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SENEGALESE WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FOCUS ON WOMEN

Why does the role of women in development merit special attention? Women are a precious, yet often overlooked, resource for national development. In order to achieve sustained development, the valuable resource of women's productive contributions must be incorporated into national development plans.

Development professionals are now beginning to realize the vital role that women play in economic development, often as the primary income generator for the family. For years it was assumed that women automatically receive project benefits directly or indirectly through male relatives. But this is not necessarily true, as recent research shows that development programs affect men and women differently.

OVERVIEW OF WOMEN IN SENEGAL

Women are increasingly important as heads of households, and they are significant economic actors in the agricultural, fishing, and service sectors. The Senegalese Constitution declares equality for all men and women, but in reality, equality is not practiced. Men and women face different health, education, employment, and legal situations. The government of Senegal has made attempts to incorporate women into national development; however, real commitment to women's issues, other than token reference, is lacking.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Women's organizations abound in Senegal, although the degree of activity and effectiveness of these groups varies tremendously. A number of women's organizations and national networks are discussed in the body of the paper and analyzed for their actual development activity.

USAID AND WOMEN

The USAID/Senegal development strategy includes little explicit women-in-development (WID) programming. However, USAID/Senegal has recently indicated an interest in expanding its involvement with WID issues. For example, USAID/Senegal participated in the GRAND (Gender Resource Awareness for National Development) study to raise awareness of the role women play in agriculture. In addition, USAID/Senegal has requested a training and technical assistance workshop in gender considerations. GENESYS and Mayatech will conduct this workshop in early October for key mission personnel and their Senegalese counterparts.

WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE

In Senegal, agriculture is essential for subsistence and for income through cash crops. Rural women play an fundamental role in Senegalese agriculture. Women's agricultural contribution is often under-represented, however, since official statistics include only the portion of cereal, cash crops, and livestock that are brought to market. Women's diverse productive activities include: agricultural producer, food processor, food provider, produce vendor, artisan, household manager, mother, and wife.

As a result of male migration, women are assuming greater responsibility for agricultural production. In addition to the greater authority in decision making, however, women must also carry more of the burden of farm labor.

The constraints facing women in agriculture are daunting. Rural women are responsible for several workloads, and this limits the amount of additional labor women can contribute to agricultural production. In addition, cultural and religious factors inhibit women from directly participating in important decisions at the village and household level. Women's limited access to extension services has excluded them from information on how to increase their agricultural production. Credit, especially for agricultural production, is tight throughout Senegal, and women face tough competition for loans. In addition, women have poor access to formal markets, land, technology, and agricultural information.

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE CONSTRAINTS

The workshop on gender issues scheduled for October, 1990, is a positive step towards an effective WID component. USAID/Senegal staff will receive training in methods to incorporate gender concerns into the overall mission strategy. In addition, Senegalese counterparts are to be involved in the workshop as well, and this will create linkages between Ministries, donor agencies, NGO's, and women's organizations.

In preparation for the training workshop, mission staff should begin considering strategies to incorporate women into the project portfolio. Nine strategy suggestions are discussed in the body of the paper:

- *advocate women's concerns
- *strengthen women's organizations
- *increase women's agricultural production time by reducing their workload in other areas
- *change the land tenure system
- *increase the number of female extension agents and train male extension agents to work more effectively with women farmers
- *encourage and strengthen collective borrowing programs

- *conduct a personnel review of Senegalese women in agriculture
- *set long-term and short-term training goals for women
- *collect gender-disaggregated baseline data.

* * * * *

Women-in-development issues are not merely a question of equity and cannot be adequately addressed with add-on components in projects. For reasons of economic efficiency and project sustainability, WID issues must be integrated into the mainstream of project activity. There is simply no other way to conceive of real development than with women as fully participating equals.

Working Paper

--"Il n'y a pas de développement sans la femme."
Abdou Diouf
President of the Republic of Senegal
March 1990

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FOCUS ON WOMEN

Why does the role of women in development merit special attention? Women are a precious, yet often overlooked, resource for national development. In order to achieve sustained development, the valuable resource of women's productive contributions must be incorporated into national development plans.

Development professionals are now beginning to realize the vital role that women play in economic development, often as the primary income generator for the family. In Senegal, women comprise 25.9% of the formal labor force and perform approximately 60-80% of all agricultural labor.^{1,2} In most ethnic groups, men and women maintain separate incomes and financial responsibilities, even within the same household. Women are important economic actors and a strong force in the family. By not specifically considering women, the impact of development projects may be reduced or limited.

For years it was assumed that women automatically receive project benefits directly or indirectly through male relatives. But this is not necessarily true, as recent research shows that development programs affect men and women differently. The US Congress recognized this differential impact with the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, and beginning in 1974,

¹République du Sénégal, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Statistique, Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat Mai-Juin 1988: Données Provisaires (Dakar, 1988).

²Marie-Angélique Savané, "Femmes, Production et Crise Alimentaire en Afrique au Sud du Sahara" (Paris: ORSTOM, 1985), 3.

Congress required USAID to integrate the specific concerns of women into its development strategy.

OVERVIEW OF WOMEN IN SENEGAL

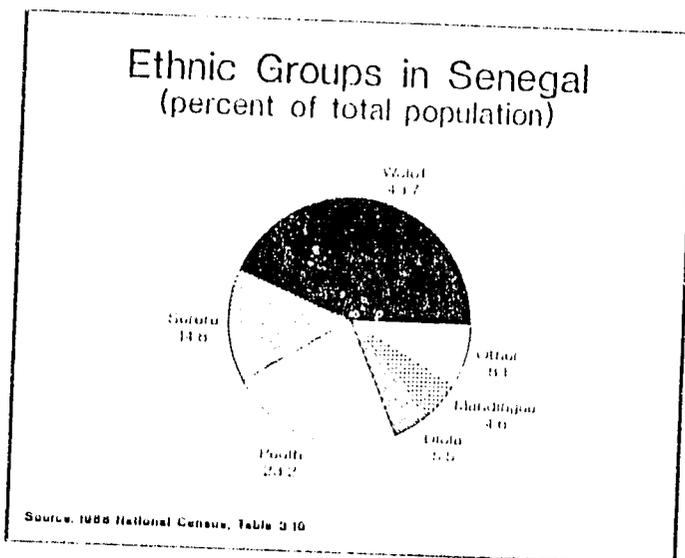
Senegalese women lead different lives depending on their ethnic group, economic and social status, marital status, age, education level, and rural/urban location. Gender-specific data is incomplete, unreliable, and inadequate. Unfortunately, much of the data collected paints a monochromatic picture of Senegalese women--as if there were no differences among their situations. Some general information is useful, however, to establish a basic foundation of knowledge about Senegalese women.

THE POPULATION

The Wolof, located primarily in the peanut basin and along the western coast, are the dominant ethnic group in Senegal. Peulh, the next largest ethnic group, live in the north and east along the borders with Mauritania and Mali and in the Casamance. The Serere of the peanut basin form the third largest group. The Diola and Mandingue in southern Senegal are the fourth and fifth largest groups, respectively.

Given Senegal's ethnic diversity, general observations can be misleading unless they are qualified by references to particular ethnic groups. Unfortunately, much of the existing information makes no distinction among ethnic groups. Some ethnic-specific information does exist, and where available, it is included in the paper.

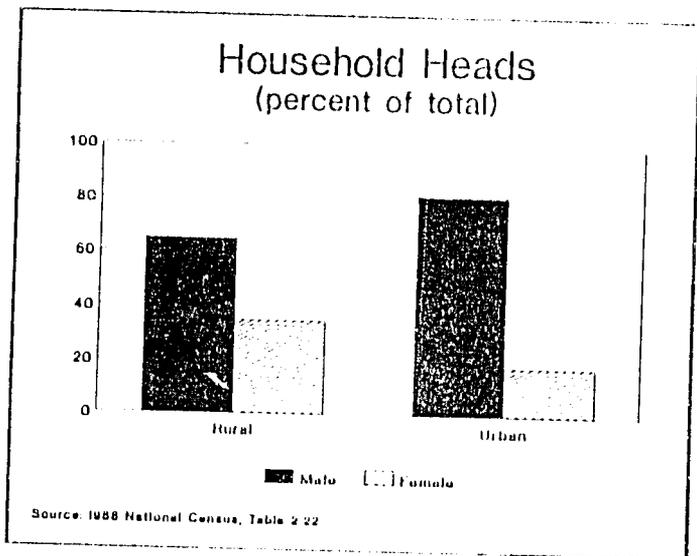
GRAPH 1



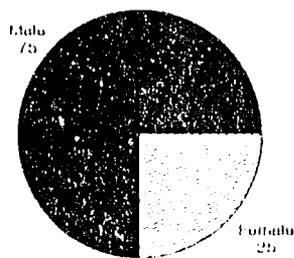
FAMILY ROLES

Women are increasingly important as heads of households. In rural areas, women head one-third of all households; and in urban areas, one-fourth. Male migration from rural areas may partially account for the higher level of female heads of households there. For socio-cultural reasons, women may be reluctant to admit being the head of the household, since they may be unmarried or their husband may have left. Thus, the number of women-headed households may be under-reported.

GRAPHS 2 and 3



Heads of Households (national percentage)



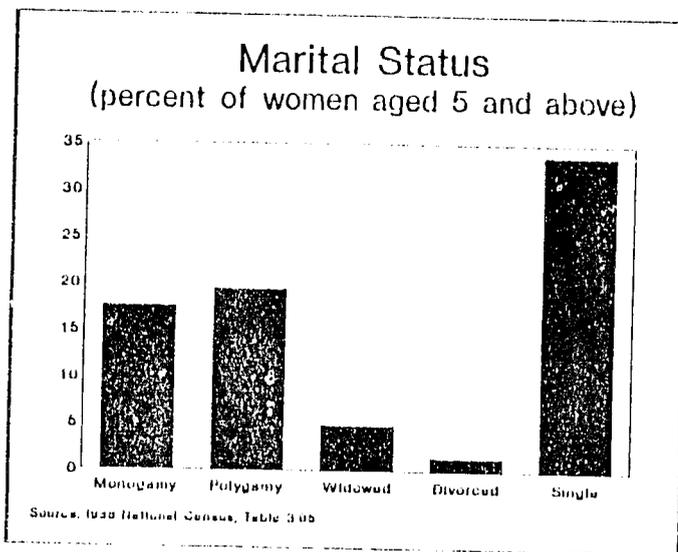
Marriage is a central force in Senegalese culture. Polygamy is widely practiced, especially in rural areas. The first wife is the most honored in the family, and she organizes the household work and the activities of the other wives.³ Marriages arranged at birth or puberty are still common, although this is changing.⁴ The national median marriage age for women is 16.6 years, however marriage age varies tremendously by specific

³Savané et Niang, "Incidences de la Modernisation de l'Agriculture sur le rôle et le Statut des Femmes au Sénégal" in Marie-Angélique Savané, Femmes et Développement en Afrique de l'Ouest (Geneva: UHRISD, 1986).

