



# National Action Plan

---

## UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

---

*To cite this National Action Plan, please include the URL and the following information in the citation: Unofficial translation, funded by ARC DP160100212 (CI Shepherd).*

This National Action Plan was translated into English as part of a research project investigating the formation and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. This is not an official translation.

This research was funded by the Australian Research Council Discovery Project Scheme (grant identifier DP160100212), and managed partly by UNSW Sydney (the University of New South Wales) and partly by the University of Sydney.

The project's chief investigator is Laura J. Shepherd, who is Professor of International Relations at the University of Sydney and Visiting Senior Fellow at the LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security. If you have questions about the research, please direct queries by email to [laura.shepherd@sydney.edu.au](mailto:laura.shepherd@sydney.edu.au).

Republic of Senegal

\*\*\*\*\*

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

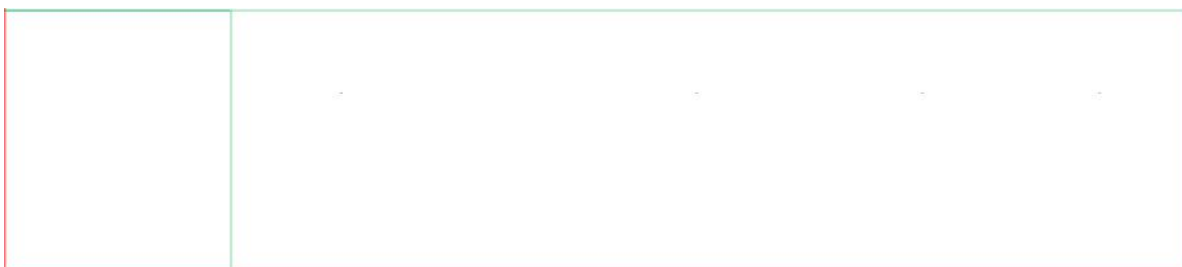
STEERING  
COMMITTEE

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



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

© Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's  
Associations, May 2011



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	3
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....	5
CHAPTER II: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE AND METHODOLOGY.....	15
CHAPTER III: SYSTEMIC AND PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT IN SENEGAL BY MEANS OF A STUDY OF THE OBJECTIVES AND 26 INDICATORS OF RES. 1325 .....	18
CHAPTER IV: MAPPING OF ACTORS .....	48
CHAPTER V: RECOMMENDATIONS.....	66
CHAPTER VI: FUNDING PLAN FOR THE NAP.....	72
CHAPTER VII: CONCLUSION.....	78
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	80
APPENDIX	
Appendix 1: Timeline of important events since 1982	
Appendix 2: Existing sector-specific action plans such as the action plan of the natural region of Casamance (Sédhiou, Kolda, Ziguinchor)	
Appendix 3: Existing brochures composed in local languages on 1325 (verbal permission of WANEP already obtained but written permission necessary)	
Appendix 4: Reference documents of existing reconciliation and mediation commissions (including those belonging to ANRAC)	
Appendix 5: Documents of the National Unit of REPSFECO and existing projects of the various commissions	
Appendix 6: Essential projects in Casamance conducted by UNOWA	
Appendix 7: List of Organizations and Persons Belonging to the Steering Committee	
Appendix 8: Framework of the 22 databases	

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

- AECID (Senegal):** Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development
- AFAD:** Association of Women Actors of Development
- AFD:** French Development Agency
- AFEC:** Action for Women in Casamance
- AFC:** Association of Women of Casamance
- AITSS:** African Institute for the Transformation of the Security Sector
- AJS:** Association of Jurists in Senegal
- AMLD:** Alliance for Migration, Leadership and Development
- CAHEDUS:** African Information Centre for Education on Human Rights
- CEDEAO/ECOWAS:** Communauté Economique des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest / Economic Community of West African States
- CESTI:** Centre for Studies in Information Sciences and Techniques
- CLVF:** Committee to Combat Violence Against Women
- DCAF:** Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
- DDC:** Departmental Development Committee
- DDR:** Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration
- DSF:** Defence and Security Forces
- EMGA:** Chief of the General Staff of the Army
- FAFS:** Federation of Senegalese Women’s Associations
- FAS:** Femmes Africa Solidarité
- IFHR:** International Federation for Human Rights
- GESTES:** Group on gender and society
- HI:** Handicap International
- HIV/AIDS:** Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
- ICRC:** International Committee of the Red Cross
- IDHP:** Institute for Human Rights and Peace
- IEC:** Information, Education and Communication
- IGA:** Income-Generating Activities
- ISE:** Institute for Environmental Sciences
- ISED:** Institute for Health and Development
- KABONKETOOR:** Regional Association of Women for Peacebuilding in Casamance
- KAGAMEN:** Association for the Promotion of Mothers and Children
- LEJPO:** Laboratory for Legal and Political Studies
- MALAO:** Movement against Small Arms in West Africa/Senegal
- MEF:** Ministry of Economics and Finance

**MFDC:** Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance  
**NAP:** National Action Plan  
**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization  
**NGO GRAVE:** Group for Action Against the Rape of Children  
**RADDHO:** African Meeting for the Defence of Human Rights  
**RDC:** Regional Development Committee  
**RESPFECO:** Network on Peace and Security for Women in the ECOWAS Region  
**RES. / Res.:** Resolution  
**RSJ:** Réseau Siggil Jigeen (Siggil Jigeen Network)  
**SRC:** Sengalese Red Cross  
**UCAD:** Cheikh Anta Diop University  
**UGB:** Gaston Berger University  
**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme  
**UNHCR:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
**UNICEF:** United Nation Children's Fund  
**UNOCHA:** United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
**UNOHCHR:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
**UNOWA:** United Nation Office for West Africa/Bureau Régional des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest  
**UNFPA/FNUAP:** United Nations Population Fund  
**UNIFEM:** United Nations Development Fund for Women  
**UN Women:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women  
**USAID:** United States Agency for International Development  
**USOFORAL:** Regional Committee for the Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance  
**VAW:** Violence Against Women  
**WANEP/WIPNET:** West Africa Network for Peace Building / Women In PeaceBuilding Network  
**WAWA:** West African Women Association  
**WFP:** World Food Programme  
**WHO:** World Health Organization  
**WILDAF:** Women in Law and Development in Africa

# **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

The years from 1990 to 2000 marked a turning point in international relations: relations between States, peoples, ethnic groups, religious communities, civil societies, and the two major social and political systems which competed in the 20th century.

The most visible changes in this period in terms of military, economic, political and social relations were the Gulf wars, the genocides in the Balkans and in Rwanda, and armed conflicts and the ensuing procession of displaced and vulnerable populations.

The United Nations (UN) has placed special interest on the question of women, fuelling discussions, and financing then conducting a series of coordinated actions in the field. International debate spaces were organized in this spirit, culminating in world conferences on women: **Mexico City 1975, Copenhagen 1980, Nairobi 1985 and Beijing 1995**. World conferences, which were vigorously pursued throughout the 1990s, led to the development of schedules for specific actions relating to sustainable and equitable development for the next century. Among the most significant manifestations, we can non-exhaustively quote:

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

Collectively, these meetings have resulted in the formulation of ambitious recommendations for social equality, equity, justice, development and peace for all of the human race. Africa was not excluded from this movement:

- The African Union (AU) produced the **solemn declaration of heads of state on equality between men and women in Africa (2004)**, and recently launched the **“African decade of women” (2010)**, etc.
- ECOWAS created the **Executive Secretariat for Gender Unity in Abuja** and the **Gender Development Centre in Dakar (2003)** and also adopted the **strategic framework on gender (2004)** and **policy for gender-specific issues (2004)**, etc.

### Significance

Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations remains without a doubt one of the most historically significant initiatives on the issue of the living conditions of women and girls during armed conflict, as well as the question of their protection; **it emphasizes their strategic role within all peacekeeping and national reconstruction processes**. This means that, if the form and the substance of the Resolution is indeed put into practice by each of the parties involved, the essential needs of women and girls will be taken into account during periods of conflict and post-conflict. **This Resolution must also be studied and analysed in relation to other equally important resolutions** that discuss the protection needs of vulnerable groups (in particular women, girls and children). These are the Resolutions 1324 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 61/143 (2007), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009).



## The seeds of change

The prevailing political climate in 2000 was favourable to this Resolution, with the creation of the Coalition of Women for Peace and Security. Thus, thanks to collaboration between the Division for the Advancement of Women (**DAW**), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (**UNIFEM**), the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues (**OSAGI**), representatives of Member States such as Bangladesh and Namibia and international civil society, the slow process of building awareness and submitting propositions finally arrived to term, resulting in the adoption of the Resolution by the Security Council of the United Nations. Ever since, the member states have strived to implement the Resolution in cooperation with their respective civil societies and development partners to the full extent of their technical and financial capabilities. Africa, amidst a number of conflicts, has urged its Governments to implementation mechanisms of conflict resolution, reconstruction, and peacekeeping.

## The context in Africa

Several major observations and strong trends are decisive in Africa:

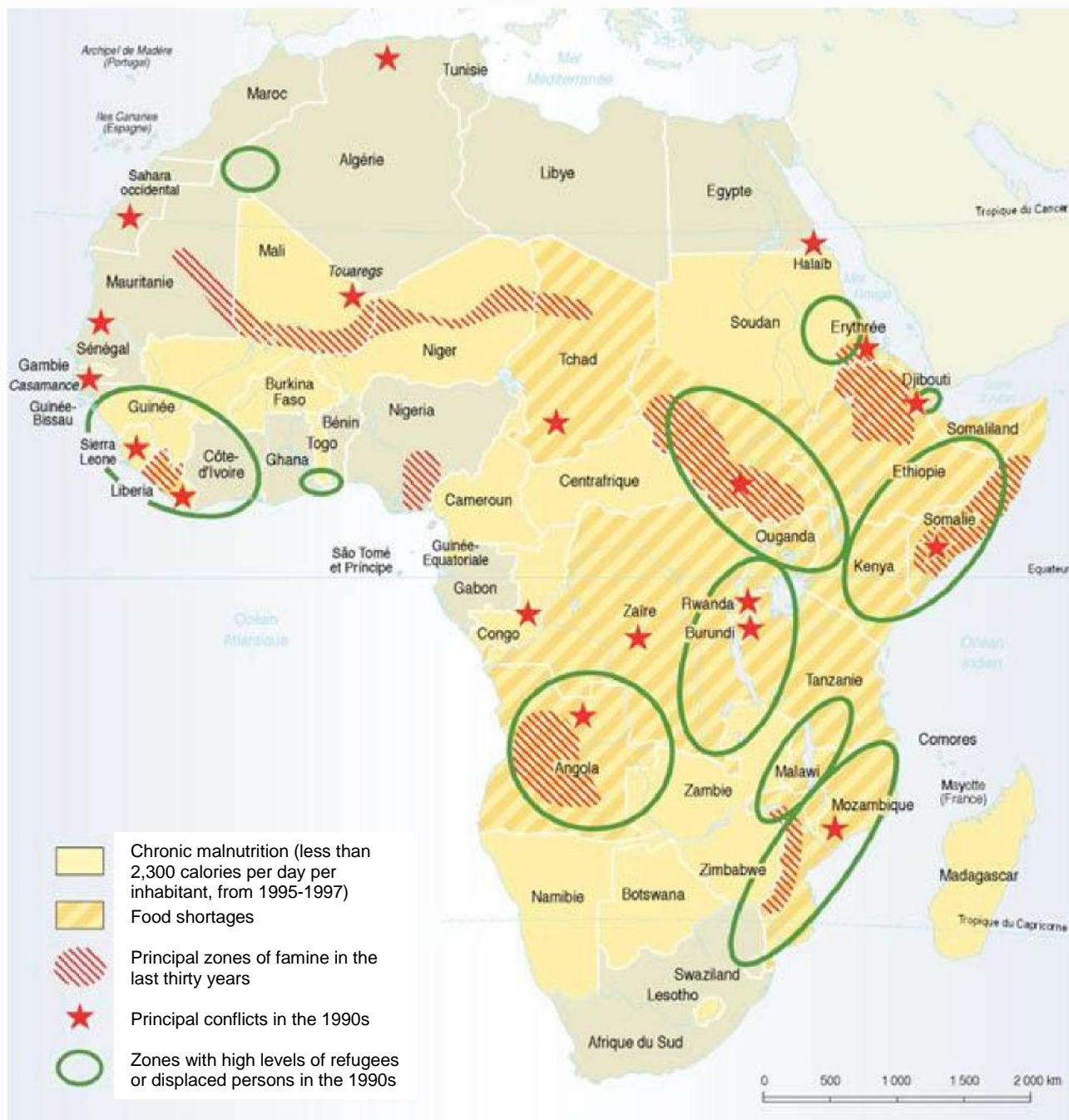
- ✓ **The existence of conflicts in the African region:** Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, West Africa (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal (Casamance), Ivory Coast, etc.) Approximately 23 of the 54 countries in Africa are currently or have in the past been affected by conflict.
- ✓ **Similar systems of conflict** in terms of their composition and connected via geostrategic interactions involving the following parties, as shown in the Map<sup>1</sup>:
  - In the East: Sudan, Chad, Eritrea, Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda and the Central African Republic;
  - In the Centre: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda;
  - In the West: Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

---

<sup>1</sup> Source: Global Report on Human Development, UNDP-Economica, July 1996; Ramsès, Dunod, 1994; Refugees in the world, UNHCR, La Découverte, 1995; The State of Food Insecurity in the World, FAO, Rome, 1999; Populations in Danger, Doctors Without Borders - Lepad, La Découverte, 1995; Interventions, International Action Against Hunger, 1994. Can the world feed itself? Les Clés de la planète (The Keys to the Planet), Special Edition No. 1 (Map prepared by Cécile Marin), Croissance, Paris, 1998.



