

Republic of Senegal

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Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign  
Women's Associations



MINISTERE du GENRE  
et des RELATIONS avec  
les ASSOCIATIONS FEMININES  
AFRICAINES et ETRANGERES

STEERING  
COMMITTEE

**PLAN ACTION NATIONAL**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION IN SENEGAL 1325**  
**(2000) COUNCIL**  
**UNITED NATIONS SECURITY**



Steering Committee for the formulation of the National Action Plan of Senegal of 1325  
(2000) of the United Nations Security Council

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

**AECID (Senegal):** Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development

**AFAD:** HEALTH RESEARCH BULLETIN Development Association Actresses

**WAWA:** Association of West African Women

**AFD:** French Development Agency

**AFEC:** Actions for Women in Casamance

**AFC:** Casamance Women's Association

**AGR:** Income Generating Activities

**AISST:** African Institute for Security Sector Transformation

**AJS:** Senegalese Association of Jurists

**AMLD:** Alliance for Migration, Leadership and Development

**CAHEDUS:** African Information Center for Human Rights Education

**CSD:** Development Departmental Committee

**ECOWAS / ECOWAS:** Economic Community of West African States Western / Economic Community for West African States

**IT'S I:** Studies Center of Information Sciences and Techniques

**ICRC:** International Committee of the Red Cross

**CLVF:** Committee against violence against women

**CRD:** Regional Development Committee

**CRS:** Senegalese Red Cross

**DCAF:** Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces

**DDR:** Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration

**EMGA:** General Staff of the Armed

**FAFS:** Senegalese Women's Federation of Associations

**FAS:** Femmes Africa Solidarité

**SDS:** Defense Forces and Security

**FIDH:** International Federation of Human Rights

**ACTIONS:** Gender Group and Companies

**HI:** handicap International

**IDHP:** Institute of Human Rights and Peace

**IEC:** Information, Education and Communication

**ISE:** Institute of Environmental Sciences

**ised:** Institute of Health and Development

**Kabonketoor:** Regional Association of Women for Research of Peace in Casamance

**KAGAMEN:** Association for the promotion of mother and child

**LEJPO:** Laboratory of Legal and Political Studies

**MALAO:** Movement against Small Arms in West Africa / Senegal

**MEF:** Ministry of Economy and Finance

**MFDC:** Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance

**WHO:** World Health Organization

**NGOs:** Non Governmental Organization

**NGOs GRAVE:** Action Group against Child Rape

**ONU Femme:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

**WFP:** World Food Program

**PAN:** National Action Plan

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Program

**RADDHO:** African Assembly for the Defense of Human Rights

**REPSFECO:** Peace and Security Network for Women in the ECOWAS Region

**RES. / Res .:** Resolution

**RSJ:** Siggil Jigeen Network

**UCAD:** Cheikh Anta Diop University

**BMU:** Gaston Berger University

**UNHCR:** UN High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNICEF:** United Nation Children's Fund

**OCHA:** United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**UNOHCHR:** UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

**UNOWA:** United Nations Office for West Africa / United Nations Regional Office for Africa  
West

**UNFPA / UNFPA:** United Nations Population Fund

**UNIFEM:** United Nations Fund for Women

**USAID:** United States Agency for International Development

**USOFORAL:** Regional Solidarity Committee of Women for Peace in Casamance

**VFF:** Make Violence to Women

**HIV / AIDS:** HIV / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

**WANEP / WIPNET:** West Africa Network for Peace Building / Women In Network PeaceBuilding

**WILDAF:** Women, Law and Development in Africa

# **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

The 1990-2000 years have been a turning point in international relations: relations between states, relations between peoples, ethnic groups, religious communities, between civil societies, relations between the two great social systems and political competition during the twentieth century.

The most significant turning points in this period in the military, economic, political, social wars were the Gulf, genocide in the Balkans and Rwanda, armed conflicts and their attendant displaced and vulnerable populations.

The United Nations (UN) that is specifically interested in women has fueled reflection, financed and led a series of concerted actions on the ground. It is in this spirit that fits the organization of international debate spaces with highlights like the world conferences on women: **Mexico 1975, Copenhagen 1980, Nairobi 1985 and Beijing 1995**. World Conferences, intense in the 90s, led to the development of specific action calendars, related to sustainable and equitable development for the next century. Among the most significant events, we can mention, among others:

- **The Childhood Summit in New York (1990), The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro**
- **(1992), the Conference on Human Rights in Vienna (1993), The Conference of**
- **Population and Development in Cairo (1994) the Social Summit in Copenhagen**
- **(1994), the Housing Summit in Istanbul (1996), the Summit on Racism in Durban**
- **(1997)**
- 
- 
- **The World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (2000), etc.**
- 

All these meetings have led to the formulation of ambitious recommendations for social equality, fairness, justice, development and peace for the whole human race. In this trend, Africa has not been left out:

- The African Union (AU) Product **the declaration of heads of state on equality between men and women in Africa (2004)** and recently launched **"The African Decade for Women" (2010)** etc.
- ECOWAS established **Gender Unit Executive Secretariat in Abuja** and the **Gender Development Center in Dakar ( 2003)** and also adopted **As part of the strategic plan on gender ( 2004)** and **the policy gender ( 2004), etc.**

### Meaning

Resolution 1325 (2000) of the UN Security Council remains, without doubt, one of the initiatives his mark the history of the care of the living conditions of women and girls in armed conflict as well as for their protection; **it also highlights their strategic role in the overall process of maintaining peace and national reconstruction**. This means that if the letter and the substance of the resolution are understood by the various stakeholders, the basic needs of women and girls are taken into account in conflict and post-conflict.

**It is also to study and analyze in relation to other resolutions, equally**

it important because they address the protection needs of vulnerable groups (women, girls and children in particular). These are Resolutions 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 61/143 (2007), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009).

### **Germans change**

The political climate in 2000 was favorable to the impetus of such a resolution with the creation of the Coalition of Women for Peace and Security. Thus, thanks to the collaboration between the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations ( **DAW**) the United Nations Development Fund for Women ( **UNIFEM**) the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary General for Gender ( **OSAGI**) representatives of member states such as Bangladesh and Namibia and international civil society, the slow process of awareness and proposal was eventually brought to completion and has led to its adoption by the United Nations Security Council United Nations. Since the member countries, in cooperation with their civilian and their development partners, companies are struggling to implement it to the extent of their technical and financial capabilities. Africa, plagued by many conflicts, also calls for establishing conflict resolution mechanisms, reconstruction and peacekeeping.

### **The African context**

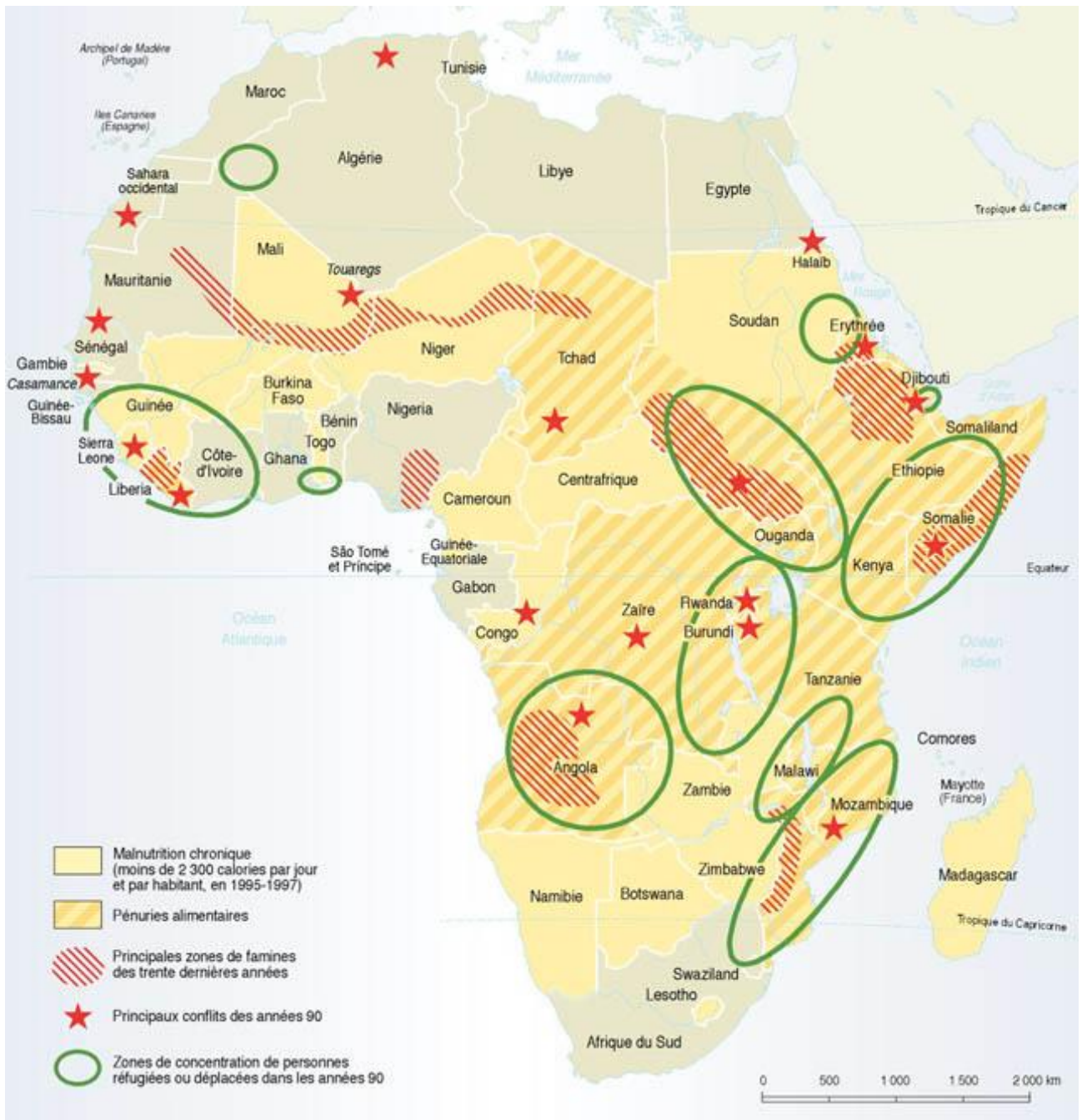
Some major findings and some trends are crucial for Africa:

- **The existence of conflicts in the African region:** Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, West Africa (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal (Casamance), Ivory Coast, etc.) Among the 54 countries in Africa, about 23 countries are or have been affected by conflict.
- **Relatives system conflicts** in composition and connected by geostrategic interactions that involve, as shown in Map 1 below:
  - In the East: Sudan, Chad, Eritrea, Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda and the Central African Republic;
  - At the center: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda;
  - In the West: Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: World Report on Human Development, UNDP, Economica, July 1996; Ramses, Dunod, 1994; The refugees in the world, UNHCR, La Découverte, 1995; The State of food insecurity in the world, FAO, Rome, 1999; Populations at risk, MSF - Lepac, La Découverte, 1995; Interventions, International Action against Hunger, 1994. Can the world feed the world? The keys to the planet, special issue No. 1 (Map produced by Cécile Marin), Growth, Paris, 1998.

**Map 1: The major conflict zones in Africa in 2000**



- **Human Insecurity:** The multiplication of crises and conflicts associated with natural disasters due to climate change for which Governments are slow to find suitable solutions for people, have, increasingly, the world in general and Africa in particular, in a status of human insecurity that vulnérabilise more women including girls and children. **The link between conflict prevention and human security is direct since armed conflicts threaten the twin foundations of human security, ie be free of the need and be free of fear.** In addition, armed conflicts affect the physical and psychological integrity of individuals.



The fundamental question today as part of the implementation of Res. 1325 onwards in Africa is certainly that of the protection of such persons, but also **the perspective layout of their overall security throughout the process of sustainable development.**

## THE SENEGAL

### Background and rationale:

It is one of the few countries in West Africa to have never experienced a military coup, or have **rarely suffered population uprisings<sup>2</sup> threatening state security.** His security services are recognized for their professionalism and sense of respect for human rights, which earned them recognition in the field of international security operations. Nationally, Senegal as a State of law, has a solid legal framework and a set of structures to ensure the safety of people and protection of their property.

However, soon after his accession to national sovereignty, management and integration of the southern part of its territory and its peoples, has been object of concern to the national authorities.

Indeed, initiated by a group of native intellectual of the soil, which undoubtedly constituted leaders of the region, this movement, at first, was part of a claim of identity recognition, has, over time, and consisting consolidated through more operational and more belligerent elements in their claim of sovereignty.

Since societal complexity of the region, combined with the competition between the various belligerents in the exercise of power in the movement, has created conditions in which the objective threats, such as demonstrations and exacerbation of violence in general within society including within families is constant. Indeed,

**multiform violence including armed violence and child hangs over the country's security and that of its people.** These security risks relate to persons and property and, **the most critical for human security in Senegal and Casamance in particular are:**

- **the manifestations periodic violence s targeting civilian and military populations and have adverse consequences on the economic, social, cultural and political life of the people;**
- **the circulation of small arms and drugs that requires care and a more effective and efficient management at sub-regional and regional levels;**
- **the Human Trafficking which is related to the previous security risk and particularly affects children and women;**
- **all forms of violence including physical violence, rape and SGBV who have difficult to assess impact but**

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<sup>2</sup> May 1968: uprising.

significantly negative on physical health, mental and social health of populations.

The situation in the southern part of Senegal deserves special attention and must be analyzed in the light of objectives and indicators proposed in the Res. 1325 onwards. Indeed, the conflict between the Government of the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) has left hundreds dead, thousands injured and tens of thousands of internally displaced persons or refugees. This crisis is considered one of the longest in sub-Saharan Africa. The exodus and evacuations of populations due to violent clashes and still continue between the Senegalese army and the MFDC to the spread of banditry, register the "problem Casamance" in the logic of territories where the rule of law is threatened.

### **The natural region of Casamance**

The early 80 mark, in fact, the beginning of a sad page in the history of Senegal. Indeed, that's almost thirty years as fighting disrupts the lives of Senegalese men and women in the south (see chronology see Annex 1) obviously with periods of calm. Thus, lives were lost, generations were killed, villages were depopulated, fields were strewn with mines and many people have been mutilated (see Box 3, pp 11-12). Add to this, some authors like Nelly Robin, illicit trafficking in drugs (such as cannabis) became, with the trade of cashew nuts and wood vein, an obvious source that contributes to financing the conflict in the the country.