⁴Savané et Niang, 156.

ethnic group.⁵ The number of divorced women is quite low, probably due to the strong Islamic influence that discourages divorce. In addition, polygamy makes it possible for a dissatisfied husband to take an additional wife rather than divorce the wife who doesn't meet all his desires.⁶

GRAPH 4⁷



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Women are significant economic actors. Twenty-five percent of the formal labor force is women, and important sectors such as commerce, agriculture, sales/service, and industry employ large numbers of women.

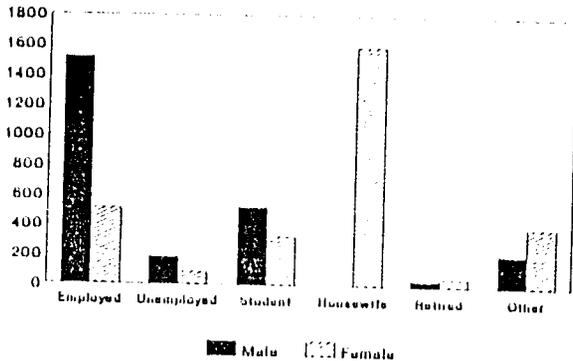
⁵République du Sénégal, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Direction de la Statistique, Division des Enquêtes et de la Démographie, Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Sénégal (Dakar, 1986).

⁶Barbara Pillsbury, "Health Analysis for USAID/Senegal," unpublished paper (Dakar: 1990).

⁷The largest group of women are single (33.9%), but this number is misleading since it includes all women over five years old as being of marriageable age.

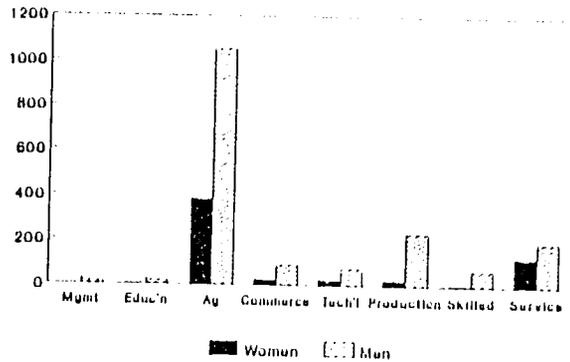
GRAPHS 5 and 6

Employment Levels
(in thousands)



Source: 1988 National Census, Table 6 03

Occupations
(in thousands)



Source: 1988 National Census, Table 6 06

Unfortunately, the lack of specific official information may lead to strikingly low estimates of women's economic activity. Women's work is often invisible for several reasons. Much of their work is done in or near the house, and there is often not a clear distinction between domestic production for household consumption and for economic agricultural activities. In addition, many women are self employed or employed in the informal sector, and as a result, they are not included in official statistics.

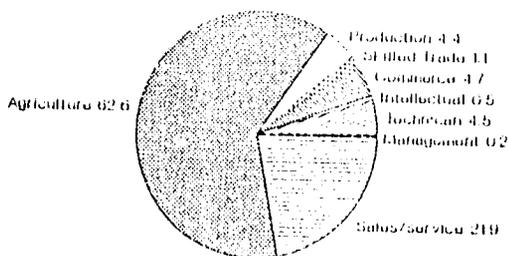
Women in rural areas are heavily involved in the agriculture and fishing sectors. Official statistics only consider the cereal, cash crops, livestock, fish, and vegetables that are brought to market. However, a large percentage of women's agricultural products are consumed at the family or village level. In Southern Senegal, Diola and Mandingue women are involved in rice production. Diola women are involved in all aspects of rice cultivation and have more freedom to manage their own harvests. Mandingue women, on the other hand, are subject to traditional religious and cultural practices that allow women little control over their own resources and produce even though

they perform the majority of labor in the area's rice cultivation. In the peanut basin, Serere and Wolof women assist in peanut and millet production. Serere women process their husbands' crops and independently grow minor crops such as condiments to generate their personal income. Wolof society requires women to work in the collective fields owned by the village chief in addition to helping cultivate their husbands' fields. Thus, Wolof women have less time to devote to their own peanut or condiment fields. Along the coast, Serere, Leboue, and Njomluka women work in local fishing industries where they salt, smoke, and dry fish. Some women also sell fish in the seashore markets. In the Fleuve, Peulh and Toucouleur women are involved in irrigation farming and animal husbandry.

In the rapidly-expanding urban areas, more women are entering the formal labor force. As seen in Graphs 6 and 7, women's participation is high in the service sector. Typical activities are secretarial, health care, domestic household, and social services jobs. The food and textile industries also employ large numbers of women in low-skilled, low-paying jobs. In addition, many women sell vegetables, crafts, cloth, nuts, and fruit in urban marketplaces.

GRAPH 7

Women's Occupations
(percent of women in formal sector)



Source: 1988 National Census, Table 5.66

EDUCATION

Only twenty-five percent of the total school-age population is literate in French, the official language of the government and in schools. Formal education levels for females are significantly below those for males. And not surprisingly, female literacy rates are also far below those for males. The male/female ratio for literacy in French is about 2/1 while the

ratio is about 3/1 for Arabic. One reason for this may be the fact that Arabic is taught primarily in Koranic schools, and cultural or religious factors may inhibit women from attending such schools.

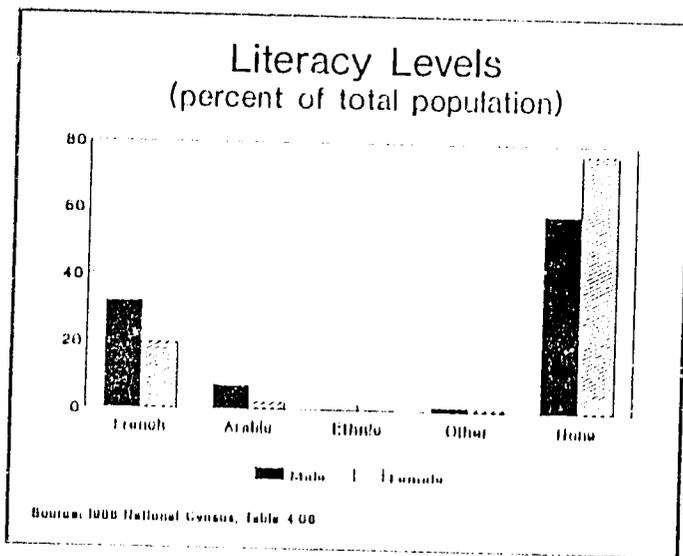
TABLE 1^b

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES
(number per thousand people)

	MALE	FEMALE
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATE	66	45
SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATE	18	9
THIRD LEVEL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATE	3.9	1.0

Source: UNESCO
Statistical Yearbook, 1988
Tables 3.2, 3.4, and 3.5

GRAPH 8



Multiple reasons explain why fewer females attend school. Girls stay home to assist their mothers with household duties

^bStatistics from Senegal's Ministry of the Economy and Finance show an even lower percentage of only 9.2% of women enrolled in primary school and a female literacy rate of 15.4% (Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Sénégal, 1986).

such as hauling water, cooking, grinding grain, and caring for younger children. In addition, given the median marriage age of 16.6 years, many young women must forego schooling to run their own households. The price of sending children to school is significant when one tallies the cost of school supplies, clothes, transportation, lodging (in some cases), and lost labor to the family. When a family experiences financial stress, they may be more willing to make the sacrifice to send a boy to school rather than a girl, given traditional notions of female inferiority.

But formal education is not the only type of education available. Non-formal education also plays a significant role in training and preparation for productive lives. The government has developed numerous organizations to train women, especially in rural areas:

- promotion féminine groups--women's groups
- social centers
- "centres d'extension rurales"--the government's extension service
- female technical schools
- health and nutrition programs.⁹

In addition to the government's efforts, there are many training centers and programs funded by private organizations, donor countries, and non-governmental organizations. Often times, this type of non-formal training involves courses in home economics, family planning, maternal and child health care, vegetable production, animal husbandry, crafts, and functional literacy/numeracy.¹⁰ Because of the nature of non-formal education, statistics on the number of participants are difficult to collect. Assessing the impact of such training programs of a nation-wide scale would be a useful study.

HEALTH AND POPULATION

Senegalese women face serious health risks, and few women receive adequate medical attention. The quality of health care is poor, and especially so in rural areas. Medical professionals offering prenatal care, aid in delivery, or postpartum care are involved in only 3% of all pregnancies. Traditional midwives assist approximately half of all pregnant women during delivery.¹¹ Given these conditions, the risks of maternal and child mortality are greatly increased. Women's life expectancy

⁹Abd-El Kader Boye, La Condition Juridique et Sociale de la Femme au Sénégal (Dakar: UNESCO, 1985).

¹⁰Boye, 1985.

¹¹Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Sénégal, 1986.

of 49 years is only slightly higher than men's life expectancy of 46 years.¹²

A woman's social prestige is linked to the size of her family, so there is strong social pressure to have many children. Childlessness is considered unacceptable. Faced with the high infant mortality rate of 117 per 1000, women have even more children so that they can be somewhat assured of having a large surviving family.¹³ For example, women say their ideal family size is 6.8 children, but the average number of children is 7.3.¹⁴

Birth rates in rural areas are higher than in urban areas, and there are several possible reasons for this.¹⁵ Taking a rational economic perspective, women may understand the necessary labor requirements for agricultural production or household subsistence and meet this labor demand by having more children. Or, rural women may rely more on traditional means of social prestige--number of children--while urban women have access to other means of social prestige such as employment, income levels, and education. Another explanation is that in rural areas the extended family, especially the husband's family, plays a larger role. The in-laws may exert more pressure on a woman to have children. In addition, until 1980, family planning information was technically illegal because of a 1920 French law that forbade such anti-conception information.¹⁶ Given these factors, it is not surprising that family planning is used by a small number of women, or that more urban women than rural women use family planning.¹⁷ It is estimated that only 11% of all women use contraceptives, although family planning is available at most public health clinics.¹⁸ However, as a result of efforts by the government of Senegal and foreign donors, the demand for family planning is rising.¹⁹

¹²UNDP, World Development Report (New York: 1988), Table 33.

¹³FNUAP, "État de la Population Mondiale" (New York: 1990).

¹⁴Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Sénégal, 1986.

¹⁵Mane, 1990, 39.

¹⁶Boye, 1985.

¹⁷Mane, 1990, 39.

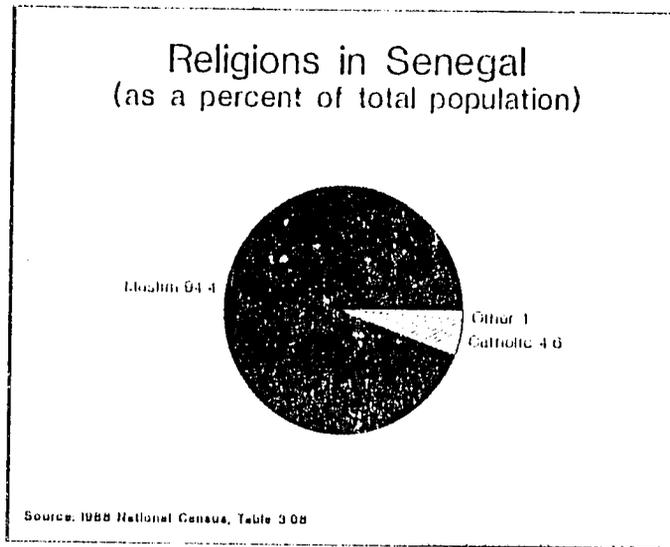
¹⁸FNUAP, "État de la Population Mondiale 1990".

