	16.6	8.7
Video clips	10.7	4.3
Agenda	16.6	6.8
Calculator	16.6	14.9
Time/hour	24.6	20.5
Banking	2.1	1.2
Games	8.6	5.6
Music	18.2	9.9
Radio	16.0	13.7

Source: 2010 ICT Household Growth and Poverty Survey (ETCPM); Ly, 2010; Daffé and Diallo (2011).

Statistics published in 2016 by the Telecommunications and Postal Regulatory Authority (ARTP) show that mobile telephony reached a penetration rate of 116.7 percent in Senegal while internet penetration rate rose to 60.3 percent. The possibility of a penetration rate higher than 100% for mobile telephony is possible because the rate is calculated on the basis of the number of internet subscribers declared by the operators. An individual can have up to three subscriptions with the

same operator, and with three operators presently in Senegal a single individual could have up to nine numbers.

Men are twice as likely as women to use the internet to consult the online press. Due to high rates of illiteracy, women face obstacles linked to the lack of mastery of the dominant languages of the Internet, the lack of training and the lack of relevant content.

Table 21: Findings of gender disparities in the ICT sector in Senegal (%)

Sex	Telecommunication	Audio-visual	Digital internet	Other (on-line press, etc.)
Men	88.7	88.6	20.2	24.8
Women	86.5	87.6	10.0	10.6

Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).

Access to basic ICT infrastructure and service is remarkably high for both with women and men. However, strong disparities show up when it pertains to usage of value-added services where women are relegated to the background. The structure by age shows that the number of users in the ICT sector skews towards the young, with 60 percent below the age of 35. It is striking that females outnumber males in the age group 15-35 years and remain near parity in the group ages 36-55. It is only in the age group 56 years and older that women fall to half the number of male ICT users.

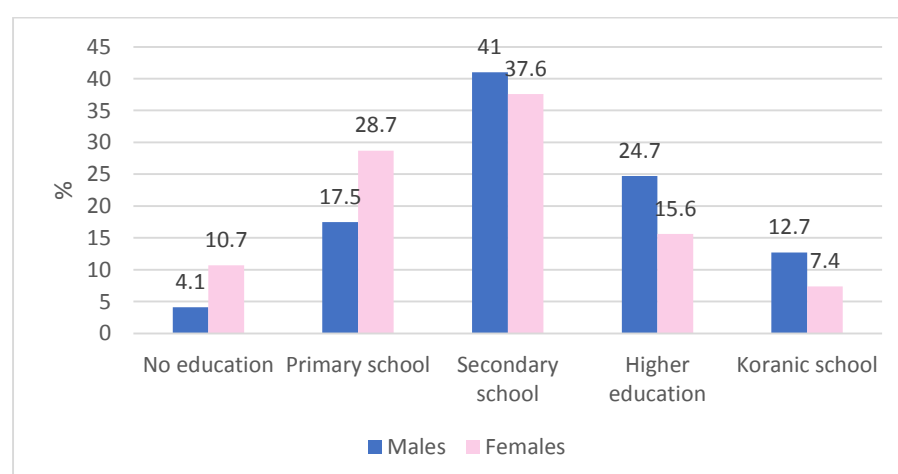
Table 22: ICT usage by sex and age group (%)

Age	Male	Female	Overall
15 – 35	57.3	65.1	60.0
36 – 55	31.7	29.2	31.0
56 +	11.0	5.7	9.0
Total	62.1	37.9	100
Median age	35.9	33.0	37.3

Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).

The GEA survey shows that the less educated use ICT very little.

Figure 9: Distribution of respondents by level of education and sex of users



Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).

Access to infrastructure

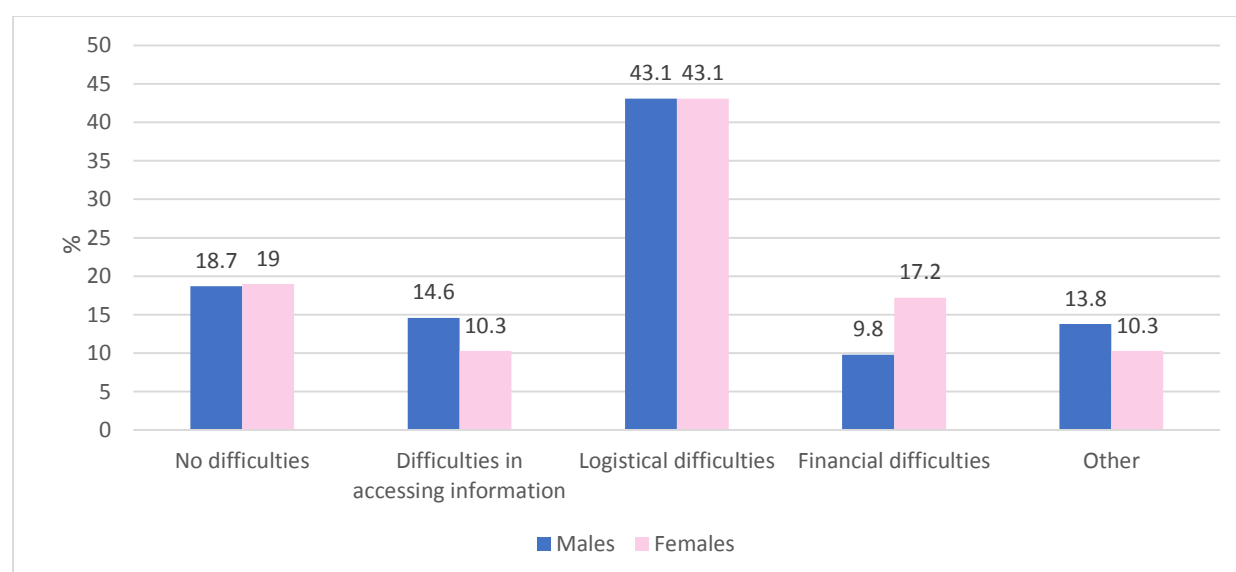
The non-availability of ICT equipment is a discriminating factor. Because of the high cost of computers and other electronic communication equipment, women are less likely than men to have access to them. Women are about ten percent less likely than men to have access to a computer but have twice the rate of access to internet facilities than men. In the case of accessing ICTs in general, the lack of resources and financial issues are the major constraints for both men and women, with women deterred by financial difficulties at twice the rate of men.

Table 23: Reasons for not accessing Internet by sex (%)

Reason for not accessing	Men	Women
No access to a computer	31.6	42.1
Lack of internet facilities	20.0	10.5
Lack of skills	29.5	44.7
Lack of motivation	5.3	2.6
High cost of access	6.3	6.6
Other	11.6	5.3

Source: 2010 ICT "Household Growth and Poverty Survey" (ETCPM); Ly, 2010; Daffé and Diallo (2011).

Figure 10: Difficulties in accessing ICTs



Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).

Cybercafés followed by workplace/place of study offer the most possibilities for both male and female users to access computers and the internet in Senegal. Women, however, are much more likely to access a computer at a friend's place than men.

Table 24: Location of computer access (%)

Location	Men	Women
At work/place of study	49.0	34.8
At a friend's place	12.2	21.7
At the neighbors	0.0	4.3
At cybercafé	55.1	69.6
Other	12.2	4.3
Total	100	100

Source: 2010 ICT Household Growth and Poverty Survey (ETCPM); Ly, (2010); Daffé and Diallo (2011).

One aspect of these findings is quite unusual. Nearly worldwide cybercafés are regarded as male-dominated spaces where females are often uncomfortable because of the predominance of video games and pornography. Frequently parents prevent or discourage their daughters from visiting cybercafés. However, here we see that female users of cybercafés in Senegal outnumber males by nearly fifteen percent.

