

# Bridging the Gap: SENEGAL COUNTRY PROFILE

## Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa

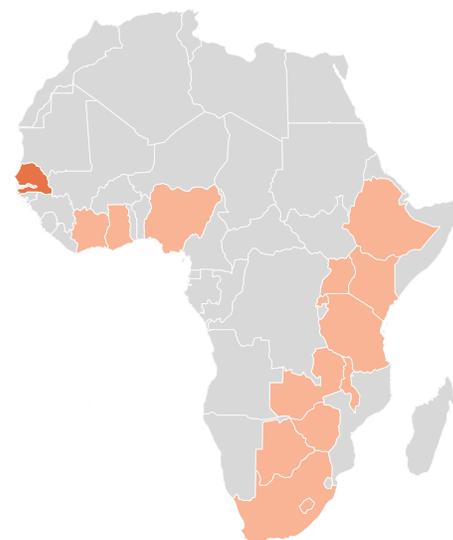
*Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa* traces the availability and quality of data for 104 gender-relevant indicators across six key domains: health, education, economic empowerment, political participation, human security, and environment. The study covers 15 African countries.

Senegal has a relatively high level of statistical capacity and has received international support to further build its capacity to collect and disseminate sex-disaggregated data.

Like many other countries in this study, Senegal's gender data remain incomplete, particularly in national databases. Sex-disaggregated data are especially scarce for measuring political participation, economic opportunities, and health indicators. And civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems must be strengthened.

### Senegal lacks data on key aspects of women's lives

Bridging the Gap assesses indicators published online between 2010 and 2018 in international databases and in national databases maintained by the National Agency of Statistics and Demography of Senegal (ANSD) and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.



The 15 African countries included in this study.



AVAILABILITY

Senegal's national databases include **54 out of the 104 gender indicators**.



DISAGGREGATION

**10 gender indicators** lack sex disaggregation in Senegal's national databases.



ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

**25 published gender indicators** in Senegal's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.



TIMELINESS

**18 gender indicators** in Senegal's national databases have no published observations since 2015.

### Opportunities to improve gender data in Senegal

Closing gender data gaps requires time, resources, and capacity. But there is a path to an improved gender data ecosystem:



Integrate data available on political participation, economic opportunities, and health from international databases into national databases to increase the availability of sex-disaggregated indicators that meet international standards.



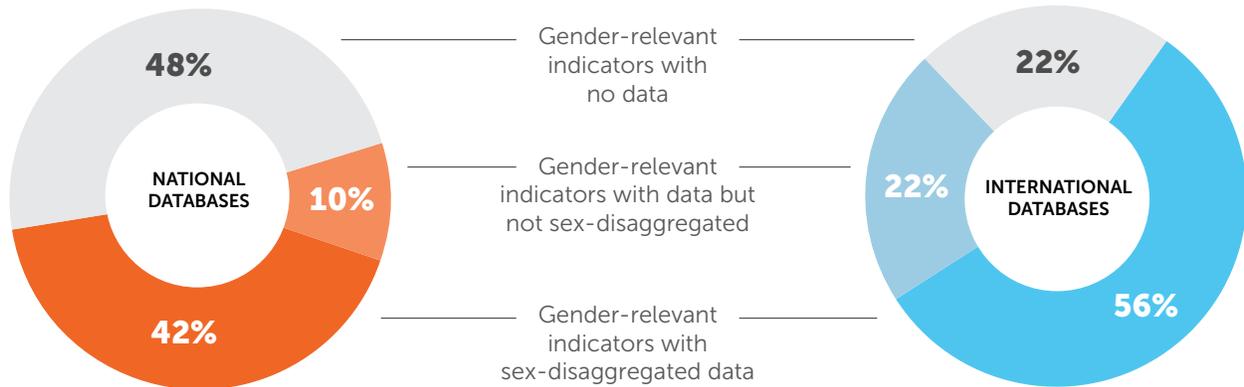
Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems and close gender data gaps to improve Senegal's birth registration rates. This will ensure the availability of a critical source of data on women and girls and provide access to social services and protections.