¹⁹Pillsbury, 1990.

WOMEN AND RELIGION

Islam is the dominant religion in Senegal. This strong Islamic force in the culture has significant implications for women. Catholicism, introduced by the French during colonialism, is the religion of many of the urban elite and national leaders.²⁰ A small percentage of Senegalese are animists.

GRAPH 9



In the Islamic faith, men are accorded all authority and power, but they also have many responsibilities for their wives. The husband is the legal head of the household. A wife relies on her husband for access to land and most property. Senegalese Islam is not rigidly conservative, and women do not face such serious constraints as in Northern Africa. Nonetheless, strong currents of traditional Islamic practices remain in certain areas of Senegal.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Women have the right to vote and may be elected to national, regional, and local political organizations. In the National Assembly, 11% of the deputies are female. An increasing number of women are serving as municipal councilors, and two women have presided over their municipal councils. Rural councils are 20%

²⁰Pillsbury, 1990.

female, and women have led 3 of the 584 councils.²¹ In addition, women have been appointed to high positions within the government--Minister of Social Development, Minister of Public Health, Minister of Refugee Affairs, and Minister Charged with the Condition of Women and Children.

WOMEN AND THE LAW

Official law declares equality for men and women, and the Senegalese Constitution guarantees equal rights to full employment, fair compensation, and education and training. However, the extent to which women are allowed to exercise these declared rights is still unclear.

In 1972, the Senegalese National Assembly ratified the Family Code that touches on many issues:

- *a woman can no longer be forced to marry against her will
- *the minimum marriage age is fixed at 20 for men, 16 for women
- *after divorce or annulment, a woman cannot remarry for three months, although a man can remarry immediately
- *total repudiation of a wife is forbidden, and situations for divorce are set in law
- *support from the man or his family is required for the woman after a divorce or her husband's death
- *both monogamy and polygamy (limited to four wives) are officially recognized
- *if a woman commits adultery, both she and her partner are punished; if a man commits adultery, he is only punished if the act took place in his home, and his partner is not punished
- *the husband can, in the interest of his family, legally forbid his wife from working outside the home.²²

Besides the numerous laws that address marital issues, there are many other laws that affect women. For example, labor laws that limit the number of work hours apply equally to men and women. Furthermore, the social security code allows a woman on salary to take a maternity leave with some payment from her employer. The labor code requires equal pay for equal work, regardless of the sex of the employee. However, the law also allows men to be paid by the hour and women to be paid by the

²¹Interview with Mme. Sane, Coordinator of AFARD on July 20, 1990 and interview with Mme. Maria Diatta, Coordinator of FAFS on July 12, 1990.

²²Boye, 1985.

task. Often this results in women receiving less income than men for similar work.²³

Some laws also restrict the employment options for women. According to a labor law passed in 1970, women are not allowed to work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. In addition, women are forbidden from working in mines, near dangerous equipment, or in professions considered contrary to good morals and customs.²⁴ Women are also excluded from being aeronautical engineers, geographers, firemen, customs officials, policemen, or military personnel.

WOMEN AND THE GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

A number of Ministries have programs directed towards women. Before its recent reorganization, the Ministry of Social Development worked to improve women's literacy levels, ensure women's legal rights, and coordinate women's organizations. In addition, offices within the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation and the Ministry of Rural Development reportedly offer services to women. Most recently, the President created the Delegated Ministry Charged with the Condition of Women and Children to promote the status of women and coordinate women's activities. Since this most recent Ministry only enjoys advisor status to the President and has no program portfolio, the government's actual commitment to the promotion of women is questionable.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES

In official government policies, women are rarely mentioned specifically. There is no mention of women's participation or women's cooperatives throughout the New Agricultural Policy. This is especially surprising since women play a vital role in Senegalese agricultural production, and success in achieving these goals depends on the involvement of women. A study conducted by the Ministry of Social Development concluded that the only specific involvement the government sought from women is participation in small agricultural collectives, primarily in the Fleuve Valley.²⁵

The same study by the Ministry of Social Development also found no mention of women in the New Industrial Policy, the Plan

²³Boye, 1985.

²⁴Boye, 1985.

²⁵République du Sénégal, Ministère du Développement Sociale, Direction de la Condition Féminine, Etude sur l'Intégration de la Composante Femme dans les Plans et Programmes de Développement: Cas du Sénégal (Dakar, 1988), 40.

for the Protection of Nature, or the Plan of Action for Fishing. In practice, the government does not seem to include women in any official development plan.²⁶

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

The government proclaims its commitment to women, but the words ring hollow. There is little substance behind the rhetoric.

In 1970, the Senegalese government adopted the National Plan of Action for Women. This plan placed special emphasis on rural areas and focused on development through non-formal training, health care and nutritional programs, and a media program encouraging the advancement of women.

In 1978, the government created the office of Secretary of State for the Condition of Women. The Secretary's sole function was to integrate women into national development. Gradually this office evolved into the Ministry of Social Development with a much broader set of responsibilities in addition to women's affairs.

In 1982, Senegal adopted another Plan of Action for Women to address women's needs across all sectors. The goal was to help women advance in political, social, intellectual, moral, and economic areas.

In 1989, the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation began a study called "Senegal 2015." The stated research themes are:

- *social and cultural factors and the status of women
- *women in the state and society
- *the place of women in economic life and employment concerns
- *women's participation in protecting the quality of life, the level of health, and the state of the environment
- *international cooperation and the promotion of women.²⁷

Women from the private sector, universities, the government, women's organizations, and donor agencies were invited to participate in this comprehensive study and present recommendations to the government.

²⁶Etude sur l'Intégration de la Composante Femme dans les Plans et Programmes de Développement: Cas du Sénégal, 41.

²⁷République du Sénégal, Ministère du Développement Sociale, "Sénégal 2015," 1990.

* * * * *

Women in Senegal face many challenges imposed by attitudinal constraints and socio-cultural conditions. Some encouraging efforts have been made to improve the situation for women. Nonetheless, most of the promotion of women remains on paper, and tangible evidence of women's integration into national development remains to be seen.

* * * * *

Now that a basic framework of understanding about the situation facing women in Senegal has been developed, I move to more specific topics such as government policy, women's organizations, and donor activity.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Women's organizations abound in Senegal. International organizations, women's cooperatives, village groups, service clubs, professional federations, artisanal groups, non-governmental organizations, research groups, ethnic organizations, and social groups all contribute their efforts to improving the status of women. Some organizations are quite active in such areas as health, education, political/civic involvement, employment opportunities, and legal rights. Other women's organizations exist in name only and are basically inactive.

The Overseas Education Fund International (OEFI) recently proposed a study of Senegalese women's organizations.²⁰ Detailed and comprehensive knowledge of women's organizations would be very useful for USAID. Such information would identify viable organizations and key contact people who are interested in working with development projects in health and family planning, reforestation, agriculture, and private enterprise. I will treat the subject of women's organizations only cursorily in the hopes that the OEFI study will offer a more comprehensive approach.

GPF

The Senegalese National Federation of Women's Promotion Groups (GNPF) was created by the Ministry of Social Development. More than 3,600 "Groupements de Promotion Féminine" exist in Senegal (see annex 1). The goals of the GNPF are to represent, defend, and promote the professional, material, and moral

²⁰The OEFI proposal was originally submitted in May, and after some revisions, it was resubmitted to USAID/Senegal in June. Action on the proposal is pending.

interests of its members. To meet these goals, the GPF offers the following services:

- *technical assistance for organizational and financial management
- *research studies and pilot projects for development
- *instructional information, manuals, guides, reports, and promotional material suited to the needs of its members
- *audiovisual equipment and training
- *assistance in writing project proposals
- *economic research on credit and market opportunities
- *contact with other groups and national representation
- *official support from the government and connections with government agencies.

The GPF program has been criticized as being too political and ineffective. This may be a reasonable observation since many of the GPF's were organized by top-down management instead of grass-roots involvement.

Some of the highly successful GPF's are also becoming National Economic Interest Groups (Groupements d'intérêt économique--GIE's). GPF's are not legal production cooperatives and cannot manage credit unless they also become a GIE. One component of the GIE program includes the organization of agricultural producers into credit groups, training in basic financial skills and agricultural production, and access to group loans.²⁹

FAPS

The Federation of Senegalese Women's Associations (FAPS) has 182 member organizations from around Senegal (see annex 4). FAPS was created in 1977 by the Soroptimists International to be a voluntary organization with the following goals:

- *create a united network of women's groups
- *promote women's social and professional advancement
- *offer civic education for women
- *assist in national development.

FAPS and two of its member organizations administer several development projects in Senegal. The National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), a member of FAPS, manages an integrated rural development project in the Pambal area. The project offers training in agricultural techniques, small gardening, health, home economics, sewing, tie dyeing, nutrition, and literacy/numeracy. The NCNW implements several other projects

²⁹République du Sénégal, Ministère du Développement Rural, Organisation des Appuis aux Producteurs: Répartition des Fonctions entre les Différents Partenaires du Développement dans le Milieu Rural Sénégalais (Dakar, 1989).

such as marketing training in the Casamance, a socio-economic study on women in the Casamance, and small "self-help" projects funded by the U.S. Embassy.

Another FAFS member, the Overseas Education Fund International (OEFI) administers a fishing project in Mbao. The goal of the project is to train women in fish processing, offer credit, and provide some literacy/numeracy training. In addition, OEFI also manages a credit and training project in the Kaolack area and a matching grant project in the Casamance.

FAFS is currently starting an integrated rural development project in Niacourab. In addition, plans for a health and sanitation project in Ziguinchor and a development project in Kaolack are also being considered.

FONGS

The Senegalese Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations (FONGS) was organized in 1976 to provide official recognition for NGO's with the government, coordinate activities among its members, and offer administrative and management assistance. FONGS is composed of nine regional associations and includes approximately 700 village groups.

CONGAD

The Council of Non-Governmental Organizations for Assistance and Development (CONGAD) has 64 members. CONGAD offers membership coordination, a yearly development plan that includes the activities of all member organizations, a documentation center and publishing capabilities, administrative and management support, and official recognition with the government. CONGAD has prepared a list of its member organizations that are concerned with women and agricultural issues (see annex 5).

MFR

The National Association of Rural Family Homes (MFR) was created in 1981 to coordinate and assist the activities of local village development organizations. Generally each local MFR group covers a rural zone of 6 to 15 km and serves a population of up to 12,000 people. MFR's goals are to aid village groups in pursuing their own local rural development. The extension agents (or monatrices--female extension agents) offer assistance in agricultural production techniques, conservation and reforestation, and hygiene and health care.

AFARD/AAWORD

The Association of African Women for Research and Development (AFARD/AAWORD) is a pan-African research institute with headquarters in Dakar. AFARD/AAWORD has 540 members who are involved in universities, government ministries, non-governmental organizations, and various private sector occupations. AFARD/AAWORD develops and coordinates research projects and pilot

projects, publishes the results of its activities, and serves as a network for African women.