5.4. Women's use of railways and other transport infrastructure

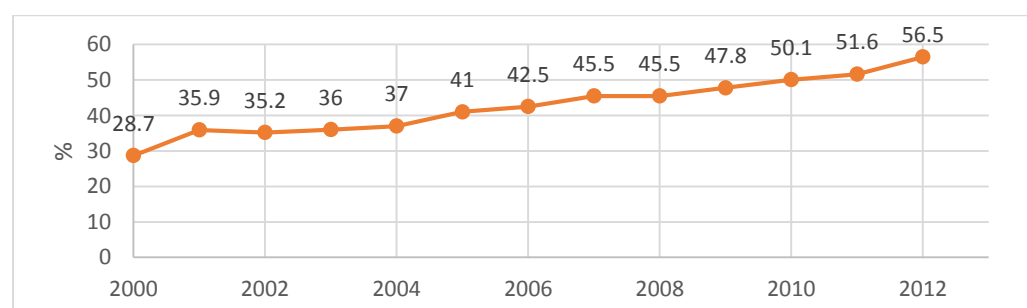
Rail transport is almost non-existent in Senegal, and so far the construction of roads obeys more an administrative than an economic logic. Roads have served to link administrative capitals rather than economic routes. The absence of roads in the production areas results in large income losses of which women are the biggest victims.

In the absence of resources, women have few secure means of transport. They are often victims of accidents, as is the case when a canoe capsized in Bettenty (a village of the islands of Saloum in Senegal) in April 2017 leaving 21 women dead. The government is aware of this and with the Emergency Community Action Program (PUDC) has embarked on an extensive program to construct roads in rural areas, especially in those regions which most lacking in road infrastructure. The PUMA program supports the eastern and southern regions in this effort.

5.5. Access to electricity

Nearly eight households out of ten use a modern energy source for lighting (57.5 percent use electricity and 20.4 percent, rechargeable lamps). Wood (50.4 percent) and gas (32.7 percent) are the fuels most commonly used by Senegalese households for cooking. Rural households mainly use wood (86 percent), while in urban areas, gas is the main fuel (58 percent). Coal and wood are used by 20.4 percent and 19 percent of urban households, respectively.

For both men and women, due to a lack of access to energy, many production activities are carried out with rudimentary tools that consume human energy.

Figure 11: Households with access to electricity, %

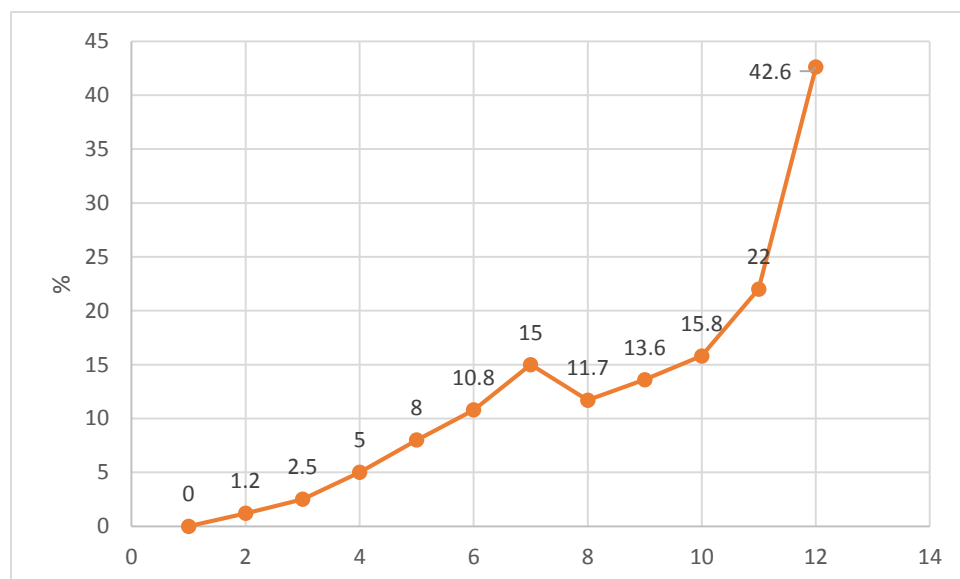
Source: Databank of Social indicators (BADIS), ANSD.

DIMENSION 6: WOMEN'S AGENCY

6.1. Women in Parliament

The National Assembly welcomed its first woman deputy in 1963. The number of women parliamentarians has seen a steady but low rate of increase, with 22 percent of women in the 2007/2012 legislature. Law No. 2010-11 of 2010 establishing absolute parity between men and women in elective and semi-elective functions has made it possible to increase the representation of women in the National Assembly from 22 percent in 2007 to 42.6 percent in 2012, and for the number of female local authorities to grow from 14 percent in 2009 to 47 percent in 2014.

Figure 12: Females as percentage of National Assembly members, 1960-2012



Source: Gender and Scientific Research Laboratory, IFAN, 2012.

6.2. Women ministers

Women's participation at ministerial level in the government has always been in a state of flux. After the year 2000 it reached a peak of 30 percent. Since 2012, however, the level of women ministers has fallen substantially to 15 percent, in 2016 numbering only six women out of 40, including the secretaries of state.

Senior positions in administrations

The presence of women in the decision-making bodies of the administration is very low. They currently represent less than 30 percent of the workforce in the public administration. Since 2012, the nomination rate of women to senior positions has increased from eight percent to 11 percent. The IFAN gender laboratory quarterly statements on appointments of senior officials to the Council of Ministers indicate that since 2012 the 11 percent mark has not been exceeded.

Defense Forces and Security

Women have long been discriminated against in terms of access to employment in the defense and security forces. In the early 1980s the first attempt was made to open the military health service to women as student officer doctors. The integration of women into the *gendarmerie* began only in 2006. Today, the force has 261 women, comprising 11 percent of the total force. In 2008, women entered the military as non-commissioned members. In 2015, the Ministry of Armed Forces had 933 women, 11 percent of the force.

Firefighters opened their doors to women in 1982 but have only 41 women out of 3,903 fighters (1.2 percent women). Similarly, women appeared in the police force as commissioners in the early 1980s, and for 25 years women amounted to only two percent of recruits. Today, however, they represent 22 percent of a workforce of 4,630 police officers.

In the prison administration, there are 173 women prison guards out of 1,328 prison officers, comprising 13 percent of the prison staff, while 83.5 percent of the prison officers are male.

6.3. Political parties

In 2000, there was only one party run by a woman, and today 12 women have established their own parties out of a total of 260 parties. These parties are often little known to the populace and have virtually no activities. While women are numerous in political parties, they are insufficiently represented in the decision-making bodies, especially in strategic positions. Of the 15 women in the politburo of the Socialist Party, only three of them occupy full posts. As most men are poorly equipped to advocate for gender equality and few of them participate in UN Women's capacity-building sessions on gender issues. There would be considerable value in investing in raising awareness and training men in political parties to overcome their resistance to gender equality (UN Women, 2015).

6.4. Trade unions and employers' organizations

Men are the majority in employers' organizations. In the two large organizations of entrepreneurs the National Council of Employers (CNP) men has 93.7 percent male membership and the National Confederation of Employers of Senegal (CNES) counts 97.5 percent men against 2.5 percent women. Similarly, men are in charge of these bodies, with 89.7 percent for CNP and for CNES, 94.4 percent are men.

At the level of federations, employers' networks and trade unions, the place of women among administrators, members of federations and professional bodies is rather weak, with men accounting for between 75 percent and 100 percent. There are a few areas where the women have a significant presence. They account for 25 percent of the directors of private real estate developers and the chambers of notaries and for just over 16 percent of the directors of dental offices.

