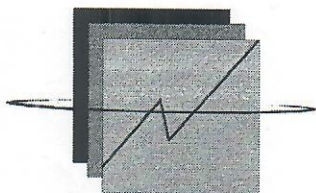


République du Sénégal
Un Peuple- Un But- Une Foi
MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE
ET DES FINANCES

N° 02334
MIEF/ANSD



ANSD
Agence Nationale de
la Statistique et de la Démographie

Dakar, le **17 SEP. 2007**

Le Directeur Général

Objet : INVITATION

Madame / Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous convier à l'atelier de dissémination des résultats de l'Enquête de suivi de la pauvreté au Sénégal (ESPS_2005).

Cet atelier aura lieu le **jeudi 20 septembre 2007** à l'hôtel **SAVANA Dakar** à partir de 09 heures.

Veuillez agréer, Madame / Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



PJ : - Rapport National de l'enquête de suivi de la pauvreté au Sénégal
-TDRs de l'atelier

Mesdames et Messieurs:

La Directrice Générale du Plan
Le Directeur de la Coopération Economique et Financière
Le Directeur de la Prévision et des Etudes Economiques
Le Directeur des Pêches Maritimes
Le Directeur du CEPOD
Le Directeur du Cadre de Vie

Le Directeur de la planification Nationale
Le Directeur de la Planification et de la Réforme de l'Education
Le Directeur Général de l'ASER
Le Directeur National de la BCEAO Sénégal
La Directrice Générale de l'APIX
Le Directeur Général de l'ARTP
Le Président de l'Association des Elus Locaux
Le Directeur Général de la SENELEC
L Directeur Général de la SDE
Le Directeur Général de l'Agence Autonome des Travaux Routiers
Le Directeur de l'action Sociale
Le Directeur des stratégies de Développement Social
Le Directeur de l'Analyse de la Prévision et de la Statistique (DAPS)
Le Directeur de l'Elevage
Le Directeur du CREA
Le Directeur de l'Institut de Recherches et de Formation en Population de Développement (IRFPD)
Le Directeur de l'IRD
Le Directeur des Technologies, de l'Information et de communication
Le Directeur de la Micro finance
Le Directeur des Transports Terrestres
Le Directeur de la Famille
Le Directeur de l'Entreprenariat Féminin
Le Directeur du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire
Le Directeur de l'Energie
Le Directeur de l'Assainissement
La Directrice du Centre National de l'Etat Civil
Le Directeur des Collectivités Locales
Le Directeur du Commerce et de la Consommation
Le Directeur de l'Habitat et des Inondations
Le Président du CNES
Le Président du MEDS
Le Président du CNP
Le Coordonnateur du PNBG
Le Coordonnateur du CEDAF
Le Coordonnateur de la CSPLP/MEF
Le Coordonnateur du PNDL
Le Coordonnateur du CNLS
La Coordonnatrice du PLCP/BAD
Le Coordonnateur du PROMER
Le Coordonnateur du PSOAP
Le Coordonnateur du PROGEDE
Le Coordonnateur du PEPAM
Le coordonnateur du PAREP
X Le Coordonnateur de la CSO/ PLCP
Le Coordonnateur de ENDA Tiers Monde
Le Coordonnateur de AQUADEV
Le Coordonnateur de World vision
Le Coordonnateur du Programme de Renforcement Nutritionnel

REPORT OVERVIEW

The **Senegal Poverty Monitoring Report (ESPS_2005)**, which is part of the overall monitoring program for the **Strategy of Poverty Reduction (SPR)**, aims to analyse relevant and easy-to-collect indicators for a regular follow-up of poverty progression in Senegal. The information provided in the survey relate to education, health, employment, heritage and households welfare, access to basic community services and households expenditure, the households' view point of their living conditions and expectations from the government. It also deals with the priorities and solutions for poverty reduction as well as the populations' perception of the State institutions.

ESPS_2005 estimates the number of Senegalese households to be 1, 296, 200, of which the quarter are headed by women. The youth consists of the majority of the Senegalese population: around 55% of the total population are less than 20 years old while old people are less than 4% of the population. The population is unevenly distributed across the various administrative regions of the country: more than half of the population are concentrated on a quite limited area (Dakar, Thiès and Diourbel), while the eight remaining administrative regions are almost depopulated judging by their density. Polygamy, among women aged 15 or more, is still widespread in Senegal: half of married women live in polygamy and each of them has about three co-spouses.

The literacy rate for adults aged 15 years and more is estimated at 41.9%. Illiteracy is more widespread among females (62%) and in rural area (68.2%). As far as primary education is concerned, the gross and net rates stand at 54.6% and 75.8% respectively. There are slightly over 5% of children ranging from 7 to 14 years leaving school according to the survey results.