* * * * *

Many of the organizations discussed here are national networks of smaller, grass-root organizations. At the top-down level, little actual development activity by women's organizations seems to occur. Instead, the national networks offer coordination, training, and administrative assistance. Thus, a solid understanding of the activities and resources at the local level is critical. The OEFI proposal to study women's organizations should address this need.

USAID AND WOMEN

WID ACTION PLAN

The USAID/Senegal development strategy includes little explicit WID programming. USAID/Senegal outlined its women in development (WID) action plan in a cable sent in March, 1989. The stated objective of the WID strategy is to improve women's access to resources by promoting women in all programming instead of creating women-specific projects. Projects identified as having WID potential are analyzed for their impact on women as participants and beneficiaries.

Recently, however, USAID/Senegal expressed interest in expanding its involvement with WID issues. For example, USAID/Senegal participated in the GRAND (Gender Resource Awareness for National Development) study to raise awareness of the role women play in agriculture. In addition, USAID/Senegal has requested a training and technical assistance workshop in gender considerations. GENESYS and Mayatech will conduct this workshop in early October for key mission personnel and their Senegalese counterparts.

SOME DEFINITIONS

Before reviewing the USAID project portfolio we need a frame of reference of how women can be incorporated into a project. Broadly speaking, there are three methods of including women in development projects. The first is a women-only project where women receive all of the project inputs/benefits. Another approach is to include a women's component in a larger project, where women are guaranteed at least part of the project's resources. The third approach is to integrate women's activities and participation into the project design and give women access to all of the project's inputs.

Which approach is a more appropriate WID strategy? A women-specific project may concentrate efforts and help women "catch up," but such projects are usually small efforts with limited

benefits. An integrated approach where both men and women are directly involved in the design of the project seems to be the best method for sustainable development. In this way, women are seen as a central component of a larger project, where neither the project nor women's involvement is expendable.

Now that a rough framework for analyzing women's involvement has been established, we can compare the standard approaches to the USAID/Senegal project portfolio. USAID concentrates its activities in agriculture, irrigation and water management, health, private sector/technology transfer, training, and non-project assistance.

SPECIFIC PROJECTS

AGRICULTURE: In the agriculture sector, there are currently three projects: Agriculture Production Support, Senegal Reforestation, and Agriculture Research II. USAID/Senegal concentrates much of its effort in the agricultural sector, and it is often assumed that women benefit from project activities since they play such a major role in agricultural production and processing.

USAID stated in the WID Action Plan cable that the Agriculture Production Support and Agriculture Research II will benefit women indirectly by improving farmers' access to inputs and national research capacity. There is no planned strategy to include women directly in these projects.

In the Senegal Reforestation project, women's groups are fully participating in tree planting activities. One component of the project involves matching grants for organizations interested in reforestation. In 1988, women's groups held 52 of the 157 matching grant contracts; in 1989, 71 contracts of 587 were signed by women's groups. It is important to note, however, that this involvement by women's groups was not targeted in the project's design, nor was any mention of gender consideration made in the project paper. Women's groups became involved in the project because they perceived the benefits and made the choice to participate. In this respect, the Senegal Reforestation project has evolved into a women-integrated project.

In the Agriculture Research II project, researchers are conducting household surveys to learn about property ownership, the effects of price changes, and income, consumption, and expenditure patterns. This study will provide valuable insight into the roles men and women play in agricultural and household activities.

In the past, there have been some agricultural projects that touched on women's issues. An example is the ENEA Rural Management Training Project (FY 1982-1990) that supported

Senegal's National Applied Economics School. ENEA is the primary source of women professionals for rural development work. As a result of the mid-project evaluation in 1986, additional funding was set aside to support long-term training for two women, and a research effort on training needs of female development agents was launched. The Cereals Production Project, Phase II (FY 1986-84), included a women's extension unit that targeted female millet producers and offered training in methods to increase their agricultural output.

HEALTH: The goal of Projects d'Accompagnement, a component of the Family Health and Population Project, (FY 1986-90), is to offer assistance in the form of small women-specific projects. Social centers have been established to offer training in health care, nutrition, family planning and other skills such as food processing, vegetable growing, and sewing. Although fifty women-specific projects were included in the project design, only four were implemented. These four projects, located in the Thiès region, were started in 1987 and are now considered unsuccessful.³⁰

Another component of the Family Health and Population Project is the Senegal Mapping Support Project that aims to assist the Senegalese National Census Bureau in providing demographic information. One of the planned publications from this project is a study on Senegalese women to be produced by the Direction de la Statistique.

In addition, the Rural Health Project, Phase I (FY 1977-83) and Phase II (FY 1984-1990), aimed at improving health care in the rural areas, and therefore at least indirectly benefitted women. The project also called for female rural health care workers in each village's health post.

PRIVATE SECTOR/TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: One component of the Community and Enterprise Development Project supports PVO's in providing services to village groups. Africare, Overseas Education Fund International, and the National Council of Negro Women are the implementing PVO's who manage credit for income-generating projects in animal husbandry, vegetable production, sewing, and tie-dyeing. Both women-only groups and mixed groups of men and women are involved in these credit programs.

Another aspect of the Community and Enterprise Development Project is the creation of a network of credit agencies. To date, women have received 10% of the loans and 5% of the total loan volume. Recently, the project hired a female credit agent to coordinate women's loans, and two more women are expected to be hired soon. A second project, the Transfer of Technology

³⁰Pillsbury, 1990.

Project, introduces new food processing technology and management techniques for agricultural production. Since women are the primary food processors in Senegal, this technology is directly relevant to women's concerns. For example, one component of the project studies niche transformation performed by women for family consumption and for sale in local markets.

TRAINING: The Sahel Human Resources Development Project provides long-term and short-term training in rural sociology, soil sciences, agriculture economics, public administration, computer sciences, and financial management. During 1980-89, about 17.3% (74 out of 427 total) of the short-term training participants were women, and 4.7% (6 out of 129 total) of all long-term participants were women.³¹

IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT: The goal of the Irrigation and Water Management I Project (FY1985-90) was to expand and improve village-level irrigated farming in the Bakel region. Women's activities were monitored as a part of the project, although actual women's involvement was limited because men exercised full decision-making and land tenure rights. Only a limited number of women received training on the project's demonstration irrigated farms. The project developed irrigated perimeters with two women's groups, although the village men were not supportive of the project's involvement with women.³²

The objective of the Southern Zone Water Management Project is to recover lost productive farmland and improve water utilization in the Casamance. Originally, women were not included in the plans for direct participants--although their activities would be studied as a part of the project. Interestingly, the project has evolved into one that includes women for reasons of efficiency. The presence of women at work sites and in the village water management groups has caused the groups to function more effectively. Project officers intend to begin incorporating more women into the village management groups.³³

NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE

The Title II Food Program assists women through its Mother and Child Health Program. The project includes food

³¹Karen Thomson, "Returned Participants in AID-Funded Technical and Academic Training in the United States, 1980-1989" Preliminary Draft (Dakar: USAID, 1990).

³²Interview with Gilbert Haycock, Irrigation and Water Management Officer.

³³Interview with Charles Shorter, Southern Zone Water Management Project Officer.

distribution, child growth monitoring, and training in health care and nutrition.

USAID AFRICA BUREAU REGIONAL PROJECTS

In 1978, the African Regional Program included two WID projects in Senegal. The first project, in Kassack Nord, created and supported women's cooperatives for small income-generating projects. In Tivaouane, a second project offered women's organizations training in animal husbandry, vegetable production and marketing, wood lots, and well digging.

OTHER DONORS

UN AGENCIES

The 1989 UNDP survey of all donor activity in Senegal identifies few projects that specifically target women. From 1983 to 1986, the UNFPA sponsored a family well-being project in St. Louis, Louga, Diourbel, and Tambacounda. The project offered training in family planning and basic skills for women.

Since 1984, the UNDP has financed a rural development project called "Groupements Précooperatifs Féminins" that is implemented by FAO in the Fleuve Valley. The goals of the project are to organize women into village groups and to provide training in agricultural techniques, literacy, marketing, bookkeeping, and small gardening. The project also trained 28 female extension agents who now work in the Fleuve. These agents have organized literacy programs, a village store, and a poultry house.

In 1988, the UNDP began a second project targeted to women's activities. The project offers agricultural and small-enterprise training, labor-saving devices, and technical support to women's organizations--Groupements de Promotion Féminine--created by the former Ministry of Social Development.

UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS

The Peace Corps in Senegal has an active WID Committee that develops materials for use in incorporating WID issues into the volunteers' village projects. Members of the WID Committee have produced a slide show that describes a typical day in the life of Senegalese women of different ethnic groups. In addition, some volunteers are trained to teach numeracy to village groups, and women comprise the majority of the participants in these numeracy groups. Another initiative is research in appropriate technology that would reduce the demand that household chores places on women's time. A final project is small-enterprise development for women's cooperatives and village groups. Project participants are trained in feasibility studies, basic finance and credit issues, small-business management, and marketing strategies.

WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE

In Senegal, agriculture is essential for subsistence and for income through cash crops. Agriculture is an especially important source of employment, providing approximately 70% of total national employment.³⁴ In recent years, however, Senegal's agricultural sector has not been able to keep pace with the income, employment, or food needs of the growing population. From 1970 to 1984, Senegal's per capita agricultural output fell 2.1% per year on average.³⁵ These figures present a sobering picture of the need for revitalization of the agricultural sector.

As a part of structural adjustment, Senegal introduced reforms for the agricultural sector in the New Agricultural Policy (NAP) of 1984. The NAP has the following goals:

- *improve the flexibility of the agricultural system
- *reform and revitalize the activity of agricultural cooperatives
- *increase availability to factors of production and improve the management of agricultural production
- *diversify crops to increase agricultural income and food security.³⁶

These challenging goals will be difficult for Senegal to reach, especially without the involvement of women. The government of Senegal is currently engaged in discussions on a second generation of agricultural reforms that focus on market liberalization, fiscal reforms, and privatization of the agricultural system.

Rural women play an essential role in Senegalese agriculture. Women's agricultural contribution is often under-represented, however, since official statistics include only the portion of cereal, cash crops, and livestock that are brought to market. Women's informal sector activities and production of cereal, vegetables, fish, and condiments for household use are omitted from these statistics.³⁷ The NAP plans for significant increases in agricultural production, and in order to meet the projected targets, both men and women must increase their production.

³⁴GRAND: Country Report, 1989, 1.

³⁵FAO, "Economic Change and the Outlook for Nutrition" (Geneva, 1984).

³⁶Etude sur l'Intégration de la Composante Femme dans les Plans et Programmes de Développement: Cas du Sénégal.

³⁷GRAND: Country Report, 1989, 2.

WOMEN'S ROLES

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER

According to the National Census figures, 26% of all agricultural workers in the formal sector are women, which is a significant portion of the labor force, even if women are undercounted. No data on women's informal sector agricultural activity exists, although it is estimated that women provide 60-80% of all agricultural labor.³⁸

Women have specific tasks in their husbands' fields and communal fields. In addition, women typically have small fields apart from the large communal fields or their husbands' fields, a fruit and vegetable garden, and small livestock such as poultry or goats. The produce from women's fields alone may provide up to 20% of the family's total energy intake.³⁹ Since women's participation in agriculture is both region and crop specific, I discuss each major crop individually.