**Map 1: The principal zones of conflict in Africa in 2000**



- ✓ **Human Insecurity:** The proliferation of conflicts and crises associated with natural disasters prompted by climate change, for which Governments are slow to provide acceptable solutions for the population, have increasingly plunged the world as a whole and Africa in particular into a situation of human insecurity that increases the vulnerability of women, girls and children. **There exists a direct relationship between conflict prevention and human security in the sense that armed conflicts undermine the twin foundations of human security, *shelter from necessity and from fear*.** Furthermore, armed conflicts degrade the physical and psychological integrity of individuals.

The fundamental question that we must ask today in connection with the implementation of Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions in Africa of course includes the protection of these individuals, but also relates to **the perspective of their overall security within the wider process of sustainable development.**

## SENEGAL

### Context and justification:

Senegal is one of the few countries in West Africa that has never experienced a military coup or an uprising of the population<sup>2</sup> that might threaten the security of the State. Its security services are known for their professionalism and their respect for the rights of individuals, which has earned them national recognition in the field of international security operations. Nationally, Senegal, as a State of law, possesses solid legal framework and a set of structures that ensure the security of individuals and the protection of their property.

However, soon after attaining national sovereignty, the management and integration of the southern territory and populations attracted concern from the national authorities.

Indeed, this movement was initiated by a group of intellectuals native to the area who were undeniably regional leaders, originally representing a claim for the recognition of their identity. However, the movement was later expanded and intensified by elements that pursued the claim for sovereignty in a more belligerent and operationally oriented manner.

Since then, the social complexity of the region associated with the competition between different belligerent parties for control of the movement has created living conditions in which objective threats, such as demonstrations and aggravated instances of general violence, have become constant within society and within individual families. Now, **multifaceted violence, including armed and juvenile violence, is weighing upon the security of the country and its population.** These security risks affect individuals and their property. **The most significant risks to human security in Senegal and in particular in Casamance are the following:**

- ❖ Manifestations of **periodic violence** targeting civilian and military populations, which have harmful consequences on the economic, social, cultural and political life of populations;
- ❖ **Small arms and drugs trades**, which require more effective and efficient management and handling at regional and subregional levels;
- ❖ **Human trafficking**, which is linked to the previous security risk, and which particularly affects women and children;
- ❖ **All forms of violence including physical violence, rape, sexual and gender-based violence**, whose implications are difficult to evaluate but which have significantly harmful effects on the physical, mental and social health of populations.

---

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

The situation in southern Senegal deserves particular attention and should be analysed in the light of the objectives and indicators proposed by Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions. Indeed, this conflict, which opposes the Government and the separatists of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC), has resulted in hundreds of deaths, thousands of injuries and tens of thousands of internally displaced persons and refugees. This crisis is regarded as one of the longest to affect sub-Saharan Africa. The exodus and evacuation of populations fleeing the violent and ongoing clashes between the Senegalese army and the MFDC and the proliferation of bandits render the “Casamance problem” a real threat to the rule of law.

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

The beginning of the 1980s marks the beginning of an unfortunate chapter in the history of Senegal. Fighting has now disrupted the lives of Senegalese men and women in the southern regions of the country for almost thirty years (see the timeline of facts in Appendix 1), despite intermittent periods of respite. Lives have been lost, generations have been sacrificed, villages have been emptied, fields have been strewn with mines and many people have been mutilated (see Box 3, pp 11-12). Furthermore, according to some authors such as Nelly Robin, the illicit trade of narcotics (such as cannabis) has become an obvious source of funding for the conflict in these parts of the country, as well as cashew nuts and timber. At the root of intense movements of voluntary and forced migration, the Casamance crisis continues to linger (see Box 4, p 12).

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



### **Anti-personnel mines in Casamance<sup>4</sup>**



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

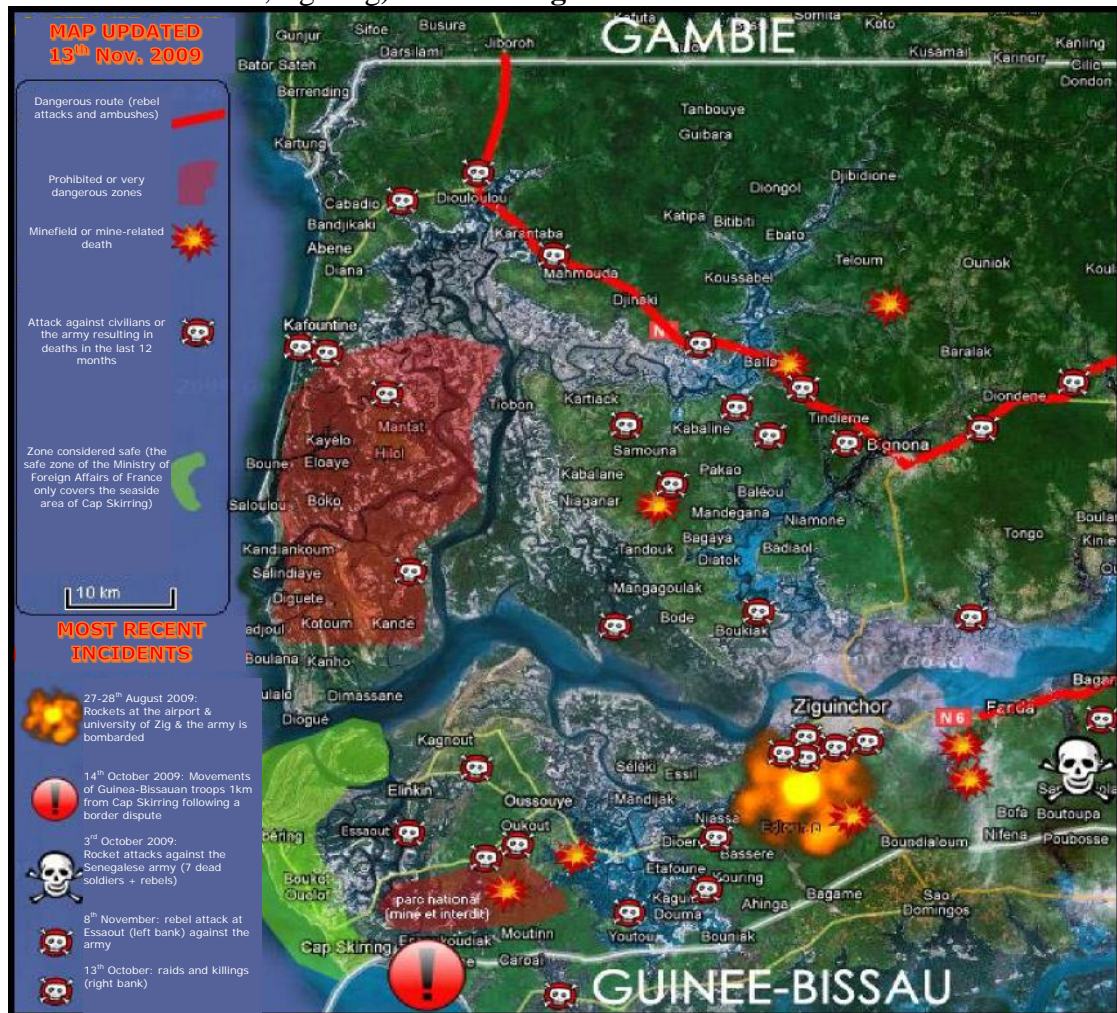
<sup>4</sup> [http://sjd.seneweb.com/news/Societe/deminage-en-casamance-une-lsquo-nouvelle-rsquo-mine-ralentit-leprocessus\\_n\\_40793.html](http://sjd.seneweb.com/news/Societe/deminage-en-casamance-une-lsquo-nouvelle-rsquo-mine-ralentit-leprocessus_n_40793.html)

## Cannabis farming and rebellion in Casamance<sup>5</sup>



Examples illustrating the insecurity in the South Zone:

**Map 2: The situation of insecurity in Casamance (robberies, mines, prohibited zones, fighting)<sup>6</sup> and the regional nature of the conflict**

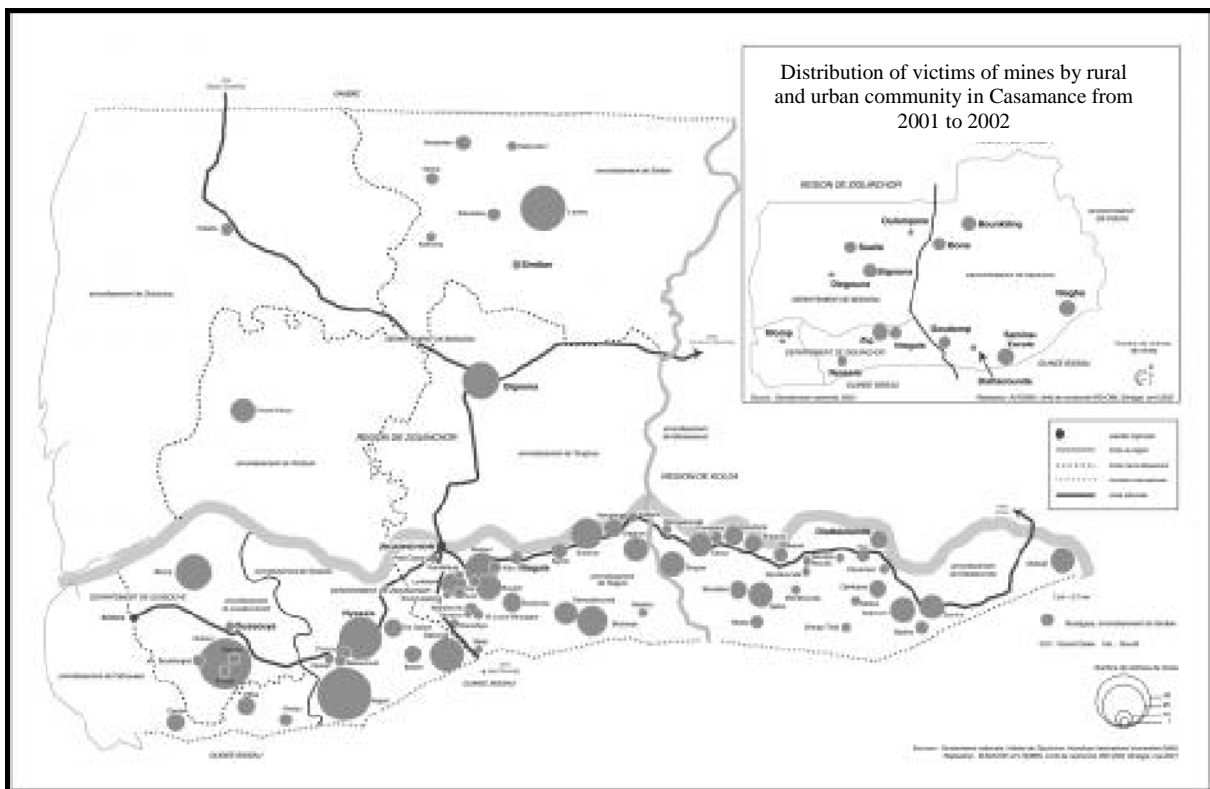


<sup>5</sup> <http://yveslebelge.skynetblogs.be/>

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

In the natural region of Casamance in southern Senegal, it is estimated that there are 6,000 Casamancian refugees receiving assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in northern Guinea-Bissau. It should also be noted that, without the shadow of a doubt, the Casamance problem has in the past and continues to impact the territory of Guinea-Bissau. Additionally, the same studies also reveal that there could be thousands of internally displaced persons within Casamance<sup>7</sup>. The magnitude and in some cases the suddenness of this displacement of populations must be taken into account when managing populations in the southern zone of the country.