The health condition of the population improved during the last five years, according to the indicators status. Nine in ten women, who had a living birth during the past twelve months prior to the interview, received prenatal treatment during their pregnancy. Of the whole population, 1, 966, 057 individuals declared they had health problems during the four weeks before the data collection. About half of those patients (47%) suffered from malaria/flu; 10% from several illnesses at the same time; and more than the quarter from a non-specified illness. More than 2/3 of the population go to public health centres and 27% visit the private health centres. More than 5 in 100 patients go to traditional practitioners (marabout/healers). Around 2 in 3 patients are satisfied during their last visit, while 10 in 100 feel that the cost of medical treatment is too high; 4% highlight the inefficiency of treatment and 3% judge the waiting time too long. The proximity of health centres facilitates the physical access to the services and makes it easy for their use. Overall, over 60% of households can access a health service within 30-minute walk but about 1 in 4 households can gain access to a service after a one-hour walk or more. The rural area is more affected with 40 households out of 100 whereas this situation affects only 1 to 2 households out of 100 in the cities.

ESPS_2005 measured employment through the most recent activity, i.e., that conducted during the seven days prior to the interview. The activity rate is estimated at 43% of the active population (persons of 10 years and more). The occupation rate stands at 38.7%, which means less than 40 in 100 active people are employed. The unemployment rate is estimated to be 10% at the national level with a higher rate in urban area of Dakar region (16% against 6.3% in rural area) and among women (13.6% against 7.9% for men). About 23% of workers are in a situation of invisible underemployment, i.e., they have insufficient activity incomes, forcing them to actively seek to increase them in order to meet their needs. This job insecurity may account for the heavy dependence which is rife in the country, even though this decreased in the past five years: 100 workers take charge of 270 jobless people. The economic dependence is predominantly present

and communications expenditure (1.8%). The government and local authorities' subsidy in public schools may explain the low level of education expenditure estimated at 0.8%.

The survey results indicate, at the national level, of the total expenditure made in 2005-2006 the share of the 20% richer is 40% contrary to that of the 20% poorer which is only 8.2%. On average, an individual belonging to the highest quintile of expenditure (richer quintile) spent 479,332 FCFA during that year while one of the lowest quintile of expenditure (poorer quintile) spent only 97,677 FCFA, that is a ratio of about 1 to 5, to the detriment of the poorer individuals. We observe relatively the same trend across each stratum. In Dakar, a member of the 20% richer has an expenditure power five times as high as a member belonging to the 20% poorer. This ratio stands at 4.9 and 4.6 in the country (rural area) and in the other cities respectively. These results stand in stark contrast to the theory that the social groups behave more consistently in rural area, i.e., showing little difference on certain issues, such as consumption (dependence on a livelihood farming economy) and therefore the gaps between categories are smaller in rural area.

In assessing more effectively the populations' needs in order to support their development, the **poverty perception** from their own point of view allows policy-makers to obtain relevant information with regard to the concerns and expectations of the populations as well as the steps required to meet those needs. Unlike the approach "focus groups", whose members are not truly representative of the population, the method used in this survey enables to collect accurate and unbiased information, directly from people, all social and geographic categories taken together. According to the perceptions of both communities and households, poverty is very severe. Over half of households (56%) believe that their community is "very poor" or "little poor". Even though the poverty incidence, as perceived by the households, declined, it is still high: 52% of households consider themselves as "poor". Taking into consideration the opinion of all households on the recent poverty progression, about 44% think it has increased during the past five years. However, the prospects are less gloomy: less than a quarter of households (22.2%) say poverty might worsen in the next five years. This might mean if an important part of households may have suffered from the poverty effects between 2000 and 2005, they believe in a positive change of their future and an improvement to their living conditions.

In 2005-2006, the living standard as it is perceived by households, raised concerns at various levels. The vast majority of households, that is, more than 2 households out of three, consider they lacked sufficient financial resources to meet their food, housing, health and clothing needs, and to a lesser degree, to cover their ceremony expenditure (60%). The weak level of monetary income is still more widespread: it affects over three for every four households (77%). On the contrary, the children education was more affordable during the same period and the lack of adequate resources hit less households: only less than of households (49%) still have difficulty in "making ends meet" when it comes to education. This is likely due to the State and local authorities subsidy that relieve parents of high education expenditure.

The multiple characteristics of poverty are relatively and differently assessed by individuals according to their own history and values judgements reflected by the society where they live. Of the thirteen poverty signs regarded as most appropriate in describing poverty, four came up as the most relevant or more susceptible to describe the poverty situation. The indication "difficulties to feed one's family" is cited by 2-third of households as the most significant of the four main poverty symptoms. Hardly followed by "the lack of job", with less than 10% (8.9%), "the lack of decent accommodation" (8.8%) and "the lack of resources to pay for the medical expenses of one's family members" (5.4%).

When asked about the first priority of their communities, about seven households in ten (68.2%) raised concerns about four facilities. In order of importance, "access to clean water" is listed by around 30% of household heads, "the employment of young people" (15.8%), "the promotion of productive activities" (12.7%) and "the construction of healthcare centres" (11.4%). In other words, improving the quality and quantity of clean water, creating a more dynamic economy susceptible to generate remunerative jobs, in