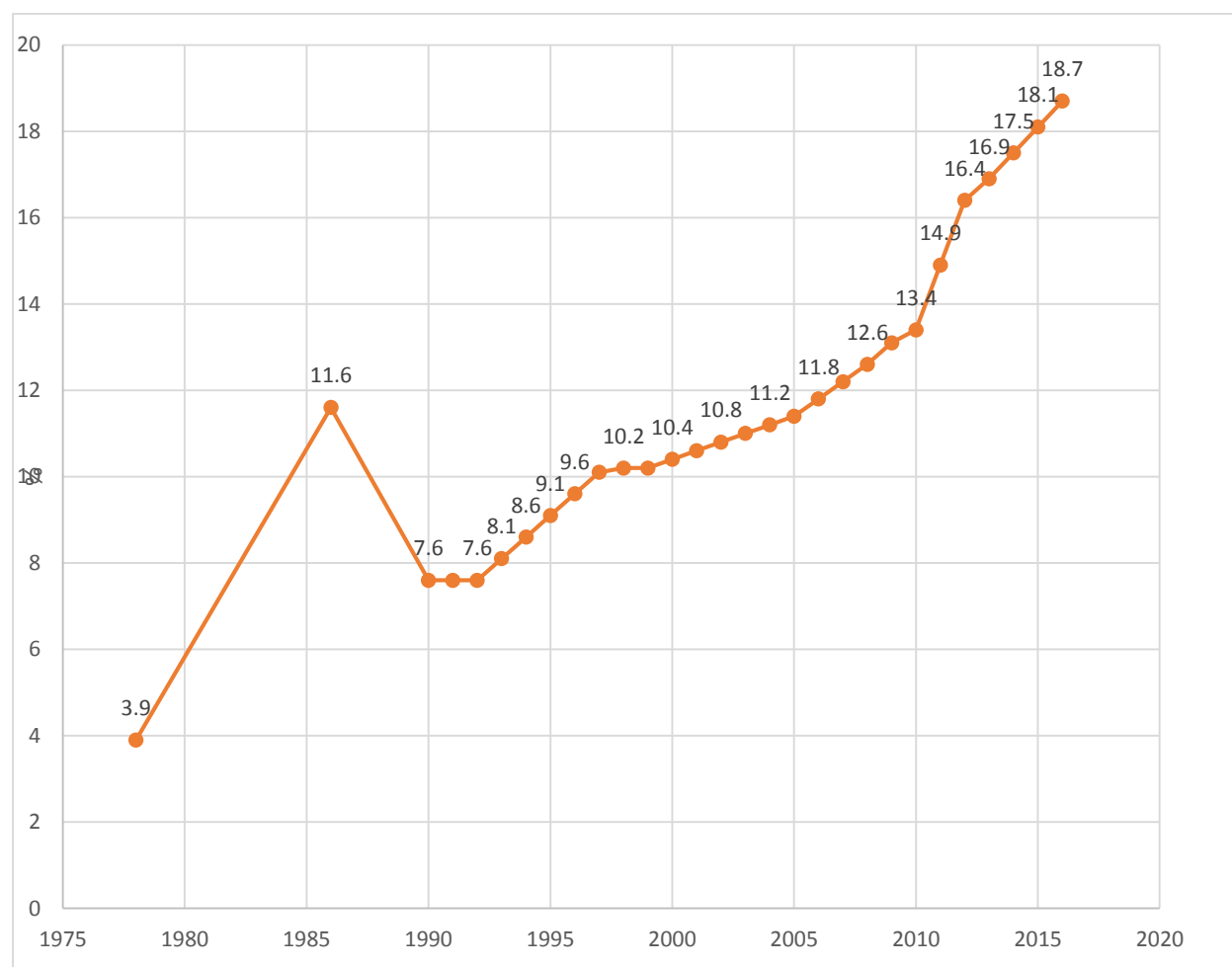
The only data available for trade unions is that of the National Union of Autonomous Trade Unions of Senegal (UNSAS), where there are 55 trade unions and 27 percent women out of 62,097 members. However, it was only in 2006 that a woman became head of the Union of Information and Communication Professionals of Senegal (SYNPICS). Currently, of the 55 teachers unions, only five unions (nine percent) are headed by women, and out of 17 trade union centers, only two are run by women, corresponding to 11.7 percent.

6.5. Contraceptive usage

As of 2015 about 17 percent of women were using contraception, with 15.3 percent of them adopting a modern method and two percent employing a traditional method (ANSD, 2016a). This is far from the MDG target of 27 percent.

In addition, the potential demand for contraception and the identification of women with high needs for family planning services are important preoccupations that family planning programs must address (ANSD, 2016a).

Figure 13: Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49), 1978-2016



Source: ADB Socio Economic Database, 1960-2016.

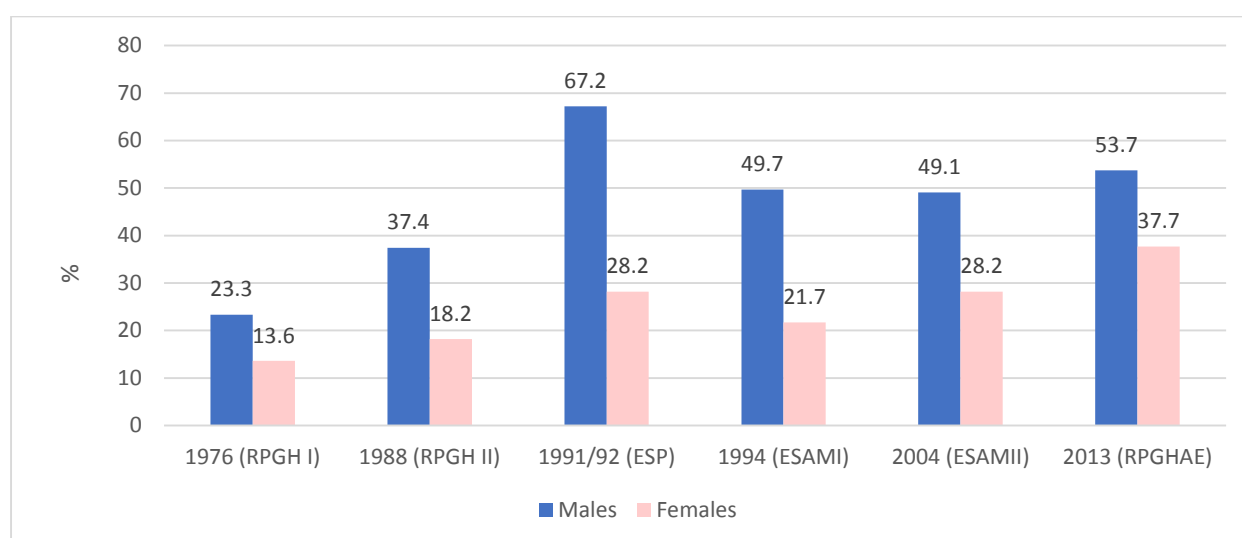
DIMENSION 7: OPPORTUNITY AND CAPACITY

7.1. Adult literacy

Literacy is an important factor in empowering people, as well as a crosscutting lever contributing to the achievement of development objectives (MDGs and SDGs).

In 1960 only three percent of Senegalese women were literate (Senegal's First Economic and Social Development Plan). The rate reached 18.2 percent in 1988. According to the ESAM I, in 1994-95 it was 21.7 percent vs. 49.7 percent for men and 28.2 percent in 2004 vs. 49.1 percent of men. By 2013 it was 37.7 percent for women as compared to 53.7 percent for men (ANSD, 2014). Yet still less than half of the population of Senegal aged 10 and over is literate (45.4 percent). The M/F ratio is 0.7 -- seven literate women for every 10 men. In rural areas, only about one in four women is literate (25.9 percent).

Figure 14: Trends in literacy level by sex (%)



Source: ANSD, Rapports nationaux de recensement de la population (2014).

Table 25: Literacy rates in Senegal, 2013 (%)

Target		Literacy rate
Population ages 10 and over	Global	45.4
	Men	53.7
	Women	37.7
	Ratio W/M	0.7
Rural environment	Women	25.9
	Men	42.3

Source: RGPHAE of 2013 (ANSD, 2014).

The situation, however, is improving rapidly among adolescents and young persons, with more than half of females achieving literacy and slightly more than 60 percent of males.

Table 26: Literacy rates for 15 to 24-year-olds (%)

Year	Females	Males
1988	28.0	49.1
2002	50.0	58.5
2006	44.5	58.1
2009	56.2	74.2
2011	59.0	74.0
2013	51.0	61.1

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics. <http://data.uis.unesco.org>.

Young girls, with rates ranging from 28.5 percent to 33.5 percent, are less literate than young men (about 50 percent). This situation has serious consequences because it makes it difficult for them to obtain the vocational training required to qualify for entry into the labor market and make a contribution to the competitiveness of the economy.