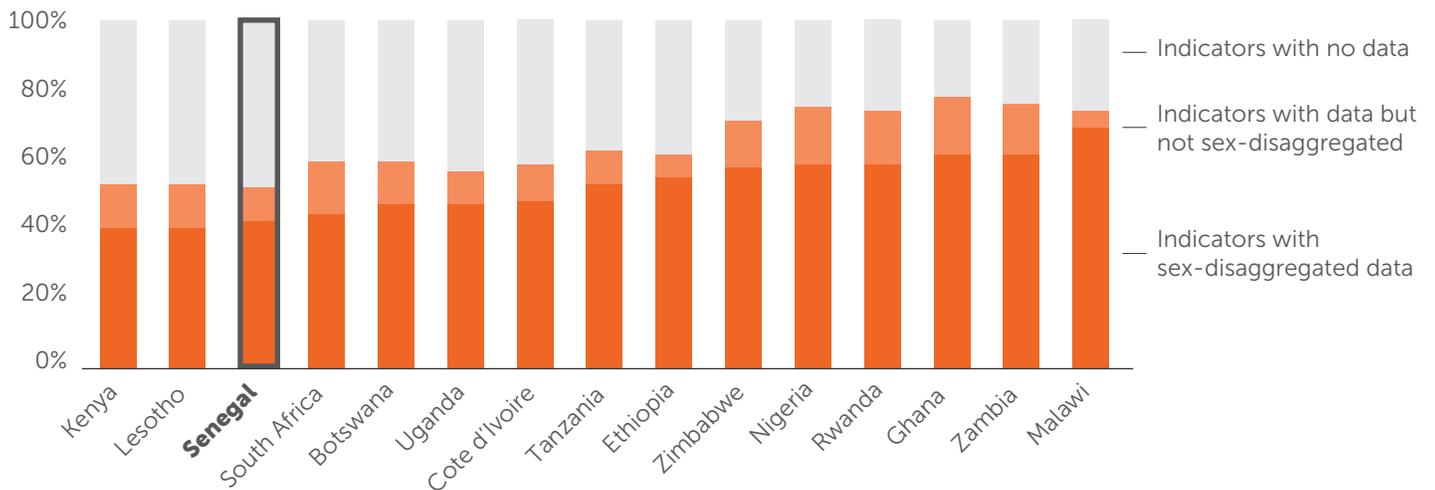
Publish more datasets and tables from labor force surveys. While Senegal conducts regular labor force surveys, it publishes sex-disaggregated data for few economic opportunity indicators.

## A closer look at gender data gaps

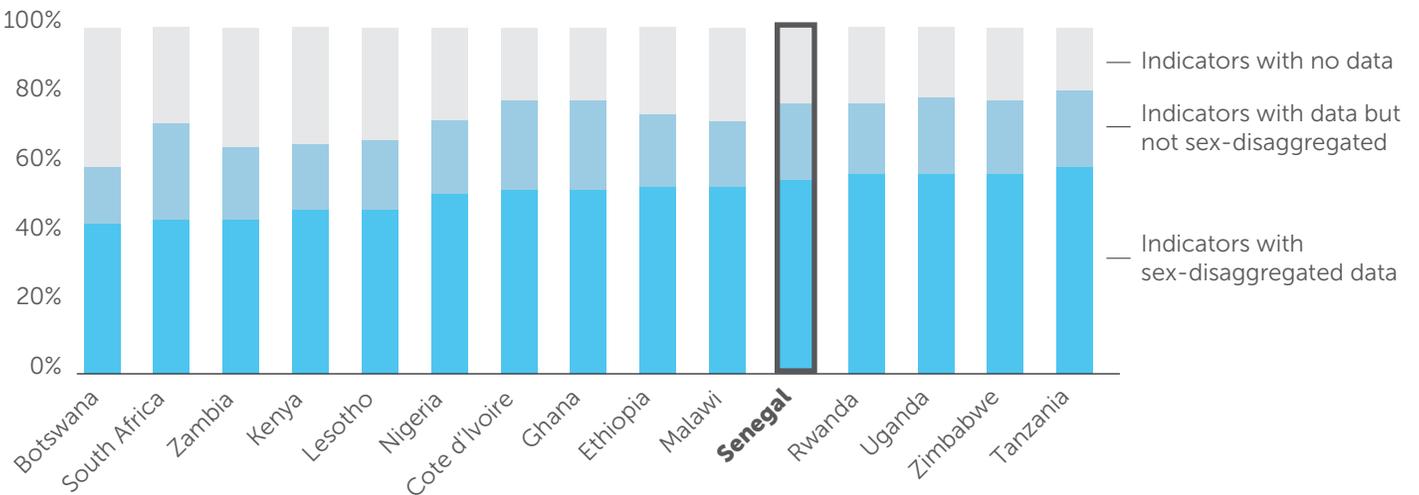
This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Senegal's national databases lack data for 48 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations have better coverage of Senegal's indicators, but 22 percent are still missing.