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



“The map shows the prevalence of mine-related accidents in the south-west and south-east of Ziguinchor and in the departments of Bignona and Sédhiou since 2000. The lands belonging to the boroughs of Nyassia, Niaguiss and Diattacounda are now either partially or fully “prohibited” for cultural purposes due to mines. Mine clearance must therefore be conducted before the population can return to their home villages. However, demining is complicated by the fact that, although the military can provide maps of the zones that they have mined, the rebels cannot. Furthermore, this part of Casamance is marshy, and following the rains, landslides have dragged mines away from their registered locations. It is a well-known fact that any mine clearance operation is delicate and time-consuming. UNDP experts estimated in 2001 that it would take ten years to demine Casamance! The technical process of demining begins at one edge of the “polluted” zone, and gradually advances towards the other edge; thus, it could be years between demining of the west of the department of Oussouye and the

<sup>7</sup> Walfadjri l’aurore, retrieved by Amadou Ndiaye: “Christophe Martin (CICR Dakar): ‘We are providing assistance to 6,000 Casamancian refugees in northern Guinea-Bissau’” at <http://www.walf.sn>

<sup>8</sup> Source: <http://remi.revues.org/docannexe/image/2723/img-1-small485.png>

east of the department of Sédhiou. This is a major concern for populations, whether displaced or refugees, who are currently deprived of their means of existence; for these people, no matter where they come from, the conflict is only resolved once they can return to the land that allows them to begin earning”<sup>9</sup>.

The repeated postponement of negotiations for the various peace agreements signed by the government authorities and the MFDC underlines the difficulties encountered by all parties when attempting to harmonize the points of views of each attending faction<sup>10</sup>, which is the unavoidable first step towards building a lasting peace that will be accepted by all<sup>11</sup>. The populations, both those that remained in their villages and those that travelled to more secure locations, including Ziguinchor, currently share the same aspiration: peace and the ability to resume farming their lands.

### **The current situation:**

Since 2008, Casamance has been afflicted by a resurgence of attacks attributed to the rebels in the MFDC and bandits, and is constantly on the front page of local news. At the start of the hot season in 2009 (May-June), attacks and robberies became a daily occurrence, including in tourist areas. It appears to have been the case that “several killings, either associated or not with the rebels, targeted State personalities and tourists”. Mines were once again laid and mortar shells once again rained down on the western suburbs of Ziguinchor, roughly 40 kilometres from Cap Skirring. In early September 2009, almost 650 refugees fled the areas between Ziguinchor and Cap Skirring, caught between rebel fire and airstrikes by the Senegalese army.

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

“The populations in Casamance have suffered deeply as victims of the conflict. Access to water, healthcare and income-generating activities is still a luxury in several areas.”<sup>12</sup>

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

“The village of Barafe is located in the borough of Niaguiss in the department of Ziguinchor, and has four neighbourhoods: Tranquille, Sindiang, Djibélor and Missira. According to a local inhabitant, “armed bands have been in the village since last September, and have occupied two of the neighbourhoods as their headquarters. In these uncontrolled neighbourhoods, there have been cases of rape”<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> European Journal of International Migration, vol. 22 - no. 1 | 2006, Nelly Robin, “The Uprooting of Populations in Casamance, a Challenge for the Rule of Law” p. 6.

<sup>10</sup> Since the sine die postponement of negotiations on the 24th March 2005, dissension between each of the factions of MFDC is becoming increasingly open and armed attacks on the roads of Casamance or in the villages, which had for a while tangibly subsided, once again became commonplace and resulted in a renewed uprooting of the population.”

<sup>11</sup> “Géopolitique du chaos unipolaire” (The Geopolitics of Unipolar Chaos), *Atlas du Monde diplomatique*. Special Edition of “Manière de voir”, January 2003, p. 86

<sup>12</sup> Walfadjri: Casamance - After 28 years of suffering in silence, report compiled by Amadou Ndiaye, Monday 3rd January 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) retrieved 19th January 2011 at 3:45pm.



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

“It’s chaos. We can no longer leave our homes. The conflict is threatening our children’s education. For the last month, not a week has gone by without the news of a death. And it is our brothers and husbands who are dying both in the army and in the undergrowth”, statement of a mother living at Bignona, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2011. “The crisis needs to be resolved. Some of the people living here are packing their bags to search for safer horizons. Soon the region will be destroyed, if it isn’t already. Either we leave, or innocent people will continue to be killed” she concluded<sup>14</sup>.

**Box 4: Testimony of populations at Bignona**

“We are forced to leave this area because we no longer feel safe here; we are caught between the fire-power of the military and the MFDC fighters” complained the father of a family, primarily concerned about the fate of his children. “Our children no longer go to school, and some of the teachers have had to leave. Some kind of craziness has taken hold of our people”, he further exclaimed, having decided to search for greener pastures in Ziguinchor with his family<sup>15</sup>.

We must conclude that human insecurity has taken hold of this region over time. These examples, and many others, provide plenty of justification for the formulation of a national action plan for Resolution 1325 (2000) in Senegal.

Furthermore, in accordance with the decision of the UN, the AU, ECOWAS and the UNOWA, the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325 (2000) at Dakar on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September 2010 presented the opportunity for the Minister of State, Minister of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women’s Associations to unite each of the attending parties affected by these issues, and launch the process of conceptualization of the action plan by founding a steering committee.

---

<sup>14</sup> Source: Sud Quotidien, Thursday 3rd March 2011, p.3; Denise Zarour Medang & M.F

<sup>15</sup> Source: [Pressafrik.com](http://Pressafrik.com) | Wednesday 2nd March, 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 this steering committee are:

- ❖ To coordinate actions likely to lead to the drafting of a national action plan for 1325 and subsequent resolutions;
- ❖ To formulate a national action plan for 1325 and subsequent resolutions in compliance with the provisions included in this resolution, which revolve around **prevention** (physical, mental, economic security; mental health of women and the respect of their rights; violence committed against women and girls and gender-based violence); **participation** (integration of women and consideration of the interests of women in decision-making processes relating to conflict prevention, management and resolution); **relief and reconstruction** (consideration of the specific needs of women in both conflict and post-conflict periods in development programmes).

Once the work of the steering committee is complete, the following results are expected:

- A study of the 18 objectives and 26 indicators relating to Resolution 1325 and sector-specific alignment of these items with the current programmes of the Ministry of Gender.
- An action plan coordinated between all political and civil actors, together with implementation strategies under the supervision of the State Minister responsible for Gender and Relations with Foreign and African Women's Associations.
- A periodic monitoring and assessment framework, to be supervised by the Minister of Gender in order to produce a periodic report addressed to the Head of State; and to regional and international institutions. A reference framework may be created if required to facilitate coordination and collaboration between the efforts undertaken by the Ministry of Gender and those undertaken by its counterparts in the subregion.
- The creation of a framework of specific databases on actors and their actions in the field to store and analyse information regarding these programmes and facilitate the assessment of their progress.
- A periodic publication to give an account to each of the parties involved of the state of progress of the implementation of the national action plan.

## 2. Methodology:

To achieve these objectives, we adopted a method based on:

- organizing the steering committee into theme-based groups as a function of the competencies and expertise of each of its members:
  - a series of discussion meetings<sup>16</sup>, workshops and national and local consultations, which will provide the opportunity to share information relevant to the issue at hand, for example the group of jurists and humanitarians, the group of ministries, of international, regional and civil society national organizations, the group of parliamentarians (Senate and National Assembly) including the Economic and Social Council, the media group (written, spoken

---

<sup>16</sup> See the minutes of the meetings of each of the groups in the Appendix.

and televised), the group of researchers and academics, the group of member associations of the national unit of the Network for Peace and Security for Women in the ECOWAS Region, the group of personnel in the Defence and Security Forces assigned to Ziguinchor and elsewhere, the group of Women's Associations and organizations active in the field in Casamance, etc.

- A study of the minutes of each of these sector-specific meetings, which provided useful arguments for analysing the shortcomings identified and justifications of the propositions stated in the recommendations;
- The execution of field studies and documentary research conducted throughout January, February and March 2011 to collect information on the state of indicators of Res. 1325 in Senegal and their presentation in the form of a database (Tables 1 to 22: see Appendix 8 Framework of the 22 databases).

**CHAPTER III: SYSTEMIC AND  
PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF  
THE CONTEXT IN SENEGAL BY  
MEANS OF A STUDY OF THE 18  
OBJECTIVES AND 26  
INDICATORS OF RES. 1325**

In the context of Senegal, this Resolution affects not only the natural region of Casamance, but each of the regions of Senegal due to social and cultural pressures, persistent traditional practices and socio-economic and political problems that still exist within Senegalese society. Furthermore, it seemed wise to consider each of the conditions stated by Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions for improving the status of women and girls **in order to examine the situation of women in Senegal, evaluate strengths and weaknesses, and propose measures for consolidation and/or rectification.** In the case of Senegal, it is therefore important to choose a wide lens and acknowledge the usefulness of Resolution 1325 and its three pillars (**Prevention, Participation, Relief and Reconstruction**), even as applied to **regions that appear peaceful.**

The systemic and prospective analysis includes **case studies, analysis of the opinions of populations as well as civilian and military leadership in the field.** It also considers the **results of research conducted on the subject.** The analysis strategy or strategies are fundamentally grounded in an approach that is simultaneously quantitative, qualitative and prospective.

Indeed, Res. 1325 is simultaneously a **tool for the prevention** of all forms of violence against women and young girls, an **instrument for promoting the participation** of women in conflict management and resolution, and an **appropriate mechanism** for judging gender equity and equality (men/women, boys/girls) in all processes relating to peace, prevention, participation, reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation in zones of conflict, but also post-conflict and peaceful zones. The Resolution:

- Is not limited to countries or zones officially declared as in conflict, but also serves to prevent and address the risk of the emergence of conflict in places, regions, zones or countries with no obvious signs of conflict.
- Emphasizes the respect of Human Rights, in particular those of women and girls, including rights related to all forms of violence against women and girls, which are considered in the Resolutions and Conventions on Human Rights;
- Promotes the presence and effective participation of women in all decision-making entities, local and national governance bodies, and all structures, including those of the defence and security forces, and entities working toward conflict resolution and sustainable peacebuilding.

The two boxes below illustrate the necessity of involving women in each of the three fundamental pillars of Res. 1325: prevention, participation, relief and rehabilitation.

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

Experience of the Women of Niaguiss with demining. “When the village could no longer bear to see 5 to 10 people die each day, the women decided to face the situation themselves however they could. Every day, first thing in the morning, they flushed out the mines with pitchforks, and only allowed the children to leave once the whole village had been raked. This expertise is not taken into account by demining operations. The women were mobilized for a lasting return of peace to the area, and for their people's safety. The involvement of women's organization, female religious leaders and custodians of tradition, and NGOs in the peace process in Casamance is acknowledged in principle, but they are still not well represented in negotiations. Furthermore, due to their low presence in decision-making entities, their interests are not sufficiently taken into account in regional policies and programmes.” Fatou Sarr, “Study on

Gender and Security in Senegal: integration must continue”, DCAF & AMLD, CODESRIA, Dakar, 2009.

**Box 6 - Civil action by military personnel: Example of Reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure**

“There has been significant progress in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and equipment, but the strategic interests of women have not fared so well. The production systems put into place do not always reach the production areas in which women are active. Women are tasked with transporting agricultural produce from the fields to the roads, at which point the men take the relay. The paths taken by women from the production site to the roads are not equipped to enable access to vehicles. The areas most commonly frequented by women such as the rice paddies, harvesting sites and market gardens are not properly taken into account during demining.”

Fatou Sarr, “Study on Gender and Security in Senegal: integration must continue”, DCAF & AMLD, CODESRIA, Dakar, 2009.

## TABLE OF SYSTEMIC AND PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

In accordance with the logic specified by the United Nations, this table organizes the objectives of Res. 1325 into 3 pillars: Prevention, Participation, and Relief and Rehabilitation

To achieve these 18 objectives with the help of the 26 indicators:

- Key actions have been identified as a function of the assessment indicators specified by the UN;
- The activities necessary to resolve differences between the performance levels in the target sectors in Senegal and international standards have been listed;
- Actors have also been identified as a function of the activities to be conducted;
- Sources for verifying the collected data have also been reported;
- The schedule for the implementation, monitoring and assessment of these measures is given in the following paragraphs.