PEANUTS: Peanuts, Senegal's main cash crop, are primarily grown in the Peanut Basin where the Wolof and Serere are the dominant ethnic groups. Most peanuts are grown on fields controlled by men who then manage the income from sales. Women often provide substantial assistance with planting, weeding, and transport from the field. Some women's village organizations grow peanuts as a cooperative effort, and women occasionally sell small quantities of peanuts at local markets. Women also earn substantial revenue from the sale of peanut oil. Research shows that labor patterns for cotton resemble those for peanuts.

MILLET: Millet is a primary staple crop and is grown all over Senegal. In the Peanut Basin, fields worked jointly by men and women are common. Although men control the income from these fields, they also have a socio-cultural obligation to provide millet for the family. Millet production is increasing in the Lower Casamance, where men perform most of the labor.⁴⁰ Labor patterns for sorghum and maize production is thought to resemble that of millet production.

RICE: In the Lower Casamance, where Diola and Mandingue are the dominant ethnic groups, rice is the primary staple crop. Household production usually falls short of meeting the family's

³⁸Marie-Angélique Savané, "Femmes, Production et Crise Alimentaire en Afrique au Sud du Sahara" (Paris: ORSTOM, 1985), 3.

³⁹FAO, "Economic Change and the Outlook for Nutrition," 1984.

⁴⁰R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.6.

needs, so imported rice is purchased. Women provide most of the labor, although men occasionally assist with land preparation and harvest. Starting in the late 1940's, farmers, primarily Toucouleur and Wolof, have produced rice in irrigated perimeters in the Fleuve. Men normally control the proceeds of rice sales, although women provide the majority of labor on these fields.⁴¹

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: Vegetables are traditionally considered a women's crop, although in the Niayes Region, men grow most of the vegetables for commercial sale in urban areas. Women tend gardens individually and in cooperatives to produce vegetables for household consumption and for sale in local markets. Typical crops include mangos, onions, tomatoes, lettuce, peppers, carrots, eggplant, manioc, cowpeas, oranges, and bananas. Women provide nearly all of the labor and control all income from the produce sales.⁴² Usually only a small percentage of the family's land is cultivated for vegetable production, but the produce and market proceeds is increasingly important for family subsistence.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: Women gather wild crops such as leaves, bissap, kerite nuts, palm nuts, and baobab fruit for household use and for sale. In addition, especially in the Casamance area, women produce root crops such as yams and cassava. Some women also produce soap, peanut butter, palm wine and oil, and salt for family consumption and for small markets.

LIVESTOCK: Women, especially of the Peulh, Soninke, and Toucouleur groups, often raise small livestock such as goats, sheep, and chickens. These livestock activities rarely require much labor since the animals are allowed to range freely.⁴³ Women control almost all milk production and processing into sour milk, yogurt, and cheese. The sale of milk and milk products contributes significantly to women's incomes.

FISHERIES: Along the costal regions of Senegal, women are heavily involved in the fish processing industry. Women salt, dry, steam, smoke, and ferment fish to produce items for household use and commercial sale to domestic and, increasingly, foreign consumers.

* * * * *

Men and women have distinct and separate labor responsibilities within the family and village. The specific tasks are varied according to crop and ethnic group, but Table 2 provides a general idea of the sexual division of labor.

⁴¹R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.6.

⁴²R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.6.

⁴³R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.6.

TABLE 2⁴⁴AGRICULTURAL LABOR RESPONSIBILITIES

<u>TASK</u>	<u>LABOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO EACH TASK</u>	
	<u>(in percentages)</u>	
	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>
Clearing land, staking out fields	95	5
Turning soil	70	30
Planting seeds and cuttings	50	50
Hoeing and weeding	30	70
Harvesting	40	60
Transporting crops home from fields	20	80
Storing crops	20	80
Processing food	10	90
Marketing excess food	40	60
Carrying water and fuel	10	90
Caring for domestic animals	50	50
Hunting	90	10
Feeding and caring for the family	5	95

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa/Women's Programme,
1975, Women of Africa: Today and Tomorrow

⁴⁴Note: This table gives general labor responsibilities for all of Africa and is not necessarily Senegal specific. However, this table has been presented in several Senegal-specific papers, so the situation in Senegal must be similar.

FOOD PROCESSOR

Several times each day, women grind sorghum, millet, and corn into flour and couscous for household consumption. Since women use traditional tools and techniques, the work tends to be tedious and time-consuming. In recent years, the introduction of millet mills has helped reduce this labor demand for some women. Women also process curdled milk for use in household cooking. A final major processing activity is preserving vegetables such as okra and red peppers. By drying and often powdering the vegetables, women are able to store the food for longer periods of time and have a more varied food supply between harvests.⁴⁵

FOOD PROVIDER

The woman of the household has secondary responsibility for providing the family's food. A woman gathers food from her own fields and trades household goods such as vegetables and crafts to obtain foods she does not grow. A husband's contribution to the family's food includes staple cereals and meat.

PRODUCE VENDOR

Especially in areas where no formal market exists, women play a large role in marketing produce such as vegetables, nuts, fruits, and condiments. Generally, women sell the excess from their own gardens, and some women have organized vegetable cooperatives to produce and sell vegetables on a larger scale.

ARTISAN

Women are involved in various crafts such as sewing, tie dyeing, pottery, basket weaving, embroidery, and jewelry making. The sale of these products provides some income for women, although the returns to labor are small.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGER

Maintaining the household is primarily the woman's responsibility. Women must prepare food, gather water and wood, clean the house, care for children, and wash clothes. Daughters and co-wives assist with these household chores. Usually a rotation system is used so that each wife takes responsibility for certain tasks, such as preparing meals, on specific days.

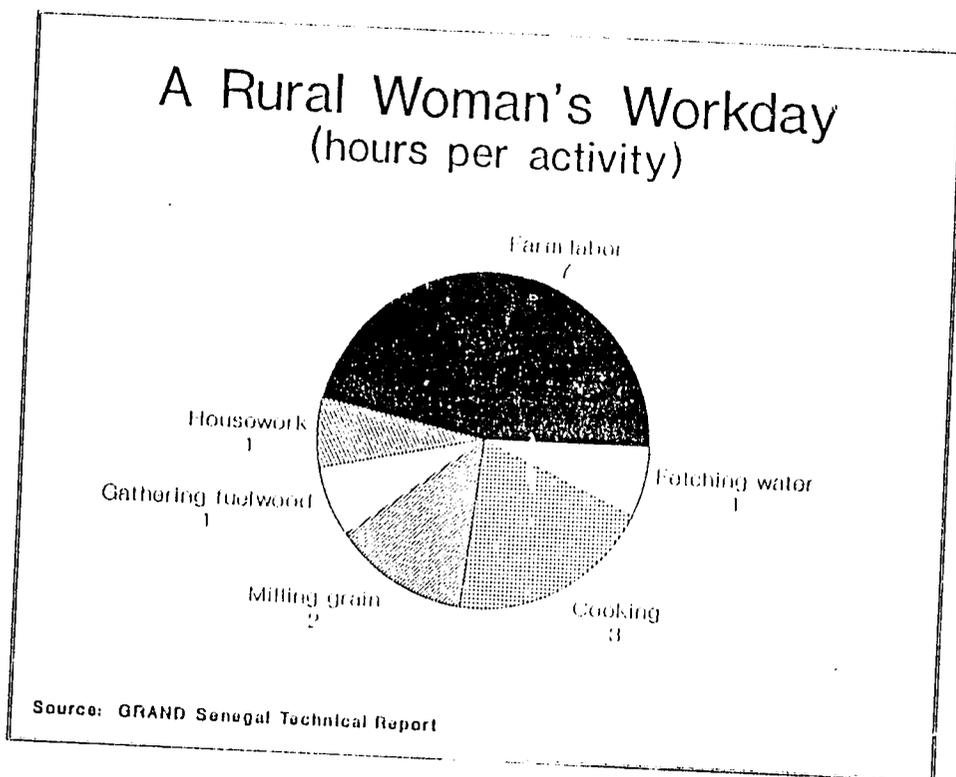
Traditional development planning usually considers the household as the basic unit of analysis. In Senegal, however, the concept of a unified household budget does not exist. Both men and women play substantial and different roles in managing household expenses. Generally, men are responsible for providing food staples such as millet and rice (except in the Casamance where women produce most of the rice), building materials, school

⁴⁵Marie-Thérèse Basse, "Women, Food and Nutrition in Africa: Perspective from Senegal," in Food and Nutrition, Vol. 10, No. 1 (1984).

fees, taxes, medicines, and tithes to religious leaders. Once the husband meets his family obligations, he is free to spend his money as he wishes. He may or may not give additional money or gifts to his wife to help support the family.

Women usually provide condiments and vegetables to be eaten with the rice and millet, clothing, household utensils, soap, jewelry, dowries for daughters, craft materials, gifts for friends and relatives, and some medicines.⁴⁶

GRAPH 10⁴⁷



⁴⁶R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.9.

⁴⁷This graph may only apply for a single wife during the dry season. During the growing season, a woman may spend 10 to 12 hours working in the fields. If there are multiple wives, they share household chores, so one woman does not perform all of the activities listed each day.

MOTHER

Traditional sentiment is that a woman's role as a mother is her most important responsibility. With an average number of children per woman of 7.3, child bearing is a significant activity. Having such a large number of children drains a woman's health, especially given an already low level of health. But a mother's responsibility does not end at the child's birth--instead, her responsibility is only just beginning. Child care requires a great deal of a woman's time.

WIFE

Western notions of a wife's activities do not necessarily apply in Senegal. The husband is the ultimate authority in the household. Still, women have considerable control over their traditional domain--the household and the children. In addition, women exercise a great deal of indirect influence on household and village decisions.

There is a great deal of social emphasis on marriage, especially in rural areas. Marriage is a cultural cornerstone. Land allocation, property ownership, social status, and bride prices/dowries revolve around marriage.

CONSTRAINTS ON WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

Rural women are responsible for several workloads. In addition to working in their own fields, women are often expected to work in communal fields, their husbands fields, and the fields of the village chief. Not only do women work in the fields raising subsistence and cash crops, but they also manage the household, raise the children, process and prepare food, and search for fuel and water. Deforestation and water salinization in recent years has forced women to travel further in search of fuelwood and water. These activities limit the amount of additional labor women can contribute to agricultural production.

HEALTH CONCERNS

Given the large average family size of 7.3 children, women's bodies are already exhausted from having many children. And women's rigorous work schedule in the fields and at home further jeopardizes their health. Even during pregnancy and while nursing, women are usually required to continue household and agricultural tasks. Women are caught in a vicious cycle since as their health declines, so does their productivity. As their productivity falls, they have less access to food and income, and their health will decline more.

Women's time constraints can lead to serious health risks for the family. For example, one of the most time-consuming tasks is to prepare a meal several times each day. Often women

decide to prepare only one meal each day, but the resulting longer periods between meals has adverse effects for growing children . In addition, if women decide to prepare large quantities of food at one time and serve the food for several meals, there is a greater risk of spoilage and food-borne infection.⁴⁸

ROLE IN DECISION MAKING

Cultural and religious factors inhibit women from directly participating in important decisions at the village and household level. At the village level, women have little representation on village councils or irrigation perimeter management groups. As a result, women are not as centrally involved in deciding how land, irrigated perimeters, extension services, or agricultural inputs will be distributed.