### **Houses destroyed in Casamance <sup>3</sup>**



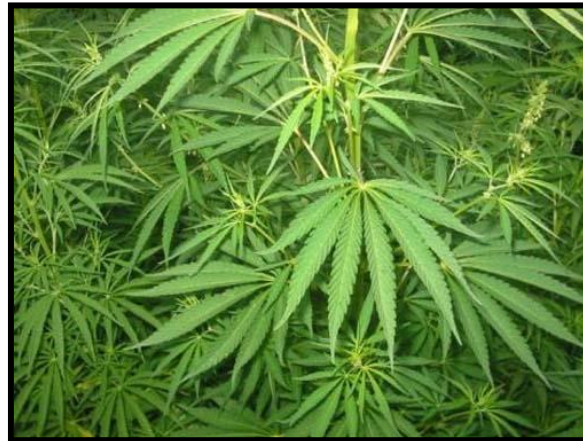
### **landmines in Casamance <sup>4</sup>**



<sup>3</sup> [http://www.usofoal.org/gal\\_club\\_mediation/album/slides/gal\\_club\\_mediation010.html](http://www.usofoal.org/gal_club_mediation/album/slides/gal_club_mediation010.html)

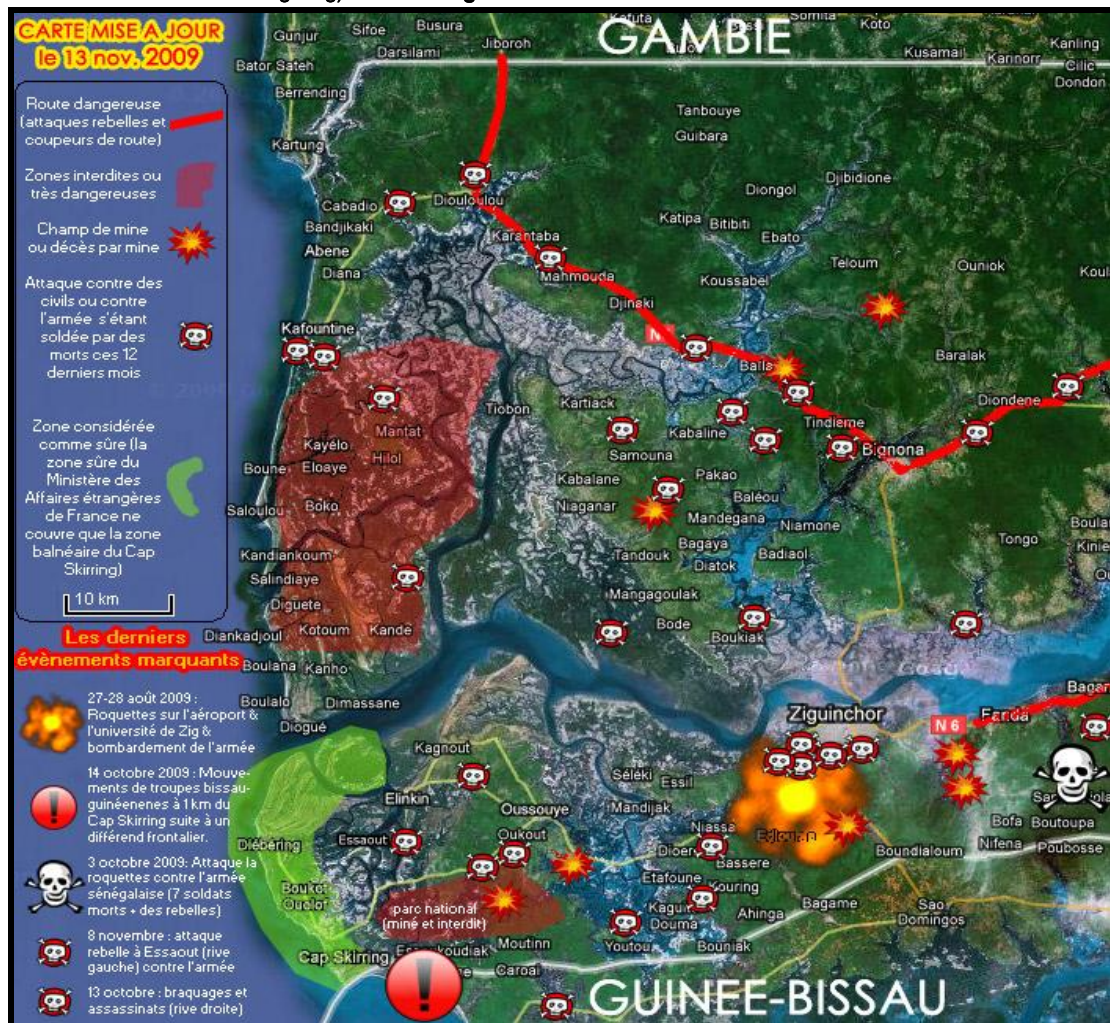
<sup>4</sup> [http://sjd.seneweb.com/news/Societe/deminage-en-casamance-une-lsquo-nouvelle-rsquo-mine-ralentit-leprocessus\\_n\\_40793.html](http://sjd.seneweb.com/news/Societe/deminage-en-casamance-une-lsquo-nouvelle-rsquo-mine-ralentit-leprocessus_n_40793.html)

## Cannabis culture and rebellion in Casamance 5



A few examples to illustrate the insecurity in the South Zone:

**Map 2: The security situation in Casamance ( robberies, mines, prohibited areas, fighting) 6 and the regional nature of the conflict**

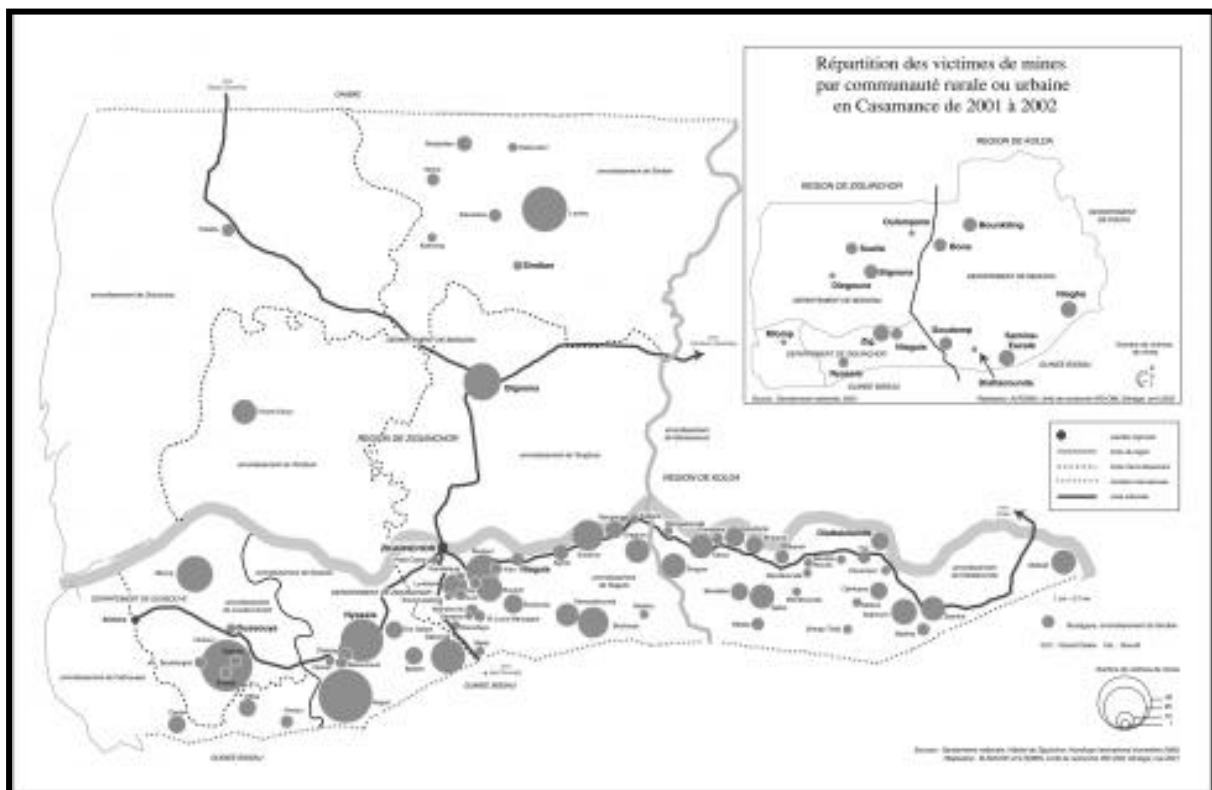


5 <http://yveslebelge.skynetblogs.be/>

6 [http://www.Sénégalaisement.com/Sénégal/independance\\_casamance.html](http://www.Sénégalaisement.com/Sénégal/independance_casamance.html)

In the natural region of Casamance, southern Senegal, today, an estimated 6000, the number of Casamance refugees as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) assists in northern Guinea Bissau. It is also noted, without a shadow of a doubt, that the Casamance problem was and continues to affect the territory of Guinea-Bissau. Moreover, the same studies show that there would be thousands of internally displaced in Casamance<sup>7</sup>. The scale and sometimes the suddenness of these population movements are taken into account in the management of people in the southern zone of the country.

**Map 3: Distribution of mine victims by rural and urban community  
Casamance from 2001 to 2002<sup>8</sup>**



"The map shows the importance of landmine southwest and southeast of Ziguinchor and their extension in the departments of Bignona and Sédhiou since the year 2000. The lands of the districts of Nyassia of Niaguiss and Diattacounda are now fully or partly "forbidden" to culture because of mines. Mine clearance is therefore one of the prerequisites for return of people to their villages of origin. But his organization will be even more difficult if the military can map the areas they have mined by against the rebels are unable to do the same. In addition, this part of the Casamance is marshy and, as a result of rain, landslides have caused some mines to other areas than those that have been listed. Moreover, we know that any demining operation is difficult and long. UNDP experts estimated in 2001 that ten years would be needed to clear the Casamance! Technically, demining begins

<sup>7</sup> Walfadjri dawn Interview by Amadou Ndiaye: "Christophe Martin (ICRC Dakar): 'We are seeing 6,000 Casamance refugees in northern

Guinea-Bissau' on <http://www.walf.sn>  
<sup>8</sup> source: <http://remi.revues.org/docannexe/image/2723/img-1-small485.png>

one end of the "polluted" zone and progressively moves towards the other end; so many years might separate the demining western Oussouye department demining eastern Sédhiou department. There is a major issue for people, displaced or refugees, now deprived of their livelihoods; for them, regardless of their area of origin, the settlement of the conflict is above all synonymous with return to the land, generating revenues " 9.

The successive postponements of negotiations to follow the various peace agreements signed by the government and the MFDC, highlight the difficulties encountered by all parties to harmonize the views of **the different factions** 10 **Preliminary indispensable to the establishment of lasting peace desired by all** 11.

The people, they have remained in their villages or they have moved to more secure areas, including Ziguinchor, currently share the same aspiration: peace and the opportunity to exploit their land again.

#### **The current situation:**

Since 2008, the upsurge in attacks attributed to MFDC rebels and armed gangs saddens Casamance and made the various facts of the local press. In early 2009 rainy season (May-June), attacks and robberies have become daily including in tourist areas. It seems that "many assigned or not the rebels assassinations also had the target of state officials or tourists." Thus, mines begin to be asked and mortar shells begin to fall in the western outskirts of Ziguinchor, at forty kilometers of Cape Skirring. At the beginning of September 2009, nearly 650 refugees have fled the areas between Ziguinchor and Cap, caught between rebel fire and aerial bombardments of the Senegalese army.

#### **Box 1: the situation of people in Casamance**

"In Casamance conflict victims populations suffer much. Access to water, health care and income generating activities still remains a luxury for many localities " 12.

#### **Box 2: the situation of people in Casamance**

"The Village of Barafe located in the district of Ziguinchor Niaguiss department consists of four districts: Tranquil, Sindiang, Djibelor and Missira. According to a local resident "armed gangs are present in the village since last September and occupied two districts as their main bases. In these uncontrolled areas, cases of rape were recorded »» 13.

<sup>9</sup> European Journal of International Migration, vol. 22 - 1 | 2006 Nelly Robin, "The uprooting of people in Casamance, a challenge to the rule of law", p. 6.

<sup>10</sup> "Since the indefinite postponement of negotiations on 24 March 2005, the divisions between different factions of the MFDC appear increasingly openly and armed attacks on the roads of Casamance or in villages that had experienced real lull, become more frequent and generate new population displacements. "

<sup>11</sup> "Geopolitics of unipolar chaos" *Atlas Monde diplomatique*. Special issue of "Way to see," January

2003, p. 86.

<sup>12</sup> Walfadjri: Casamance - After 28 years of silent suffering, file realized by Amadou Ndiaye, Monday, January 3, 2011.

<sup>13</sup> [http://www.rewmi.com/Crise-casamancaise-Barafe-nouvelle-base-des-rebelles\\_a23206.html](http://www.rewmi.com/Crise-casamancaise-Barafe-nouvelle-base-des-rebelles_a23206.html) accessed 19 January 2011 at 15:45.

**Box 3: Testimony of populations in Bignona and Ziguinchor**

"That's the tragedy. We can not leave the house. The studies of our children are threatened by conflict. For a month, he never a week goes by that one talks about dead. And these are our brothers and husbands who perish in the side of the army as the maquis, "said a mother living in Bignona, March 2, 2011." The crisis must be unwound. Some people began to pack up looking for other more secure horizons. If we are not careful, the area will be destroyed if it is not yet. The population will go or we will continue to kill innocent people, "she concluded" <sup>14</sup>.

**Box 4: Testimony populations Bignona**

"We are forced to leave the area where we do not feel safer; we also shared the firepower of the military and MFDC fighters "blew a father who complains especially the plight of children. "Our children do not go to school and some teachers are themselves forced to leave. There is a real psychosis among our populations, "still launched this dad who took the key of the fields with his family to Ziguinchor" <sup>15</sup>.

It is clear, and in this region, human insecurity has settled over time and these examples among others amply justify the formulation of a National Action Plan on Resolution 1325 (2000) Senegal.

Also, in accordance with UN decisions, the AU, ECOWAS and UNOWA, the commemoration of the **10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Resolution 1325 (2000) in Dakar on 15, 16 and 17 September 2010**, gave the opportunity to the Minister of State, Minister of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's groups to unite around it, and all actors concerned by the subject and launch the plan said the process of conceptualization national action through the creation of a steering committee.

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<sup>14</sup> Source: Southern Daily, Thursday, March 3, 2011, p. 3; Denise Zarour Medang & MF

<sup>15</sup> source: [Pressafrik.com](http://Pressafrik.com) | Wednesday, March 2, 2011 10:04

# **CHAPTER II: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE AND METHODOLOGY**

## 1. Terms of reference of the Steering Committee:

The objectives of the Steering Committee are:

- Coordinate actions that could lead to the development of a National Action Plan on 1325 onwards;
- To formulate a national action plan 1325 onwards in accordance with the provisions are being included and which revolve around **prevention** (Physical, mental, economic, mental health of women and respect for their rights, violence against women and girls and those based on gender); the **participation** ( integration of women and recognition of women's interests in decision-making related to the prevention, management, resolution of conflicts); the **relief and the reconstruction** ( taking into account the specific needs of women in times of conflict but also in post-conflict period in development programs).

At the end of the said committee work, the following results are expected:

- The study of 18 targets and 26 indicators relevant to the 1325 agreement and the sectoral implementation of these with existing programs of the Ministry of Gender.
- An action plan coordinated between all political and civil actors, accompanied by implementation strategies under the auspices of the State Minister in charge of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's associations.
- An evaluation framework and periodic monitoring, to be followed by the Ministry of Gender to facilitate a periodic report to the Head of State; regional and international institutions. A framework could be created if necessary, to facilitate coordination and synergy of actions taken by the Ministry of Gender and those implemented by its counterparts in the subregion.
- Creating context of specific databases on the players and their actions on the ground to store and analyze information on the programs and facilitate the assessment of their progress.
- A periodical for reporting to various stakeholders of the state of the evolution of the implementation of the national action plan.