Senegal publishes a low number of gender indicators in **national databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

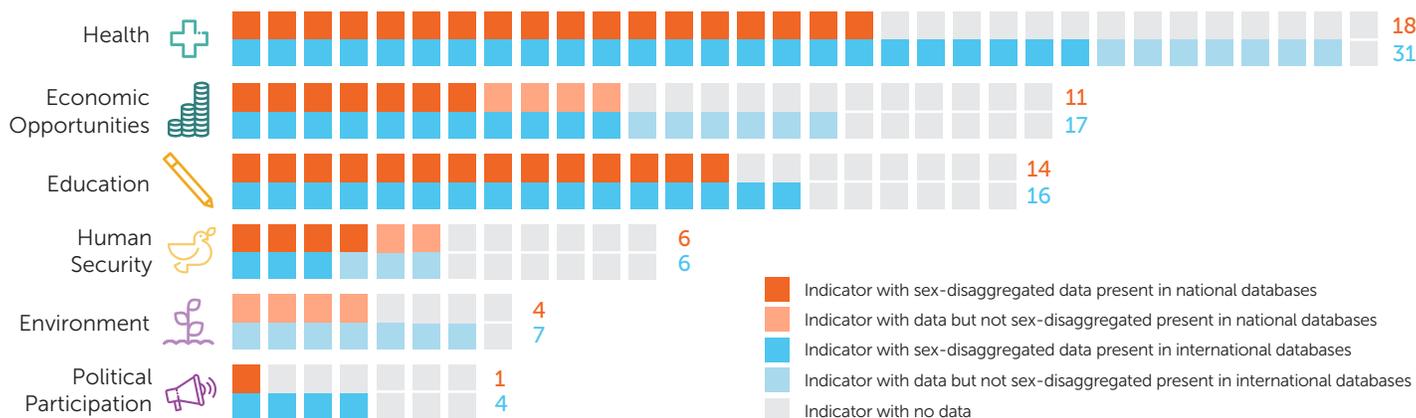


Senegal publishes higher than average number of gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