The urban populace is far more literate than those in rural areas where the majority of the female population live.

Table 27: Literacy rates by sex & place of residence, %

Place of residence	General Literacy			Literacy in the national language		
	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Urban Dakar	79.9	58.7	68.8	7.5	5.3	6.4
Other urban centers	75.9	50.4	61.8	9.2	5.8	7.3
Rural	54.1	27.2	38.9	6.2	5.1	5.5
Senegal	66.3	40.4	52.1	7.2	5.3	6.2

Source: ESPS-II 2011, ANSD (2013b).

In 2013 Dakar had the highest literacy rate at 69.0 percent, and more women than men literate. This was due to the high migration rate of out-of-school rural people, who are predominantly male. The literacy index is in favor of men in all other regions except Dakar.

Table 28: Literacy rates ages 11 and over by region (%)

Location	Women	Men	Ratio M/W
Dakar	69.0	54.8	1.26
Diourbel	21.4	40.3	0.53
Fatick	41.7	56.6	0.74
Kaffrine	28.3	51.0	0.55
Kaolack	38.0	55.8	0.68
Kédougou	23.8	42.6	0.56
Kolda	25.8	40.4	0.64
Louga	27.1	42.2	0.64
Matam	20.7	29.9	0.69
Sédhiou	30.4	55.2	0.55
Saint-Louis	35.5	47.2	0.75
Tamba	20.2	33.0	0.61
Thiès	40.0	54.4	0.74
Ziguinchor	52.5	71.7	0.73
Senegal	37.7	53.7	0.70

Source: RGPHAE of 2013 (ANSD, 2014).

The low literacy rate of women in all regions except Dakar is a definite handicap limiting their economic and social productivity, the implementation of health policies and the educational supervision of their children. Illiteracy contributes to maintaining these women in poverty, with negative consequences for the individual, their households and national development.

Securing basic education and qualifications for illiterate youth and adults, especially females who remain the majority of illiterates, is an urgent challenge to strengthen human capital and to equip this potentially economically active population.

7.2. Primary and secondary enrollments

At the primary level, the gross primary school enrollment rate has been increasing constantly since 1999 and the parity index is now in favor of girls. It has risen from 0.87 in 2000 to 1.16 in 2014 (RNSE 2015).⁶ Apart from Kédougou (Index 0.94), the GER parity index is in favor of girls in all other regions. In six regions (Matam, Kaffrine, Diourbel, Saint-Louis, Louga and Kaolack) the index is very much in favor of girls.

Table 29: Gross enrolment ratio (GER), ages 6-11 years at primary school by region, 2014

Region	GER Boys	GER Girls	Index G/B
Dakar	97.2%	104.1%	1.07
Diourbel	45.7%	60.5%	1.32
Fatick	83.0%	91.7%	1.10
Kaffrine	40.9%	54.5%	1.33
Kaolack	71.8%	86.6%	1.21
Kédougou	113.2%	106.6%	0.94

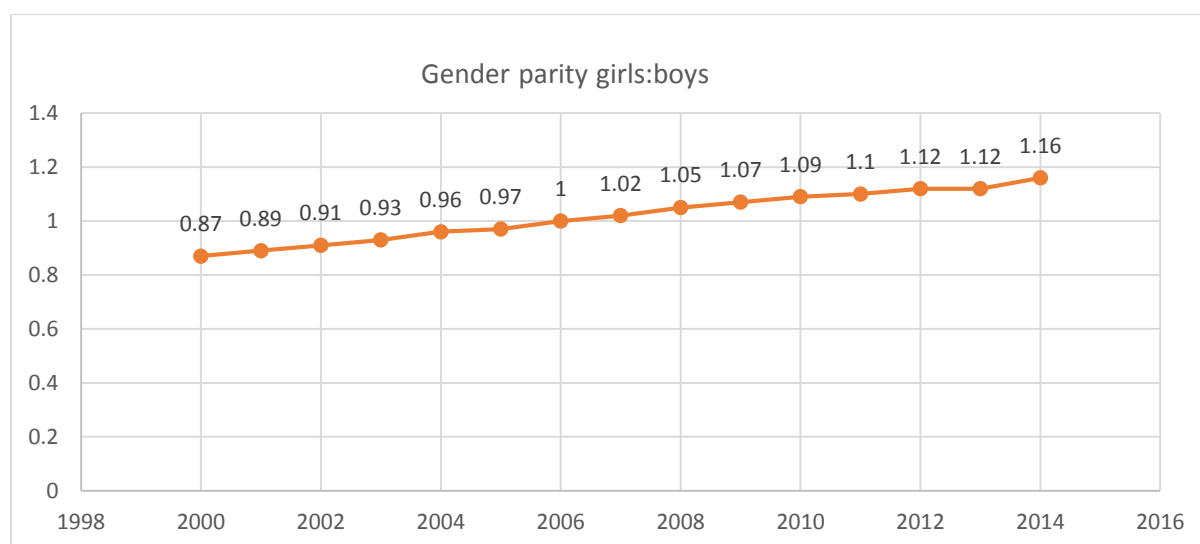
⁶ See also Ministry of Education (2015). Examen national 2015 de l'éducation pour tous : Sénégal. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002316/231652f.pdf>.

Region	GER Boys	GER Girls	Index G/B
Kolda	87.2%	89.4%	1.03
Louga	58.9%	74.7%	1.27
Matam	52.2%	86.9%	1.66
Sédhiou	98.3%	101.5%	1.03
Saint-Louis	72.5%	95.0%	1.31
Tambacounda	69.5%	78.8%	1.13
Thiès	88.5%	101.2%	1.14
Ziguinchor	115.5%	116.7%	1.01
Senegal	76.7%	89.0%	1.16

Source: RNSE 2014, DPRE; DPRE database, Ministry of National Education.

Since 2000, girls' access to primary school education has been growing constantly.

Figure 15: Gender disparities in primary education



Source: RNSE 2014, DPRE; DPRE database, Ministry of National Education.

Primary completion rates (PCR), 2010-2013

In all, girls are completing the primary cycle better than boys, with remarkable progress observed in all regions from 2010 to 2014. This dynamism is particularly marked in three regions (Kaffrine, Kolda & Matam). However, due to various social pressures, slightly fewer girls than boys transition at the end of primary school (grade 5 or end of the first cycle) to the 6th grade, the beginning of the secondary cycle -- 85.9 percent for girls and 87.4 percent for boys.

Table 30: Primary Completion Rates (PCR) by region, 2010-2014, %

Region	2010		2013		AAGR*		2014	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Dakar	86.7	96.6	83.6	105.1	-1.2	2.9	77.3	87.4
Diourbel	29.8	36.5	30.5	43.3	0.8	5.9	39.5	53.5
Fatick	57.1	64.5	61.0	71.4	2.2	3.4	65.8	85.2
Kaffrine	23.9	25.2	26.1	71.4	3.0	41.5	33.9	47.0
Kaolack	59.5	63.1	69.9	79.9	5.5	8.2	62.5	81.3
Kédougou	76.1	56.6	78.5	68.4	1.0	6.5	116.9	109.9
Kolda	58.1	53.8	71.5	75.8	7.2	12.1	82.7	87.3
Louga	43.3	45.8	48.3	52.7	3.7	4.8	55.7	75.1
Matam	46.7	52.0	43.6	71.8	-2.3	11.4	45.7	83.4
Sédhiou	79.8	58.0	70.0	71.2	-4.3	7.1	84.7	82.0
Saint-Louis	53.4	63.1	56.5	76.6	1.9	6.7	62.2	85.6
Tamba	38.3	36.1	44.5	45.2	5.1	7.8	67.1	75.6
Thiès	60.0	70.4	69.3	83.6	4.9	5.9	72.1	89.5
Ziguinchor	84.7	84.1	75.3	76.9	-3.8	-2.9	86.9	90.0
Senegal	57.4	60.9	60.4	71.9	1.7	5.7	66.5	80.9

Source RNSE 2010, 2013, 2014, DPRE.