Pillar	Objectives	Actions	Indicators	Activities required to rectify shortcomings / Actor	Actors
<b>Pillar 1: prevention</b> (physical, mental, economic security; mental health of women and the observance of their rights; violence against women and girls and gender-based violence)					
	<b>Objective 1: prevention of all forms of violence against women, in particular sexual and gender-based violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examination and amendment of texts and laws governing situations of violence in public administration and in special structures dedicated to managing the conflict in the southern regions</li> <li>• Creation of specific programmes in each development sector to</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Incidence of cases of sexual violence</p> <p>Specific details of the context in Senegal:</p> <p>Number and type of domestic violence (physical, verbal, psychological, etc.) in Casamance and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gather data: on violence against women (forms? numbers? percentage? causes and consequences, etc.)</li> <li>• Interview personnel resources in the Ministry responsible for Human Rights (Database 1)</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of the Armed Forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals;</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention;</p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO);</p> <p>Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);</p>



		rectify the shortcomings thus identified	elsewhere  Number of women and girls who have suffered abuse and sexual violence in zones of conflict and elsewhere  Prevalence of women and girls who have suffered violence in Casamance and elsewhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the measures previously undertaken by the Government of Senegal: Ministry of Family, Gender, Health, etc. and non-governmental actors (Database 2)</li> <li>Gather existing data from Civil Society Organizations</li> <li>Provide training to journalists on the subject of Res. 1325 and subsequent Resolutions and implement a network for improved awareness</li> </ul>	<p>Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>Action Group Against the Rape of Children (NGO GRAVE);</p> <p>ISE/UCAD</p> <p>CESTI/UCAD</p> <p>USOFORAL</p> <p>KAGAMEN</p> <p>FAFS</p> <p>CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE</p>
	<b>Objective 2: Implementation of operational systems that take into account differences between genders to monitor, report and respond to violations of the rights of women and girls in the context of conflict, cease-fire, peace</b>	- Implementation of operational systems to monitor violations of the rights of women and girls that include women in all institutions including the DSF responsible for	<b>Indicator 2: Presentation of information on violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls in the periodic reports of peacekeeping missions and</b>	Establish a database containing statistics on reported violations (Database 3)	<p>PLATFORM OF WOMEN</p> <p>SCOFI</p> <p>KABONKETOOR</p> <p>AFEC</p>

	negotiations, or post-conflict	issues of violence and the violation of the fundamental rights of women and girls	special political missions  Number of structures and systems operationalized or created		Réseau Siggil Jigeen  etc.
		Implementation of an information system to monitor the prevalence of cases of violation of the rights of women and girls presented to national courts or defended by associations that actively defend human rights	<b>Indicator 3 a)</b> Number of violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls reported, referred to a court, or investigated by human rights entities	Create a database of cases of violation reported in the courts. (Database 4)	Regional Committee for the Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);  Regional Association of Women for Peacebuilding in Casamance (KABONKETOOR);  Associations of Casamance Women (CV/AV, FRGPFZ, CRSFPC, FAFS, Réseau Siggil Jigeen, Club Soroptimist, CRLVF, AFEC, etc.);  WANEP  Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);  RADDHO,

					HIDH ISE/UCAD etc.
		<p>Correct the composition of offices and executive entities</p> <p>These measures must be coordinated with the Ministries responsible for Gender and Family</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3 b):</b> Presence of representatives for women's associations or civil society organizations in decision-making positions in entities active in the defence of human rights</p>	<p>Call upon women's associations and civil society organizations working on Human Rights to analyse existing imbalances in the composition of their offices and executive entities.</p> <p>Inquire about the level of participation and representation of women in Civil Society organizations whose missions include integrating women into political and decision-making bodies (Database 5)</p>	<p>Regional Committee for the Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);</p> <p>Regional Association of Women for Peacebuilding in Casamance (KABONKETOOR);</p> <p>Associations of Casamance Women (CV/AV, FRGPFZ, CRSFPC, FAFS, Réseau Siggil Jigeen, Club Soroptimist, CRLVF, AFEC, etc.);</p> <p>WANEP</p> <p>etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 3: International, national and non-governmental security actors must be attentive to violations of the rights of</b></p>	<p>Measure the degree to which violations of the rights of women are taken into account by international</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4: Percentage of reported cases of</b> exploitation or sexual abuse</p>	<p>Survey of relevant structures (Defence and Security Forces, ICRC; OHCHR), ECOWAS and all</p>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p>

	<p><b>women and girls and must integrate these factors into their actions in accordance with international standards.</b></p>	<p>security actors and non-governmental actors</p>	<p>allegedly perpetrated by military or civilian peacekeeping personnel or humanitarian agents that are referred to a court, the subject of an investigation, or which result in measures</p>	<p>relevant civil society organizations (Database 6)</p> <p>Create a database on cases of exploitation and sexual abuse perpetrated by civilian or military personnel and all forms of punishments or corrective action undertaken</p>	<p>Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);</p> <p>Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>etc.</p>
		<p>Propose a study to the various actors involved to evaluate the measures that have already been undertaken to delineate their successes and limitations in order to identify more suitable strategies or implement special mechanisms for executing peacekeeping operations in Casamance.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5 a) Number and percentage of</b> guidelines created by the entities responsible for the military components of peacekeeping missions targeting peacekeeping soldiers, and standing instructions containing measures intended to protect the fundamental rights of women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Create training programmes and develop texts to accompany military personnel in deployment (code of conduct and manual for military personnel)</li> <li>● Conduct advocacy supporting the formulation of an explicit gender-aware code of conduct for defence and security forces</li> </ul>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);</p> <p>Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>etc.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Propose laws and regulatory texts or effective application of existing texts</li> <li>● Make this information available, accessible and usable by all</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 5 b) Number and percentage</b> of military manuals, national plans for security management, codes of conduct and standing instructions incorporating measures to protect the fundamental rights of women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Field survey of all organizations to collect existing data (Database 7)</li> </ul>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);</p> <p>Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 4: The specific needs and problems of women and girls are considered in the context of rapid alert systems and conflict prevention mechanisms, and their continued consideration is monitored.</b></p>	<p>Review of the enforcement of measures undertaken by the UN Security Council by the state, etc.</p> <p>Propose corrective action to rectify any identified gaps</p>	<p><b>Indicator 6: Number and type of measures</b> undertaken by the Security Council in connection with Resolution 1325 (2000), in particular those with the objective of preventing violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls in situations of conflict and remedying any such violations.</p>	<p>Survey national and regional organizations representing the population to determine the consistency of enforcement, shortcomings, etc. (Database 8)</p>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);</p> <p>Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>etc.</p>

		<p>Create a database with existing figures provided by civil society organizations, etc.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 7: Number and proportion of women participating in decision-making in regional organizations responsible for conflict prevention. The data should be broken down per organization.</b></p>	<p>Data collection from international and regional organizations (Database 9)</p>	<p>Ministry of Family</p> <p>Regional Committee for the Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);</p> <p>Regional Association of Women for Peacebuilding in Casamance (KABONKETOOR);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>Réseau Siggil Jigeen;</p> <p>Federation of Women's Groups and Associations of Military Families in Senegal</p> <p>Group of Women's Initiatives</p> <p>CAHEDUS</p> <p>ONDS WAWA West African Women Association</p> <p>etc.</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--

Pillar 2: participation (integration of women and consideration of women's interests in decision-making processes relating to conflict prevention, management and resolution)

	<p><b>Objective 5: Consideration of women and their interests in decision-making in connection with conflict prevention, management and resolution</b></p>	<p>- List and analyse peace agreements in Casamance relating to cease-fires; the settlement of border disputes; Human Rights and fundamental freedoms; constitutional agreements to verify that women's interests are taken into consideration</p> <p>Amend these texts if necessary<sup>17</sup></p>	<p><b>Indicator 8: Number and percentage</b> of peace agreements incorporating specific provisions aiming to improve the security and condition of women and girls</p>	<p>List and analysis of different types of peace agreement, both formal and informal</p>	<p>Ministries of Gender, Armed Forces, the Interior and their subsidiary bodies</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations</p> <p>regional and international organizations, human rights organizations</p> <p>etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 6: Increased representation and effective participation of women in United Nations missions and other international missions relating to peace and security</b></p>	<p>• Survey national missions, national, regional and international agencies (ANRAC, UNOWA, etc.) working on Casamance, study the consideration of women and girls, and</p>	<p><b>Indicator 9: Number and percentage</b> of women in high-level positions in United Nations deployment missions in countries affected</p>	<p>Creation of a database to ask the following questions within the agencies UNDP, UN WOMEN, FNUAP, OMS, etc.: what positions do women hold in the system?</p>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>

<sup>17</sup> We know that there are no specific provisions in these documents indicating an effective consideration of the security needs of women and girls within formal and informal agreements signed in connection with this conflict, but these documents must be listed if possible and suggestions should be made, which will be presented by the Ministry of Gender.

		<p>propose solutions for rectification<sup>18</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government survey of international organizations to enumerate women in general occupying high-level functions and ranks in peacekeeping forces in general and in particular Senegalese women in these structures</li> </ul>	<p>by conflict.</p> <p><b>Indicator 10:</b> <b>Level of expertise</b> on gender issues among UN personnel occupying high-level positions in countries affected by conflict</p>	<p>what rank do they hold? in which sectors? Outside of Senegal, gain an overview of where Senegalese women are situated with the United Nations system: which positions do they hold? Database 10 Create a database of women in high-level positions</p> <p>✓Enumerate women occupying high-level positions (as a special or personal representative, emissary, head of mission, resident coordinator) etc.</p> <p>Database 11</p>	<p>United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM);</p> <p>United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA); etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 7: Increase representation and effective participation of women in formal and informal peacekeeping</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study on the presence of women from civil society at the beginning and end of peace negotiations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 11 a)</b> <b>Participation of women</b> in formal peace negotiations <b>Number and</b></p>	<p>✓ Enumerate women among military and civilian peacekeeping personnel occupying decision-making</p>	<p>Regional Committee of Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);</p>

<sup>18</sup> There is no official peacekeeping mission in Senegal, but there are national missions working on Casamance, and UNOWA is a privileged partner that should be involved.



	<b>operations and peace negotiations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Examine what the state has undertaken</li> <li>● What can be improved?</li> <li>● How can it be achieved?</li> <li>● Study the programmes of DDR: Demobilization, Disarmament, Reintegration</li> </ul> <p>✓ Propose recommendations and conduct advocacy for the participation of women in peacekeeping operations and peace negotiations</p>	<p><b>percentage of women responsible for mediation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Number and percentage of women responsible for negotiations</b></li> </ul>	<p>positions (commanding ranks, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Enumerate women occupying administrative positions in the United Nations system</li> <li>● Verify the number and percentage of women responsible for mediation and the number and percentage of women responsible for negotiations<sup>19</sup></li> </ul> <p>Establish a quantitative and qualitative database: where are they? how many? what responsibilities do they have? etc. (Database 12)</p>	<p>Regional Association of Women for Peacebuilding in Casamance (KABONKETOOR);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>Réseau Siggil Jigéen</p> <p>Federation of Women's Groups and Associations of Military Families in Senegal</p> <p>Group of Women's Initiatives</p> <p>CAHEDUS</p> <p>ONDS</p>
			<p><b>Indicator 11 b)</b></p> <p><b>Presence of women in the capacity of official observers or in a consultative</b></p>		<p>WAWA (West African Women Association)</p> <p>Ministry of Gender and Relations with African</p>

<sup>19</sup> We know that there no women are officially present in these missions.

			capacity at the beginning and end of peace negotiations <b>Presence or absence of women's groups from civil society at the beginning and end of peace negotiations</b>		and Foreign Women's Associations  Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood  Ministry of the Interior  Regional Committee for the Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);  Observatory for Elections  Regional Association of Women for Peacebuilding in Casamance (KABONKETOOR)  Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);  Réseau Siggil Jigeen;  Federation of Women's Groups and Associations of Military Families in Senegal  Group of Women's Initiatives
	<b>Objective 8: Increase representation and effective participation of women in national and local governance bodies as citizens, elected officials, or decision-makers.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Study on:</li> <li>- the percentage of women with the right to vote registered on electoral lists</li> <li>- the percentage of women registered on electoral lists who effectively vote</li> <li>- the percentage of women candidates in legislative elections</li> <li>- the percentage of women in parliament</li> <li>- the percentage of women occupying ministerial positions</li> </ul>	<b>Indicator 12: Participation of women in political activities in countries affected by conflict</b>	Create a quantitative and qualitative database: where are they? how many? what are their responsibilities? etc. (Database 13)	