## 2. Methodology :

To achieve these objectives, we have adopted an approach based on:

- the organization of the steering committee in thematic groups based on skills and specialties from different members:
  - A series of discussion meetings <sup>16</sup> workshops and national and local consultations, which have been useful for sharing information pretexts for the research question, such as the group of lawyers and humanitarian,

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<sup>16</sup> Cf. see the verbal process of meetings of the various groups in the Appendix.



the ministries, that of international, regional and national civil society, the Parliamentary (Senate and National Assembly) including the Economic and Social Council, the media (written, spoken and televised), the researchers and academics, the member associations of the national cell of the Peace and Security Network for Women in the ECOWAS, the staff of the Defense Forces and Security post in Ziguinchor and elsewhere, that of women's associations and organizations working on field in Casamance, etc.

- A study of the minutes from all these sectoral meetings, which provided useful arguments to the analysis of gaps identified and justified the proposals contained in the recommendations;
- Conducting field surveys and desk research conducted between January, February and March 2011, to collect information on the status of indicators Res. 1325 in Senegal and present them as databases (Tables 1 to 22: See Appendix 8 Framework 22 databases).

**CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS  
SYSTEMIC AND PROSPECTIVE OF  
CONTEXT  
SENEGAL THROUGH THE STUDY OF  
18 AND OBJECTIVES 26 INDICATORS  
RES.**

**1325**

In the Senegalese context, this resolution concerns also, in addition to the natural region of Casamance, all regions of Senegal because of social and cultural obstacles, traditional practices that persist and socio-economic and political problems that still exist within Senegalese society. Moreover, it seemed wise to consider all conditions Improvement or status of women and girls in Senegal that the contents of Res. 1325 onwards we offer **to examine the situation of women in Senegal, assess the strengths and gaps and propose consolidation of shares and / or recovery.** It is therefore important for Senegal, sweep off and become aware of the usefulness of 1325 in its three pillars ( **Prevention, Participation, Relief and Reconstruction**) even when working in

apparently quiet areas.

Systemic and prospective analysis has thus **case studies, analysis and opinions of the people and those of their civilian and military supervisors in the field.** It also takes into account **the results of research conducted on the subject.**

The strategy or (s) analysis was based primarily (s) on an approach to both quantitative, qualitative and prospective.

Indeed, Res. 1325 is both a **prevention tool** of all forms of violence against women and girls, a **instrument for promoting participation** of women in the management and resolution of conflict and **adequate mechanism** to gauge the fairness and gender (men and women, boys and girls) in all peace processes, prevention, participation, reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation of conflict areas, post-conflict or non-confrontational. She :

- Not only about the reported countries or areas of conflict, but also helps prevent and to address the risk of emergence of conflicts in places, regions, countries or areas where there are no obvious signs of conflict.
- Highlights the respect for human rights, especially those of women and girls, including those related to all forms of violence against women and girls and are included in the Resolutions and Conventions on Human Rights ;
- Promotes the presence and effective participation of women at all decision-making bodies of local governance as national and in all structures including those of the defense and security forces, and conflict resolution bodies and building of lasting peace.

The two boxes below show the need for the involvement of women in all three basic pillars of Res. 1325: prevention, participation and relief and rehabilitation.

**Box 5 - Example of contribution of women in the peace process in Casamance:**

A Niaguiss women's experience in mine clearance. "When the village was tired of seeing 5 to 10 people die per day, the women decided to face the situation with their own. Every day, wake up, they were working to uncover mines using forks and this is after clearing all the village children they left out. This expertise is not taken into account in the clearance operations. Women were mobilized to a

definitive return of peace in this region, but also for people's safety. The involvement of women's organizations, priestesses and custodians of tradition, NGOs in the peace process in Casamance is recognized in the principles, but their representation remains low in the negotiations. Also, due to their weak presence in decision-making bodies, their interests are not adequately reflected in the region's policies and programs. "Fatou Sarr," Study Gender and Security in Senegal: integration to continue, "DCAF & AMLD, CODESRIA, Dakar, 2009.

**Box 6 - Civil Military: Example in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure**

"There has been significant progress in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and equipment, however, the strategic interests of women have been less well addressed. Achieving production runs do not always key production areas where women are. They are responsible to transport agricultural production fields along the roads and it is only then that men take over. The travel routes of women places of production to the track are not equipped to enable them to access by means of transport. For clearance, the most frequented by women as the rice areas, places of gathering and market garden blocks are not properly taken into account. "Fatou Sarr," Study Gender and Security in Senegal:

## TABLE ANALYSIS SYSTEMIC AND PROSPECTIVE

Following the logic of the United Nations, the reading of this table is facilitated by the organization of the RES targets. 1325 3 pillars: Prevention, Participation and Relief and Rehabilitation. To reach 18 goals with the help of 26 indicators:

- Key actions were identified based on evaluation indicators set by the UN;
- Activities necessary to fill gaps that separate performance levels targeted sectors in Senegal compared with international standards have been listed;
- Actors also have been identified based on the activities to be performed; verification of data
- collection sources were also reported;
- Tats, monitoring and assessing actions are mentioned in the following paragraphs.

Pillar	objectives	stock	indicators	Activities required to fill gaps / Actor	cast
<b>Pillar 1: prevention ( physical, mental, economic; mental health of women and respect for their rights; violence women and girls and those based on gender)</b>					
	<b>Objective 1: preventing all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Studies and correction of texts and laws that manage violent situations in public administration and in special structures conflict management in southern countries</li> <li>● Development of specific programs for sector development</li> </ul>	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Incidence of sexual violence  Specifics Senegalese context:  Number and types of domestic violence (physical,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Collecting data: on violence against women (their forms their numbers percentage their causes and consequences, etc.???)</li> <li>Question people Resources Ministry in charge of the issue of</li> </ul>	Ministry of Armed Forces  Ministry of Justice, Attorney;  Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention;  World Health Organization (WHO);  Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);

		fill identified gaps	<p>verbal, psychological, etc.) in Casamance and elsewhere</p> <p>Number of women and girls victims of abuse and sexual violence in conflict zones and elsewhere</p> <p>Women Prevalence and girl victims of violence in Casamance and elsewhere</p>	<p>Human Rights (1 database)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the actions already taken by the Government of Senegal: Ministry of Family, Gender, Health, etc. and non-governmental actors (Database 2)</li> <li>Gathering Existing data at the Organizations of Civil Society</li> <li>Forming journalists the RES. 1325 onwards and set up a network for better awareness</li> </ul>	<p>Women, Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p> <p>Committee against violence against women (CLVF);</p> <p>Action Group against Child Rape (GRAVE NGOs);</p> <p>ISE / UCAD</p> <p>CESTI / UCAD</p> <p>USOFORAL</p> <p>KAGAMEN</p> <p>FAFS</p> <p>CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE</p> <p>PLATFORM OF WOMEN</p>
	<b>Objective 2: Implementation of operational systems into</b>	- <b>Implementation of operational systems</b>	<b>Indicator 2: Presentation of data on</b>	Establish a database with statistics	SCOFI

	<p><b>the differences between the sexes to monitor and report on violations of women's rights and girls and to intervene facing them, as part of a conflict, a ceasefire, peace negotiations or after conflict</b></p>	<p>monitoring women's rights violations and girls including women in various institutions including the SDS working on issues of violence and violations of human rights of women and girls</p>	<p>violations of human rights of women and girls in the periodic reports of peacekeeping missions of peace and special political missions</p>	<p>the reported violations (Database 3)</p>	<p>Kabonketoor</p> <p>AFEC</p> <p>Siggil Jigeen Network</p> <p>Etc.</p>
		<p>Setting up an information system for monitoring the prevalence of violations of women's rights and girls presented to the national courts or not defended defense rights associations</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3 a): Number of violations</b> human rights of women and girls are reported, referred to a court or are under investigation by the bodies</p>	<p>Establish a database on cases of violations reported in the courts. (Database 4)</p>	<p>Regional Solidarity Committee of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);</p> <p>Regional Association of Women for Research of Peace in Casamance (Kabonketoor);</p> <p>Association</p>

		the man	Defense of Human Rights		<p>Women of Casamance (CV / AV, FRGPFZ, CRSFPC, FAFS, Siggil Jigeen Network, Soroptimist Club, CRLVF, AFEC, etc.);</p> <p>WANEP</p> <p>Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);</p> <p>RADDHO</p> <p>HIDH</p> <p>ISE / UCAD</p> <p>Etc.</p>
		<p>Correct composition of offices and management bodies</p> <p>These actions must be coordinates with the Ministries of Gender and Family</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3 b):</b> Presence of representatives of women associations or civil society organizations in decision-making positions in the organs</p> <p><u>Advocacy</u></p>	<p>Engaging women's groups and civil society working on human rights to assess the existing imbalances in the composition of</p>	<p>Regional Solidarity Committee of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);</p> <p>Regional Association of Women for Research of Peace in Casamance (Kabonketoor);</p>



			of man.	<p>their offices and management bodies.</p> <p>Interview the organizations of civil society whose mission is the integration of women in political bodies and decision making to know their level of participation and representativeness (Database</p> <p>5)</p>	<p>Women's Association of Casamance (CV / AV, FRGPFZ, CRSFPC, FAFS, Siggil Jigeen Network, Soroptimist Club, CRLVF, AFEC, etc.);</p> <p>WANEP</p> <p>Etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 3: The actors in the international, national or non-state security are attentive to the human rights violations of women and girls and accountable for their actions in accordance with international standards</b></p>	<p>Measure the degree of recognition of women's rights violations by international security actors and non-state actors</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4: Percentage of reported cases</b> exploitation or sexual abuse allegedly perpetrated by military or civilian personnel of peacekeeping or agents</p>	<p>Survey competent structures (Forces of Defense and Security, ICRC, OHCHR), ECOWAS and all organizations of the relevant Civil Society (6 Database)</p>	<p>Armed forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);</p> <p>Women, Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p>

			humanitarian, that are referred to a court, are the subject of an investigation or lead to the adoption of measures	Provide a basis to overlook instances of exploitation, sexual abuse perpetrated by the military and civilian personnel and all forms of sanctions or measures taken to remedy	Committee against violence against women (CLVF);  Etc.
		Suggest the various players to make an assessment study measures already taken will define their successes and limits in order to identify best strategies or implement specific mechanisms of implementation of the peacekeeping operation Casamance.	<b>Indicator 5 a): Number and percentage of</b> guidelines established by the heads of military components of peacekeeping missions of peace for the benefit of peacekeepers, and operating procedures, which include measures to protect the human rights of women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish training programs and prepare texts that accompany the military operation (code of conduct and military personnel manual)</li> <li>Advocacy for the formulation of a code of conduct explicitly by defense and security forces taking gender into account</li> </ul>	Armed forces  Ministry of Justice  Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);  Women, Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF);  Committee against violence against women (CLVF);  Etc.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make proposals of laws and regulations or enforcement texts if they exist</li> <li>• Make available, accessible and usable by all information</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 5 b):</b>  <b>Number and percentage of</b>  military manuals, national security management plans, codes of conduct and standing orders or national security forces protocols that include measures to protect the human rights of women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Survey of different organizations to collect existing data (Database 7)</li> </ul>	<p>Armed forces</p> <p>Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);</p> <p>Women, Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF);</p> <p>Committee against violence against women (CLVF);</p> <p>Etc.</p>
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	<p><b>Objective 4: The needs and problems of women and girls are taken into account as part of early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms, and this consideration is being monitored</b></p>	<p>Review of the measures taken by the UN Security Council by the country etc.</p> <p>Propose corrective actions to address the gaps identified</p>	<p><b>Indicator 6: Number and type of measures</b> taken by the Security Council in connection with its resolution 1325 (2000), in particular to prevent violations of human rights of women and girls in conflict situations and remedy</p>	<p>Interview with representative national and regional organizations of the people to know the compliance of the application, gaps, etc. (Database</p> <p>8)</p>	<p>Armed forces</p> <p>Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);</p> <p>Women, Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF);</p> <p>Committee against violence against women (CLVF);</p> <p>Etc.</p>
		<p>Make a database with the existing figures in the organizations of civil society ... etc.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 7: Number and percentage of</b> women participating in decision-making in regional organizations responsible for preventing</p>	<p>Collection of data from international and regional organizations (Database</p> <p>9)</p>	<p>Ministry of Family</p> <p>Regional Solidarity Committee of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);</p> <p>Regional Association of Women for Peace Research in</p>

			Conflicts <b>Data to be broken down by organization</b>		<p>Casamance (KABONK ETOOR);</p> <p>Committee against violence against women (CLVF);</p> <p>Siggil Jigeen Network;</p> <p>Federation of Women groups and associations of the military family Senegal</p> <p>The Group initiative for women</p> <p>the CAHEDUS</p> <p>The UND</p> <p>The women's association WAWA West Africa Etc.</p>
<b>Pillar 2: the participation ( integration of women and recognition of women's interests in decision-making related to prevention, management, resolution of conflicts)</b>					
	<b>Goal 5: Consideration of women and their interests in decision</b>	- Identify and analyze the Casamance Peace Agreement relating to the cease-fire; the	<b>Indicator 8: Number and Percentage</b> peace agreements with specific provisions	Identification and analysis of different types of peace agreements	The Ministries of Gender, Armed Forces of the Interior and their organs

	<p><b>decisions on the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts</b></p>	<p>settlement of border disputes; the Human rights and fundamental freedoms; constitutional arrangements to check the incorporation of women's interests.</p> <p>Correct texts needed <sup>17</sup></p>	<p>to improve the security and status of women and girls</p>	<p>formal and informal</p>	<p>subsidiary, the civil society organizations, Regional and international organizations, organizations of human rights</p> <p>Etc.</p>
	<p><b>Goal 6: Increased representation and effective participation of women in UN missions and other international missions related to peace and security</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examines national missions, national, regional and international agencies (ANRAC, UNOWA, etc.) working in Casamance and study the inclusion of women and girls and propose remedial formulas <sup>18</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 9: Number and percentage of women in senior positions in United Nations operations deployed in countries affected by conflict.</b></p>	<p>Create a database that will verify: within the following agencies: UNDP, ONUFEMME, UNFPA, WHO, etc. on the following questions: what are the positions of women in the system? occupentelles</p>	<p>The Armed Forces</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);</p> <p>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</p>
			<p><b>Indicator 10: Level of skills in material</b></p> <p>hommesfemmes problematic among the UN staff in senior positions in</p>	<p>what degree? in which</p>	<p>United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM);</p>

<sup>17</sup> We know it nya no specific provisions in these documents that indicate the effective management of security needs of women and girls in formal and informal agreements about the conflict, but we must identify if possible

and proposals to be submitted by the Ministry of Gender.

