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WOMEN COUNT PHASE II

SENEGAL

The issue

Since 2020, Women Count has made significant contributions to improving the production and use of gender data in Senegal. However, despite this progress, challenges remain, including:

- Weaknesses in the political, legal and financial environment hinder progress and chronic underfunding of gender statistics limits the ability to innovate in statistical operations, creating significant gaps in measuring progress towards gender equality.
- Several gaps persist in data production, with certain areas lacking disaggregated data, limiting understanding of key issues, such as gender and the environment (G&E), women's economic empowerment (WEE), and violence against women (VAW).
- Lack of access and limited use of gender data at the subnational level pose challenges for adequate monitoring of the 2030 Agenda.

Our response

Phase II in Senegal, will specifically seek to:

- **Create an enabling environment:** Continue strengthening coordination within the national statistical system (NSS) through the Multipartite Gender Committee, expanding its membership to include civil society organizations (CSOs); consolidate gender mainstreaming in the 4th National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for 2024–2028; and strengthen capacity-building for data users and producers, including via techniques for collecting, analysing and using gender statistics at national and local levels.
- **Increase data production:** Tackle persistent data gaps through increased data production; conduct the first stand-alone survey on VAW and first national survey on gender and environment; integrate gender analysis in the Census; create a gender index on the extractive sector to fill thematic data voids and provide a more nuanced understanding of gender-related challenges; and support the development of high-level expertise in the field of gender statistics by offering two masters' degree scholarships to students of demography.

- **Improve data accessibility and use:** Expand partnerships with CSOs to improve data accessibility and use; produce new publications and disseminate them to track progress on gender equality; inform the formulation, implementation and evaluation of key public policies as part of the NSDS 2024–2028; and support the Ministry of Women, Family and Child Protection (MFFPE) to set up a dynamic platform between sectoral ministries, allowing all users free access to different gender data and knowledge products generated by the sectoral ministries, in order to promote the better use of administrative gender statistics.

Thematic priorities



Violence against women: Conduct a stand-alone violence against women survey to provide updated and disaggregated data, enabling more comprehensive analysis to inform national policies, interventions and advocacy.



Gender and environment: Support the inaugural national survey on gender and the environment by Senegal's National Statistical Office (ANSD) to glean crucial insights, and collaborate with the Women in Mining CSO to establish a Gender Index in key mining regions on the situation of women in the mines and environmental consequences.



Economic empowerment: Utilize Senegal's time-use survey (TUS) data to estimate the value of unpaid work within national GDP through the creation of a household satellite account; further disseminate TUS findings; provide policy recommendations on unpaid care and domestic work; support the creation of a comprehensive national care roadmap; conduct a rapid gender assessment (RGA) on the cost of living to develop a policy for monitoring living expenses.

Results 2023

Creating an enabling environment

- **Enhanced coordination within the NSS has strengthened national ownership of gender statistics.** ANSD has provided systematic support to all gender-statistics-related MFFPE activities to ensure the quality of data produced, and vice versa. This close collaboration between the two entities at the core of gender statistics production has been facilitated by UN Women through the organization of project coordination and monitoring meetings that regularly bring the ANSD and MFFPE together to ensure harmonious collaboration. This tripartite approach is enhancing synergies and ownership among key stakeholders and contributing to significant improvements in the production and use of gender statistics in Senegal. For example, the MFFPE's data requests to ANSD are systematically processed, enabling the Ministry to produce in-depth analyses on targeted themes, such as gender-based violence in schools, women's access to land and gender statistics in the labour market. Enhanced collaboration and data-sharing between ANSD and the MFFPE, such as on TUS data, has also [contributed to MFFPE policy and programme revisions](#).
- **Partnerships are expanding to include CSOs, increasing data production and the use of citizen-generated data (CGD).** In 2023, UN Women initiated a new partnership with the Women in Mining CSO, the only women's organization operating in the mining sector. The main objective is to support the development of a gender index in the extractive industries sector (forthcoming in 2024) to more accurately assess women's participation in this field and to produce data that will bolster advocacy for women's greater inclusion, promote policies and practices that support WEE, and shed light on G&E dimensions. In 2023, Women in Mining was also integrated as a permanent member into the Multipartite Gender Committee, established in phase I of Women Count as a national coordination mechanism bringing together stakeholders from the NSS. As part of this coordination, ANSD has supported 15 CSOs to improve their production of gender-related CGD at local level and it now considers CGD as an alternative source for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- **More than 60 NSS and local CSO participants now have the necessary skills to effectively collect and use citizen-generated data for enhanced understanding of the SDGs.** Thanks to training supported by UN Women in December 2023, 61 participants from the NSS and local CSOs also now know how to establish a mechanism for collecting, processing and analysing CGD to monitor the SDGs. Notably, 75% of participants were from CSOs, emphasizing the importance of their engagement in generating data and ensuring a diverse and inclusive perspective in SDG monitoring. This capacity-building is a concrete example of how empowering participants to collect and analyse CGD can contribute to filling the gaps in gender statistics, particularly in the context of SDG monitoring at the local level.
- **Gender is further mainstreamed in Senegal's new NSDS, with two dedicated strategic objectives.** In 2023, UN Women supported ANSD to mainstream, consolidate and strengthen the gender dimension in the 4th National Strategy for the Development of