					<p>CAHEDUS</p> <p>WAWA West African Women Association</p> <p>UN</p> <p>UNOWA</p> <p>etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 9: Increased participation of women and women’s associations in activities intended to prevent, manage and resolve conflict and violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls, and respond to any such violations</b></p>	<p>- Perform a study to identify the specific needs and problems of women.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 13: Number and percentage of</b> missions of the Security Council whose mandates and reports consider the specific problems of women and girls</p>	<p>Identify women’s associations and organize a general directory of all existing women’s associations in Senegal (data from the Ministry of Family)</p> <p>- Survey national institutions such as the AJS to gather existing information. (Database 14)</p>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM)</p> <p>United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)</p> <p>etc.</p>
<p>Pillar 3: Relief and reconstruction (the specific needs of women in both conflict and post-conflict periods)</p>					

	<p><b>Objective 10: The protection, physical and mental health and economic security of women and girls is ensured and their fundamental rights are respected.</b></p>	<p>Field surveys to identify factors contributing to the way that women and girls perceive their physical security;</p>	<p><b>Indicator 14: Index for the security of women and girls</b></p>	<p>Create a database on economic, physical, mental security, etc. (Database 15)</p>	<p>Defence and Security Forces</p> <p>Ministries of Family, Gender, Health, Justice, etc.</p> <p>Regional and civil society organizations working in the field</p> <p>UN Women</p> <p>OHCHR</p> <p>etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 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></p>	<p>Revise the relevant texts encompassing constitutions, criminal codes and other instruments, inheritance rights, the criminalization of sexual violence, minimum age for marriage and forced marriages<sup>20</sup>.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 15: Protection of the fundamental rights</b> of women and children by national legislation with the application of international standards</p>	<p>Create a database on women's rights and the conformity of national legislation with international standards? (Database 16)</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals;</p> <p>Ministry Delegate to the Minister of Justice responsible for Human Rights;</p> <p>(AJS);</p> <p>Ministry of Gender, Family and all other ministerial departments</p> <p>Women in Law and</p>

<sup>20</sup> The platform of Ministry of the Armed Forces has this information.

					Development in Africa (WILDAF);  OHCHR, UN Women, etc.
	<b>Objective 12: Implementation of structures and operational mechanisms with the objective of improving the security and protection of women and girls</b>	<b>Inspect:</b> - the percentage of women in the armed forces, security services, police and judicial system; - the percentage of women in the police, according to rank; - the percentage of women in the legal system, with a breakdown of all levels	<b>Indicator 16: Presence of women in the</b> justice and security sectors in countries affected by conflict	Creation of a database from existing reports <sup>21</sup>	Ministry of the Armed Forces  Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals;  Ministry Delegate to the Minister of Justice responsible for Human Rights;  AJS;  Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF); etc.
		- Analyse the phenomenon of the trade of small arms and light weapons - Strengthen control mechanisms for small arms and light weapons. <sup>22</sup>	<b>Indicator 17: National control mechanisms</b> for small arms and light weapons <b>The national mechanisms for controlling small</b>	Consultation and analysis of the various existing reports including those relating to training workshops for personnel in the DSF on Res. 1325	Ministry of the Armed Forces  Movement against Small Arms and Light Weapons in West Africa/Senegal

<sup>21</sup> The results given in the platform of the Ministry of the Armed Forces should be used.

<sup>22</sup> One such database exists at the Ministry of the Armed Forces (how it meets, composed of whom, coordination mechanisms, etc.).

		- Number and type of small arms and light weapons <sup>23</sup> .	arms and light weapons will be evaluated on the basis of the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of a national body for the coordination of small arms and light weapons;</li> <li>• Number and type of small arms and light weapons per 10,000 inhabitants.</li> </ul>	held at Ziguinchor, etc.	National Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Armed Forces (control of small arms and light weapons)  CLVF  etc.
	<b>Objective 13: Vulnerable women and girls will have access to support services.</b>	Investigation of the relevant services of the Defence and Security Forces (social services), as well as civil services working in Casamance. <sup>24</sup>	<b>Indicator 18:</b> Percentage of women employed in programmes of rapid economic rehabilitation	Create a database of women and their employability in rapid economic rehabilitation programmes implemented from 2000 to today? (Database 17)	Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations  Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood  Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals; Ministry of Economy

<sup>23</sup> The number of small arms and light weapons is difficult to define and control due to illicit trade according to our correspondents in the Ministry of the Armed Forces. See work performed by the Ministry of Armed Forces

<sup>24</sup> See Database 1.

	<p><b>Objective 14:</b> Improvement of access to justice for women whose rights have been violated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Study and analyse existing reports that measure and quantify cases of sexual violence against women and girls;</li> <li>● Recommendations of corrective action in cases of failure</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 19:</b> Number and percentage of cases of sexual violence against women and girls that are referred to a court and that are the subject of an investigation and conviction</p>	<p>Study of all existing reports to measure and quantify cases of sexual violence against women and girls? which procedures were followed? settlement details? etc. (Database 1)</p>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals;</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention;</p> <p>World Health Organization (WHO);</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Examine witness protection mechanisms</li> <li>● Raise awareness of judges, prosecutors and staff on the rights of women and girls and laws combating sexual or gender-based violence</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicator 20:</b> Number and percentage of courts with access to the means to judge violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls, with special attention given to the security of victims</p>	<p>The evaluation of the courts will examine the following elements:</p> <p>Verification of the existence of mechanisms to ensure the protection of witnesses; court mandate, existence of infrastructure dedicated to prosecuting these cases and videotaping hearings, etc.</p>	<p>Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS); Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);</p> <p>Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);</p> <p>Group for Action Against the Rape of Children (NGO GRAVE);</p> <p>etc.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 15:</b> Consideration of the specific needs of women</p>	<p>- Implement a system for managing, monitoring and</p>	<p><b>Indicator 21 a)</b> Maternal mortality</p>	<p>Create a database on the number of women who visit</p>	<p>Armed Forces</p> <p>Ministry of Justice,</p>

	<b>and girls in matters of reproductive health in conflict and post-conflict situations</b>	evaluating the reproductive health of women.	<b>Maternal mortality is an indirect indicator of</b> women's access to reproductive health services during and after conflict, and an indicator of their general well-being.	health services? the ways of accessing these structures? obstacles encountered? etc. Inspect the level of access of women to health services; obstacles and constraints (Database 18)	Keeper of the Seals;  Ministry of Health and Medical Prevention;  World Health Organization (WHO);  Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);  Ministry of Education, Teaching... Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);  Committee to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);  Group for Action Against the Rape of Children (NGO GRAVE);  NGOs and organizations working in the field in Casamance  etc.
		- Investigate how National Education responds to the educational needs of children living in Casamance. See numbers of children with disabilities from mines	<b>Indicator 21 b): Rate of registration in</b> primary and secondary education, breakdown by gender	Examination of reports to investigate the conditions and enrolment rates of children;  Analysis of existing data and creation of a database calibrated and disaggregated by gender?  (Database 19)	
	<b>Objective 16: The needs of women and girls, in particular those</b>	Re-examine national strategic planning and integrate gender-	<b>Indicator 22:</b> Do the strategic planning	Gather and analyse data based on the level of consideration	Presidency of the Republic



	<p><b>originating from vulnerable groups (displaced, victims of acts of sexual or gender-based violence, ex-combatants, refugees, returnees) will be taken into consideration in programmes of relief, rapid rehabilitation and economic recovery.</b></p>	<p><b>specific data</b></p> <p><b>Revise programmes of relief, rapid rehabilitation and economy recovery to integrate gender perspectives</b></p>	<p>frameworks in countries affected by conflict incorporate analysis, objectives, indicators and budgeting that take into account differences between men and women?</p>	<p>of issues affecting women in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● analyses;</li> <li>● objectives;</li> <li>● indicators</li> <li>● and budgets.</li> </ul> <p>See the document on gender equity and equality SNEEG</p> <p>Create a database on gender-aware budgeting?</p>	<p>Prime Minister's office</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, Women's Associations and Early Childhood</p> <p>Ministry of Justice Ministry of the Armed Forces</p>
		<p><b>Allocate special funds for women living in zones of conflict</b></p> <p><b>Field survey to evaluate the amounts allocated by International Organizations</b></p>	<p><b>Indicator 23: Share of funds released and allocated to civil society organizations, in particular women's associations, dedicated to problems faced by women in countries affected by conflict</b></p>	<p>Study of the economic database available at <a href="http://www.gestes-ugb.org">www.gestes-ugb.org</a></p> <p>Use the reports issued by various governmental, non-governmental and civil society institutions working on issues relating to women in Casamance (ICRC, etc.), reports issued by the Community</p>	<p>Presidency of the Republic</p> <p>Prime Minister's office</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, Associations for Women and Early Childhood</p>

				Development Service in Casamance and other regions of the country; reports of missions conducted by the Ministry of Family; available data regarding Wards of the State, etc.	Development partners and international and regional organizations Regional Committee for the Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL); Regional Association of Women for Peacebuilding in Casamance (KABONKETOOR); Combat to Combat Violence Against Women (CLV); Réseau Siggil Jigeen; Federation of Women's Groups and Associations of Military Families in Senegal Group of Women's Initiatives etc.
		Implement a mechanism of transitional justice for peace processes in Casamance, Strengthen existing processes, Ensure that ongoing processes effectively consider women's interests: compensation, etc.	<b>24: Funds effectively released</b> and assigned to support programmes of relief, rehabilitation, peace and security that consider differences between genders conducted in countries affected by conflict	Create a database on gender-aware budgeting? structures with gender-aware budgets? etc. (Database 20)	
	<b>Objective 17: Institutions created after conflict and mechanisms of justice, reconciliation and reconstruction during periods of transition will take the problems faced by women into consideration.</b>	Promote the creation of mechanisms of transitional justice, reconciliation and reconstruction that involve men and women equally in order to better take into account the	<b>Indicator 25 a) Number and percentage of</b> mechanisms of transitional justice planned by peace operations whose mandates include provisions relating	Create a database that will re-examine past and future national missions and their provisions relating to the rights of women and girls? etc. (Database 21)	Armed Forces  Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood

		interests of women	to the rights and participation of women and girls		Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);
		Analyse and amend compensation programmes and benefits intended for women to ensure the respect of their economic rights	<b>Indicator 25 b) Number and percentage of</b> women and girls receiving benefits within the framework of compensation programmes, and types of benefits	Revision of compensation procedures for victims of conflict to incorporate the dimension of gender	Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF);  ANRAC  etc.
	<b>Objective 18: Programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and programmes for security sector reform will respond to the specific needs and other requirements of women responsible for security, women who are ex-combatants, and women and children associated with armed groups.</b>	Assess and promote programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration that incorporate a gender-specific approach.  Within programmes for security sector reform, promote DDR programmes that respond to the specific needs of women responsible for security, ex-combatant women, and women and children associated with armed	<b>Indicator 26: Number and percentage of</b> ex-combatant women associated with armed forces or groups receiving benefits within the framework of programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration  Existence of DDR programmes within RRS programmes that consider gender-	Create a database on the number of ex-combatant women (in the case of Casamance, this corresponds to women from the maquis who have fought or been associated with the armed group because Senegal does not yet have any ex-combatants), their status, current living conditions after leaving the maquis, etc. (Database 22)	Presidency of the Republic  Office of the Prime Minister  Defence and Security Forces  etc.

		groups	specific issues	Use the data collected to conduct an advocacy campaign in support of the consideration of gender in DDR programmes	
--	--	--------	-----------------	--	--

## **Strong trends and the seeds of change identified during the systemic and prospective analysis:**

The most decisive trends identified by the systemic and prospective analysis are the following:

- The political context with its social complexity including **difficulties in achieving constructive dialogue** between the Government and the Movements of Democratic Forces of Casamance;
- Lack of effective coordination between governmental, non-governmental and informal measures undertaken by the women of civil society in Casamance;
- The large number of actors involved in conflict, and conflicts in their interests;
- The gradual impoverishment of the region;
- The isolation of women throughout the entire process of negotiation for the return of peace and reconstruction of the country;
- The lack of capitalization on all of the actions undertaken and executed by associations of Casamancian women for peace and security within their communities;
- Physical and human insecurity: the feeling of abandonment experienced by populations;
- The insufficiency of data to explain the economic, political, socio-cultural aspects etc. of the conflict in Casamance;
- etc.