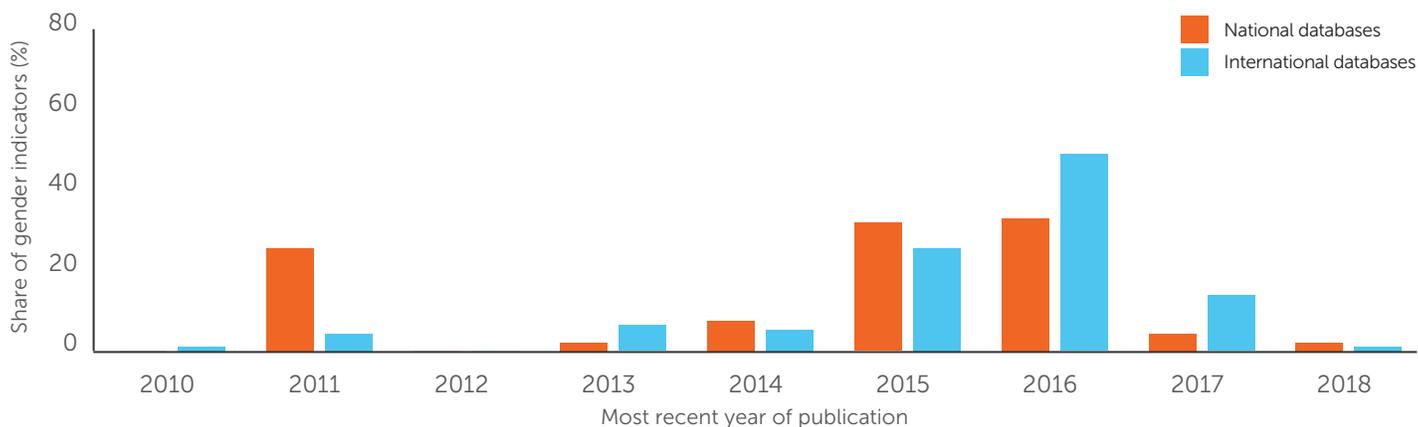


## Data availability and timeliness

Although most health indicators for Senegal are available in international databases, many are missing from Senegal's national databases. There are also large gaps in other domains in national databases, particularly for political participation. There is no sex disaggregation for any environmental indicator.