At the household level, the family chief--the eldest male--allocates the family's land, decides what will be planted and where, coordinates the field work, and distributes the agricultural output from the family fields. As a rule, women have no direct control over the family's fields or agricultural output. However, once a woman is given her own land--by her husband--she usually makes all decisions on what to grow and how to distribute the produce.⁴⁹ Among the Wolof, Serere, Diola, and Soninke, women have a greater voice in decisions than among the Mangingue and Peulh.

EXTENSION SERVICES

Women's limited access to extension services has excluded them from information on how to increase their agricultural production. In the past, extension efforts have concentrated on improving the production of cash crops, which are typically controlled by men, so women have been overlooked by extension agents. Men are not expected to share information they receive from extension agents with their wives, and in many family settings it would be improper for a woman to query her husband about what he learned from the extension agent.⁵⁰ Cultural norms that restrict male-female interaction also make it difficult for a woman to seek information from a male extension agent.

⁴⁸FAO, "Women in Food Production and Food Security" (Geneva, 1984).

⁴⁹Gracia Clark, "Fighting the African Food Crisis: Women Food Farmers and Food Workers" (Dakar: UNDP, 1985).

⁵⁰Katrine Saito and C. Weidemann, Agriculture Extension for Women Farmers in Africa (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1990), 13.

Recently, extension services have been expanded to include female extension agents (monatrices) who provide women with training and information on gardening, sewing, and the management of millet mills. In the past, extension work was not considered appropriate for women, and there is still some reluctance to encourage women to be extension agents. At the present time, few extension agents are women, although the number increases each year as more women are trained.

CREDIT

Credit is tight throughout Senegal, especially for agricultural production. In recent years, only 3% of total commercial bank credit has gone to the agricultural sector.⁵¹ Other credit sources, such as the government's rural development agencies (RDA's), have been reduced and almost eliminated as a result of structural adjustment reforms. Private lenders generally charge much higher interest rates than banks or government agencies, so they are often used as a lender of last resort. Oftentimes credit institutions are reluctant to offer loans to women because the loans are usually small, and given high administrative costs on each loan and fixed interest rates, banks make little or no profit on small loans.

Faced with such stiff competition for credit, women have several distinct disadvantages. Since they cannot own land or significant property, women rarely have collateral for loans. In addition, women are seen as a higher credit risk, perhaps deservedly given the constraints on women's agricultural activities. Lack of basic numeracy or literacy skills makes it difficult for women to fill out credit applications. Time spent travelling to the bank, filling out forms, and returning regularly to repay the loan is a hidden cost of borrowing that time-constrained women may not be able to bear.

"Tontines," or women-managed village credit groups, have emerged as an important source of credit. Every woman contributes a specific amount to the group, and a rotation system is used to give the total collection to one member each month. This type of group savings plan makes it possible for women to have access to a large amount of capital that would be difficult to save individually.

MARKETS

Women have poor access to formal markets. One reason for this is that daily domestic and child care responsibilities prevent women from traveling long distances to markets.⁵² Furthermore, few women have the skills in numeracy, marketing, or

⁵¹R. Nathan Associates, Inc. 1987, Annex 3.9.

⁵²Savané, 1985.

basic financial management that are essential for a sizeable production and sales operation.

The majority of women's vegetables, fruit, and condiment produce is sold in informal markets. Older women, who normally have fewer household responsibilities, are especially active in marketing. Depending on where a woman lives, she has different choices on how to market her produce. Women who live close to regional centers can more easily sell their produce directly to the consumer and avoid losing profits to intermediaries who provide transportation. For women in more remote areas, however, access to markets is more difficult. Since women's crops, especially vegetables and fruits, are highly perishable, timely transportation to market and sale to consumer is critical.⁵³

LAND

The land tenure system is a general problem throughout Senegal and is a major constraint on agricultural production for both men and women. Under current land policy, land allocation is controlled by Rural Councils, although traditional land allocation patterns still remain.⁵⁴ Farmers retain rights to land they actively cultivate, and the male head of household decides how to distribute his family's land. A wife must rely on her husband for access to land, which is tenuous at best, since she may be allocated a different field each year.⁵⁵

A divorced or widowed woman faces an especially difficult situation. She must approach either her own family or her former husband's family to request access to land. Single women generally have no rights to land.⁵⁶

Land allocated for women's crops is usually marginal, since better land is given to the men for cash crops or used as communal fields that are controlled by the village men. Some women form cooperatives to have greater access to land, but the Village Chief must grant permission before the cooperative can use the land.⁵⁷

⁵³R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.15.

⁵⁴R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.10.

⁵⁵Elise Golan, "Land Tenure Reform in Senegal: An Economic Study from the Peanut Basin," (Madison: Land Tenure Center, 1990), 43.

⁵⁶Marianne Bloch, 1987, 5.

⁵⁷R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.10.

INFORMATION

Senegalese women have less access to information for several reasons. Given their heavy agricultural and domestic workload, women generally have less contact with people from outside the village and are less likely to travel far from the village. As a result, women receive little information on alternative agricultural methods in other areas. In addition, the illiteracy rate for women is two times higher than for men, and this seriously limits their access to written information. Without such critical information as seed prices, expected yield prices, credit sources, market channels, new agricultural methods, women are at a significant disadvantage in agricultural production.

MONEY

Rural women have few opportunities to earn money since the main cash crops are usually men's responsibility. A woman's ability to earn personal income is an important determiner of social status within the village.⁵⁸ Some women sell mangos, vegetables, eggs, milk, or cereals in local markets to generate income. Small crafts such as tie dyeing, sewing, weaving, basket making, and jewelry making also provide extra cash.

Typically, however, women have little or no cash income. Consequently, they are unable to buy agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, hoes, plows, insecticides, or new seed varieties. Without any startup capital, women are limited in their efforts to expand their agricultural activities. For example, a woman may not be able to pay for transportation to a nearby market, although she could sell her produce for a higher price there.

WATER

Water is a precious commodity for both men and women. Many women rely on rainfed crops although this limits their productive time to the three- to five-month rainy season. Increasing water salinity, caused by recurring drought, is also a problem. Village wells, especially near Kaolack and Fatick and in the Casamance, are becoming too salty to use for drinking, cooking, or watering crops. As a result, women are forced to search for water farther from the village. Since they must carry the water, often for several kilometers, they reduce their water consumption. Water for crops often has the lowest priority for receiving such scarce water.

The benefits of irrigation efforts generally do not reach women directly since irrigation is usually targeted towards cash

⁵⁸Kathleen Cloud, "Women and Irrigation in the Senegal River Basin: A Problem in the Intensification of African Agriculture" Unpublished Manuscript, (1982), 6.

crops or other land controlled by the village men.⁵⁹ Women have unequal access to decision making, agricultural plots, and technical knowledge on the irrigated perimeters.⁶⁰ Consequently, few women benefit from the development of irrigation systems.⁶¹ This is especially true among the Peulh an Toucouleur.

MIGRATION

More men are leaving rural areas in hopes of finding employment in larger cities within Senegal or abroad. Seasonal migration also pulls men from rural areas during the dry season. Money sent from young men abroad is a significant source of village income.⁶² Wives often stay behind to care for the farm, the children, and the elderly. As a result of male migration, women are assuming greater responsibility for agricultural production.⁶³ In addition to the greater authority in decision making, however, women must also carry more of the burden of farm labor.

TECHNOLOGY

For socio-cultural reasons, women are often denied access to agricultural equipment such as plows, tills, water pumps, and seeders. Men usually operate heavy equipment and most motorized machines. Technology suited to women's needs often does not exist or is not widely disseminated. As a result, women's labor--manual labor--has lower productivity than if they used agricultural equipment.

Millet mills are an exception, however, and mills have made a significant impact where they have been introduced. Millet, a staple for household consumption, requires a great deal of processing before it can be eaten. Such time-consuming processing is usually done by women and is cited as their most onerous household task. Recent donor projects working through the Ministry of Social Development have made mills available to many women's organizations throughout Senegal. Proceeds from the

⁵⁹Cloud, 1982, 9.

⁶⁰USAID/Senegal, Mid-term Evaluation, Irrigation and Water Management I (685-0280 (Dakar, 1990), 21.

⁶¹R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.12.

⁶²Bloch, Marianne, 1987, 9.

⁶³Basse, 1984.

use of such mills often provides women's organizations with a sizeable income.⁶⁴

Oil press technology has also been successfully accepted by rural women. Many women earn sizeable incomes from the sale of peanut oil.

RESOURCE INTENSIFICATION

Agricultural intensification often increases the labor demands on a woman without necessarily increasing the income or produce she controls. For example, if irrigation or fertilizer is used to increase agricultural production, more weeding and harvesting is also required. Since weeding and harvesting are traditionally women's tasks, they must now spend more time in the fields and reduce other activities such as growing their own crops or managing the household. In this way, resource intensification can lead to labor bottlenecks instead of increased productivity.

Once new agricultural methods are introduced, access to land becomes a critical issue. As farming practices are intensified, communal land tends to be allocated to individual households--or more specifically, the male head of household.⁶⁵ For example, in the Fleuve region, irrigated perimeters were assigned to men, regardless of previous land ownership or use patterns.⁶⁶ If the new method is applied to communal fields or men's fields, then women will not have control over the distribution of the increased agricultural yield. Applying the new method to women's fields does not ensure that the benefits will go to women, either, since men may take control of the field away from women. This is especially true if the women's fields can be used for cash crops.⁶⁷

In addition, males who had previously migrated are attracted back to the Fleuve by the increased agricultural productivity from irrigation. These returning men displace women who had been cultivating the land in their absence.⁶⁸

⁶⁴R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.10.

⁶⁵Cloud, 1982, 8.

⁶⁶R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.10.

⁶⁷Peter Bloch, "Land Tenure in the Bakel Small Irrigated Perimeters: Final Report on a Research Program" (Dakar: USAID, 1989), 39, and Marianne Bloch, 1987, 2.

⁶⁸R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987, Annex 3.10.

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE CONSTRAINTS

The workshop on gender issues scheduled for October, 1990, is a serious step towards an effective WID component. USAID/Senegal staff will receive training in methods to incorporate gender concerns into the overall mission strategy. In addition, Senegalese counterparts are to be involved in the workshop as well, and this will create linkages between Ministries, donor agencies, NGO's, and women's organizations.

In preparation for the training workshop, mission staff should begin considering strategies to incorporate women into the project portfolio. Nine strategy suggestions are discussed below:

- *advocate women's concerns
- *strengthen women's organizations
- *increase women's agricultural production time by reducing their workload in other areas
- *change the land tenure system
- *increase the number of female extension agents and train male extension agents to work more effectively with women farmers
- *encourage and strengthen collective borrowing programs
- *conduct a personnel review of Senegalese women in agriculture
- *set long-term and short-term training goals for women
- *collect gender-disaggregated baseline data.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Advocate women's concerns. Attitudinal constraints and socio-cultural conditions pose significant challenges for women. Improving the status of women is a critical first step towards integrating women in national development.