<sup>18</sup> In Senegal, there is no official of peacekeeping mission, but there are national missions working in Casamance and UNOWA is a partner to whom you must contact.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inquiry by the Government of international organizations to count women in senior positions and ranks of peacekeeping forces in general and in particular, the presence of Senegalese women in these structures</li> </ul>	countries affected by conflict	<p>sectors? Out of Senegal, see where the Senegalese women in the United Nations system in which positions? Database 10</p> <p>Create a database of women in senior position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counting women holding senior positions (as special or personal representative, sent, mission chief resident coordinator), etc.</li> </ul> <p>Database 11</p>	<p>United Nations Regional Office for West Africa (UNOWA);</p> <p>Etc.</p>
<b>Goal 7:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study on the presence</li> </ul>	<b>Indicator 11a):</b>	Count	Regional Committee	

	<p><b>Increased representation and effective participation of women in peacekeeping operations formal and informal peace and peace negotiations</b></p>	<p>women's civil society at the beginning and the end of peace negotiations Studying what the state did improve What? How to do it ? Studying DDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Disarmament</li> <li>●Demobilization,</li> <li>●Reintegration</li> </ul> <p>• Make recommendations and advocacy for women's participation in peacekeeping operations and peace negotiations.</p>	<p><b>Participation of women</b> Official peace talks</p> <p><b>Number and percentage of women in charge of mediation •</b> <b>Number and percentage of women in charge of negotiations</b></p>	<p>women among peacekeeping personnel of the military and civil peace in decision-making positions (command rank, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counting the women in director positions in the United Nations system</li> <li>• Check the number and percentage of women in charge of the mediation and the number and percentage of women in charge of negotiations <sup>19</sup></li> </ul> <p>Make a quantitative and qualitative database: or are they? how much ? their</p>	<p>Women Solidarity for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);</p> <p>Regional Association of Women for Research of Peace in Casamance (KABONK ETOOR)</p> <p>Committee against violence against women (CLVF);</p> <p>Siggil Jigeen Network</p> <p>Federation of Women groups and associations of the military family Senegal</p> <p>The Group initiative for women</p> <p>the CAHEDUS</p> <p>The UND</p>
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<sup>19</sup> We know there are no women officially in these missions



				responsibilities? etc.  (Database 12)	The WAWA association of women in West Africa  Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations  Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood  Ministry of the Interior
			<b>Indicator 11b): Presence of women</b> an official observer or consultative status at the beginning and the end of peace talks <b>Presence or absence of women's groups in civil society at the beginning and the end of peace talks</b>	.	
<b>Objective 8: Increased representation and effective participation of women in national and local governance bodies, as citizens, to elected or decision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Study:</li> <li>- the percentage of women eligible to vote who are registered on electoral lists</li> <li>- the percentage of women on electoral lists that do vote</li> <li>- the percentage of women candidates in parliamentary elections</li> <li>- the percentage of women representatives in parliaments</li> <li>- the percentage of</li> </ul>		<b>Indicator 12: Women's participation in the politics in countries affected by conflict</b>	Make a quantitative and qualitative database: or are they? how much ? their responsibilities? etc. (Database 13)	Regional Solidarity Committee of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);  Elections Observatory  Regional Association of Women for Research of Peace in Casamance (KABONK ETOOR)  fight against Committee

		women holding ministerial post			<p>violence against women (CLVF);</p> <p>Siggil Jigeen Network</p> <p>Federation of Women groups and associations of the military family Senegal</p> <p>The Group initiative for women</p> <p>the CAHEDUS</p> <p>The WAWA association of women in West Africa</p> <p>A</p> <p>UNOWA</p> <p>Etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 9: Increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities to prevent, manage and</b></p>	<p>- Conduct a study identifying problems and special needs of women.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 13: Number and percentage of Security Council missions whose mandates and reports reflect the particular problems of women and girls.</b></p>	<p>Identify women's associations and organize the general directory of all the women's groups</p>	<p>The Armed Forces</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);</p> <p>Nations Development Program</p>

	<p>resolve conflicts and human rights violations</p> <p>fundamental of women and girls, and Responding to these</p>			<p>Senegal already exists (data from the Ministry of the Family).</p> <p>- Examines National institutions such as AJS to collect existing information. (Database</p> <p>14)</p>	<p>United for Development (UNDP)</p> <p>United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM);</p> <p>United Nations Regional Office for West Africa (UNOWA)</p> <p>Etc.</p>
<p><b>Pillar 3: relief and the reconstruction ( the specific needs of women in times of conflict but also in post-conflict period).</b></p>					
	<p><b>Target 10: The protection, physical and mental health and economic security of women and girls are ensured and their basic rights are respected.</b></p>	<p>surveys ground for search for variables sure the way whose the Women and girls perceive their physical safety;</p>	<p><b>Indicator 14: Index of women's safety and girls</b></p>	<p>Make a database on economic security, physical, mental, etc. (Database</p> <p>15)</p>	<p>Defense Forces and Security</p> <p>The Ministries of Family, Gender, Health, Justice, etc.</p> <p>The regional organizations and civil society working in the field</p> <p>A WOMAN</p> <p>OHCHR</p>

					Etc.
	<b>Target 11: The political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected by national legislation and applied in accordance with international standards</b>	Review the texts referred include the constitutions, criminal and civil codes and other instruments, rights of succession, the criminalization of sexual violence and the minimum age of marriage and the forced marriages <sup>20</sup> .	<b>Indicator 15: Protection of fundamental rights</b> Women and girls in national legislation in accordance with international standards	Make women's rights database and compliance of national legislation with international standards? (Database 16)	Ministry of Justice, Attorney; Minister Delegate to the Minister of Justice in charge of Human Rights; Senegalese  (AJS); Ministry of Gender, Family and all other departments  Women, Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF);  OHCHR, UNFEMME, Etc.
	<b>Target 12: Implementation of structures and mechanisms operational</b>	<b>Check:</b> - the percentage of women in the armed forces, security services, the police and the judiciary;	<b>Indicator 16: Women Presence in</b> areas of justice and security in countries affected by conflict	Create a database from existing reports <sup>21</sup>	The Ministry of the Armed Forces  Ministry of Justice, Attorney;

<sup>20</sup> The Platform of the Ministry of the Armed Forces information.

<sup>21</sup> The results of the platform of the Ministry of Armed Forces to operate

	to improve the physical security and protection of women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the percentage of women in the police, broken down by rank;</li> <li>- Percentage of women in the judicial system, ventilated all the levels</li> </ul>			Minister Delegate to the Minister of Justice in charge of Human Rights;  AJS;  Women, Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF); Etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyze the phenomenon of the circulation of small arms.</li> <li>- To reinforce the mechanisms of small arms control. <sup>22</sup></li> <li>The number and type of weapons light <sup>23</sup>.</li> </ul>	<b>Indicator 17: National Control Mechanisms small arms</b>  <b>National mechanisms for small arms control will be evaluated on the following:</b> • <b>Existence of a national coordinating body for small arms;</b> •  <b>Number and type of small arms per 10 000 inhabitants.</b>	Consultation and analysis of the various existing reports including that of the training workshop of the Personal FDS on Res. 1325 held in Ziguinchor, etc.	Ministry of Armed Forces  Movement against Small Arms in Africa of West / Senegal  Cell national coordination of the Ministry of Armed Forces (Small Arms Control)  CLVF  Etc.

<sup>22</sup> There is one that is housed in the Ministry of Armed Forces (How he meets, consisting of that coordination mechanism, etc.).

<sup>23</sup> The number of light weapons is difficult to define and control illegal because according to our correspondents in the Ministry of the Armed Forces. See Business Platform of the Ministry of Armed Forces

	<p><b>Objective 13:</b> Women and girls at risk have access to support services.</p>	<p>Survey services competent of Security and Defense Forces (social services), but also services civilians working in Casamance. <sup>24</sup></p>	<p><b>Indicator 18: Percentage of women</b> used in the context of rapid economic recovery programs</p>	<p>Create a database on women and their employability in the rapid economic recovery programs implemented since 2000 to the present day? (Database 17)</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations</p> <p>Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Attorney; Ministry of Economy</p>
	<p><b>Target 14:</b> Improving access to justice for women whose rights are violated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To study and analyze the relationship to measure and quantify the cases of sexual violence against women and girls,</li> <li>recommendations stock corrective for breaches</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 19: Number and percentage of cases</b> sexual violence against women and girls, who are referred to a court and are subject to an investigation and a conviction</p>	<p>Study of all existing reports to measure and quantify the cases of sexual violence against women and girls? the procedures followed? the payment terms? etc. (1 database)</p>	<p>Armed forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Attorney;</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention; World Health Organization (WHO);</p>

<sup>24</sup> Refer to the database 1

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To study the mechanisms of witness protection</li> <li>Sensitize judges, prosecutors and staff of the rights of women and girls and the laws on the fight against the violence sexual or sexist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 20: Number and percentage of Courts</b> have the necessary means to prosecute violations of human rights of women and girls, with special attention being paid to the safety of victims</p>	<p>The evaluation of the courts will address the following:</p> <p>The verification of the existence of mechanisms to ensure the protection of witnesses; the mandate of the courts, the existence of a dedicated infrastructure to these lawsuits and appeals to the practice of videotaped hearings; etc.</p>	<p>Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS); Women, Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF);</p> <p>Committee against violence against women (CLVF);</p> <p>Action Group against Child Rape (GRAVE NGOs);</p> <p>Etc.</p>
	<p><b>Target 15: Consideration of special needs of women and girls on reproductive health in situations of</b></p>	<p>- Implement a management system, monitoring and evaluation of the reproductive health of women.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 21a): Maternal mortality</b> Maternal mortality is a proxy for access of women to reproductive health services during and after conflict, and an indicator of general well-being.</p>	<p>Create a database on the number of women attending health services? the terms of access to these structures? the encountered difficulties ? etc. Check the level of access for women</p>	<p>Armed forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Attorney;</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention;</p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO);</p>

	conflict and post conflict			health services; obstacles and constraints (Database 18)	Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);  Ministry of Education, education ... Women, Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF);
	- Check supported by the National Education of educations needs of the children living in Casamance. See the numbers of children with disabilities by mines	<b>Indicator 21b): Enrollment rates in</b> cycles of primary and secondary education by gender	Odo reports to check the conditions and school enrollment rates;  Analysis of existing data and designing a calibrated database and broken down by gender?  (Database 19)	Committee against violence against women (CLVF);  Action Group against Child Rape (GRAVE NGOs);  NGOs and organizations working on the ground in Casamance  Etc.	
	<b>Target 16: The needs of women and girls, especially those from vulnerable groups</b>	Revisit the national strategic planning and integrate gender-specific data  Revise the programs of	<b>Indicator 22: Planning Frameworks</b> strategic in countries affected by conflict they include an analysis, objectives, indicators and budgets taking into account the differences between men and	Collect and analyze data based on the level of consideration of issues affecting women:  • Analyses;	Presidency  Primature  Ministry of Economy and Finance



	(Displaced people, victims of SGBV, veterans, refugees, returnees) are addressed in relief programs, early recovery and economic recovery.	<p>relief, early recovery and of economic recovery and there add a gender perspective</p>	women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• goals;</li> <li>• Indicators</li> <li>• and budgets.</li> </ul> <p>See document on equity equal Kind SNEEG</p> <p>Make a database on gender budgeting?</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations</p> <p>Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Ministry of the Armed Forces</p>
		<p>Allocate of the funds special to women living in conflict zone Survey</p> <p>ground for assess the amounts allocated by International organisations</p>	<p><b>Indicator 23: Share of funds released and allocated to civil society organizations, including women's groups, which are devoted to the problems faced by women in countries affected by conflict</b></p>	<p>Study of Economic Database available</p> <p><a href="http://www.gestesugb.org">www.gestesugb.org</a></p> <p>Use the reports of various governmental and non-state institutions and civil society working on issues of women in Casamance (ICRC, etc.), reports</p>	<p>Presidency</p> <p>Primature</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations</p> <p>Ministry of Family, Organizations</p>

				Community Development Service in Casamance and in other regions of the country; conducted by the Ministry of Family mission reports; the data available at the Wards of the Nation, etc.	Women and Early Childhood  Development partners and international and regional organizations Regional Committee of Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL); Regional Association of Women for Research of Peace in Casamance (KABONK ETOOR); Committee against violence against women (CLVF); Siggil Jigeen Network; Federation of Women groups and associations of the military family Senegal The Group initiative of women Etc.
		<p>Set up a transitional justice mechanism in the peace process in Casamance, Strengthen process</p> <p>already in</p> <p>course</p> <p>Ensure that the current peace process</p> <p>take</p> <p>effectively in</p> <p>account the interests of women: compensation, etc.</p>	<b>24: actually unlocked Fund and</b> assigned to support relief, rehabilitation, peace and security into account gender differences, which are implemented in countries affected by conflict	<p>Create a database on gender budgeting? structures that have a gender budget? etc. (Database</p> <p>20)</p>	

	<p><b>Target 17: The institutions established after conflict and mechanisms of justice, reconciliation and reconstruction in the transitional period takes account of women's issues.</b></p>	<p>Promote the creation of mechanisms of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction who involve a equal share of men and women for a better decision in the interests of the latter</p>	<p><b>Indicator 25a): Number and percentage of</b> transitional justice mechanisms of the peacekeeping operations whose mandates include provisions relating to the rights and participation of women and girls</p>	<p>Create a database that will trace the past or future national missions and the provisions included therein for the rights of women and girls? etc. (Database 21)</p>	<p>Armed forces  Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations  Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood</p>
		<p>Scan and fix compensation programs and the types of benefits for women ensure of respect for their economic rights</p>	<p><b>Indicator 25 b): Number and percentage of</b> women and girls receiving benefits under compensation programs, and benefit type</p>	<p>Revised procedures for compensating victims of conflict from a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS);  Women, Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);  ANRAC  Etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 18: Program disarmament, demobilization</b></p>	<p>Assess and promote disarmament, of demobilization and reintegration that have approach gender,</p>	<p><b>Indicator 26: Number and Percentage</b> ex-combatants associated with armed forces or groups that receive benefits under programs</p>	<p>Make a database on the number of women veterans (in the case of Casamance, it is</p>	<p>Presidency of the Republic  Primature  Defense Forces and</p>

	<p><b>and reintegration and security sector reform programs address the special needs of women and others in charge of security, veterans, and women and girls associated with armed groups.</b></p>	<p>Promote within sector reform programs of the security of the DDR programs answer the particular needs of women in charge of security, veterans, and women and girls associated at of the armed groups</p>	<p>disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</p> <p>Existence of DDR programs in SSR programs that take into account gender related livelihoods</p>	<p>maquis women who have fought or been associated with this armed group as Senegal's army has yet to veterans), status, current living conditions after leaving the bush, etc. (Database</p> <p>22)</p> <p>Using the collected data to advocate for the inclusion of gender in DDR programs</p>	<p>of security</p> <p>Etc.</p>
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## **trends and sprouts changes identified in the systemic and prospective analysis:**

The most decisive Heavy trends identified in the systemic and prospective analysis are:

- **The political context with societal complexity including difficulties of dialogue constructive between the Government and Democratic Casamance; Movement of Forces**
- The effective uncoordinated government actions, non-governmental and informal than women of civil society in Casamance;
- The multiplicity of actors involved in the conflict and conflict of interests;
- The gradual impoverishment of the region;
- The isolation of women throughout the negotiation process for the return of peace and reconstruction;
- The non-capitalization of all the actions and businesses by Casamance women's organizations for peace and security in their communities;
- Physical and human insecurity: the feeling of abandonment populations;
- Insufficient data to learn about the economic, political, socio-cultural, etc. the Casamance conflict;
  
- Etc.

The germ of the most decisive change identified in the systemic and prospective analysis are:

- The determination of women to come out of this conflict, restore peace and play a vital role in building peace;
- The presence of development partners working with people and support through health programs, formal and non-formal education, through economic and social development programs implemented in the field;
  
- Government efforts and municipalities of the three regions concerned in terms of local investment and local development agenda and revive economic and social activities;
  
- The presence and effective participation of the Defense and Security Forces to ensure the physical security of people and support them in the development programs funded by the government and development partners;
- The unofficial participation of women's associations Casamance since the conflict began in the 80s until today;
- The Information, Education, Training and Capacity Building recently launched by the Platform of female staff integration and management program of the Armed Forces of the Ministry of the Armed Forces and the Steering Committee for the Implementation 1325 and following resolution of the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's associations;
  
- Etc.

All these factors and many others still exist and can not be listed exhaustively in the NAP but they will be discovered and analyzed as and its implementation. They should be included in sectoral programs of different actors and put into perspective in the recommendations.