* AAGR = Average annual growth rate

The progress made in access to basic education since 2000 has had a very noticeable effect on middle and secondary school education. In ten years the number of *collèges* (General Secondary, the first level of secondary school) more than tripled between 2005 and 2015, from 579 to 1860, and enrollment in this cycle increased by about 150 percent to 780,000 pupils. The gross enrollment ratio at the secondary school level almost doubled in 10 years (from 32 percent to 60 percent).

Between 2010 and 2015, the gross enrollment ratio for girls increased from 43 percent to 63.3 percent and the girls/boys parity index from 0.91 to 1.12. Over the decade 2004-2014, the GER Increased from 11.2 percent to 31.1 percent, a gain of about 20 points. In spite of the great progress of girls' GER – a growth of nearly 3.5 times --the parity index remains favorable for boys whose GER went from 14.1 percent to 33.6 percent, also gaining about twenty points over the period. In 2013-2014, the transition rate from the middle cycle to the General Secondary level was 57.5 percent for girls against 62.2 percent for boys, a parity index of 0.9 in favor of boys. It should be noted that part of the students in the 3rd year of the middle cycle (equivalent to grade 9 of the North American system) continue their education by passing into vocational and technical training (VTT).

Table 31: Gross Enrolment by region & gender (%)

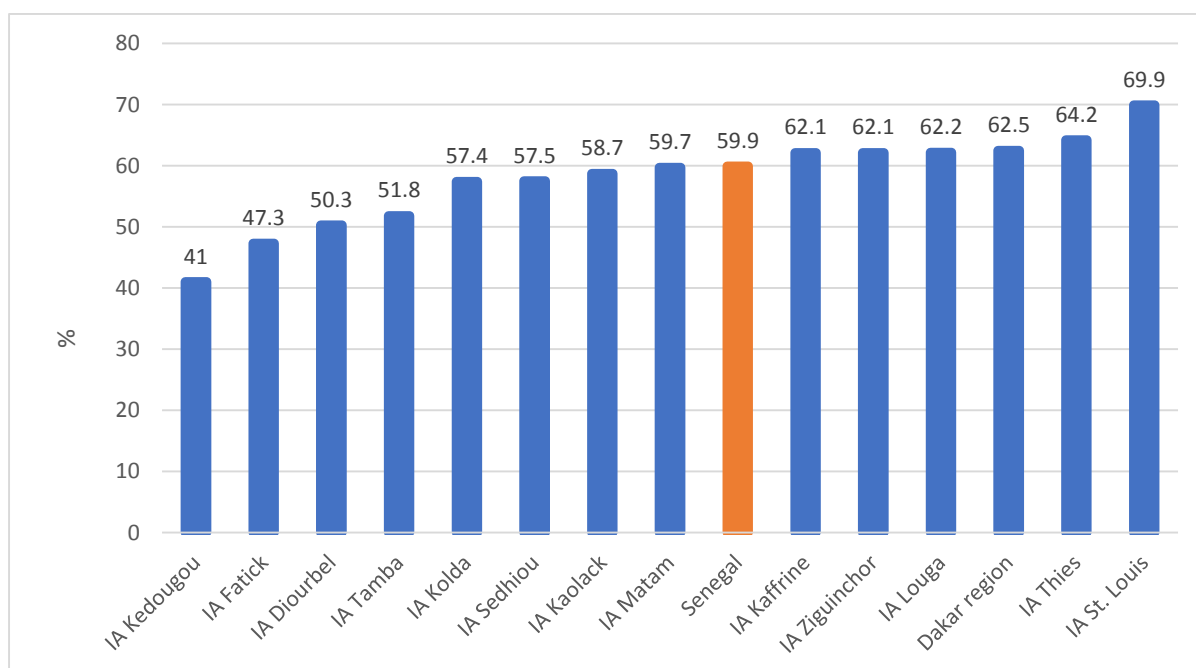
Location	2010			2014			Absolute Increase GER-Girls
	GER-Boys	GER-Girls	Parity index	GER-Boys	GER-Girls	Parity index	
Dakar	36.6	30.6	0.84	41.1	39.5	0.96	8.9
Diourbel	9.7	5.5	0.57	16.1	12.7	0.79	7.2
Fatick	17.5	12.1	0.69	36.2	33.8	0.93	21.7
Kaffrine	6.5	3.5	0.54	14.7	10.2	0.69	6.7
Kaolack	24	14	0.58	38.7	28.2	0.73	14.2
Kédougou	8.8	3	0.34	26.6	11.4	0.43	8.4

Location	2010			2014			Absolute Increase GER-Girls
	GER-Boys	GER-Girls	Parity index	GER-Boys	GER-Girls	Parity index	
Kolda	16.8	8.7	0.52	24.8	12.7	0.51	4
Louga	13.8	9.6	0.7	22.6	20.6	0.91	11
Matam	6.6	4.3	0.65	17.7	16.7	0.94	12.4
Sédhiou	15.7	6.1	0.39	40.7	20.7	0.51	14.6
Saint-Louis	17.4	14.4	0.83	34.2	32.7	0.96	18.3
Tamba	11.3	5.9	0.52	23.7	15.3	0.65	9.4
Thiès	25.8	22.2	0.86	40.3	37.6	0.93	15.4
Ziguinchor	56	37.9	0.68	70.7	61.8	0.87	23.9
All Senegal	22.2	16.5	0.74	33.6	28.6	0.85	12.1

Source: RNSE 2010, 2014, DPRE.

The transition rate from middle to high school was 59.9 percent in 2013-2014 compared to 50.1 percent in 2008-2009 (a growth of ten percentage points over five years). Only two regions, Kédougou and Fatick, remain marked by weak transitions.

Figure 16: Transition rate from middle to high school, by region 2013/2014 (%)



Source: RNSE 2010, 2013, 2014, DPRE.

At the national level during the period 2008-2014, the transition to secondary education was more favorable for boys as compared to girls with an AAGR of 5.2 percent against 3.4 percent for girls. However, in six regions (Diourbel, Kaolack, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, and Tambacounda) the AAGR of girls' transition to secondary school was higher than that of boys. Matam, with an AAGR of 10.8 percent, was the most dynamic. In Ziguinchor, however, there was a regression in the transition rate for both girls and boys.

Table 32: General secondary school access by gender, 2008-2014

Location	Transition rate grade 10 boys			Transition rate grade 10 girls		
	2008	2014	AAGR	2008	2014	AAGR
Dakar	52.3	67.2	5.1%	55.3	61.3	2.1%
Diourbel	54.9	64.8	3.4%	41.9	57.3	6.5%
Fatick	38.2	52.9	6.7%	36.6	48.9	6.0%
Kaffrine	ND	65.9	ND	ND	57.0	ND
Kaolack	45.1	71	9.5%	36	60.1	10.8%
Kédougou	ND	42.8	ND	ND	37.0	ND
Kolda	35.6	47.5	5.9%	33.1	37.8	2.7%
Louga	44.4	74.9	11.0%	39	67.5	11.6%
Matam	46.2	75	10.2%	37.7	68.6	12.7%
Sédhiou	ND	58.5	ND	ND	55.3	ND
Saint-Louis	77.4	78.4	0.3%	51.8	76.5	8.1%
Tamba	42.5	63.5	8.4%	36.2	57.2	9.6%
Thiès	55.4	78.7	7.3%	51.7	71.3	6.6%
Ziguinchor	71.8	67.6	-1.2%	71.8	65.2	-1.9%
All Senegal	52.5	67.6	5.2%	52.5	62.2	3.4%

Source: RNSE 2008, 2014, DPPE.

Higher education

Senegal's significant population growth, the increase in gross enrollment ratios and the number of girls in secondary education have all greatly increased the demand for access to higher education. 150,000 students enrolled in the Senegalese higher education network of universities and higher education institutions in 2015-2016.

While the flow of baccalaureate graduates is steadily increasing from around 9,000 in 2000 to more than 55,000 in 2016, girls are still a minority in higher education. The success rate at the baccalaureate level for girls is 28.9 percent against 34.3 percent for boys.

At Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) in Dakar, girls account for 33.8 percent of the students (MESR, 2014) and at Gaston Berger University in Saint-Louis, 29.8 percent of the students are girls. Only 26.5 percent of girls versus 31.9 percent of boys have been oriented in the scientific series of studies, and the share of girls in the scientific series remains at 41.2 percent.

An examination of the data from 1978 to 2012 on the presence of girls in higher education shows important gains for women in their access to education. Significant efforts at the primary level have had a strong impact on the presence of girls in secondary schools as well as in higher education, which opens windows of extraordinary opportunities for girls.

Table 33: Enrollment of girls/women from primary school to tertiary education, 1999-2015 (%)

Year	Primary school	High school	Higher education
1999	44.8	39.0	ND
2000	46.0	39.2	ND
2001	46.5	39.5	ND

Year	Primary school	High school	Higher education
2002	47.1	39.9	ND
2003	47.5	ND	ND
2004	48.3	41.6	ND
2005	48.6	42.5	ND
2006	49.2	42.8	31.6
2007	49.6	ND	34.6
2008	50.2	43.9	35.3
2009	50.6	ND	37.0
2010	50.9	46.3	37.3
2011	51.1	47.4	37.0
2012	51.4	ND	37.0
2013	52.3	ND	37.1
2014	51.6	ND	37.3
2015	52.3	49.1	37.6

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <http://data.uis.unesco.org> (2017).

More girls (52.3 percent) than boys were enrolled at preschool level in 2012 (ANSD, 2014). At primary school level girls were also in the majority at 52.3 percent in 2017 (UNESCO, 2017). The further distribution by training cycle shows girls first became (and have remained) the majority of students in 2008, and increased to near parity at secondary school level (49.1 percent) by 2015. The increase has been slower in higher education where females have not yet reached 40 percent of students. Taking all levels from preschool to primary together, the RGPHAE of 2013 showed females to be 49.5 percent of students (ANSD, 2014).

The difference between the gross (GER) and net school attendance (NER) ratios is significant at secondary level because half of the enrollment is lost.

Table 34: Gross and net ratio of school attendance (GER, NER %)

Level	Female		Male		Overall	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
Preschool	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	10.6	10.2
Primary	80.9	59.0	79.1	57.2	80.0	58.1
Middle/ junior high	58.3	35.3	60.5	35.5	59.4	35.4
Secondary	36.6	15.2	46.7	18.7	41.5	16.9

Source: RGPHAE of 2013 (ANSD, 2014).

7.3. Vocational and technical training

Vocational and technical training is not closely linked with the formal education system and the Ministry of Education (MNE). As a result, it does not play a decisive role in the balance and development of continuing education, which is greatly underfinanced to the detriment of work force development.

Enrollment was low in Vocational and Technical Training (VTT) in 2012 and 2013. The number of learners enrolled in training structures under the Ministry's supervision was only 48,116, or about six percent of all enrollments. VTT is divided between training provided by the private sector (44 percent) and the public sector (56 percent). There is a predominance of boys in the public sector while girls are more numerous in the private sector. Girls represent less than five percent of the

total number of students in the vocational and technical industrial sectors and they are concentrated mainly in trades such as hairdressing, catering and sewing.

The distribution of student enrollment by sex is characterized by profound disparities, largely to the detriment of girls, in virtually all occupations except those traditionally considered feminine, such as hairdressing, dyeing, sewing, animal fattening and processing cereals. While in the past these fields were not highly regarded, sewing, embroidery and garment making have become attractive and lucrative fields with 1,048 students, of whom 82 percent were boys.

For the Ministry of Vocational Training, Learning and Crafts (MFPAA), the main challenges are to promote access for girls and women to the sectors considered to be traditionally male, especially in skilled trades (such as ICTs and others) as well as to the crafts sector.

DIMENSION 8: WOMEN IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND DECISION-MAKING SOCIETY

8.1. Participation in management in the knowledge society

Women are little present in the decision-making bodies in the knowledge society. Men head the ministries of education, higher education and scientific research. No woman heads any one of the five universities of Senegal.

In 2016, in the faculty at UCAD, Senegal's premier university, there were 15 percent women (202 out of a total workforce of 1345). They were 11.6 percent in the position of professors and directors of research and 16.9 percent of lecturers and researchers. At Gaston Berger University, women are 12.8 percent of the teaching staff of 265.

The low representation of women faculty in the body of higher education and their low level of representation in the upper echelons are largely due to constraints in completing their doctoral theses or to secure the scientific publications necessary for the advancement of their careers. They have to deal with maternity, childcare, household management and chores as well as social obligations such as participating in numerous family ceremonies.

8.2. Women on corporate boards

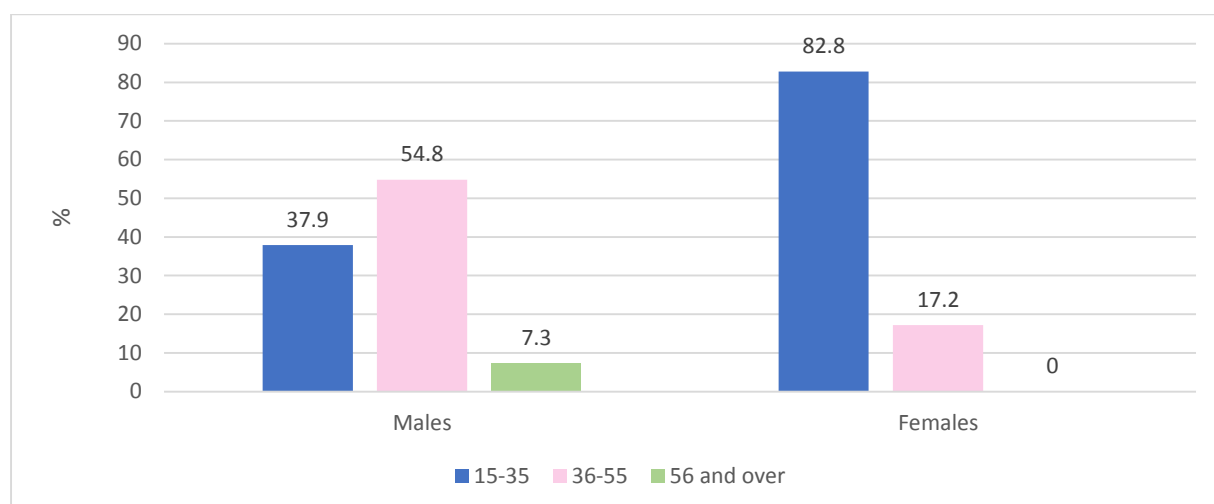
There is no available data on this indicator.

DIMENSION 9: WOMEN IN THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

9.1. Women ICT professionals

Among the professionals in the ICT sector, the female population is much younger. Nearly 83 percent of women are between the ages of 15 and 35, compared to only 38 percent of men in the same age bracket.

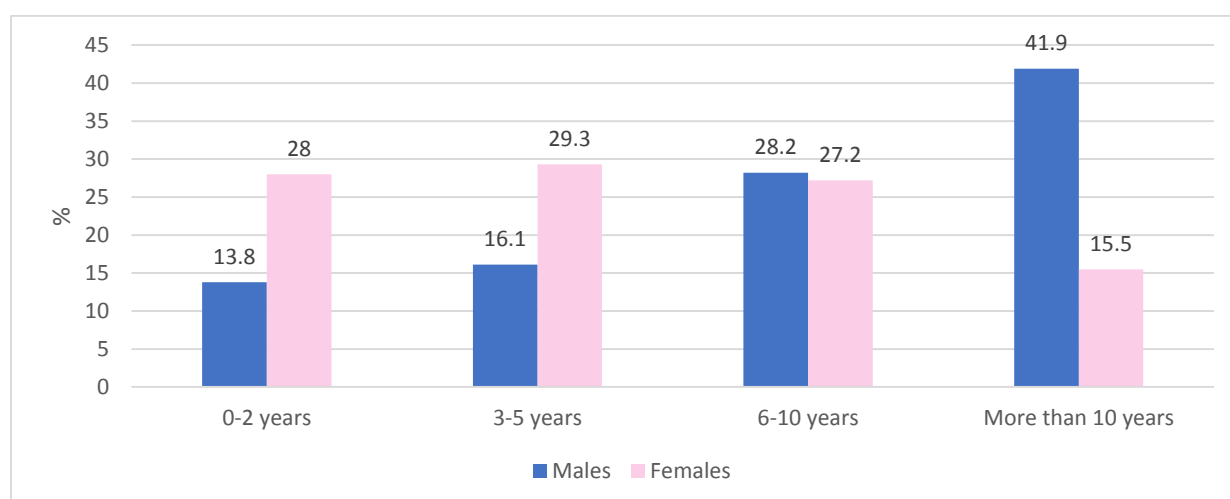
Figure 17: ICT Professionals by age group and sex (%)



Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).

