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IN BRIEF:

MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT IN SENEGAL

THE ISSUE

A national assessment on gender statistics was conducted in 2019 and revealed three interrelated challenges:

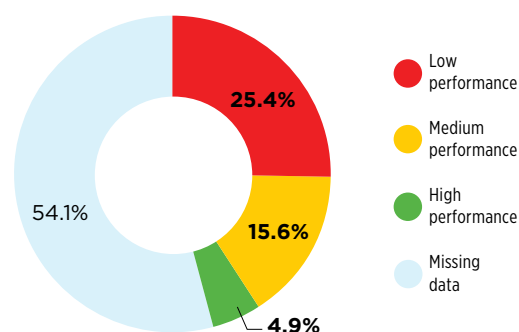
- There is no dedicated budget for gender statistics in Senegal and no component of the national statistical system (NSS) has a specific entity in charge of gender statistics. Although all NSS structures have a gender focal point or specialist, this is often a single staff member reporting to the head of that entity.
- Several data gaps – including how often gender data are produced and in which domains – are undetermined by the absence or poor quality of gender data. Data on wealth, income, expenditures and time-use of household members are generally not disaggregated by sex.
- There is no regular consultation, dialogue or cooperation between data producers and users, and no unified framework for disseminating gender indicators.

WOMEN COUNT RESPONSE:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Gender was successfully integrated into the third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2019–2023, setting the foundation for improved gender data.

FIGURE 1

How is Senegal doing on gender data in 2020?



Source: [Women Count Data Hub](#).

- **Increasing data production:** The capacity of the NSS is being improved to compile Tier I and II indicators for the SDGs and the minimum set of gender indicators to monitor commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action and national priorities. New data-collection activities seek to address gender data gaps.

- **Improving data accessibility and use:** The regular publication of reports, factsheets and other tools on gender equality is being supported in all sectors, along with gender statistics literacy plans and in-depth research and analysis of Tier I, II and III gender indicators in the minimum set and for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). User-producer dialogues are also being institutionalized.

RESULTS

In response to the pandemic, face-to-face meetings were held virtually and a rapid gender assessment (RGA) on the gendered effects of COVID-19 was carried out to collect data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, to inform policy and programmatic responses. Interventions in 2020 focused on establishing coordination mechanisms that paved the way for a Gender Statistics Action Plan (2020–2023), building capacities through training and producing gender data through a time use survey and the RGA. Key results in 2020 include:

1. Creating an enabling environment

- **A national coordination mechanism is established through the creation and operationalization of a Multipartite Gender Statistics Committee.** The Committee, chaired by the National Statistics and Demography Agency (ANSD), comprises 74 institutions across government, civil society and academia. Its role is to support the national statistical system (NSS) to address the limited production, analysis and use of gender statistics at national and sub-national levels. The Committee met twice in 2020 and guided the design and approval of the Gender Statistics Action Plan (2020–2023).
- **The new Gender Statistics Action Plan is a vital component of Senegal’s National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).** Considered pivotal for the improvement of gender statistics in Senegal, the new Gender Statistics Action Plan, prepared by the Multipartite Gender Statistics Committee with the support of UN Women, lays out priorities, gender indicators and required resources for the period 2020–2023. It guides the steps to be taken by the ANSD and the Senegalese Government to improve the production of sex-disaggregated data at national and sub-national levels and to increase accessibility for users. The first immediate action will be the inclusion of a gender chapter in the Economic and Social Situation report of Senegal, the most used of all ANSD reports. A donor

FIGURE 2
Measuring Progress in 2020



Some progress has been achieved as a result of the RGA and successfully integrating gender in the NSDS. Preparations for the country’s first time use survey also took place.

roundtable is planned in 2021 to mobilize resources for the Gender Statistics Action Plan.

- **A new cooperation agreement with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) will further boost the production of gender statistics in Senegal.** Building on the joint priorities of UN Women and AFD in Senegal on the promotion of data for gender equality and women’s empowerment, an agreement was negotiated in 2020 (and formally signed in early 2021) to support the Women Count Senegal project until December 2022 with a budget of EUR 1.5 million (USD 1.8 million). The project will continue working towards the expected results set out by Women Count on improving the enabling environment for gender statistics, producing gender data and increasing gender data accessibility.
- ### 2. Increasing data production
- **One hundred data producers from across the NSS are now better equipped to collect data and close national gender data gaps.** UN Women, in collaboration with ANSD and the National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis, strengthened the capacities of 100 data producers across the NSS on the collection, processing and analysis of gender-sensitive data through five training sessions held at the national and subnational level. Learnings are being applied for the production of sex-disaggregated data as part of routine statistics produced annually by sectoral ministries.
 - **Preparation began for Senegal’s first-ever time use survey (TUS).** The NSDS 2019–2023 highlighted the need for detailed data on time use. In 2020, UN Women supported ANSD to implement a national

stand-alone TUS, with discussions about tools, sample sizes and timelines, while also building ANSD capacities on data-production methodologies. The TUS will provide information about time-use distribution between paid and unpaid work and its contribution to economic growth and well-being – essential data for policymaking to achieve the SDGs.

- **Senegal’s RGA yielded new data on the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on women and men in Senegal.** In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, UN Women, in partnership with OHCHR and UNICEF, produced an RGA to provide the Senegalese Government with the necessary data for informed decision-making to mitigate the pandemic’s impact, particularly on women and girls. The findings informed the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection (MFFGPE)’s proposal for a Resilience-Building Programme for Households and Vulnerable Groups (PAREM), which has since received CFA 900 million (USD 1.7 million) in funding from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation. Designed in early 2021, PAREM focuses on the economic resilience of women in the informal sector, through grants and economic support to women-led small and medium-sized enterprises and community capacity-building for vulnerable groups. The RGA has also increased the knowledge of social protection actors and data on access to health care and gender-based violence were shared with academics and policymakers during the Galien Forum Africa, which was hosted by the Government of Senegal in December.

3. Improving data accessibility and use

- **Policymakers were provided new knowledge about gendered disparities at work, informed of new policies in Senegal.** Using disaggregated data, UN Women drafted four studies on differential access to education for men and women, on determinants of violence against women, on gender disparities in access to formal employment, and on the role of

gender in measuring the contribution of entrepreneurship and leadership to added value. Two workshops were also organized to increase knowledge of data disaggregation techniques and disseminate the studies. By highlighting the disparities between men and women in these respective sectors and assessing the socio-economic and demographic factors contributing to such gaps, this research will inform future policy decisions and support the monitoring of SDGs 4, 5 and 8.

PLANS FOR 2021*

- Supporting the Multipartite Gender Statistics Committee’s mandate to coordinate the production of gender statistics;
- Continue supporting the NSS on data production and SDG monitoring, including completing the time use survey data production and report and reprocessing existing gender-related data;
- Supporting data analysis for the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators to produce Tier I/II gender-specific indicators;
- Helping establish and publish an open-access gender meta-database as well as developing and publishing guides, manuals, directories and notes on the use of gender data for data users;
- Organizing a round table with potential donors to finance the Gender Statistics Action Plan for 2020–2023;
- Supporting the updating of ANSD’s web platform to archive survey data;
- Contribute to compiling a list of Senegal’s key data users to determine the requirements for the collection of gender statistics.

* Plans for 2021 may be further adjusted to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.