- **Humanitarian Impact of the conflict:**

Today, giving us the Economic and Social Recovery Program Activities in Casamance, the consequences of the conflict are well documented with many casualties, hundreds injured by mines and tens of thousands displaced. According to UNICEF (quoted in APRAN Gie, 2000), present in Casamance, **the impact of the conflict amounted 30 to 60,000 displaced people**<sup>25</sup> **nearly 231 abandoned villages and 4,000 displaced students and housed in temporary shelters.** The victims of the 1988 mines in late 1999 **identified by Handicap International (HI) number 433 with 95 deaths**<sup>26</sup>. **The vast majority of these mines on accidents occurred in the second half of the 90s the number of refugees in Guinea Bissau and Gambia is estimated by UNHCR to 13,000 people.**

"Jeannie Waddell-Fournier was a collaborator of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) based in the Souds-délégation Ziguinchor. On 1 September 2006, a team of four ICRC employees, including Jeannie, was on a field trip to an evaluation of newly displaced populations needs in Fogy (North Sindian Department of Bignona), plagued area to armed violence. Their ICRC vehicle hit a mine causing the death of Jeannie. Other employees will be wounded and evacuated to Ziguinchor. Are gone Jeannie raised a stir among his colleagues. The commitment of Jeannie forced the respect and esteem of all his colleagues. She displayed great care and extreme sensitivity to human suffering. His disappearance recalls the disaster to

humanitarian "ICRC 2006. affect civilians and players

The main area affected by the conflict is the southern part of the Ziguinchor region near the border with Guinea Bissau. Since the beginning of 2000, violent abuses, most criminal and military, are reported. Indeed, beyond their misdeeds, gangs often resort to anti-personnel mines to protect their escape. This increases all the feeling of insecurity of the population.

The Kolda region is significantly less affected, the more we move away from its limits with the region of Ziguinchor. The department Sédhiou registers the presence of several mines on its territory.

Moreover, it is important to note that the region is not homogeneous, both economically and ethnically. **Basse Casamance (Ziguinchor Region) and the Middle Casamance (department Sédhiou)**<sup>27</sup> **have economic potential (agriculture and tourism in particular) relatively large and dominated by the Diola.** Economic and social life

<sup>25</sup> "This figure is a high estimate. IOM puts the figure most likely 30 000 people. This last figure is retained in the demobilization component "by the Recovery Program of Economic and Social Activities in Casamance from the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

<sup>26</sup> Ministry of Economy and Finance Recovery Program of Economic and Social Activities in Casamance, in June 2001, report prepared under the coordination of Arnaud Desmarchelier.

<sup>27</sup> The Sédhiou Department was not currently erected in area. It was only in 2010 that the barrel.

centered around the river. Upper Casamance, which includes two other departments of Kolda (Kolda and Velingara) is mostly Fulani and Mandinka. Poorer with lower economic potential (essentially forward-rearing), it is isolated and physically very far from Dakar.

Health services were also affected by the conflict (closure of many health centers, difficulties to achieve goals of the Expanded Program on Immunization, etc.) with greater vulnerability of rural areas because of the destruction, looting, deteriorating infrastructure and lack of health personnel.

**Estimated damage <sup>28</sup>:**

The Casamance conflict that has lasted nearly 30 years has destroyed the economy of the southern region of Senegal. Indeed, the natural region of Casamance conceals important agricultural and livestock potential, with good rainfall and soil suitable for rice cultivation, arboriculture and market gardening. Forest resources are also abundant with the presence of native species such as palm trees, palmyra palms, mangroves, and timber species and medicinal contractor. Fishing benefits of 86 km of coastline and axial river, along 300 km, with numerous creeks harboring very important fishery resources. In the industrial and mining sector, the region has oil, peat, a gnafouran deposit and shell deposits in the islands. The land question,

Important constraints related to natural resource degradation (salination, erosion, deforestation, etc.) limit the productivity of the region. A significant decline in agricultural production is currently much the responsibility of poor rainfall that insecurity. Data from the Regional Inspectorate of Agriculture of the Ziguinchor region recorded a decrease in cereal production increased between 1990 and 1996, from 41,673 to 33,479 tonnes, down 19.7% (MEF 2001). The breeding, fisheries and water and forestry have also been severely disrupted by events.

Most or almost all development projects underway and present in the area were affected by the conflict. Some even had to be stopped as the PROGES (Project Management of Water in the South) in December 1997 (MEF, 2001) or the planned extension of Ziguinchor Industrial Estate which was to be supported by the German cooperation before it -ci withdraws its participation. The Support Program for Artisanal Fisheries in Casamance (PROPAC) also saw its substantially limited effectiveness because the beneficiaries, scattered, could not be reached (MEF, 2001).

Finally, the formal private sector is also affected by insecurity, some companies have waived continue their activity. The most obvious case in this area is tourism. In the public sector, the MFDC has decreed a tax strike, which significantly limited local capacity for investment in infrastructure <sup>29</sup>.

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<sup>28</sup> Most of the information in this section from the report APRAN Gie, 2000 (APRAN Gie. The Casamance crisis and the initiatives and proposals to end the crisis. Nouha Cisse Mamadou Moussa Ba, Martin Mane. September 2000, Ziguinchor).

<sup>29</sup> The recovery rate was still low even in the absence of such a declaration.

### **Overall economic impact of the conflict:**

It is difficult to estimate the economic impact of the conflict on the whole Senegalese economy. According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in the aforementioned report, it seems that the direct effects of the conflict on the state budget is relatively modest. Indeed, the General Staff of the Senegalese National Army (SLA) reports that the additional cost of the military budget is limited, "the latter having merely shift some of its troops to the Casamance there the maintenance of order "(MEF, 2001). Thus, the direct impact of the fighting on the use of additional military resources is not considered important. In the Casamance context is weak or non-use of its economic potential, which explains most of the economic losses. So, there is maintaining or even increasing public investment. However, many projects have been slowed, frozen and sometimes stopped because of the insecurity that reigns there. As for private investment, although it is impossible to calculate what they would have been under normal circumstances, they remained well below the enormous potential available in the region. The tourism sector has also been severely affected: many investors have thus waived for fear that some of the potential customers avoid the area deemed dangerous. they remained well below the enormous potential available in the region. The tourism sector has also been severely affected: many investors have thus waived for fear that some of the potential customers avoid the area deemed dangerous. they remained well below the enormous potential available in the region. The tourism sector has also been severely affected: many investors have thus waived for fear that some of the potential customers avoid the area deemed dangerous. thirty

The impact on small private investment is also impossible to quantify.

Nevertheless, one can say without too much risk that the poorest Casamance people have been most affected by the economic impact. They could not use or exploit the potential of the region willing, especially in terms of agriculture. This is reflected in the figures on agricultural production, provided in paragraph of the estimate of the above damage.

### **assistance efforts:**

There are numerous projects for the region, but few offer assistance centered on the situation post-conflict. The demining assistance, including even today remains very limited in the region. Only Handicap International (HI) and to a lesser extent, UNICEF is on the ground. HI offers medical and social support to victims and started awareness campaigns and training to risks related to the presence of mines. This work is far from complete and HI seeking additional funding to extend its action beyond 2002. The **NGO also wants to launch a first identification of mined areas ( survey level 1) as soon as funding is found.** UNICEF, for its part, through its Integrated Program in Casamance (PIC) participates in the work of this NGO in the field of risk awareness. This program is also funded by USAID this year.

In the field of internally displaced populations, organizations such as UNICEF have been active for some years and the World Food Program (WFP) has launched a Food for Work program in recent years. IN fact, the PIC UNICEF "is to relieve people affected by the crisis and create a climate favorable to a return to peace by improving access to basic social services. "This program is geared towards supporting the health system and education. The WFP program "prolonged food assistance for the populations affected by the conflict in Casamance" started in the middle of 2001. There is no program dedicated to the demobilization of combatants, but UNICEF, always through the same program,

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thirty It appears, according to some sources as the MEF, very few violent incidents and minages occurred in the current tourist areas, namely the mouth of the Casamance.



Small similar programs in the region of Ziguinchor via local NGOs and in the Kolda region through Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

"The reformulation of PRAESC will be participatory and inclusive, involving officials of local institutions, support development actors, populations and organizations community-based, as well as representatives of local authorities.

- departmental workshops in the regions of Ziguinchor and Kolda Sédhiou on the following themes: Peace and Security; improved access and infrastructure; human development and gender equality; Decentralization / deconcentration; Local development and good governance; Economic development ; Natural resource management environment.
- A framework for harmonization and alignment of different initiatives for lasting peace in Casamance
- An advocacy program to a favorable national mobilization for peace in Casamance " <sup>31</sup>.

**emergency aid Example: Food, Education <sup>32</sup> etc.**



<sup>31</sup> The Sun - Saturday 05 & Sunday, March 6, 2011 - p. 8: "Development in Casamance - Soon an intervention framework program" Moussa Sadio.

<sup>32</sup> These images are from: <http://www.procas.sn/Partenaires-etatiques.html> (Support program for socio-economic development for peace in Casamance)



The majority of current programs in this region is not specifically focused on conflict resolution itself but have been initiated and implemented to contribute, in varying degrees, to rebuild families, construction peace and the rehabilitation of infrastructure, empowerment of women, the creation of wealth, etc.

A reminder to all bondholders that gender mainstreaming in humanitarian aid is not an option: it has no choice to decide whether to include women in humanitarian aid programs . Thanks to humanitarian principles and an approach based on the rights of all humanitarian actors, it is enacted as part of human rights not to discriminate or to help selectively, but should actively help those in need, regardless of gender. We must therefore ensure in the programs of partners working in the South zone, the balance of benefits of programs made on the ground or between men and women, etc.

The content of this part is basic information on programs already implemented in the region. They must be supported and strengthened by those stakeholders identified in the NAP on 1325 in Senegal will implement on the ground.

What is sought here is to create synergy between the national development programs in the field with investments of this nature provided by the bi lateral assistance or multi. How these two actions together can improve the indicators of Res. 1325?

# **CHAPTER IV: PLAYERS INVOLVED**

The creation of a map of the main key stakeholders and actors involved in the implementation of the NAP is interesting to the extent that:

- it does the existing observation: that each player is from the central level to the more operational level on the ground;
- it also indicates the levels of responsibility and participation in the implementation of various sectoral programs that make up the NAP. It outlines the actions required in various sectors targeted by 1325 to achieve the set objectives.

## THE MINISTERS :

### 1. Ministry of Gender Relations and Women's Associations African and Foreign

He rocks :

- **The coordination actors involved in the implementation of the NAP; The tools? : meetings, send newsletters to other departments and partners in development and non-state actors including civil society and academia, etc. ;**

**who** should do? Ministry staff in cooperation with the steering committee;

**Or ?** In the premises of the Ministry, on the ground, in other government structures and / or non governmental organizations concerned with the implementation of Res. 1325 onwards. **The periodicity:** every three months.

- **The impulse all sectors concerned by the NAP; The tools? : Supervision, motivation and dialogue with stakeholders working on different sectoral programs of the PAN;**

**who** should do? Ministry staff and members of the Steering Committee according to the topics and programs implemented;

**Or ?** In places where programs are run. **The periodicity:** depending on availability of the Ministry and, if possible, after each meeting of the steering committee.

- **The Evaluation NAP programs; The tools? : systematic monitoring of each program and each indicator Gauging 1325 in field programs.**

**Who ?** : Actors and leaders of ongoing programs: the departments of the Senegalese government but also development partners, NGOs and IGOs and associations of civil society working in the sector.

- **the periodic reporting other members of the Government and Head of State: The Tools? : Reporting periodic report to the Council of Ministers or any other suitable structure in the government; a brief report to the Head of State. These reports are to be formulated by Ministry staff attended the Steering Committee; a continuous exchange with the sovereignty ministries in charge of security. A framework for systematic relationship could be proposed by the Steering Committee. The periodicity: Every 3 months.**

- **The reporting and coordination at regional, continental and international levels.**

**The Tools? :** assist and / or initiate all national, regional and international meetings where the issue of the implementation and evaluation of Res. 1325 and following arise; referral and cooperation with all other departments of the ECOWAS sub region responsible for Res. 1325 onwards, with the ECOWAS Center for Gender, the Secretariat of ECOWAS and the African Union, etc.

**who should do?** The preparation of these meetings must be coordinated between all the structures in the Ministry of Gender, but also within the Senegalese government

- **plead** for the implementation in all departments of a unit or cell type,
- **Ensure** maintenance and management of databases 22 (see Table systemic and prospective analysis) that collect the data required by Res. 1325 and organize information sharing internally and internationally,
- **Ensure** research funding programs to execute and accompany / support research programs implemented by other actors.

**This Ministry is responsible for coordination, of the oversight and the Evaluation all objectives and all indicators Res. 1325.**

## **2. Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Small**

### **Childhood**

Res. 1325 onwards in Senegal implements with, for and by women from Senegal in the southern region in particular, but also in the rest of the country as we indicated at the beginning of this report.

It is well understood that it is in close cooperation with the Ministry of Family upon which the women of Senegal that the National Action Plan will be executed. This ministry should include:

- **Share and discuss systematically** statistical data on women and girls about their rights, the violence made to them, monitoring who is insured and programs that bridge the gaps identified. **The tools** whose department has are, among others, women's rights observatory, but also other databases that exist in the ministry and its decentralized structures including those based in Casamance and in most parts of the territory national;

**who should be supported?** **The staff of both departments together; A periodicity semi; What method use** ? The methodology will be consistent, coordinated and approved by all stakeholders focusing outreach.

- **Participate in the evaluation and development** reports to be produced by the Ministry of Gender;
- **Integrate data Res. 1325 and following the plans and programs** National executed by the Ministry of Family.
- **In synergy with the Ministry of Gender, it will contribute to the coherence the government** response to the implementation of the NAP Senegal. The outlook for the department are to establish a dynamic concerted intervention against children affected by conflict in Senegal.

This Department should **share monitoring and evaluation** all objectives and indicators of 1325 and following Resolution with the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's associations.

### **3. Ministry of the Armed Forces;**

It is the major player, guarantor of security, stability and peace in the country including in the southern region. It must, as the Ministry of Gender has already initiated, to be a leading partner in the implementation of NAP Res. 1325 and following Senegal. The staff of this ministry is, in fact, concerned both as an actor in the development programs implemented on the ground in the South Zone for the benefit of people, but also as a subject, the subject of analysis some indicators that speak directly to them. Among the personnel of security and defense, women are particularly targeted. We suggest that this department can:

- **Share updated statistical data** the Defense Forces Personnel and Security working at Central and at the Commandments area: data on the economy, development, health, human rights violations and violence against women, the status of women within the Defense and Security Forces and their behavior in relation to the Res. 1325 in their host communities etc.

**Who ?** The staff of both departments together, following the hierarchy, will develop a method to report that satisfies both entities. **The Frequency: every 3 month Means ?** : By organizing regular meetings, formulation of written reports, consultations between ministers, between their ministries technicians, etc. and the development of joint account reports.

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

Objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Indicators 1, 4, 5a), 5b), 6, 8, 9, 11a), 11b), 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21a), 21b), 22, 23, 24, 25a ), 25b), 26.

### **4. Ministry of Interior;**

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for preparing and implementing the policy adopted by the President of the Republic on internal security, administrative police, the organization of elections and devolution. He is responsible for the territorial command and, as such, it has authority over the governors, prefects and sub-prefects, in accordance with their own powers of state officials to local authorities. As we all know, the Casamance conflict fall within the area of internal security. Therefore, the Department's role would be to:

- **work with other stakeholders in the effective management of population movements in the affected areas;**
- **Cooperating with the Ministry of Gender and the Family** to respect and ensure the human rights security in the affected areas;
- **Share statistical data of its decentralized structures** ( Police, local authorities, courts, etc.) working in Casamance: data on cases of violence against women and girls in particular, violations of human rights of women and girls, population displacements in inside the country especially in Casamance; etc.