Statistics for 2024–2028 – with in-depth analysis and interventions to determine the impact of climate change on women and the conditions of women in mining – which was finalized and [sent for validation in December 2023](#) with publication pending in 2024. It succeeds the previous NSDS for 2019–2023, which integrated gender for the first time. The mid-term review of the NSDS 2019–2023 informed the recent NSDS, finding that: surveys and censuses carried out by the NSS take gender disaggregation into account in collection, but analysis of sex-disaggregated data is relatively limited; there is a need to improve the collection of gender administrative data at the sector level; and that 92.8% of SDG 5 indicators are aligned with the country’s National Development Plan (Plan Sénégal Emergent). UN Women actively participated in developing the new NSDS by providing technical expertise and contributing to developing gender-data-related priorities. As a result of this support, gender has been adequately reflected in section P1/OS2, on the development of gender-sensitive and territorialized statistical production to meet users’ information needs; and P1/OS3, on improving the production of gender statistics – making it possible to integrate all Women Count Phase II activities into the NSDS action plan. Greater data disaggregation, by gender and geography, will enhance the granularity of information, allowing for a deeper understanding of disparities. Integrating gender more holistically within the NSDS reinforces the importance of gender data in the overall statistical framework, promoting sustained attention and investment in this crucial area.

Increasing data production

- **Senegal rolls out its first stand-alone national survey on violence against women, which is expected to inform advocacy and policies.** In 2023, UN Women in collaboration with ANSD, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), supported Senegal’s national VAW survey, with data collection completed in February 2024. This national survey, conducted by ANSD, represents a significant data-collection initiative aimed at assessing the prevalence of gender-based violence. The exclusive focus on VAW aims to strategically enhance the quality of available data. The partnership seeks to bridge existing data gaps, support VAW-related advocacy, and contribute to reporting on SDG indicators. Key findings from this survey, to be published and disseminated in 2024 will serve as valuable insights into the extent and nature of VAW in Senegal, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of VAW, and are expected to inform

discussions, advocacy and the development or revision of specific policies and programmes on ending VAW.