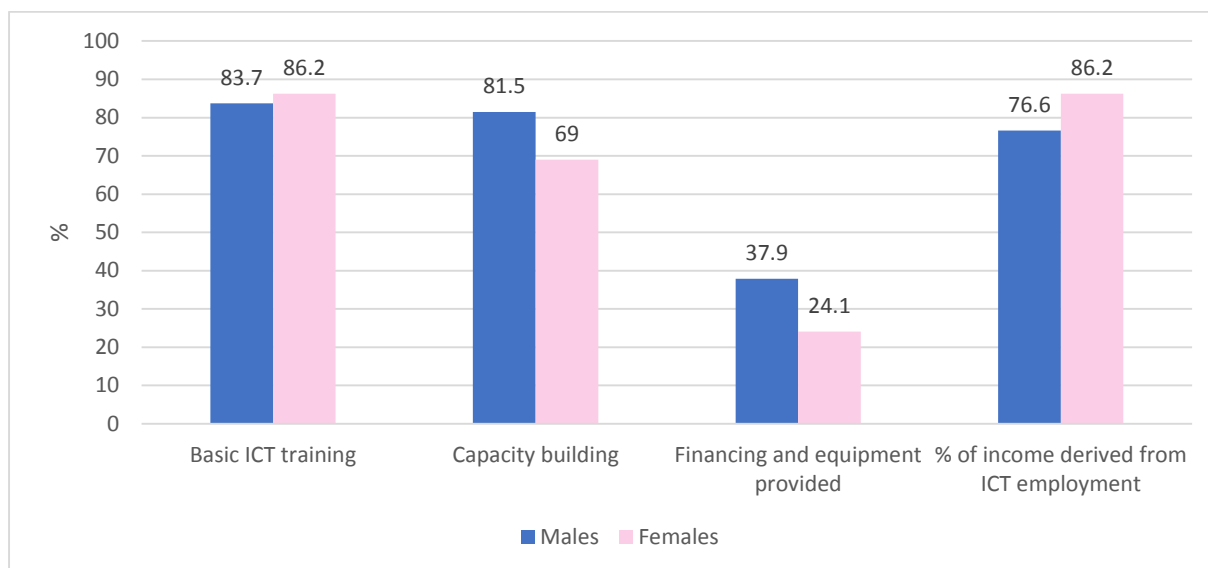
Men entered the ICT sector earlier than women, with more than 41 percent of men, in comparison with only 15 percent of women, having more than ten years of experience.

Figure 18: ICT Professionals by sex & years of experience (%)Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).



Women enter ICT employment with more training and education in ICT than men, but enjoy substantially less capacity building while employed. They also receive less financing and equipment to do their jobs. Men generally have more access to training and benefit more from capacity building as well as greater access to finance and equipment resulting in higher salaries than those of women (GEA, 2017).

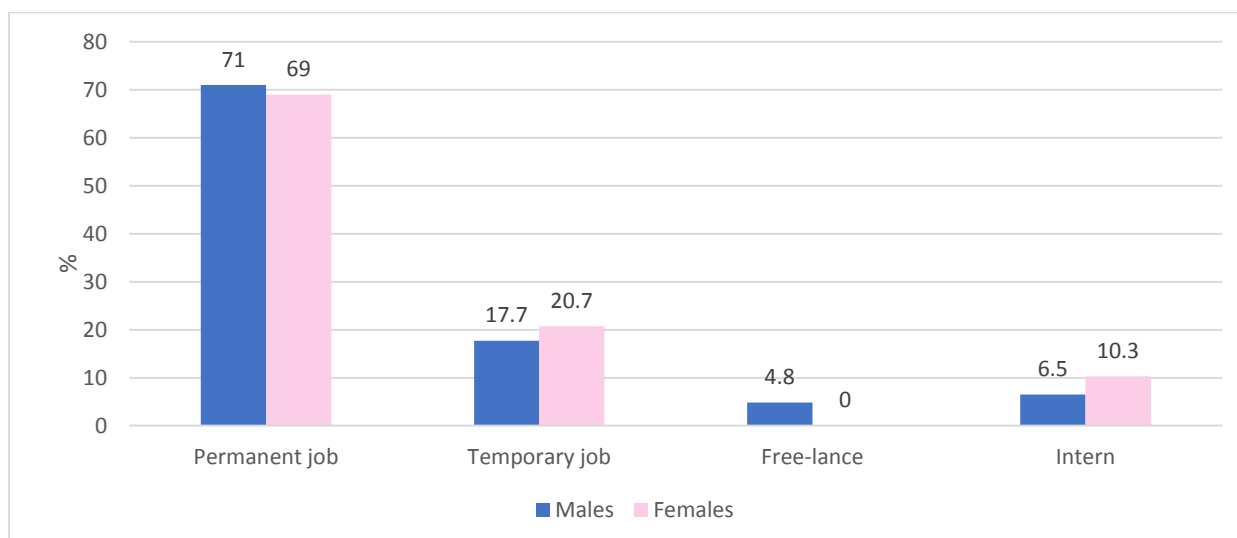
Figure 19: Profile of ICT Professionals, by sex (%)



Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).

Men are somewhat more likely than women to benefit more from permanent jobs and self-employment, an area that women have not entered to date, while women are more likely to be in temporary employment and working as trainees.

Figure 20: ICT Professionals by type of employment and sex (%)



Source: GEA, Survey on the Integration of Gender in the ICT sector (2017).

DIMENSION 10: WOMEN IN S&T SYSTEMS AND INNOVATION

10.1. Women studying science and engineering

The African Development Bank's digital technology park assessment on Senegal (2015) indicates that the proportion of female students in the ICT-specialized engineering courses (École Supérieure Multinationale des Télécommunications) for the academic year 2011-2012) was 45.1 percent for the baccalaureate and 17.1 percent at the master's level. By comparison to most other countries of the world, that is a high rate of female enrollment in computer science at the level of higher education.

There are significant disparities between regions in the participation of girls in science studies. Urban areas have the best access to science institutions. In 2014, Dakar led (45.3 percent), followed by Saint-Louis (43.2 percent) and Thiès (39.3 percent). The lowest rate was in Sédhiou with 22 percent, followed by Kolda at 25.6 percent and Kédougou at 28.4 percent.

Table 35: Enrollment of girls in the science track (first cycle), 2010-2014

School district	Girls students in science track %		% Increase 2010-2014
	2010	2014	
Dakar	41.0	45.3	4.4
Diourbel	31.6	37.8	6.1
Fatick	26.7	36.9	10.1
Kaffrine	23.3	32.9	9.6
Kaolack	27.9	32.5	4.6
Kédougou	ND ⁷	28.4	ND
Kolda	23.8	25.6	1.8
Louga	33.9	38.2	4.9
Matam	32.6	37.7	5.0
Sédhiou	17.8	22.0	4.3
Saint-Louis	29.4	43.2	13.8
Tamba	24.9	32.8	7.9
Thiès	35.0	39.3	4.4
Ziguinchor	25.8	31.0	5.2
Senegal	34.7	39.8	5.1

Source: DPRE database, Ministry of National Education, Senegal.