**Who ?** The staff of the Ministry in collaboration with the Ministries of the Armed Forces, Gender, Family, and organizations of civil society working in the field and should work together to find sustainable solutions

enforce the provisions relating to the security of populations inside the country (especially in Casamance), cases of abuse and violence against women and girls, etc.

- This cooperation should lead **periodically ( at least every 3 months)** to situational reports to the regular meetings of information and communication, etc.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

**5. Ministry of Justice, Attorney;**

The Ministry of Justice is also a key player in the respect of human rights of women and girls. Indeed, the collection of updated data on violence against women and girls, the status of rape and other crimes listed by national and regional courts converge to the appropriate structures of the Ministry. He should:

- **Check** where we are with each indicator set out in Res. 1325: Objective 1 indicator 1; Objective 2 Indicators 1 and 2; Objective 3 indicators 4, 5a) and 5b); etc.
- **monitor the evolution of data monthly and to propose all adjustments to the competent authorities,**
- The French Ministry for Human Rights, the prison administration and other departments under this ministry should be involved to review all texts of laws relating to sexual offenses.

**Who ?** Ministry staff Gender must initiate such cooperation. **The tools? :** Thematic meetings, management of relevant databases.

**Periodicity** biannual.

**CONTRIBUTION expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 2, 3a), 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

**6. Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention;**

The Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention, like all other departments, also has a fundamental role to play in the prevention and relief and rehabilitation as required by the provisions of Res. 1325. It should:

- **Ensuring the safety of women and girls and check** the status of implementation of objectives and indicators that relate to: **objective 1 , 1 indicator ; target 10 , indicator 14 ; goal 15 , 21a indicator) ,**
- **Facilitate access to medical care** by reducing or even free health care costs caused by sexual violence,
- **Sharing statistics** on the incidence and prevalence of HIV / AIDS in the region,
- **Associate staff monitoring of health indicators in the areas of conflict.** **The tools:** joint information campaign meetings periodic exchanges, referral targets together, etc.

**Who ? :** The staff of ministries and all.

**Periodicity** biannual.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 10, 15

INDICATORS 1, 14 and 21a).

## 7. Ministry of Education Preschool, Elementary, Middle Secondary and National Languages;

Helps in the implementation of goals set in the rescue and reconstruction pillar, it should:

- **Maintain youth** especially girls in the school system as proposed in the objective 15 and the indicator 21b) Res. 1325
- **Sharing statistics** on the education of children and girls in the region with the Ministry of Gender and the Family (database 18)
- **Contribute to Food** databases on the education of women and girls and populations,
- **Share** its harmonization strategy of rates and ratios schools across the country,
- **Cooperate** with other government and non-governmental actors working to improve the system and the level of education of the Senegalese people.

**CONTRIBUTIONS** expected in the implementation of the NAP:

OBJECTIVE 15

INDICATOR 21b)

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND REGIONAL AND NGOS

#### 1. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

All objectives and indicators relating to the development, relief and rehabilitation interested in this strategic development partner. Already working with the government on the macro level, the Ministry of Gender should seek to implement income-generating programs in the southern region in particular and in other regions of the country.

**Tools?** : Financing of sectoral programs of economic and social development, income-generating programs, women's rights, promotion of gender, land rights, etc.

**Who ?** The staff of the Ministry of Gender and the UNDP Representation in Senegal.

**Periodicity** Annual.

CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:

OBJECTIVES 10, 13, 16.

Indicators 14, 18, 22, 23, 24.

#### 2. World Health Organization (WHO)

She could :

- **Cooperate** the ministry of health, ministries of family and gender and other development partners to maintain or improve public health indicators of the population of the region: access to health services, quality of care delivered, contact the constraints that prevent access to services, prevalence and incidence of medical consequences of rape and violence against girls and women,
- **Contribute to maintaining international standards** in health policy when people live in conflict zones. The **tools?** Technical support and financing sectoral programs

**Who ?** The staff of the Ministry of Health and other Senegalese government and other non-state actors;

**Frequency:** Annual evaluation and joint report coordinated by the Ministry of Gender.



**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 10, 15

INDICATORS 14 and 21a).

**3. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA / UNFPA)**

The Reproductive health of people living in conflict areas is a priority for UNFPA. Also, as proposed in the review of objectives and indicators in thematic groups, UNFPA could:

- **Continue to technically and financially support** Health Programs Reproductive including programs on HIV / AIDS. associations of women working in the field and those implemented by the departments of the Senegalese government including the Ministry of the Armed Forces and all bodies of the Forces of Defense and Security.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 10, 15, 16.

INDICATORS 1, 14, 21a), 22, 23, 24. (Database 1, 15, 18)

**4. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNFEMME) including UN INSTRAW, UNIFEM**

This strategic partner of UN member countries, in search of advancement of women and girls in general could assist the Ministry of Gender and its steering committee:

- **initiate and implement programs** promotion of women suggested in the Res. 1325: all objectives and indicators
- **contribute to achieving** statements standards in the pillars prevention, participation and relief and rehabilitation of 1325 and help integrate the progress made in national programs promoting women,

**Tools?** : Development programs at the base, cooperation between the Ministry of Gender, Economy and Finance and UNFEMME.

**Who ?** Personal ministries concerned; the ministers concerned; the Representation of the UNFEMME Senegal.

**Periodicity** Annual.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:** all objectives and indicators.

**5. United Nations Regional Office for West Africa (UNOWA)**

UNOWA is the main actor of the United Nations system, in charge of accompanying the states of ECOWAS region in their formulation and implementation of Res. 1325. The Regional Office, in cooperation with the **ECOWAS Center for Gender Development (CCDG)** based in Dakar, accompany and guide the Governments of the region to formulate and implement their national action plans. These two institutions, **central in the implementation of Res. 1325 in West Africa**, adopted a set of texts and conventions on women's rights, gender in general. The Organization of the regional forum celebrating the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Res. 1325 in the area gave them the opportunity to be adopted by Member States Regional Dakar Declaration and to review the progress of NAP by governments.

Coordinating the Peace and Security of the cell area, they can:

- **Help coordinate and put into perspective** Senegal's works with those of other countries in the subregion,

- **Help** the Ministry of Gender to maintain the performance required in the programs initiated in the framework of the implementation of Res. 1325
- **Help establish an intergovernmental dialogue and intraregional** on Res. 1325 at ministerial level, at parliamentary level, at the level of civil society,
- **Help collect data and maintain updated data and influence sharing data between Senegalese government ministries but also between governments of countries in the subregion.**

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

All objectives and indicators of Res. 1325 and contribution to the management of all databases (1-22).

**6. Alliance for Migration, Leadership and Development (AMLD)**

Having had the privilege of staying the Executive Secretariat of the Steering Committee in charge of formulating the PAN of Res. 1325 AMLD will accompany the Steering Committee and the Ministry of Gender in the implementation of the NAP. She could :

- **assist technically** Gender ministry staff in charge of coordinating the implementation of the NAP,
- **help mobilize** regional and international actors to support Res. 1325 in Senegal,
- **to contribute** the analysis of data collected in the different sectors and their integration into the national indicators,
- **To contribute** in the formulation of useful reports to the Ministry of Gender for the presentation of national performance indicators and their comparison with those of countries in the subregion,
- **Training and education** the three pillars of Res. 1325, systemic analysis of the content of the Resolution at the Universities of Dakar, Ziguinchor, St. Louis.
- **Facilitating partnership** with international partners for the implementation of NAP Senegal.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:** All objectives and indicators of Res. 1325.

**7. High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

This institution, cornerstone of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, may serve as a reference for any discrepancies and progress in the proposed programs of the PAN Senegal.

The High Commission can help the Ministry of Gender and all other actors involved in the implementation in Senegal Res. 1325 to:

- **Monitor and evaluate** indicators on women's rights and human rights in general violations, risks, etc.
- **Provide useful and necessary adjustments** for Senegal to be in harmony with international standards.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:** All objectives and indicators of Res. 1325.

**8. Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces - Geneva (DCAF)**

It promotes good governance and security sector reform. It conducts research on good practices, encourages the development of appropriate norms at the national and international levels, makes policy recommendations, prodigal

advice to countries and developing assistance programs. He leads, among others, a program on "Gender and security" and works closely with governments, parliaments, civil society, international organizations and stakeholders in the defense and security sector including the judiciary and the intelligence services. He could :

- **To contribute** the capacity building of personnel of the defense and security forces, civil society organizations and grassroots organizations,
- **Support** in the formulation of security sector reform programs, justice.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 3, 7, 10, 12

INDICATORS 4, 5a), 5b), 11a), 14, 16

**9. Women-Rights-Network Development in Africa  
(WiLDAF / WiLDAF / Senegal)**

Women in Law and Development in Africa / Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF / WiLDAF) -West Africa is part of a broader pan-African network of NGOs and women's rights of individuals created in 1990 headquartered in Harare Zimbabwe. It is dedicated to promote and strengthen strategies that link the right to development to enhance the participation and influence of women at all levels for the emergence of a culture and practice of women's rights in Africa. WILDAF / FEDDAF brings organizations and individuals who share this goal and are operating at local, national and regional to make it a reality. This is the first African network specialized in the promotion of women's rights as part of the development issue. Its programs, through its antenna Senegal, concerned the NAP implementation in Senegal Res. 1325 (2000) UNSC. This organization, active in the culture and exercise of women's rights, could:

- **Contribute to training and capacity building** women on their fundamental rights,
- **Lobbying and advocacy** women's rights in favor,
- **To contribute** networking, communication for a synergy of actions,
- **lead** campaigns of information, education and communication for behavior change.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14.

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

**10. Movement against Small Arms in West Africa / Senegal  
(MALAO)**

MALAO is a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) at sub-regional vocation founded in Senegal in July 1999 in the wake of the implementation activities of the Moratorium Abuja in October 1998. Civil society is called to get involved, structures such as MALAO have considered this particular topic of small arms and light weapons and their consequences in the country and the subregion. The fight against small arms and light weapons is certainly a long-term task, but the results can be achieved simply by implementing instruments like the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Small Arms, ammunition and other related materials.

MALAO could, as it has for more than 7 years, continue to SALW problems in the agenda of the authorities and the Senegalese and West African civil society. It could contribute to the NAP through various activities:

- Information / Communication
- Advocacy,
- Training,
- Education Culture of Peace
- Research,
- Creating synergies.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

### **11. African Institute for Security Sector Transformation (AISST)**

Member of the Platform of the Ministry of Armed Forces, AISST is responsible and manages critical programs in Senegal for Security Sector Transformation through the integration of a gender dimension. He could :

- **Assist the Ministry of Gender, develop and implement sensitive training programs for staff to sort the Forces of Defense and Security.**

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES, 3, 7, 10, 12

INDICATORS 4, 5a), 5b), 11a), 14, 16

### **12. African Assembly for the Defense of Human Rights (RADDHO)**

RADDHO plays a leading role in the Senegalese Committee for Human Rights in which it feeds the reports of complaints about violations of human rights in Senegal. RADDHO is member observer with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), where she plays an active role through interventions and raised Commissioners missions in Senegal and Nouakchott. It could help the Ministry of Gender to:

- **The promotion, protection and defense women's rights and strengthening women's leadership and organizational capacity and response of women in the areas concerned,**
- **The organization training sessions, conferences, round tables, political meetings, exhibitions and radio programs on national and international legal instruments and monitoring of women's rights: conferences on women's rights and female circumcision and radio programs for the populations concerned,**
- **Contributing to investigate on victims of domestic violence and rape throughout the country, as well as the physical, psychological and sexual violence against women in the Senegalese Casamance conflict.**

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14.

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

### **13. Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)**

FAS is a women's NGO that seeks to develop, strengthen, promote women's leadership in the prevention, management and conflict resolution on the continent. FAS works to a wider campaign for the promotion and

protection of women's rights in Africa. Thanks to her experience, she could help women:

- **Enforce** Resolution 1325 (2000) to support the ongoing process with respect to prevention, the participation of women,
- **Lobbying and advocacy.**

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

INDICATORS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

#### **14. Women's Federation of Associations of Senegal (FAFS)**

It is a framework for coordination and representation of women's groups and a component of the Senegalese associations whose mission is to promote the capacity building of its members, political dialogue, social, cultural and advocacy on gender issues and development that call civil society. It could contribute to:

- **Training** trainers and relays on gender issues;
- **The Organization** talks on the theme of gender, rights of women and girls,
- **The promotion** of the woman,
- **The social mobilization Organization**
- **Advocacy** kind,
- **The information, education and communication** in local languages on Resolution 1325 (2000).

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:** Pillar 1 (Objectives 1 to 4); Pillar 2 (Purpose 5 to 13) and pillar 3 (Targets 14 and 16)

#### **15. Senegalese Association of Jurists (AJS); Type of**

**intervention**

- health, psychological,
- Listening,
- accommodation,
- Sensitization,
- Training and capacity building.

**Target**

- All categories of women

**Obtained Results**

- Women are more informed and more aware,
- the perpetrators are increasingly condemned
- the medical and social care is growing.

The AJS will work with other organizations working on women's rights.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20

#### **16. SENEGAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE FAMILY (ASBEF):**

The vision of ASBEF is to help create a society in which all components fully and equally enjoy their rights on Sexual Health and Reproductive Health and benefit from the services Sexual and quality reproduction. It could within its mandate:

- Promoting SRH particularly among young people, taking into account the gender dimension,
- Provide quality SRH services,
- Conduct advocacy for the establishment of egalitarian relationships between men and women,
- Promote socio-economic status of women and youth.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 10, 15

INDICATORS 1, 14 and 21a).

**PARLIAMENT AND LOCAL**

**17. PARLIAMENT (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND SENATE) Y  
INCLUDING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

Parliament is one of the most important institutions for achieving the goals of equality and gender equity. It is a fundamental player in the reform and legislation and play a role in monitoring government action. He could :

- **To promote and initiate** draft laws, reform proposals, revision or changes texts of laws and decrees related to the inclusion of gender in all sectors both military, paramilitary and civilian,
- **watch** the effective implementation and enforcement scrupuleux of all texts, protocols, national, regional and international conventions ratified, signed and adopted by Senegal.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:** All objectives and indicators of Res. 1325.

**18. THE LOCAL COLLECTIVES**

Decentralization is the heart of the reform of the state. It is not limited only to the Organization and functioning of local authorities, it also raises the question of the exercise of power in a modern state â adapted the evolution of society and its demands accountability, freedom and proximity. It improves the level of involvement of communities, NGOs and CBOs, especially in the management of local affairs. The base of local governance based on local authorities who are the major players. They could:

- **Improve** the institutional and organizational framework and strengthening of human resource capacity,
- **Assist and support** the Ministry of Gender in coordinating the interventions of stakeholders and development partners Local,
- **To contribute** the improvement of local finance and decentralization of public expenditure management.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:** All objectives and indicators of Res. 1325.