- **Senegal develops and releases its first-ever Household Satellite Account, which estimates the value of unpaid care and domestic work at 13.9% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).** After the launch of Senegal’s TUS in 2022, ANSD was asked to create a household satellite account to measure and place a value on unpaid care and domestic work. Published in April 2023, Senegal’s first-ever [Household Satellite Account](#), produced with the support of UN Women, estimates the value of productive activities not currently measured by the System of National Accounts at XOF 7.6 billion (USD 12.5 billion), with unpaid work accounting for most of those activities (88.8%). The added value of such work is also estimated, at XOF 2.5 billion (USD 4.1 billion), or 16.3% of GDP – with women’s unpaid care and domestic work specifically accounting for 13.9% of GDP. MFFPE and the Ministry of the Economy have taken great interest in these findings, which officials say [they plan to use to develop new laws, policies, projects and activities](#). Senegal also shared its experiences with the TUS and satellite account with UN Women staff and NSO staff in Nigeria and Liberia, as well as seven other West African Economic and Monetary Union countries¹ through a workshop organized in Togo in May 2023.
- **More SDGs can now be tracked thanks to new gender data, which are available as a result of supporting surveys and reprocessing existing data.** New gender data analysis, surveys and the reprocessing of administrative data have all made it possible to raise the level of monitoring of the SDGs from 45% in 2021 to 60% in 2023. These gender data are also informing key policies, programmes and strategies, including the 4th NSDS for 2024–2028. In early 2023, UN Women supported ANSD to implement the National Population Census, ensuring the inclusion of gender-specific indicators and a gender analysis, with results to be released in 2024. These initiatives represent significant efforts to enhance the production of gender data, which will contribute to improved monitoring of the SDGs. UN Women has also supported data processing and analysis workshops and participated in technical work, proposing a list of gender-sensitive indicators.²

Improving data use

- **Now-institutionalized user-producer dialogues are increasing gender disaggregation in ministerial statistics.** Since 2022, the MFFPE has successfully organized annual dialogues between gender data users and producers, an initiative that is now institutionalized since phase I of the project. Following the first user-producer dialogue, the Ministry of Labour disaggregated its statistics by sex for the first time in its annual report on labour statistics in 2023. These data will also be used by the MFFPE in its next statistical bulletin, scheduled for 2024. As such, the regularity of these dialogues has contributed to establishing a sustainable and institutionalized space to facilitate mutual understanding, address emerging issues, and promote the more effective production and use of gender data across the NSS.
- **Senegal's TUS data are being used to highlight the burden of unpaid care work, influencing programme interventions and strategies.** TUS data were cited in December 2023 at the 2nd International Symposium on Women's Economic Empowerment in West Africa, to show the situation of unpaid care work in Senegal.³ In addition, the MFFPE organized a workshop to develop a road map based on TUS evidence within UN Women's programme to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work (3R initiative), which aims to eliminate structural barriers hindering women's full and equal participation in the economy. The workshop resulted in a ministerial decree establishing a committee to implement the road map.

Plans for 2024

1. **Creating an enabling environment:** Strengthen the capacity of qualified personnel and statistical units to be established within the MFFPE; update the national set of gender indicators; continue operationalizing the Multi-partite Gender Statistics Committee, at national and sub-national levels; forge a participatory national plan to localize gender-related SDG indicators; support Senegal's NSS to actively participate in revising statistical laws and policies and integrating an enhanced gender perspective in proposed amendments; and seek to mobilize resources at the country level and establish partnerships with other UN agencies, sectoral ministries, the private sector and CSOs.
2. **Increasing data production:** In partnership with ANSD and in collaboration with UNDP and UNFPA, continue data analysis of the VAW survey; support ANSD to conduct a national survey on gender and the environment; analyse data from the RGA survey and evaluation of adaptation strategies and food security; support analysis of the Population Census, ensuring the integration of gender indicators; and continue work on implementing the gender index in the mining sector.
3. **Increasing data accessibility and use:** Host meetings to present data access platforms at national and local levels, engaging with ministries, CSOs, Parliament, students and researchers; support NSS knowledge-sharing by establishing a dynamic coordination platform; continue to organize annual user-producer dialogues; produce thematic reports on VAW and WEE activities, along with an annual statistical bulletin; disseminate the gender and the environment survey results to environmental stakeholders to support advocacy; update administrative data sources for SDG monitoring; and provide two scholarships for masters' students focusing on gender-sensitive issues in demography.

1 Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger and Togo.

2 i) SDG 1: 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age; ii) SDG 3: 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio, and 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (ages 10–14 and 15–19) per 1,000 women in this age group; iii) SDG 4: 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6; iv) SDG 5: 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) local parliaments and (b) local government; 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals owning a cell phone, by gender; v) SDG 8: 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors, by gender; and vi) SDG 16: 16.7.1 Proportion of positions held (by gender, age, type of disability and population groups) in public institutions.

3 For comparison, at the first edition of the symposium, in 2022, data on access to services such as nurseries were used to present the situation of unpaid care work in Senegal.