The most decisive seeds of change identified by the systemic and prospective analysis are the following:

- The strong desire of women to emerge from conflict, restore peace, and play an essential role in peacebuilding;
- The presence of development partners working within populations and supporting them with programmes for health, formal and non-formal education through economic and social development programmes executed in the field;
- The efforts of the government and municipalities in the three affected regions in conducting local investment and community development programmes and reinvigorating economic and social activities;
- The presence and effective participation of the Security and Defence Forces in ensuring the physical security of populations and supporting development programmes financed by the government and development partners;
- The informal participation of Casamancian women's associations since the outbreak of conflict in the 1980s until today;
- Information, Education, Training and Strengthening of the capacities recently initiated by the Platform of the programme for the integration and management of female personnel in the Armed Forces conducted by the Ministry of the Armed Forces and the steering committee for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations;
- etc.

All of these factors and many others continue to be relevant and cannot be exhaustively listed in the NAP, but will be discovered and analysed over the course of its implementation. They should be taken into account in the sector-specific programmes of each actor and should be included as a perspective in the recommendations.

- **Humanitarian impact of the conflict:**

Today, in reference to the Programme for Reinvigorating Social and Economic Activities in Casamance, the consequences of the conflict are well-documented, with many human lives lost, hundreds of persons wounded by mines, and tens of thousands of displaced persons. According to UNICEF (cited in APRAN Gie, 2000), which is present in Casamance, the impact of the conflict amounts to between 30,000 and 60,000 displaced persons<sup>25</sup>, almost 231 abandoned villages, and 4,000 students displaced and housed in temporary shelters. The number of victims of mines between 1988 and late 1999 recorded by Handicap International (HI) is 433, of which 95 were fatal<sup>26</sup>. The vast majority of these mine-related accidents occurred in the second half of the 1990s. The number of refugees in Guinea-Bissau and in Gambia is estimated by the UNHCR at 13,000 persons.

“Jeannie-Waddel FOURNIER worked for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) assigned to the sub-delegation of Ziguinchor. On the 1st September 2006, a team of four workers of the ICRC including Jeannie conducted a field mission to assess the needs of newly displaced populations in Fogy (North Sindian - department of Bignona), a zone in the grip of armed violence. Their ICRC vehicle hit a mine, and Jeannie was killed. The other workers were injured, and evacuated to Ziguinchor. Jeannie's death dealt a severe emotional blow to her colleagues. Her commitment commanded the respect and esteem of all of her co-workers. She was highly focused and extremely sensitive to human suffering. Her death reminds us that the use of explosive devices that can affect civilian populations and humanitarian actors is a tragedy” ICRC, 2006.

The zone most highly affected by conflict is the southern part of the region of Ziguinchor, near the border with Guinea-Bissau. Since early 2000, violent abuses of a nature more criminal than military have been reported. Indeed, besides their other wrongdoings, the armed bands often resorted to antipersonnel mines to cover their escapes. This drastically increases the sense of insecurity felt by the population.

The Kolda region is significantly less affected, and becomes safer as one moves away from the border with Ziguinchor. Some mines are present on the territory of the department of Sédhiou.

Furthermore, it is important to clarify that the region is not homogeneous, neither ethnically nor economically. Lower Casamance (Ziguinchor region) and Middle Casamance (department of Sédhiou)<sup>27</sup> possess a relatively high economic potential (notably agriculture and tourism) and are dominated by the Jola people. The economic and social activities are centred around the river. Upper Casamance, which includes the two other departments in the Kolda region (Kolda and Vélingara), is more predominantly inhabited by the Fula and Mandinka peoples. A poorer region with less

---

<sup>25</sup> “This figure is a high estimate. The IOM advances the more likely figure of 30,000 persons. This latter figure was used for the demobilization component by the Programme for the Reinvigoration of Economic and Social Activity in Casamance conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

<sup>26</sup> Ministry of Economy and Finance, Programme for the Reinvigoration of Economic and Social Activity in Casamance, June 2011, report coordinated by Arnaud Desmarchelier.

<sup>27</sup> At the time, the department of Sédhiou had not been elevated to the status of region. It only became a region in 2010.

economic potential (primarily focused around livestock), it is landlocked and physically far away from Dakar.

The health services have also been affected by the conflict (closure of many health centres; difficulties in achieving the objectives of the Expanded Immunization Programme, etc.) with greater vulnerability in rural areas due to the destruction, looting, deterioration of infrastructure and the absence of health workers.

### **Estimate of damages<sup>28</sup>:**

The conflict in Casamance, which will soon have lasted 30 years, has structurally undermined the economy in the southern region of Senegal. The natural region of Casamance holds significant agricultural and animal potential, with good rainfall and soils suitable for rice farming, tree farming, and market gardens. There is also an abundance of forest resources, with native species such as palm trees, Palmyra palms, mangroves, and timber and medicinal species. Fishing activities can exploit the 86 km of coastline and 300 km of rivers, with many creeks with large amounts of fish-based resources. In the industrial and mining sectors, the region contains oil, peatlands, gnafouran, and island shellfish deposits. The issue of land, which drives economic activity, is viewed as central to the conflict, and will therefore be a determining factor in its resolution.

Significant constraints relating to the deterioration of natural resources (salinization, erosion, deforestation, etc.) limit the productivity of the region. Poor rainfall is currently as much to blame for the strong decline in agricultural production as the insecurity problems. Data recorded by the Regional Inspectorate of Agriculture in the region of Ziguinchor show a decrease in the production of cereals, which dropped from 41,673 tonnes in 1990 to 33,479 tonnes in 1996, corresponding to a decrease of 19.7% (M.E.F., 2001). Livestock farming and the fishing sector, as well as bodies of water and forests, have been strongly disrupted by events.

Most or almost all ongoing development projects present in the area have been affected by the conflict. Some projects had to be terminated, such as PROGRES (Project for Water Management in the South) in December 1997 (M.E.F., 2001), or the project to extend the industrial area of Ziguinchor, which would have received German support before the latter withdrew. The effectiveness of the Programme to Support Artisan Fishing in Casamance (PROPAC) was significantly limited by the fact that the beneficiaries were dispersed and could not be contacted (M.E.F., 2001).

Finally, the formal private sector has also felt the effects of the insecurity, and some companies have ceased to pursue their activities. The most obvious example of this is that of tourism. In the public sector, the MFDC declared a tax strike, which significantly limited the local capacity to invest in infrastructure<sup>29</sup>.

---

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

<sup>29</sup> The rate of collection of taxes would have been 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 Senegalese economy as a whole. According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance in the above-mentioned report, the direct effects of the conflict on the State budget were relatively low. Indeed, the General Staff of the Senegalese National Army (SNA) report that the budget overrun of the army is limited. “The army simply moved part of its troops to Casamance to keep order.” (M.E.F, 2001). Thus, the direct impact of the fighting on the use of additional military resources was not estimated as significant. In the context of Casamance, most of the economic loss is due to the weakness of the economy and the failure to exploit its economic potential. We note that public investments were maintained or even increased. However, many projects were hindered, frozen or terminated due to the reigning insecurity. As for private investments, although it is impossible to quantify what they would have amounted to in normal conditions, they remained well below the enormous potential available in the region. The tourism sector was also strongly affected: many investors withdrew due to fears that potential customers would avoid the region, which was deemed to be dangerous<sup>30</sup>. The impact on small private investments is also impossible to quantify.

We can nevertheless state with some confidence that the poorest segments of the population in Casamance were most affected by the economic impact. They have not been able to use or fully exploit the potential of the region, especially in terms of agriculture. This is reflected in the figures relating to agricultural production given in the above paragraph on damage estimates.

### **Supportive efforts:**

There are many projects in the region, but few offer support that focuses on the post-conflict situation. Demining support, for instance, remains very limited throughout the region even today. Only Handicap International (HI), and to a lesser extent UNICEF, are present in the field. HI offers medical and social support to victims and has begun awareness-raising and training campaigns on the risks connected with the presence of mines. This work is far from complete, and HI is searching for additional funding to extend its intervention past 2002. This NGO also wishes to begin mapping mined areas (survey level 1) as soon as funding is available. UNICEF on the other hand has been supporting the work of this NGO via its Integrated Programme in Casamance (IPC) on risk awareness. This year, this programme was also funded by USAID.

As for internally displaced persons, organizations such as UNICEF have been active for several years, and the World Food Programme (WFP) has launched its programme Food For Work over the last few years. The IPC conducted by UNICEF “aims to provide relief to populations affected by the crisis and create a favourable climate for the return of peace by improving access to basic social services.” This programme is oriented towards supporting the health and education systems. The FFW programme of the WFP providing “extended food support to populations affected by conflict in Casamance” was launched in mid-2001. There is currently no programme dedicated to the demobilization of combatants, but UNICEF, by means of the same programme, is working to provide education for peace, as well as USAID, which for the last few years has funded small programmes of similar nature in the Ziguinchor region via a local NGO and in the Kolda region via Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

“The reformulation of Praesc will be participatory and inclusive, involving the leaders of local institutions, development support actors,

---

<sup>30</sup> It seems to be the case, according to some sources such as the MEF, that very few violence incidents or mine-laying occurred in current tourism zones at the base of the Casamance region.



populations and grassroots community organizations, as well as representatives from local communities.

- Departmental workshops in the Ziguinchor, Sédhiou and Kolda regions on the following topics: Peace and Security; opening up and infrastructure; human development and gender equality; Decentralization/Deconcentration; local development and good governance; economic development; Management of natural resources in the environment.
- A harmonization and coordination framework for the various initiatives working towards sustainable peace in Casamance
- An advocacy programme to stimulate a national mobilization for peace in Casamance”<sup>31</sup>.

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



The majority of the programmes in this region were not specifically oriented towards conflict resolution as such, but were initiated and implemented to contribute by various degrees to the reconstruction of families, peacebuilding and the rehabilitation of infrastructure, the empowerment of women, creation of the wealth, etc.

Parties with commitments should be reminded that the integration of gender into humanitarian aid is not optional: there is no choice of whether to include women in humanitarian aid programmes. Based on humanitarian principles and an approach that considers the rights of all humanitarian actors, it has been decreed within the framework of human rights that discrimination and selective

<sup>31</sup> Le Soleil – Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th March 2011 – p. 8 : “Development in Casamance - An upcoming framework programme for interventions” by Moussa Sadio.

<sup>32</sup> These images were taken from: <http://www.procas.sn/Partenaires-etatiques.html> (Socio-economic development support programme for peace in Casamance)

aid is not acceptable, but that support must be actively given to anyone that needs it, regardless of gender. It will therefore be necessary to ensure that programmes conducted by partners working on the southern region distribute their benefits equally to both women and men, etc.

The content of this section gives a basis of information on existing programmes working in the region. They must be supported and bolstered by the programmes that the actors identified in the NAP for Resolution 1325 in Senegal will implement in the field.

We are looking to coordinate national development programmes in the field and investments in this area provided within the frameworks of bilateral and multilateral support. How can these two types of action, together, improve the indicators of Res. 1325?

# **CHAPTER IV: MAPPING OF ACTORS**

The creation of a mapping of the principal stakeholders and key actors involved in the implementation of the NAP serves the purpose of:

- registering the existing work performed by each actor from central levels down to operational levels in the field;
- it specifies the levels of responsibility and participation in the execution of the various sectoral programmes that comprise the NAP.
- It outlines the necessary measures that must be undertaken in each sector targeted by Resolution 1325 to achieve the set objectives.