One way to improve women's situation is through an awareness-raising campaign to publicize the significant contributions women make to the national economy, village activities, and family life. As women are seen as valuable members of society, other benefits will accrue. For example, a woman's worth would not rest solely on the number of children she bears, and population pressures may be eased.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Strengthen women's organizations. The plethora of women's organizations could play a significant role in addressing women's needs for extension services, credit, agricultural research, and access to land. Unfortunately, many of these organizations are constrained by poor management and limited resources. Training in group management, leadership, literacy, numeracy, project feasibility, and basic financial accounting is needed. One way to provide such assistance to women's organizations is to support NGO's working with women's groups.

The OEFI proposal to study women's groups should also offer insights into the organization, activities, and leadership of women's organizations.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

Increase women's agricultural production time by reducing their workload in other areas. Labor-saving technology would increase women's productivity in at least two ways. First, household devices such as grain mills, wells, and small cookstoves would dramatically reduce the amount of time required to process and prepare daily meals. With some of the burden of household chores alleviated, women would have more time to devote to agricultural production or training in literacy, health, nutrition, and income-generating skills. In addition, agricultural technology such as hoes, carts, and plows would increase returns to labor and enable women to plant more crops. Secure storage facilities would also help reduce the substantial proportion of crops lost each year to spoilage, insects, and animals.

LAND

Change the land tenure system. A serious constraint on Senegalese agriculture production is the lack of access to land. Governmental policies and land distribution methods must be reformed. However, altering land allocation patterns is a long-term proposal since cultural attitudes and women's role in decision making must also change. In addition, there is little USAID/Senegal can do to reform the national land tenure system.

One way to increase women's access to land in the short term is to require the participation of women in village councils and irrigation perimeters that are involved with USAID/Senegal projects. In this way, women will have a greater voice in land allocation decisions. Another method is to improve the marginal land usually given to women (or women's organizations) and ensure that men will not assume control of the fields. By making marginal land more productive, women will have more agricultural choices.

EXTENSION

Increase the number of female extension agents and train male extension agents to work more effectively with women farmers. Women need access to production-oriented information about improved seed varieties, marketing strategies, better agricultural practices, and appropriate, labor-saving technology. The format of extension services may need to be redesigned to include information on specific women's crops such as vegetables, rice, and condiments.

CREDIT

Encourage and strengthen collective borrowing programs. Private lenders often hesitate to offer credit to individual

women since the loan request is usually too small to provide any profit. To address this problem, some lenders encourage collective borrowing by women's groups. An example is the Credit Agency for Private Enterprise (CAPE) that is a component of the USAID/Senegal Community Enterprise project. Revolving credit programs have high repayment rates and give many women greater access to credit and experience with financial management.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Conduct a personnel review of Senegalese women in agriculture. In order to meet the needs of women in agriculture, USAID/Senegal must first identify the women in all levels of the agricultural system: extension agents; researchers at institutions like AFARD, ISRA, ENDA, and ENEA; professors; policy planners; and NGO officers.

Set long-term and short-term training goals for women. A certain number of places in long- and short-term training programs should be reserved for women. In addition, special recruitment efforts may be needed.

DATA

Collect gender-disaggregated baseline data. The USAID-financed household survey conducted by ISRA (Valerie Kelly) should provide a great deal of the necessary information about division of labor, migration, household activities and expenses, production levels, and the role of women in the village and family.

Current USAID/Senegal projects are another key source of data. USAID/Senegal should disaggregate progress indicators, outputs, and goals to evaluate the developmental impact on men and women.

* * * * *

Women-in-development issues are not merely a question of equity and cannot be adequately addressed with add-on components in projects. Furthermore, women-specific projects, while necessary complements to mainstream development interventions, are not substitutes for the integration of women in the overall development program. Instead, for reasons of economic efficiency and project sustainability, WID issues must be integrated into the mainstream of project activity. There is simply no other way to conceive of real development than with women as fully participating equals.

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ANNEX 1

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF
THE GROUPEMENTS DE PROMOTION FEMININES

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of Groups</u>
Kolda	579
Tambacounda	201
Louga	518
Thiès	447
St. Louis	606
Diourbel	518
Dakar	104
Ziguinchor	376
Fatick	201
Kaolack	286

Sources: Federation Nationale des Regroupements de Promotion
Féminine du Sénégal, "Presentation," 1987, and "Repartition des
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le Milieu Rural Sénégalaise--Organisation des Appuis aux
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ANNEX 2

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

Structural adjustment with a "human face" may ultimately enable Senegal to achieve greater productivity and collective success. It remains to be seen if the current structural adjustment program (SAP) meets Senegal's needs in this way.

In 1979, Senegal began negotiating with the World Bank and the IMF, and in 1980 the first structural adjustment loan (SAL) was signed. Since then, 3 more SAL's have been signed. The main aspects of Senegal's structural adjustment program resemble a typical structural adjustment package:

- *mobilize domestic resources
- *enhance economic efficiency
- *improve micro-economic management
- *rationalize the public sector
- *reduce the share of public expenditures as a proportion of gross domestic product
- *improve the terms of trade in the rural sector
- *adjust the exchange rates.¹

A number of factors obscure the precise effects of Senegal's SAP, however, some effects have been observed. On the positive side, inflation fell during the 1980's, overall budget deficits as a percent of GDP were reduced, and the number of public sector employees has been decreased.² In addition, elimination of some agricultural parastatals has liberalized the marketing structure and led to producer gains.³ However, while there have been modest improvements in policies and institutions, there is little evidence of real adjustment.⁴

Currency depreciation increases the costs of imported goods such as consumer durables, intermediate goods, industrial supplies such as fuel, and food staples. Reductions in the per capita consumption and import levels may have social costs in terms of health, education, nutrition, employment, and maintenance of social institutions. Often the most vulnerable and marginalized in society--women, children, elderly, and the poor--are the hardest hit by structural adjustment reforms.

¹R. Nathan Associates, Inc., "The Effects of Structural Adjustment in Senegal" (Washington, D.C.: USAID, 1987).

²R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987.

³R. Nathan Associates, Inc., 1987.

⁴Elliot Berg Associates, Adjustment Postponed: Economic Policy Reform in Senegal in the Eighties (Alexandria, VA: USAID, 1990).

Changes in income and prices generate causal reactions that directly and indirectly impact women. Social services are often targeted for reductions, and this impacts women in at least two ways. Schools, hospitals, and basic health services frequently, as a result of budget cuts, receive lower subsidies. Thus, it is more difficult to receive adequate health care and education services. In addition, there is a higher concentration of women employed in social services, and when this sector is reduced, proportionally more women are unemployed.

Effects of Structural Adjustment Reforms on Rural and Urban Households

Policy change	Households affected	Expected effects
Increase in consumer prices for rice and cooking oil	Urban, rural (especially low-income)	Decreased purchasing power, substitution of less expensive items
Greater austerity in public sector	Primarily urban	Decrease in public sector employment, slower wage increases, real wage decreases
Reduction of import tariffs	Primarily urban	Reduced costs of imported goods, short-run private sector employment losses due to increased global competition
Producer price increases for peanuts, millet, maize, rice, and cowpeas	Rural	Increased producer incomes and crop production

Phased elimination of fertilizer input subsidy and credit supply productivity,	Rural	Increased prices for fertilizer, lower fertilizer use, lower decreased rural incomes
Phased elimination of peanut seed credit	Rural	Decreased supply of production credit, decreased rural incomes
Restructuring of Rural Development Agencies	Rural	Some reduction in rural employment
Liberalization of markets	Urban, Rural	Higher rural cereals incomes, unclear effects on urban consumers

Source: Table 3, "The Effects of Structural Adjustment in Senegal," Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., September, 1987.

cf

ANNEX 3

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Charged with the Condition of Women and Children
Cheryle Buggs, WID Consultant, MayaTech Corporation
Alfred Rollins, WID Consultant, MayaTech Corporation
Gono Martin, WID Consultant, MayaTech Corporation
Anna Mbaye Gom, UNDP-WID Office
Madame Sane, AFARD/AAWORD
Bill Renison, Labor Consultant for USAID/Senegal
Mame Coudou Diop, Reforestation Project Officer, USAID
Gilbert Haycock, Irrigation and Water Management Officer, USAID
Charles Shorter, Southern Zone Water Management Project Officer,
USAID
Boubacar Fall, Réseau Afrique 2000
Arona Fall, Program Officer, UNDP
Barbara Pillsbury, Health Sector Assessment Consultant
Karen Schoonmaker Freudenberger, International Development
Research Centre and The African Regional Centre for
Technology

ANNEX 4

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE FEDERATION OF SENEGALESE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS (FAFS)

International Organizations

National Council of Negro Women (NCNW)
National Union of Togolese Women
Federation of Iraqi Women
Federation of Chinese Women
Le Mouvement National des Femmes Socialistes du Sénégal
YEWU-YEWU
L'Organisation des Femmes de la Ligue Démocratique/Mouvement du
Parti pour le Travail
Le Mouvement des Femmes du Parti Démocratique Sénégalais
L'Organisation des Femmes du Parti Africain pour l'Indépendance

National Organizations

Amicale Germaine LEGOFF
Association des Originaires du Walo
Amicale des Secrétaires de la Présidence de la République
Amicale des Anciennes Normaliennes
Association Nationale des Sages-Femmes
Soroptimist International Club de Dakar
Association d'Action Sociale des Femmes de Rufisque
Association des Daganoises
Amicale des Secrétaires de la Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie
Famille Postale
Zonta Club International de Dakar
Al Hoda (Association des Femmes Libanaises)
Amicale des Anciennes de Saint-Joseph de Cluny
Amicale des Anciennes de l'Immaculée Conception
Association d'Entraide des Femmes Catholiques
Association Boka Diom
Association Notre Dame du Liban
Union Féminine du Centre Hospitalier de Fann
Amicale des Anciennes Collégiennes
Amicale des Assistantes Sociales
Mouvement des Femmes Catholiques
Amicale des Femmes de la SOCOPAO
Amicale des Femmes de l'ASECNA
Amicale Irène de Bopp
Union Féminine du Centre de P.M.T. de Dakar
Union Féminine de l'Hôpital Aristide Le Dantec
Union Féminine de l'Hôpital Principal de Dakar
Amicale des Maîtresses et Monatrices d'Economie Familiale
Amicale des Femmes du Contrôle Economique
Association Sopp Nabi
Union des Femmes Catholiques Cap-Verdiennes du Sénégal
Amicale des Femmes de Khar Yalla

Amicale du Personnel Féminin de la SODEFITEX
Amicale des Cadres Féminins de l'Animation
Union pour le Progrès Islamique du Sénégal
Amicale des Secrétaires du Ministère de l'Intérieur
Union Féminine du Centre Hospitalier Abass Ndao
Amicale des Secrétaires de la Commune de Dakar
Amicale des Anciennes de l'Ecole Normale d'Enseignement Technique
Féminin
Amicale des Femmes du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
Association d'Entraide des Femmes de l'ORTS et du Ministère de
l'Information
Association des Secours Unies du Plateau
Association des Femmes du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
Union Nationale des Gnégnios
Association Féminine du Centre des Oeuvres Universitaires de
Dakar
Amicale des Femmes des Impôts et des Domaines
Amicale des Femmes de la Caisse de Péréquation et de
Stabilisation des Prix
Association des Femmes Chefs d'Entreprise
CEDPA/SENEGAL
Association des Femmes du Ministère de l'Education Nationale
Groupe Téranga de Mbao
SONN JARINU de Mbao