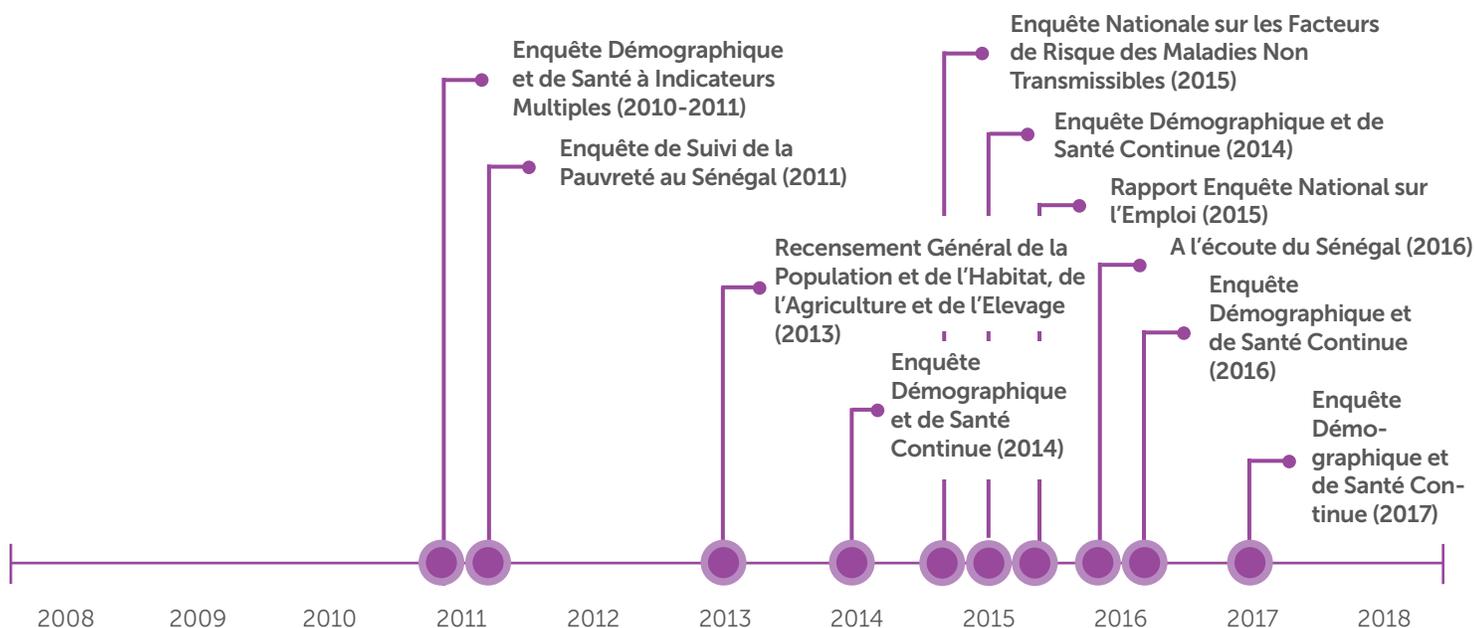


Thirty-three percent of gender indicators in Senegal's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



## Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Senegal are produced through surveys. While Senegal conducts regular national employment surveys, the surveys are not documented in international data archives and are not frequently documented in national data archives.



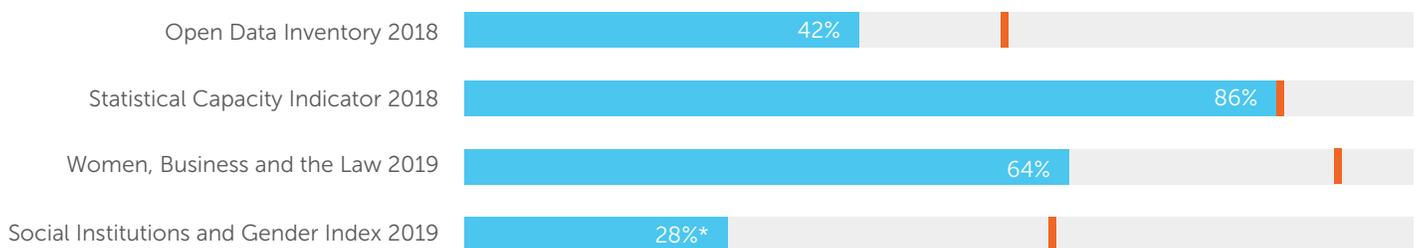
**Civil registration and vital statistics** provide basic demographic and health information. This is especially important for women and children as the data are foundational and help to unleash opportunities and combat discrimination and exclusion. Birth registration rates in Senegal remain far below the sustainable development goal (SDG) target of universal registration.

- 77%** Children aged 0 to 4 years in Senegal whose **births were registered**, of which
- 68%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered without a birth certificate**
- 9%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered with a birth certificate**

Source: 2017 DHS. The DHS Program STATcompiler. <http://www.statcompiler.com>.

## Assessments of Senegal's data ecosystem

Indexes of open data, statistical capacity, and gender equality provide a more complete picture of Senegal's statistical and legislative environment.



\* Percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.

Vertical red line: Highest score for a Sub-Saharan African country

## Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

Senegal is taking steps to improve data availability by mainstreaming gender data into national plans, engaging in partnerships, and mobilizing finances.

- Senegal's 2018 **Voluntary National Review** highlights the importance of collecting gender data to monitor the SDGs by placing the Ministry of the Economy, Finance, and Planning (MEFP) in charge of ensuring coherence between the SDGs and data disaggregated by gender and geographical region.
- A **National Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity (SNEEG)** was developed in 2005 with the UN Women Senegal Program Presence and was designed to last until 2015. It called for the establishment of a database to provide access to social, economic, and environmental gender data. However, it is unclear if the database was established. The program has since been updated in 2016 and aligned with the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PSE).
- The UN Women flagship program, **Making Every Woman and Girl Count**, has included Senegal as one of its 12 pathfinder countries and is working with the ANSD to fill data gaps.
- The 2013 **Support for the Promotion of Youth and Women's Employment** report identified the need for sex-disaggregated data to improve gender equity in the workforce. It established an Employment Information System to monitor employment in the country and collect data to measure related SDG indicators.

To access the full report, please visit [bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport](http://bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport)