## MINISTRIES:

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

It ensures:

- ✓ The **coordination** of actors involved in the implementation of the NAP;  
**Tools?** organize meetings, send letters of information to other ministries and development partners and non-governmental actors including those from civil society and academies, etc.;  
**Who?** The ministry staff in collaboration with the steering committee;  
**Where?** Ministry premises, in the field, other governmental and/or non-governmental structures involved in the implementation of Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions.  
**Frequency:** every three months
- ✓ **Stimulus** of all sectors involved in the NAP;  
**Tools?** Supervision, motivation and dialogue with actors working on the various sector-specific programmes of the NAP;  
**Who?** Ministry staff and members of the steering committee depending on the topics discussed and programmes implemented;  
**Where?** Sites of execution of the programmes  
**Frequency:** according to Ministry availability, if possible after each meeting of the steering committee
- ✓ **Assessment** of the programmes of the NAP;  
**Tools?** Systematic monitoring of each programme and Evaluation of each indicator of R1325 in programmes in the field.  
**Who?** Actors and leaders of existing programmes; Ministries of the Senegalese government but also development partners, NGOs, IGOs, and civil society organizations active in each sector.
- ✓ **Periodic report** to the other members of government and the head of state:  
**Tools?** Periodic reports presented to the Council of Ministers or any other suitable structure in government; brief report to the head of state. These reports will be drafted by the ministry staff with the assistance of the steering committee; continuous exchange with the key ministries responsible for the security of the country. A systematic reporting framework may be proposed by the steering committee.  
**Frequency:** every three months
- ✓ **Reporting and coordination at regional, continental and international levels.**  
**Tools?** assist and/or initiate all national, regional and international meetings discussing the question of the implementation of Res. and subsequent resolutions; referral and cooperation with all other ministries in the ECOWAS subregion responsible for Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions, with the ECOWAS Centre for Gender, the ECOWAS secretariat, and the African Union, etc.  
**Who?** The preparation of these meetings must be coordinated between all involved structures by the Ministry of Gender, but also by the Senegalese government.

- ✓ **Advocate** the implementation of a gender unit in all ministry departments,
- ✓ **Update and manage** the 22 databases (see table of systemic and prospective analysis) that collect the information required by Res. 1325 and organize internal and international information sharing,
- ✓ **Fundraising** to finance the programmes and supervise/support the fundraising of programmes executed by other actors.

The Ministry is responsible for **coordination, monitoring and assessment** of all objectives and indicators of Res. 1325.

## 2. Ministry of Family, Women's Organizations and Early Childhood

Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions in Senegal will be executed with, by and for women in Senegal, in the southern region in particular but also throughout the rest of the country, as stated at the beginning of this report.

The National Action Plan will therefore naturally be executed in close cooperation with the Ministry of Family, on which the women in Senegal depend. This Ministry will, among other responsibilities:

- ✓ **Share and systematically discuss** statistical data regarding women and girls and their rights, violence committed against them, available monitoring systems and programmes to rectify any shortcomings identified.

The **tools** available to the Ministry include, among other things, the observatory for women's rights, but also other existing databases within the Ministry and its decentralized structures, in particular those based in Casamance and in most other regions of the national territory;

**Who** is responsible? Staff of the two Ministries together;

On a **biannual basis**;

Which **methods** should be used? The methodology must be coherent, coordinated, and approved by all actors favouring local work.

- ✓ **Participate in the assessment and drafting** of reports prepared by the Ministry of Gender;
- ✓ **Integrate data on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions into national plans and programmes** executed by the Ministry of Family.
- ✓ In collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, it must **contribute to developing consistency** in the government response in the implementation of the NAP Senegal.

The Ministry's objective is to build coordinated intervention dynamics for the benefit of children suffering from the conflict in Senegal.

This Ministry must **share in the monitoring and assessment** of all objectives and indicators of Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions together with the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations.

## 3. Ministry of the Armed Forces;

This is primary actor that guarantees security, stability and peace in the country including in the southern region. It must act as a leading partner in the implementation of the NAP for Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions in Senegal, following the initiative of the Ministry of Gender. The Ministry staff are involved not just as actors in development programmes executed in the field for the benefit of populations in the southern region, but also as the object of scrutiny, given that a number of indicators are addressed directly to them. Women are of particular interest within the security and defence staff. We suggest that this Ministry should:

- ✓ **Share updated statistical data** regarding the personnel in the Defence and Security forces employed in Central positions and in positions of Regional Command: data on the economy, development, health, violations of the rights of women and violence against women, the status of women within the Defence and Security Forces and their behaviour with respect to Res. 1325 in hosting communities etc.

**Who?** The staff of the two Ministries together should, in accordance with the hierarchy, develop a reporting method that is satisfactory to both parties.

**Frequency:** every three months

**Resources?** By organizing regular meetings, preparing written reports, holding consultations between ministers, and between ministry experts, etc. and drafting joint 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 the Interior;**

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for preparing and implementing the policy specified by the President of the Republic in the areas of internal security, administrative police, as well as for organizing elections and deconcentration. It is responsible for territorial command, and in this capacity, it holds authority over governors, prefects and subprefects in their capacities as representatives of the state within local communities. It is clear that the conflict in Casamance falls within the domain of internal security. Consequently, the role of the Ministry could consist in:

- ✓ **working with other actors to effectively manage the displacement of populations in affected zones;**
  - ✓ **cooperating with the Ministry of Gender and the Ministry of Family** to enforce and guarantee their fundamental rights in matters of security in affected zones;
  - ✓ **share statistical data from its decentralized structures** (police, local communities, courts, etc.) operating in Casamance: data in particular on cases of violence against women and girls, violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls, the displacement of populations within the national territory in particular in Casamance; etc.
- Who?** The Ministry personnel in collaboration with the Ministries of the Armed Forces, of Gender, of Family and civil society organizations active in this domain will need to work together to find sustainable solutions and enforce the provisions relating to the security of populations within the country (in particular in Casamance), cases of abuse and violence against women and girls, etc.
- ✓ This cooperation should **periodically** result in situational reports (at least every 3 months), periodic meetings for purposes 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, Keeper of the Seals;**

The Ministry of Justice is also a key actor for the respect of the fundamental rights of women and girls. Collecting up-to-date data on violence committed against women and girls, rape, and other offences listed by national and regional courts revolves around the relevant structures of this Ministry. It must therefore:

- ✓ **Inspect** the state of affairs with respect to each indicator listed in Res. 1325: objective 1, indicator 1; objective 2, indicators 1 and 2; objective 3, indicators 4, 5a), 5b); etc.
- ✓ **Monitor** the monthly progression in the data and **propose** a set of corrective measures to the relevant authorities,
- ✓ The Ministry Delegate for Human Rights, prison administration, and all other departments relying on this Ministry must be brought into contact to examine the text of the laws relating to sexual offences.

**Who?** The personnel of the Ministry of Gender must initiate this collaboration.

**Tools?** Theme-based meetings, management of the relevant databases.

**Frequency:** biannual.

**CONTRIBUTIONS 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 of the other ministries, also plays a fundamental role in prevention, relief and rehabilitation efforts such as those required by the provisions of Res. 1325. It should:

- ✓ **Ensure the sanitary security of women and girls** and **inspect** the state of execution of the relevant objectives and indicators: objective 1, indicator 1; objective 10, indicator 14, objective 15, indicator 21a)
- ✓ **Facilitate access to medical care** by reducing or covering healthcare expenses brought about by sexual violence,
- ✓ **Share statistical data** on the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the region,
- ✓ **Involve** its personnel in the monitoring of health indicators in zones of conflict.

**Tools:** information-sharing campaign, periodic meetings for exchange, joint target-setting, etc.

**Who?** Personnel of these departments, together.

**Frequency:** biannual.

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

OBJECTIVES 1, 10, 15

INDICATORS 1, 14 and 21a).

## **7. Ministry of Preschool, Primary and Secondary Education and National Languages;**

Contribute to the implementation of the objectives set within the pillar for relief and reconstruction.

It should:

- ✓ **Ensure that young people**, in particular young girls, **remain in schools** as proposed in objective 15 and indicator 21b) of Res. 1325,
- ✓ **Share statistical data** on the education of children and girls in the region with the Ministry of Gender and the Ministry of Family (Database 18),
- ✓ **Update the database** on the education of women and girls and populations,
- ✓ **Share** its strategy for the harmonization of enrolment rates and ratios throughout the country,
- ✓ **Collaborate** with other governmental and non-governmental actors to improve the education system and the literacy of populations in Senegal.

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

OBJECTIVE 15

INDICATOR 21b)

## **INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NGOS**

### **1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

This strategic development partner is associated with all objectives and indicators relating to development, relief and rehabilitation. Already working with the government at macro-economic levels, the Minister of Gender should solicit the UNDP for the implementation of income-generating programmes, in particular in the southern region, but also in other regions of the country.

**Tools?** Funding of sector-specific programmes for economic and social development, income-generating programmes, programmes for women's rights, gender promotion, land rights, etc.

**Who?** The personnel of the Ministry of Gender and representatives of the UNDP in Senegal.

**Frequency:** annual.

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

**OBJECTIVES** 10, 13, 16

**INDICATORS** 14, 18, 22, 23, 24.

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

The WHO could:

- ✓ **Cooperate** with the Ministry of Health, the Ministries of Family and of Gender, and other development partners to maintain or improve public health indicators for regional populations: access to health services, quality of care received, tackling of obstacles preventing access to services, prevalence and incidence of medical consequences following rape and violence against girls and women,
- ✓ **Help to maintain international standards** in health policy for populations living in zones of conflict.

**Tools?** Technical support and funding of sector-specific programmes

**Who?** Personnel of the Ministry of Health, other personnel of the Senegalese Government and other non-state actors;

**Frequency:** Annual assessment 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/FNUAP)**

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

- ✓ **Continue to provide technical and financial support** to reproductive health programmes, including programmes for HIV/AIDS, women's associations active in the field and programmes implemented by the Ministries of the Senegalese government, including the Ministry of the Armed Forces and all entities of the Defence and Security forces.

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

**OBJECTIVES** 1, 10, 15, 16.

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

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

This strategic partner of member states of the UN working towards the general advancement of women and girls could support the Ministry of Gender and its steering committee by:

- ✓ **Initiating and implementing programmes** for the promotion of women as proposed by Res. 1325: all objectives and indicators,
- ✓ **Helping to achieve** the standards set forth in the pillars of prevention, participation, and relief and rehabilitation of Resolution 1325 and helping to integrate the progress thus achieved into national programmes for promoting women.

**Tools?** Grassroots development programmes, collaboration between the Ministry of Gender, of Economy and Finance and UN Women.

**Who?** Personnel of these Ministries; the Ministries themselves; the representatives of UN Women in Senegal.

**Frequency:** annual.

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

## 5. United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

UNOWA is the primary United Nations actor responsible for supporting states in the ECOWAS region in the formulation and implementation of Res. 1325.

Its regional office, in collaboration with the **ECOWAS Gender Development Centre (EGDC)** based in Dakar, provides support and guidance to governments in this region as they formulate and implement their national action plans. These two institutions, **which play a central role in the implementation of Res. 1325 in West Africa**, have adopted a body of texts and conventions relating to women's right and general gender issues.

The organization of the regional forum celebrating the 10th anniversary of Res. 1325 in the region provided the opportunity to encourage the Member States to adopt the regional declaration of Dakar and prompt governments to review the state of progress of their NAPs.

By coordinating the regional unit for Peace and Security, they can:

- ✓ **Assist in providing coordination and perspective** for work conducted in Senegal compared to other countries in the subregion,
- ✓ **Support** the Ministry of Gender in maintaining the required levels of performance in programmes initiated within the framework of the implementation of Res. 1325,
- ✓ **Assist in establishing intergovernmental and intraregional dialogue** on Res. 1325 at the level of ministries, parliament, and civil society,
- ✓ **Assist in gathering and updating data and encouraging data sharing** between ministries of the Senegalese government, but also between governments of different 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 to 22).

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

Having had the privilege of accommodating the Executive Secretariat of the steering committee responsible for formulating the NAP on Res. 1325, the AMLD will support the steering committee and the Ministry of Gender in the implementation of the NAP.

It could:

- ✓ **Provide technical assistance** to the personnel of the Ministry of Gender responsible for coordinating the implementation of the NAP,
- ✓ **Assist in the mobilization** of regional and international actors in support of Res. 1325 in Senegal
- ✓ **Contribute** to the analysis of the data gathered in each sector, and their integration into national indicators,
- ✓ **Contribute** to the formulation of useful reports for the Ministry of Gender to present the performance of national indicators and compare them with the indicators of other countries in the subregion,
- ✓ **Training and education** on the three pillars of Res. 1325 and systemic analysis of the content of the Resolution by the Universities of Dakar, of Ziguinchor and of Saint-Louis.
- ✓ **Facilitate partnership** with international partners for the implementation of the 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, a keystone of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, can act as a point of reference for the results and progress of the programmes proposed by the NAP Senegal.



The High Commissioner can assist the Ministry of Gender and all other actors involved in the implementation of Res. 1325 in Senegal, by:

- ✓ **Monitoring and evaluating** the indicators of women's rights and human rights in general: violations, risks, etc.
- ✓ **Proposing useful and necessary amendments** so that Senegal may harmonize with international standards.