**WOMEN ASSOCIATIONS IN CASAMANCE**

Women in Casamance are pioneers. Indeed, they began working on the ground in the management of the Casamance conflict long before the advent of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the UN Security Council. Thus, a great movement of preparation of the regional platform in Casamance has been created to develop a regional action plan Ziguinchor for the implementation of the RES. 1325 in Ziguinchor. One of the

first points of action plan for training the RES. 1325 (from December 2010). It will train women leaders on existing provisions in Resolution 1325. The second line will be dedicated to the organization of a regional campaign (the natural region of Casamance) of AWARENESS and finally the third would be a meeting synthesis and which should lead to a program and LOBBYING aDVOCACY towards the authorities for the return of peace in Casamance.

**Extract Minutes of the Meeting of Women's Associations Group in Casamance (November 26, 2010, Ziguinchor)**

Ms. Tacko Dafe (FAFS): "We have greatly contributed to the popularization of RES. 1325 in the region (in all languages). Training is imperative and it is necessary to do for women in Ziguinchor. Women in the platform? To determine technically and financially the organization of a workshop on RES. 1325 onwards for women of the natural region. Ignorance of targets and indicators for 1325 and the following resolution here, the Casamance women - pioneers in the prevention and resolution of the Casamance conflict - that we are lagging behind now. It is imperative to know the Res. 1325 onwards, to use local tools already translated by the base in Casamance. Training is paramount. We must point out that women are not involved in the negotiations even as leader or mother. The circulation of small arms is also an aspect to consider. In this sense, there Casamance small arms monitoring cells, fight against HIV AIDS, etc. "

All women's associations working for peace, security and gender in Casamance and in other areas are concerned with the following objectives and indicators:

OBJECTIVES 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17;

INDICATORS 1, 2, 3a), 3b), 6, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21a), 21b), 22, 23, 24, 25a) and 25b) .

**19. Regional Solidarity Committee of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);**

**Types of intervention:**

- Building a lasting peace in Casamance and nonviolent conflict management,
- Contribute to strengthening women's leadership,
- Assist women victims of violence by listening, accommodation,
- Mediation for accompaniment,
- Awareness on violence specifically generated by the conflict,
- Strengthen the capacity of women in various fields.

**target:** Any class and any age, men, women, young

**Results Obtained:**

- VFF denunciation of march,
- Increasing population awareness

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **20. Regional Association of Women for Peace Research in Casamance (Kabonketoor);**

### **Intervention type:**

- Back to Peace
- counseling especially in cases of violence generated by the conflict,
- Listen, Awareness.

**Target:** Any category of women

### **Results Obtained:**

Improved awareness of VAW in the Casamance conflict.

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **21. Association for the promotion of mother and child (KAGAMEN)**

This association could promote:

- Women's participation in peace and security,
- Back to Peace
- Listen, Awareness, Information and Communication.

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **22. Association of Women of Casamance (AFEC); Intervention**

### **type:**

- Back to Peace
- counseling especially in cases of violence generated by the conflict,
- Listen, Awareness.

**Target:** Any category of women

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **23. Ames Valiant**

This organization could contribute:

- counseling especially in cases of violence generated by the conflict,
- Listen, Awareness,
- Actions to promote forgiveness and reconciliation,
- Training on non-abused resolution
- social mobilization organization.

**Target:**

- children

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **24. Committee against violence against women (CLVF); Intervention type:**

- medical, psychological, legal, judicial
- Listening,
- Accommodation,



- advice, counseling, education, training.

**target:**

- Women, men, children, all ages, all professional categories.

**Results Obtained:**

- Awareness of the scale of violence (even if it is difficult to estimate) and their deleterious effect on the physiological and psychological balance of the victims,
- Support of the people and the state, to the need to fight against the violence,
- Adoption protection laws (Law 99-05 of 29 January 1999; 2005 law against trafficking in persons and similar practices)
- Adoption by the state to combat such strategies: National Action Plan against FGM,
  
- Established by the State of Reflection Committee on Violence against Women and Children, the findings should be used to reform the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, in order to strengthen the prevention of violence and support for victims.

**Antenna St. Louis:**

**Intervention type:**

- Orientation,
- Council and awareness raising through awareness,
- family mediation
- Inclusion in income generating activities (IGA)
- health aides,
- Travel expenses,
- legal support,
- synergy between the structures that fight against violence against women.

**target:**

- Married women, girls, and sometimes men of all ages

**Antenna Ziguinchor:**

**Intervention type:**

- health assistance (care, medical certificate)
- Psychological support,
- Listening,
- Accommodation,
- Mediation for reconciliation or reintegration,
- Legal Support,
- Accompaniment.

**target:**

- Women

**Results Obtained:**

- **Increased denunciations of VFF**
- **Increases legal action, deepening partnership**  
with health officials, justice and police

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **25. Siggil Jigeen Network (RSJ) Type of**

### **intervention:**

- Getting psychosocial support,
- Juridic assistance,
- Mediation for the return home or family,
- Lobbying and advocacy for the adoption of laws favorable to women of texts,
- commonalities campaigns texts of laws,
- IEC activities on topics concerning women,
- Alerts and declarations on women's rights,
- Reinforcements building.

### **target:**

- Girls 2 to 12 years, adolescent girls and women 20-60ans, schoolgirls and women of all classes.

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **26. Child and Family Guidance Center of Dakar**

The Center for Child and Family Guidance Dakar (Cegid) could contribute:

- the training in counseling,
- Awareness activities - IEC (like their campaign entitled "loincloth who speaks")
  
- the Psychosocial care,
- support to people affected by AIDS, girls victims of violence;
- Research,
- Information, Education and Communication for the fundamental rights of children, women and girls.

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **27. African Information Center for Human Rights Education ( CAHEDUS)**

### **Intervention type:**

- Listen, orientation,
- medical management, psychological, police and Legal,
- Psychological support,
- **Manufacture of play modules and media (On human rights of women and children), available to the people, summer camps, youth centers, and schools,**
  
- capacity building seminar and synergistic action between women and traditional and religious leaders on the dignity of women and the development of their leadership.

### **target:**

- married women, single, divorced, widowed, young girls and female students

### **CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **28. Association of West African Women (WAWA)**

It is a federation of women's associations whose activities are directed towards economic and social development of its members. It has members throughout the country including in Casamance and its place in the programs to be developed in the 3 pillars of Res. 1325 but especially in the prevention and participation pillars.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **29. West Africa Network for Peace Building (WANEP) Senegal**

Wanep Senegal is a national structure dependent on a dense West African network of 14 national networks of more than 450 organizations of civil society. His work networking, information, advocacy, social mobilization, advocacy, education and research covers the entire territory of Senegal and West Africa. He could :

- **federate** all local associations working in the field;
- **Conduct information and education campaigns**, through translations he has already done Res. 1325 in local languages, at the natural region and throughout the national territory;
- **animate**, as it does already, radio broadcasts on channel 4 RTS: "The voice of women";
- **Contribute to the organization of events** ( social mobilization, for example), advocacy campaign, for training and research on women and girls, peace, security, sexual violence and gendered, etc.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:**

OBJECTIVES 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14;

INDICATORS 1, 7, 11a), 11b), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20.

## **thirty. CELL NATIONAL Peace and Security Network for Women Space ECOWAS (REPSFECO)**

The National REPSFECO cell could:

- **coordinate and optimize the roles and initiatives** of women in conflict prevention, mediation of conflicts, peacekeeping and security, post-conflict reconstruction and the promotion of human rights, especially women and other vulnerable groups, to ensure peace sustainable Senegal.
- **promote strategic partnership** for women's empowerment, equity and equality of opportunity between the sexes in matters of peace and security in Senegal.

**CONTRIBUTIONS expected in the implementation of the NAP:** All Goals and all the indicators of 1325.

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

All diplomatic missions in Senegal and all the bilateral and multilateral international partners working in the humanitarian field: **ICRC, GTZ, WFP, HI, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNICEF, USAID, AFD, AECID Senegal, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, etc.**

All are likely to contribute to the goals of Res. 1325 in our country. It only arrange their room for expression to the government side and

coordinate their actions so that they are complementary to those initiated and conducted by the government.

## **THE UNIVERSITIES, INSTITUTES AND CENTERS RESEARCH**

Each University, Institute for Training and Research Center could contribute significantly to the implementation of the NAP in terms of its objectives and mandates. Coherence and coordination of their actions could make a difference in each sector of the NAP.

For each of them, we have listed below, some actions:

### **31. UNIVERSITY Ziguinchor**

- Search on 1325 and its issues in Casamance
- Training and Mentoring student (s) in 1325,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

### **32. Institute of Human Rights and Peace (IDHP) - FACULTY SCIENCE LEGAL AND POLITICAL / UCAD**

- Research and training in Human Right in Women's Rights.
- Supervision of student (s),
- Res training. 1325 onwards,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

### **33. Group Gender and Society (ACTS) / LU**

- Research and training in Human Right in Women's Rights.
- Supervision of student (s),
- Res training. 1325 onwards,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

### **34. Institute of Environmental Sciences (ISE) / UCAD**

- Research and training in Human Right in Women's Rights,
- Supervision of student (s),
- Res training. 1325 onwards,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases

### **35. GENDER LABORATORY / UCAD**

- Research and training,
- Lobby and advocacy
- Supporting initiatives of groups working on Res. 1325
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

### **36. Health and Development Institute (ised) / UCAD**

- Research and training in Human Right in Women's Rights,
- Supervision of student (s),

- Res training. 1325 onwards,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

### **37. Laboratory of Legal and Political Studies (LEJPO) / UCAD**

- Research and training in Human Right in Women's Rights,
- Supervision of student (s),
- Res training. 1325 onwards,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

### **38. Studies Center of Information Sciences and Techniques (CESTI) / UCAD**

- Training communicator (trice) s and professional (the) s media in Res. 1325 could have a great influence on the refunds and treatment of the media information that are happening on the ground and perceptions of people in areas affected by the conflict, gender-based violence and those based on gender and the human rights of women and girls and gender equity and gender equality,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

### **39. WOMEN'S LABORATORY COMPANY AND CULTURE / UCAD**

- Research and training,
- Lobbying and advocacy,
- Sharing of existing data,
- Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 PAN databases.

**All this mapping should be organized, structured, coordinated by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's associations. The players on this mapping have, for the most part in the dialogue initiated by the said Ministry, through its Steering Committee. However, it remains nonexhaustive and open to all those concerned by the problems "peace - security - conflict management - Gender - development - peace - violence against women and girls and violence based on gender (...)" etc. All actors involved in the implementation of the NAP are invited to work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Gender.**

In sum, the types of actions by business sectors and mandates of different actors revolve around programs focused on:

1. INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS
2. RESEARCH
3. ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING
4. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

# CHAPTER V: RECOMMENDATIONS

**Recommendations for the short and medium term (2011-2012):**

### **1. Train staff of the Ministry of Gender and relationships with associations**

African and foreign women (now the Ministry of Culture, Gender and Living Conditions) management and better coordination of the National Action Plan on the implementation in Senegal of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Council UN security

### **2. Revisiting all texts, decrees and laws that manage violence situations**

public administration in Senegal and in special structures of conflict management in the south of the country including those who administer the Forces of Defense and Security and therefore make a plea for the harmonization of texts (laws and decrees) nationaux ( civilians and military and paramilitary) with texts (protocols, agreements, etc.) regional and international ratified by Senegal.

### **3. Establish all 22 databases listed in the analysis table**

systemic and prospective:

- 1 database (Violence against women: forms, number, percentage, causes, consequences, etc.)
- Database 2 (Actions already undertaken by the Government of Senegal)
- Database 3 (statistics on violence reported)
- Database 4 (The violations reported in the courts)
- Database 5 (the presence of representatives of women's associations and Civil Society Organizations in decision-making positions in the human rights bodies)
  
- Database 6 (cases of exploitation and abuse by military and civilian personnel and all forms of sanctions)
- 7 Database (military manuals and national security management plans)
  
- database 8 (the measures taken by the United Nations Security Council, those applied by member countries)
- 9 database (the data? (what kind of data?) Organizations with existing levels of civil society and associations working in the field)
  
- Database 10 (The number and percentage of women in top positions, or?)
  
- Database 11 (Senegalese women in the UN system)
  
- Database 12 (Number of women mediators or loaded negotiations - women from civil society presented at the beginning and the end of negotiations)
  
- Database 13 (qualitative and quantitative data on women and their responsibilities in local and national governing bodies)
- Database 14 (quantitative and qualitative data on the number of women in the missions of the Security Council - Reports of previous years)
  
- Database 15 (data on economic security, mental? on whom? etc.)
  
- Database 16 (Women's Rights and their compliance with the national legislation harmonized with international standards)

- 17 Database (data on women and their employability in the economic recovery programs implemented from 2000 to the present),
- Database 18 (Study reports what relations?, analysis of existing data on what?)
- 19 database (the data on the gender budgeting structure or what department?)
- 20 Database (Data Désarmement programs, Demobilization and Reintegration in Casamance) Number of programs? funds released? recovery programs? etc.)
- 21 Database (Data on the number and percentage of transitional justice mechanisms provided for peacekeeping operations whose mandates include provisions on rights and participation of women and girls)
- 22 Database (Data veterans associated with armed forces or groups that receive benefits under Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration?)

#### 4. Formulate and implement consistent programs systemic analysis. By

example:

- The Ministry of Health should initiate programs **Monitoring the health of the victims of rape, violence that affect the health of populations** and parallel programs of medical and legal support; create programs that monitor and assess the health status of the reproduction of women and girls in the region concerned; create some **prevalences of program management and impact of HIV / AIDS** women and girls in the region compared to other regions of Senegal; etc. To do this, it should:

##### AT. Cooperate with representations of WHO, UNFPA, etc. to put

implement specific programs that address the health problems of the reproduction of women and girls as proposed in the objectives ( 1 10, 15 ) And indicators ( 1, 14 and 21a ) Res. 1325.

##### B. To coordinate these programs with the Ministry of Gender and pour

results of these programs in the overall assessment of development indicators at the national level.

- The Ministry of Family, in connection with the French Ministry for Human Rights, should **develop Information and training programs on the human rights of women and girls: land rights, human rights, economic rights, social rights, political rights, etc .;**

##### AT. Develop and increase or **capacity building programs**

**economic, political leadership** women and girls in the natural region of Casamance and in all regions of Senegal;

##### B. It could also assess its ongoing programs in light of the objectives and

Indicators Res. 1325 and assess what the impact of its programs in meeting the objectives of Res. 1325 in Senegal, Etc.

All actors identified in the systemic and prospective analysis of objectives and indicators of Res. 1325 must incorporate into their programs provisions that illustrate their specificities and indicate their contribution to achieving the objectives of the said Resolution.

#### 5. Develop information programs, training and communication:



- For the benefit of **Staff of the Defense Forces and Security** the different objectives of Resolution 1325. This training should help staff the FSD to apply within them the various provisions of Res. 1325 firstly, and secondly, to better support the civilian population, in the spirit and letter of the said Resolution; and help formulate an explicit code of conduct for defense and security forces that takes into account gender.
- For the benefit of **associations of women working in the southern region of the country and in other regions**: they are already involved in the implementation of the objectives of Res. 1325 without this being structured or defined. Their training will focus on the use of relevant tools to enable them to incorporate the provisions of Res. 1325 in their regular programs and create synergies with other ongoing programs in the region to achieve the objectives of Res. 1325.
- **of the Personal development partner agencies working in the southern zone of the country**: focus their training on links between their programmes development and objectives of Res. 1325.
- **of the National and Regional Media**: for improvement and relevance of the content of communications, newspapers, information conveyed by the media, it is necessary to create a critical mass of journalists specialized in analysis and reporting of events that occur during conflict and post-conflict; there is a need to convey accurate information and true could undoubtedly contribute to building peace and reassure the population, etc.