Région de Thiès

Amicale du Personnel Féminin des Manufactures des Arts Décoratifs
du Sénégal
Amicale du Personnel Féminin de la Régie des Chemins de Fer
Amicale des Enseignantes
Amicale de la Famille Postale
Amicale de l'Economie Familiale
Association Musulmane Sopp Nabbi
Cadres Féminins de la Région de Thiès
Section Régionale des Sages-Femmes
Amicale du Personnel Féminin du Prytanée Militaire
Amicale des Oualo-Gandiol
Secrétaires de la Mairiès
Association Iansar
ANEEPS
Soroptimist Club de Thiès

Région de Diourbel

Union des Femmes de Mbacké
Association Féminine d'Action Sociale et Culturelle de Bambey
Famille Postale
Amicale des Femmes Secrétaires
Bok Diom
Union des Femmes de Coky
Amicale des Enseignantes de Diourbel
Entraide des Femmes Catholiques
Daganoises

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Soeurs Unies de Grand Diourbel

Region de Kaolack

Amicale Economie Familiale
Zonta Club

Amicale des Secrétaires de la Région du Sine-Saloum
Section Féminine de la Famille Postale du Sine-Saloum
Association Musulmane Bok Diom (Niuro du Rip)

Region de Saint-Louis

Amicale des Epouses de Militaires
Association des Sages-Femmes
Association Sénégalaise pour la Promotion Familiale
Monatrices Familiales
Amicale des Anciennes de l'Ecole Hamet Fall
Amicale du Fouta Toro
Amicale Gloire Couture
Association des Femmes de Podor
Coopérative des Pecheurs
Association des Femmes de la Gouvernance
Amicale des Femmes Travailleuses
Association des Teintuieres de Dagana
Association des Femmes de Dagana
Association d'Entraide des Femmes Catholiques
Association de l'Economie Familiale
Association des Femmes de Ndar Toute
Association des Femmes de Guet Ndar
Association des Femmes Apolitiques de Bango
Association des Femmes de Ngalofo
Amicale des Femmes de Gokhou Mbath
Association des Femmes Teintuieres de Saint-Louis

Region de Ziguinchor

Amicale des Secrétaires de Ziguinchor
Amicale des Anciennes élèves de Saint-Joseph
Amicale régionale des Anciennes de la Jeunesse Ouvriere Catholique
Pléiade des Amis
Saint-Coeur de Marie
Entraide des Femmes Catholiques
Amicale des Femmes de Djimbéring
Ruban Bleu de Ziguinchor
Diamoral
Dayra Sindian
Amicale des Epouses de Militaires
Fatoumata SAHARA
Immaculée Conception
Saint-Sacrement
JOB
Soroptimist International Club
Daara Foulado
Daara Fatoumata Zara
Daara Astou Biague

Djolof-Djolof
Daara Baye Niass
Fouladou

Region de Kolda

Association des Jeunes Agriculteurs
Soeurs Unies
Association Sénégalaise
Association des Femmes Travailleuses
Association des Ressortissantes de Sédhiou
Kambeng
Association des Jeunes de Bantagnel
Bantagnel B
6 Kilos est
Vélingara

Region de Tambacounda

Amicale des Enseignantes
Association des Secrétaires
Groupe Gounass
Amicale des Animatrices
Groupe des Femmes Sérères
Ressortissantes de Kédougou
Dentel Poular
Badpnia
SOUCAR
Rakadiou
Dahira Moutachidina wal Moutachidati
Amicale des Femmes Diolas
Ressortissantes de Bakel
Economie Familiale
Femmes de la Radio
Association des Femmes de la Santé

Region de Fatick

Ndiongama
Association des Secrétaires
Linguères
Mindiss
Soeurs Unies
Association des Femmes de Foundiougne
Association des Femmes de Gossas
Amicale des Femmes Travailleuses de Fatick

ANNEX 5

Liste des ONG axées sur les femmes et l'agriculture

Non	Sigle	Personne à contacter	Adresse SS	BP.	Tel.	Vill.
Africars	AFRICARS	Ellis BROWN	Rue 3 X Avenue Bourguiba, Villa N°1 CASFORS	2272	25 76 64	Dakar
Association Allemande d'aide aux lépreux	DAHW	Grégoire Detoeuf	Km 3, Route des Alcaïdes	8262	20.06.84 / 20.03.60	Dakar
Association Culturelle d'Aide à la Promotion Educative et Sociale	ACAPES	Abdoul Ezidou ST	UV 20 Parcelles Assainies	3432	35.10.66	Dakar
Association des Bacheliers pour l'Emploi et le Développement	ASACED	Bacoua Diop	Unité 14 N° 368	12135	25.76.56 / 25.71.32	Dakar
Association des Femmes Africaines pour la Recherche sur le Développement	AFARD	Patricia Mc FARDEN	S/C CODESRIA, Rue Léon G. DAMAS I F Fada résidence	3304	23 02 11	Dakar
Association des Jeunes pour l'Education et le Développement	AJED	Yaya N'Diaye	143, Parcelles Assainies. UV 10	12035	35.02.20	Dakar
Association des Jeunes Urbains pour la Promotion de l'Emploi Non Salarie	AJUFENS	Abdourahmane N'Diaye	Sicap Liberté V Villa N°	12128		Dakar
Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès	AFVP	Louis Jeay	Ete de Front de Terre en Face parc de Hann	1010	32.04.82 / 32.74.75	Dakar
Association Panafricaine pour le Développement Communautaire	PADESC	Eady LY	22, Bd de la République	3524	21.15.01	Dakar
Association pour la Renaissance du Pulaar	ARP	Cheikh Fadel KANE		3468	25.66.93	Dakar
Association pour la Rénovation de Thiologne "BURAL"	THIOLOGNE "BURAL"	Souleymane M'BOUJ	Villages de Thiologne			Matam

liste des ONG axées sur les femmes et l'agriculture

Nom	Sigle	Personne à contacter	Adresse SN	EP.	Tel.	Ville
Association Sénégalaise d'Aide à la Formation et à l'insertion des nécessiteux	ASAFIN	Mouar Tallia Kane	Route du Front de Terre 1 AV. Bourguiba	12135	25.65.71	Dakar
Association Sénégalaise de Recherche et d'assistance pour le Développement Communautaire	ASRADEC	Seydou Hourou Touré	Sicap Diappel IV n° 2947/C	3579	25.07.66	Dakar
Centre Canadien d'études et de Coopération Internationale	CECI	Josée Lafleur	Ville N°11 B Zone A	5112	25.54.14	Dakar
Church World Service	CWS	Lowell Fugliè	12, rue Félix Faure	3822	21.34.40	Dakar
Council Océanien des Eglises / Programme de Solidarité pour le Développement au Sahel	PSDS/COE	Dr. Ekhuna NDIÈRE		1986		Ouagadougou
Développement Solidaire	DEVSOL	Assadou Cupidon SY	Rue B N° 39 Ecop	19025	24.14.50	Dakar
Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne du Sénégal Femmes, Développement, Entreprise en Afrique	EELS FDEA	Jon Berg Soukayna Ndiaya BA	IE 1, route de N'Gor Rue I E F Point E,	1335 3501	26.00.05 22.02.40 / 23.00.56	Dakar/Yoff Dakar
Fédération des Associations du Fouta pour le Développement	FAFD	Thierno KANE	Ville 1362 Sicap Liberté 1	3665	25.70.23	Dakar
Fédération des Associations Féminines du Sénégal	FAPS	Marie DIACTA	CEPIVA, Castors		24.75.65 / 25.21.51	Dakar
Fédération des Organisations Non-Gouvernementales du Sénégal	FONGS	Fanara Diédhiou	Lot N°5 Parcelle J Quartier Thielys	259	51.12.37	Thiès
Fédération sénégalaise des Clubs UNESCO Fondation Canadienne Contre la Faim	FSCU FCCF	Mamadou Dicko Luc Tremblay	71, Av. Paytavin s/c CECI au siège	3647	22.31.16 22.14.53	Dakar Dakar

liste des ONG axées sur les femmes et l'agriculture

Non	Sigle	Personne à contacter	Adresse SN	BP.	Tel.	Ville
Fondation Internationale de Secours et d'Amitié	FISA	Justin Fleischman	Liberté 2 Villa N° 1354	6213	22.74.66 / 25.61.07	Dakar
Foster Parents Plan International	Plan International	Martin Faghaassel	3, Rue Blaise Diagne Y Paul Holle	239	61.16.49	Saint-Louis
Groupe d'Action pour le Développement Communautaire	GADEC	Abadou DAPP	N° 14, rue 4 Derklé	2622	24.13.74	Dakar
Islamic African Relief Agency	IARA	Aca Al Manan Bahbit	N° 38 Parc à Marout Colobane	3740	20.96.41	Dakar
Lutheran World Relief	LWR		71. Bld. de la République	11211	20.62.31 / 21.76.61	Dakar
National Council of Negro Women	NCNW	Souéda N'Diaye	Rue Tolbiac Y Autoroute Impeuble Assane Gussaynou	1964	21.93.76	Dakar
Office Africain pour le Développement et la Coopération	OPADEC	Mamadou NDiaye	46, Avenue Feidherbe	1667	21 67 59	Dakar
Overseas Education Fund International	OEFI	Youssouph BA	1, Rue Docteur Thiba	4120	22.14.65	Dakar
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	OXFAM	Robert NICHOLLS	Amitié 1, Rue 10 Y Av. Bourguiba, Villa N°3074	3476	24.19.00 / 25.17.67	Dakar
Four Autres Stratégies de Développement	FASDA	Saliou FALL	Point E rue A Y E	5978	24.13.64	Dakar
Réseau Africain pour le Développement Intégré	RADI	Abdou el Manide N'Diaye	Rue 39 Y 44 Colobane	12085	22.44.65	Dakar

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liste des ONG axés sur les femmes et l'agriculture

NOM	Sigle	Personne à contacter	Adresse SM	BP.	Tel.	Ville
Secours Catholique Caritas Sénégal	CARITAS	Nicolas Ambroise NDIAYE	Km. 11, Route de Rufisque	436	34.00.20 / 34.05.28	Dakar
Service International d'Appui à la Formation et aux Technologies en Afrique de l'Ouest	ASOTEC	Rohiatou Fall	Ville n° 5, route de Front de Terre Castors, Face Notre Dame du Liban		25.55.84	Dakar
Union Chrétienne de Jeunes Gens du Sénégal	UCJGS/UMCA Sénégal	Eugène Nieme	Avenue Bourguiba 7 Rue 11	4150	34.10.65	Dakar
Union pour la Solidarité et l'Entraide	USE	Halidou Falla Faneba	Centre de Bopp, Bopp	5070	24.67.86 / 24.35.77	Dakar
World Relief International	World Relief	Idrissa Moïse NAPON	Rue 9 X Canal 4 Point E	5050	28.00.77	Dakar
World Vision International	World Vision	Lou le CHEU	Ville 15 Cité Bagdad	323	57.13.35/21.69.34	Ziguinchor