Specific measures are being taken to improve the place of women in the knowledge sphere with schools and scholarships of excellence for girls.

We have seen that there are gender disparities in females studying at higher levels and working in ICT-related fields. Some of the related factors are:

- **Imbalances in education and training:** One reason for the low numbers of women working in ICT-related employment is that in the past girls and women were not oriented towards the choices of studies that lead to them. Often this resulted from sexist attitudes towards women who studied or used information technology. Girls were considered unsuitable for scientific and technological studies.

⁷ The school district had not yet been established by 2010.

- **Working conditions that disadvantage women:** Information technology (IT) jobs have a reputation for demanding long hours of work, unpredictable schedules and incompatibility with family responsibilities.
- **Professional careers that favor men:** Professional progression is based on the rules of the game that are defined by men and for men. Career interruptions and voluntary reductions in working hours are unwelcome. Women are often well represented in the functions of project managers but rarely climb higher in the management hierarchy.
- **Cultural factors that reinforce the male image of ICT:** Due to stereotypes about male programmers, females are often not attracted to computer studies and employment because of its unattractive image to women.

We have seen, however, that much of this is changing with the increased education of girls and the awareness in schools of the potential of all students.

10.2. Women scientists and engineers

It is difficult to find reliable information on the presence of women in science and technology. In 2013 the representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance reported that among employees of the ministry, women were 34.5 percent of computer engineers and other engineers as well (ITU, 2013). The ADB digital technology park assessment (2015), on the other hand, reported the proportion of women in 2013 on the staff of the data processing department, where most of the work would be below the level of engineers, of the same ministry was only 26 percent.

10.3. Female researchers

According to the Minister of Higher Education and Research women represent 25 percent of the total number of researchers in Senegal (PressAfrik, December 2016). The share of women in research is lower in the engineering and technology sciences and higher in the human sciences.

Table 36: Female researchers in Senegal by domain (%)

Year	Natural Sciences	Engineering and technology	Medical Sciences	Agricultural Sciences	Social Sciences and Humanities
2010	16.7	13.0	31.7	24.4	26.1

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.

10.4 Publication rates, male/female

There are no available data on this indicator.

10.5 The brain drain

While most of the information available on the brain drain is not disaggregated by sex, it does provide an analysis of educational levels and a picture of its magnitude and destinations. Senegalese migrants live abroad in significant numbers in many countries; among the estimates are France (118,000), Italy (85,000), Spain (49,000) the US (38,000), Canada (6,000) and South Africa (3000) (Migrant Policy Institute, 2015). Early migrants were mainly economic and were composed largely of persons with low levels of education. In the 2000s persons with university degrees began to migrate, particularly to the US, Canada and Australia. European countries such as France, Italy and Spain tend to receive more Senegalese with a low level of education (World Bank, 2010).

Table 37: Senegalese from the Dakar region living abroad by level of education & gender (%)

Level of education	Male	Female	TOTAL
None	19.6	13.2	17.5
Primary	20.7	22.8	21.4
Secondary	28.5	28.3	28.4
Higher level	19.3	23.3	20.7
No data	11.9	12.4	12.1
Total	100	100	100

Source: MAFE Survey 2008.

Among Senegalese living abroad women are more likely to hold senior positions, work in a skilled position or be self-employed than men (Sakho, Diop & Awissi-Sall, 2011). There is a high number of nurses and midwives among Senegalese emigrants (ANSD, 2013a).

Table 38: Senegalese from the Dakar region living abroad by occupation & sex (%)

Professional situation	Male	Female	TOTAL
Professionals	9.8	17.4	11.8
Employee or skilled worker	31.0	20.2	30.5
Employed, laborer, unskilled laborer	17.5	14.6	16.7
Employers	37.3	0	1.1
Self-employed, free-lance	1.3	37.5	37.3
Apprentice, trainee	1.3	0.7	1.1
Do not know	1.8	0.7	1.5
Total	100	100	100

Source: MAFE Survey 2008.

Table 39: Emigration of highly qualified personnel from Senegal

Category of personnel	Numbers	Emigration rate (%)
Degree holders	ND	17.7
Physicians trained in Senegal (data from 2010)	27	2.9
Physicians born in Senegal (data from 2006)	678	51.4
Nurses/midwives born in Senegal	695	26.9

Source: Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, World Bank.

10.6. Women-led enterprises run by women in sectoral value chains

The Organization of Information and Communication Technology Professionals (OPTIC) has only four women entrepreneurs out of 32 members (12.5 percent).

10.7. Early entrepreneurial activity of women

At the Information and Communication Techniques Center (CTIC), a technology incubator, there was only one woman entrepreneur along with eight men. The Association of Women for the Promotion of Science and Technology in Senegal (AFSTech), created in June 2006, is involved in the production of solar ovens and cookers throughout rural areas.

There are a number of S&T innovations and initiatives developed by women in Senegal. These include:

- The mobile application Yaay.sn, a platform for the exchange of information between pregnant women and young mothers (Seynabou Thiam, winner of the Sonatel Female Digital Entrepreneurship Prize), <http://www.yaay.sn>
- The mobile application SIGESTE, a technological solution dedicated to land management in Senegal (Aida Mansour Lo), <https://intellivoire.net/code-club-du-senegal-les-femmes-en-charge-decider-de-creer-lapp-sigeste>
- The Sama Carnet mobile application designed to facilitate the medical follow-up of pregnant women and their infants (Ndèye Aida Gueye), Sama Carnet (UNESCO, 2017).

DIMENSION 11: WOMEN AND LIFELONG LEARNING

11.1. Women as users of knowledge centers

Senegal invested in women's training and lifelong learning with the development of women's technical education training centers in the 1960s. The Centers for Women's Technical Training (CETF), which have become vocational and technical training centers, offer technical qualifications to those who have left school without diplomas and to young people without paid employment and adults leaving the school system as well as avocational training and a professional retraining for unemployed adults.

Since 2009, Research and Testing Centers (CREs) have been created by ministerial decree with a view to democratizing access to knowledge and innovation so that age, sex and distance are no longer a barrier to training. The centers aim to bring the populace closer to science, technology and innovation and are available to all groups and levels of society and socio-professional groups. The objectives of the CRE are to:

- Provide a framework for capturing and developing processes and tools to improve social welfare;
- Promote local development through the transfer of innovative technology and capacity building of grassroots actors;
- Promote the dissemination of scientific culture; and
- Enable people to benefit from capacity building, training and support in their socio-economic activities.

11.2. Women as managers of knowledge centers

There is no female rector or university director, but among the five Higher Institutes of Vocational Education (ISEPs), three are headed by women. This reflects the desire to promote women teachers.

CONCLUSION

The Government of Senegal has made significant efforts to integrate the gender dimension into development policies and programs, as well as in the establishment of gender-sensitive institutional structures and mechanisms. Remarkable progress has been made especially in the improvement of laws and other legal documents, in representation in elective and semi-elected bodies and in access to basic education and social services.

Nevertheless, there remain important challenges to be addressed, which are linked to limited human resource capacity in the analysis and integration of the gender dimension at different levels and the inadequacy of data to develop pertinent policies and programs.

The physical integrity of girls and women remains a priority area, notably with the continued prevalence of FGM and GBV as well as trafficking of girls. Women continue to have many fewer resources in land, property and capital than men as well as fewer economic and advancement opportunities. They often do not enjoy their legal inheritance rights. These areas in particular require special attention from all actors involved.

The significant gender gaps that still exist calling increased efforts and consistent means to achieve gender equality programs. Women remain underrepresented in decision-making positions, as in 2017 women are only 11 percent in appointments to decision-making positions on ministers' councils. In the national government, they comprise 15 percent of officials and in the local communities there are only 13 women mayors out of a total of 557 communes in Senegal (2.3 percent) despite the law on parity for such positions.

Women are poorly represented in science, technology and innovation. However, the political will to take up the challenge in recent years, along with voluntary programs, give hope for a better future, and with the arrival of information and communication technologies, new opportunities are opening for women in terms of acquisition of knowledge and jobs.

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