All development sectors and at all levels (national, local, community, etc.) in need of information and a selective training that the Ministry of Gender will have to coordinate.

- 6. Set up an interministerial committee including civil society composed of actors**  
governmental and nongovernmental which will be responsible for implementation, monitoring, technical and financial monitoring and evaluation of all actions relating to the implementation in Senegal of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the UN Security Council.
- 7. Review the steps taken by the UN Security Council and evaluate**  
those applied in Senegal and verify compliance with national laws; identify gaps and propose specific formulations to meet and adapt to the international context.
- 8. Search documents that administer the Casamance crisis**  
provisions that indicate the effective integration of security and basic needs of women and girls in formal and informal agreements. The thematic groups have strongly recommended to identify and if possible make proposals to be presented by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's associations.
- 9. In Senegal, there are no official peacekeeping mission, but there are**  
national missions working in Casamance. However, UNOWA, being a privileged partner of the Senegalese Government, thematic groups have proposed the question as well as other missions present on the ground and study

the inclusion of women and girls in their programs and the need to propose remedial formulas to be presented by the Ministry of Gender.

- 10. Elaborate a short and medium term communication strategy through the use** community-based radios for the multiplication and extension tools (level 3 regions of Casamance natural and throughout the national territory) and engage for a better dissemination of information.
- 11. Support the consultation framework of Casamance women organizations.**
- 12. Raise awareness, raise awareness, and foster collaboration between women and** organizations fighting against mines for more effective demining housing areas.
- 13. Integrate in the NAP, the specific needs of women and girls from the** natural region and other regions in terms of reproductive health, reproductive and sexual for women and girls. **effective cooperation Ministries of Gender and Health in the areas mentioned.**
- 14. Organize feedback sessions and Information Res. 1325 at the** Regional Development Committees, Departmental Development Committees, etc. and rely on the local development agents for making brochures and dissemination of information on a large scale, as well as the creation of an intranet.
- 15. Involve religious alliance in the transformation of attitudes and the fight against** inequalities for a better consideration of gender
- 16. Implement advocacy mechanisms for the effective implementation of the** 1325 at all levels (political, non-political, populations elles-mêmes)

**Long-term recommendations (2011-2015):**

- 17. Continue the study of all the texts of the Senegalese Government laws and decrees** partner institutions, and gradually as they are adopted, identify gaps that exist in the real consideration of the needs of women and girls and make consequent recommendations; Encourage all departments, all structures and state institutions as non-state and those of civil society to approach the Ministry of Armed Forces and to build on its program of integration and management of female personnel in the armed forces as an example of good practice to follow for a better consideration of gender. (AUDIT OF THE MINISTRY OF GENDER)

- 18. Train and build the capacity of state and non state actors responsible for**  
physical, economic, political, social, etc. : Presidency of the Republic, Prime Minister, Ministries, Defense Forces and Security Parliament including the Economic and Social Council, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Community Organizations Bases, Municipal and Rural Advisors, Media, etc. 1325 Resolution (2000) and its challenges in the Senegalese context.
- 19. Continue and consolidate the data collection system which supplies and updates**  
22 periodically databases managed by the Ministry of Gender and create a website that facilitates information sharing following an intranet between stakeholders.
- 20. Institutionalize training on Resolution 1325 (2000) in the centers**  
Excellence: Universities, research centers and institutes, public and private training schools, schools of Koranic and Christian education, etc. Create and modules, units of value, etc. on Women and Mediation, Women and Leadership in the various training institutions (Universities of Ziguinchor, Dakar, Saint-Louis, training schools, and civilian and military education, etc.).
- 21. Continue to follow up and monitoring mechanisms and structures that exist**  
to ensure local and national use of Resolution 1325 (2000) and compliance are being included: preparation of progress reports, Organizations regular meetings to share information and refocusing actions, etc.
- 22. Continue to implement advocacy mechanisms for the effective implementation**  
Resolution 1325 at all levels (political, non-political, the people themselves) to add or lean 1325 to the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW or CEDAW )
- 23. Encourage the Ministry of Gender, in cooperation with the AJS, creating a glossary**  
legal to strengthen women's knowledge of their rights.
- 24. Establish a counseling program or "mentoring" for women leaders**  
peace and reconstruction in Casamance.
- 25. Establish a women mediators training program for peace.**
- 26. Create an educational guide prevention activities, participation in the maintenance and**  
the Peacebuilding conducted in the field and in compliance with resolutions 1325 (2000) and following. Practical guides blanks in local languages exist (WANEP): search for coherence and extension.
- 27. Organize information and training sessions on mines to give them**  
the tools to respond the problem effectively.

**28.** Continue to organize restitution and information sessions on the 1325 Res the CRDs, CSD, etc. and rely on the local development agents for making brochures and dissemination of information on a large scale, as well as the creation of an intranet.

**29.** Use community multimedia centers and capacity building on problematic gender, peace and security.

**thirty.** Publish a newsletter recounting the lessons learned.

A consistent management of this National Action Plan coordinated at all levels for all actors must take responsibility for the implementation of the above recommendations.

# **CHAPTER VI: FINANCING PLAN THE PAN RES. 1325**

**at. Terms of reference of the TRBF**

- NAP funding will be facilitated through the organization of a Round Table Donors (TRBF) could contribute and participate in the costs of implementation, Senegal, Res. 1325 (2000) of the UN Security Council.
- The Round Table, organized by the Government of Senegal, under the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's organizations and in coordination with all other ministries in the Senegalese government, should be done with the support of United Nations Regional Office for West Africa (UNOWA), the UN Entity for gender equality and the empowerment of Women (ONUFEMME), the ECOWAS Center for gender Development (CCDG), and all development partners, bilateral and multilateral present in Senegal. All should, according to their **guidelines and mandates**, contribute to the various activities planned for the short, medium and long term defined in the table of the financing plan that follows.
- **The main objective of the TRBF is to establish an effective dialogue between the Government and its partners at the highest level on the implementation of the NAP and promote resource mobilization for his execution.** The round table should thus provide an opportunity to the Government and its partners to agree on a **diary** and take **commitments** relating to specific economic and social development program focused on the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the NAP.
- This is a valuable opportunity to **improve**, continuously, the **dialogue** between the Government and development partners, to around the **implementation of the NAP**, his **filtering**, her **update**, its fullest **operationalization** and its **monitoring and evaluation**, in relation to the objectives and indicators of the said Resolution.
- It will also share with all the development partners **practicalities of budget support** for the implementation of the various actions in the NAP.

**b. equity financing plan (Short, Medium and Long Term)**

	Short-term actions	Medium-term actions	Long-term actions	funding required
	<p>1) formal restitution day of PAN to all Steering Committee and other partners of the Ministry of Gender. The Draft has been submitted for comment before the final version.</p> <p>2) Roundtable - research funds to potential donors.</p> <p>3) 1 Running morning Program Information and Communication addressed to the Government and other non-state actors, civil society etc. : targeting formal and, universities, students, academia and research centers, written media, spoken and oral, etc.</p> <p>4) Starting the level advocacy with all local and national women's organizations working in the field and having related objectives to those of Res. 1325 et seq; regionally with international and regional organizations represented in Senegal:</p>	<p>1) Training-education on 18 goals and 26 indicators of RES. 1325:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- target each development sector, sector by sector; civil and military; students ; civil society, etc. and formulate a training program and create tools consistent.</li> <li>- select a sampling and form as trainers who will duplicate within them,</li> </ul> <p>2) Creation of databases 22 (Analysis table systemic and Prospective) to monitor, update, share information that will be contained therein with the authorities and stakeholders for the necessary adjustments in the areas concerned are carried out in cooperation with all.</p> <p>3) Building a Website to manage and make updated constantly. create an intranet.</p> <p>4) Creation by the Ministry in cooperation with AJS, a legal glossary</p>	<p>1) edit and publish newspaper Quarterly information and upgrade to share with all cast the level national, subregional and regional and international,</p> <p>2) organize a annual government pension 2 days assess the Status of objectives and indicators of Res. 1325 and following in the country. A representation of civil society organizations is encouraged.</p> <p>3) to assess periodically</p>	<p>Landmarks:</p> <p>1 day formal Restoration of NAP (the steering committee, the Ministry of Gender, Government, etc.) \$ 3,000</p> <p>1 training session for 70 participants + 5 framers logistics + Preparation = US \$ 50,000</p> <p>Creating a website and made monthly update (US \$ 15,000)</p> <p>1 annual retreat (all stakeholders) for 70 participants, facilitators and supervisors 5 + logistics + PREPARA TION = US \$ 40,000</p> <p>1 Forum as Regional Consultative Process (ECOWAS) whose cost is</p>

	<p>ECOWAS, WAWA, UNOWA, UNDP, UNFPA, FAS, REFSPECO, WILDAF, ETC.</p> <p>5) Making the operational framework consultation of organizations Casamance women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic community radios are also involved.</li> </ul> <p>6) Demining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization, awareness, etc. and collaboration between women and organizations fighting against mining.</li> </ul> <p>7) Health: Integrating the NAP, support for women with fistula problems, loss of bladder. <b>effective cooperation</b></p> <p>Ministries of Gender and Health, in areas related to reproductive health, sexual and reproductive women and girls in</p> <p>the natural region of Casamance.</p>	<p>strengthen women's knowledge of their rights</p> <p>5) Setting up a counseling program or "mentoring" of women leaders for peace and reconstruction in Casamance;</p> <p>6) Implementation of a program training mediators Women for Peace;</p> <p>7) Creating a teaching guide prevention activities, participation in peacekeeping and peacebuilding undertaken on the ground and in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000). Drafts of practical guides in local languages exist (WANEP)</p> <p>search for coherence and extension.</p>	<p>the impact of the effective implementation of Res. 1325 onwards</p> <p>sure the programs of development of the southern zone of the country. Every year.</p> <p>4) organization of conferences of sharing the status of the implementation of Res. 1325 and following within ECOWAS; AU; etc.</p> <p>5) Organization of sessions of training in Mediation for Senegalese women and those of the subregion.</p> <p>6) Organization of sessions of training in "Management of</p>	<p>US \$ 150,000 if done at ministerial level.</p> <p>1 during the session on the Res. 1325 and involves the following: a pool of trainers made up of lawyers, sociologists, health workers, military personnel, development agents, etc. to support according to the hourly rates of Universities (Ziguinchor St. Louis must incorporate movement.) (US \$ 125,000)</p> <p>Information Campaigns, Education and Communication with community-based write off, newspapers, TVs, field trips, etc. on Res. 1325 onwards and their issues and challenges in the context of Senegal (US \$ 100,000)</p>
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					Stress "for the Casamance women	1 training session of high-level women-mediators to take part in peace talks in Senegal and the sub ECOWAS region (US \$ 60,000)
					7) Organization of sessions of Training Res. 1325 aimed at Diembèrene kings Moulon and Oussouye	
	<b>2011-2012</b>		<b>2012-2013</b>		<b>2013-2015</b>	
<b>Total activities and costs</b>	Activity 1: 1 reproduction day	<b>3000 \$ US</b>	Activity 1: 12 training / year / sector	<b>US \$ 480,000</b>	Activity 1: 1 quarterly newspaper for 3 years edit	<b>US \$ 45,000</b>
	Activity 2: 1 round backers Table	<b>3000 \$ US</b>	Activity 2: 22 databases to create	<b>US \$ 50,000</b>	Activity 2: 1 annual retreat (all actors involved in the implementation of the action plan) in 2014	<b>US \$ 70,000</b>
	Activity 3: 1 morning of information, education and communication	<b>\$ 1500 US</b>	Activity 3: 1 published website, update and monthly maintenance for 5 years	<b>US \$ 15,000</b>	Activity 3: 1 Regional Forum (all member countries of ECOWAS) in 2014	<b>US \$ 150,000</b>
	Activity 4: 1 advocacy campaign	<b>US \$ 1,000</b>	Activity 4: 1 information campaign, communication and annual awareness with community base radio, print and television media, open houses and field visits in 14 regions of the country	<b>US \$ 100,000</b>	Activity 4: 3 seminars / year at universities in DakarZiguinchor and St. Louis	<b>US \$ 125,000</b>
	Activity 5: 1 training session "Women and mediation" (2011)	<b>US \$ 60,000</b>			Activity 5: 35 class hours / year / University (for 3 universities)	<b>US \$ 200,000</b>
	Activity 6: 1 information campaign to	<b>US \$ 100,000</b>			Activity 6: Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>US \$ 150,000</b>

	communication and annual awareness with community base radio, print and television media, open houses and field visits in 14 regions of the country (July 2011)		Activity 5: 1 training session "Women and mediation" (2012)	<b>US \$ 60,000</b>	Annual (2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015)	
	Activity 7: 2 training sessions on "Stress Management" for Casamance women	<b>US \$ 80,000</b>	Activity 6: 2 training sessions on "Stress Management" for Casamance women	<b>US \$ 80,000</b>	Activity 6: 1 training session "Women and mediation" (2013)	<b>US \$ 60,000</b>
	Activity 8: 3 training sessions on the Res. 1325 aimed at Diembèrene kings Moulon and Oussouye	<b>US \$ 10,000</b>	Activity 7: 1 published quarterly journal	<b>US \$ 15,000</b>	Activity 7: 1 campaign information, communication and annual awareness with community base radio, print and television media, open houses and field visits in 14 regions of the country	<b>US \$ 100,000</b>
	Activity 9: 1 published quarterly journal	<b>US \$ 15,000</b>	Activity 8: 1 annual retreat (all actors involved in the implementation of the action plan) in 2012	<b>US \$ 70,000</b>		
			Activity 9: 1 Regional Forum (all member countries of ECOWAS) in 2012	<b>US \$ 150,000</b>		
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>US \$ 273 500 + 48 000 \$ US</b>		<b>US \$ 1,020,000 US \$ 20,000 +</b>		<b>US \$ 900,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL COST : US \$ 2,193,500 US \$ 68,000 +</b>						

# **CHAPTER VII: CONCLUSION**

Support for the special needs of women and girls by 1325 (2000) is an imperative for all stakeholders and for those anxious to balance and equality between the sexes, who work on throughout the national territory. Indeed, the establishment of responsible Steering Committee of the formulation of the National Action Plan on Res. 1325 is part of the women's decision to strengthen the policy and respect for their human rights initiated by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and foreign women's associations. It also complies with UN provisions that call on all parties involved in the peace process and reconstruction,

Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council on women, peace and security is a tool whose effectiveness depends on the analytical ability of governments to control the gender dimensions of conflict and peace situations. **The efficiency of 1325 also depends on the technical ability to master and apply the approach to gender equality.**

**Meet challenges to men and women in conflict, post-conflict or no conflict, requires sensitivity and human realities listening specifically and differently experienced by each sex.** This in turn requires appropriate training for decision-making. It finally requires appropriate tools, firm commitments, action steps, evaluation measures, accountability mechanisms and substantial funding.

**The NPA on the Res. 1325 (2000) and following is a framework in which we find the actors, actions, conditions in which they must be conducted and finally an idea of funding required for their implementation.**

**It was voluntarily established over a period of 5 years to enable us to put into perspective, as and as the assigned objectives** are evaluated through specific indicators, the results that we end compared to the gaps that remain to be filled. It costs **Two million Two Hundred Sixty Thousand Five hundred (2,261,500) \$ US** over 5 years.

**The determinants of success of the NAP are its flexibility in its implementation, consistency and inclusiveness of all partners.** The motor of certain social and economic policy variables in the South region must be held duly into account if we want to run a credible NAP.

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