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

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

This institution works towards good governance and security sector reform. It conducts research on good practice, encourages the development of appropriate standards at national and international levels, formulates policy recommendations, provides advice to countries involved, and develops support programmes. Among other things, it leads a programme on "gender and security", and works in close collaboration with Governments, Parliament, Civil Society, International Organizations and actors in the defence and security sector including the judicial sector and intelligence services.

It could:

- ✓ **Contribute** to strengthening the capacities of personnel in the defence and security forces, civil society organizations and grassroots organizations,
- ✓ **Support** the formulation of programmes for security sector reform and justice.

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

OBJECTIVES 3, 7, 10, 12

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

### **9. Network of Women-Law-Development in Africa (WILDAY/FeDDAF/Senegal)**

Women in Law and Development in Africa/Femmes, Droit et Développement (WiLDAF/FeDDAF) - West Africa is part of a vast Pan-African network of non-governmental organizations for the rights of women and individuals created in 1990 and based in Harare in Zimbabwe. This network is dedicated to promoting and strengthening strategies that connect law and development to increase the participation and influence of women at all levels, with the objective of facilitating the emergence of a culture that exercises and respects the rights of women in Africa. WILDAF/FEDDAF encourages the organizations and individuals sharing this objective active at local, national and regional levels to make it a reality. It is the first African network specializing in the promotion of women's rights as an integral part of development. Its programmes, through its Senegal branch, are relevant to the NAP for the implementation of Res. 1325 (2000) of the UNSC in Senegal. This organization, which actively promotes the culture of exercising and respecting women's rights, could perform the following:

- **Contribute to training and strengthening the capacities** of women in terms of their fundamental rights,
- **Engage in lobbying and advocacy** in support of women's rights,
- **Contribute** to networking and communication to coordinate efforts,
- **Conduct** campaigns of information, Education and Communication in support of changes in behavioural paradigms.

**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 Light Weapons in West Africa/Senegal (MALAO)**

MALAO is a subregional non-governmental organization (NGO) created in Senegal in July 1999 within the context of activities implementing the Abuja moratorium of October 1998. When civil

society was called upon to get involved, structures such as MALAO took up the special issue of small arms and light weapons and their consequences within countries of the subregion. The fight against small arms and light weapons is certainly a long-term endeavour, but results can already be achieved by simply implementing instruments such as the Convention of ECOWAS on Small Arms and Light Weapons, ammunition and other related materials.

As it has been doing for more than 7 years, MALAO can continue to place the issue of SALW on the agenda of the authorities and civil society in Senegal and West Africa. It can contribute to the NAP by performing various activities:

- ✓ Information/communication,
- ✓ Advocacy,
- ✓ Training,
- ✓ Education on peace culture,
- ✓ Research,
- ✓ Development of cooperation.

**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)**

As a member of the Platform of the Ministry of the Armed Forces, AISST has initiated and manages essential programmes in connection with Security Sector Transformation in Senegal by integrating the dimension of gender. It could:

- ✓ **Assist** the Ministry of Gender **in developing and implementing** gender-aware training programmes targeting personnel in the Defence and Security forces.

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

OBJECTIVES 3, 7, 10, 12

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

## **12. African Meeting for the Defence of Human Rights (RADDHO)**

RADDHO plays a pivotal role within the Senegalese Committee for Human Rights, providing material for its reports by submitting complaints on violations of human rights in Senegal. RADDHO is an observing member of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), where it plays an active role by conducting interventions and has prompted missions by Members of the Commission in Senegal and in Nouakchott.

It could provide assistance to the Ministry of Gender by:

- ✓ **Promoting, protecting and defending** the rights of women and strengthening women's leadership as well as the organizational and interventional rights of women in affected zones,
- ✓ **Organizing** training sessions, conferences, round tables and political meetings, exhibitions and radio programmes on national and international legal instruments and the monitoring of women's rights: conferences on women's rights and female genital mutilation, and radio programmes targeting the relevant populations,
- ✓ **Contributing to investigations** on victims of domestic violence and rape across the country, as well as on physical, psychological and sexual violence suffered by women during the Senegalese conflict in Casamance.

**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, consolidate and promote women's leadership in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts on the continent. FAS advocates a wider campaign for promoting and protecting women's rights in Africa. Thanks to its experience, it can help women to:

- ✓ **Implement** Resolution 1325 (2000) to accompany existing processes relating to the prevention and protection of women,
- ✓ **Conduct 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. Federation of Women's Associations of Senegal (FAFS)**

This is a coordination and representation framework for women's associations and part of the associative movement in Senegal. Its mission is to build the capacities of its members, conduct political, social and cultural dialogue, and advocate gender and development issues faced by civil society.

It could contribute by:

- ✓ **Providing training** to educators and outreach workers on gender issues;
- ✓ **Organizing** talks on the topic of gender and the rights of women and girls,
- ✓ **Promoting** women,
- ✓ **Organizing social mobilization,**
- ✓ **Advocating for gender,**
- ✓ **Conducting information, awareness and communication campaigns** in local languages on Resolution 1325 (2000).

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

### **15. Association of Jurists in Senegal (AJS);**

#### **Types of intervention**

- ✓ Healthcare, psychological support
- ✓ Helplines,
- ✓ Accommodation,
- ✓ Awareness,
- ✓ Training and capacity-building.

#### **Target**

- All categories of women

#### **Results Achieved**

- Women are increasingly informed and increasingly aware,
- Perpetrators of crimes are convicted increasingly often,
- Medical and social care is on the rise.

The AJS will need to collaborate with other organizations working towards 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. SENEGALESE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELL-BEING OF FAMILIES (ASBEF):**

ASBEF has the vision of helping to build a Society in which all members can fully and equally benefit from their rights in matters of Sexual and Reproductive Health and access to high-quality services for sexual and reproductive health.

According to its mandate, it could:

- ✓ Promote SRH, in particular targeting young people, and integrating the dimension of gender,
- ✓ Offer high-quality SRH services,
- ✓ Conduct advocacy activities with the objective of establishing equality between men and women,
- ✓ Promote the socio-economic status of women and young people.

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

OBJECTIVES 1, 10, 15

INDICATORS 1, 14 and 21a).

## PARLIAMENT AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

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

Parliament is one of the most important Institutions in attaining the objectives of gender equity and equality. It is a fundamental actor for reform and legislation, and oversees government action.

It could:

- ✓ **Stimulate and initiate** draft legislation, reform, revision or amendment proposals for the texts of laws and acts relating to the consideration of gender in all sectors, including the military, paramilitary and civilian sectors,
- ✓ **Ensure** the effective enforcement and careful observance of all national, regional and international texts, protocols and conventions ratified, signed and adopted by Senegal.

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

### 18. LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Decentralization is at the heart of state reform. It cannot simply be reduced to the organization and operationalization of local communities, but also raises the question of the exercise of power in a modern State adapted to the progression of society with its demands of responsibility, freedom, and local access. It improves the involvement of populations, NGOs, and grassroots community organizations, especially in connection with the management of local affairs. Local communities are the foundation of local governance, and represent its primary actors. They could:

- ✓ **Improve** the institutional and organizational framework and strengthen the capacities of human resources,
- ✓ **Support and assist** the Ministry of Gender in the coordination of interventions by local actors and development partners,
- ✓ **Contribute** to improving local finances and decentralizing the management of public expenditure.

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

## WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS IN CASAMANCE

Women in Casamance are pioneers. They have been active in managing the conflict in Casamance in the field well before the advent of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations. Thus, a wide movement for preparation of the regional platform in Casamance was created to develop a regional action plan for Ziguinchor to implement Res. 1325 in Ziguinchor. One of the principal items on the action plan involves TRAINING on RES. 1325 (starting from December

2010). The goal is to train leading women on the provisions of Resolution 1325. The second axis is devoted to organizing a regional campaign (for the natural region of Casamance) of AWARENESS, and the third axis is a supervisory meeting that should lead to a LOBBYING and ADVOCACY programme targeting the authorities in support of the return of peace to Casamance.

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

Ms Tacko Dafé (FAFS): “We have made great contributions to the popularization of Res. 1325 at regional levels (in all languages). Training is imperative and it needs to be provided to women in Ziguinchor. How many women are there in the platform? So that we can give financial and technical details regarding the organization of a workshop on RES. 1325 and subsequent resolutions for women in the natural region. The lack of understanding of the objectives and indicatives of Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions among us, the women of Casamance – pioneers in preventing and resolving the conflict in Casamance – cause us to lag behind everyone else at the moment. We need to publicize Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions, and use the local tools that have already been translated by grassroots members in Casamance. Training is crucial. Women are not involved in negotiations either as leaders or as mothers. We also need to consider the aspect of the light weapons trade. For this purpose, there are units in Casamance for monitoring light weapons, combating HIV/AIDS, etc.”

The following objectives and indicators are relevant to all women's associations working for peace, security and gender issues in Casamance and other regions:

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 Committee for the Solidarity of Women for Peace in Casamance (USOFORAL);**

**Types of intervention**

- ✓ Construction of sustainable peace in Casamance and non-violent conflict management,
- ✓ Contribute to the strengthening of women's leadership,
- ✓ Provide support to women who have suffered violence by listening, providing accommodation,
- ✓ Support in the form of mediation,
- ✓ Awareness-raising specifically for violence arising from conflict,
- ✓ Strengthen the capacities of women in various areas.

**Target:** All categories and all ages of men, women, young people

**Results Achieved:**

- ✓ Marches to denounce VAW
- ✓ Increase in the awareness of populations

**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 Peacebuilding in Casamance (KABONKETOOR);**

**Types of intervention**

- ✓ Return of peace,

- ✓ Psychological support especially in cases of violence arising from conflict,
- ✓ Listening, awareness-raising.

**Target:** All categories of women

**Results Achieved:**

Improved awareness of VAW in connection with the conflict in Casamance.

**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 Mothers and Children (KAGAMEN)**

This association could promote:

- ✓ The participation of women in peace and security,
- ✓ The return of peace,
- ✓ Listening, Awareness-Raising, 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);**

**Types of intervention**

- ✓ The return of peace,
- ✓ Psychological support especially in cases of violence arising from conflict,
- ✓ Listening, awareness-raising.

**Target:** All categories 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 Vaillantes (Valiant Hearts and Souls)**

This organization could contribute:

- ✓ Psychological support especially in cases of violence arising from conflict,
- ✓ Listening, awareness-raising,
- ✓ Actions aiming to promote forgiveness and reconciliation,
- ✓ Training on non-violent resolution,
- ✓ The organization of social mobilization.

**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 to Combat Violence Against Women (CLVF);**

**Types of intervention**

- ✓ Healthcare, psychological, legal, judicial support
- ✓ Listening,
- ✓ Accommodation,
- ✓ Advice, guidance, awareness, training.

**Target:**

- ❖ Women, men, children of all ages and all professional categories.

**Results Achieved:**

- Awareness of the magnitude of violence (even though it remains difficult to estimate) and its harmful effects on the physiological and mental health of victims,
- Support from populations and the state for the necessity to combat this violence,
- Adoption of protection laws (Law 99-05 of 29th January 1999; Law 2005 against human trafficking and similar practices),
- Adoption by the state of strategies combating issues such as: National Action Plan against female genital mutilation,
- Creation by the state of a Study Committee on Violence Against Women and Children, whose findings will be used to reform the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code to strengthen the prevention of violence and the support provided to victims.

### **Saint-Louis branch:**

#### **Types of intervention**

- ✓ Guidance,
- ✓ Advice and conscience-awakening by awareness,
- ✓ Family mediation,
- ✓ Integration into income-generating activities (IGA),
- ✓ Medical assistance,
- ✓ Travel expenses,
- ✓ Legal support,
- ✓ Coordination between structures combating violence against women.

#### **Target:**

- Married women, girls and in some cases men, of all ages

### **Ziguinchor branch:**

#### **Types of intervention**

- Medical assistance (healthcare, medical certificates)
- Psychological support,
- Listening,
- Accommodation,
- Mediation for reconciliation or reintegration,
- Legal aid,
- Accompaniment.

#### **Target:**

- ❖ Women

#### **Results Achieved:**

- **Increase in the denunciation of VAW**
- **Increase in legal procedures, Intensification of partnerships with healthcare, legal and police entities**

#### **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. Réseau Siggil Jigeen (RSJ)**

#### **Types of intervention:**

- ✓ Psycho-social support,
- ✓ Legal assistance,
- ✓ Mediation for reintegration into homes or families,
- ✓ Lobbying and advocacy for the adoption of laws favourable to women,
- ✓ Popularization campaigns for the text of laws,

- ✓ IEC activities on topics associated with Women,
- ✓ Alerts and declarations on women's rights,
- ✓ Capacity-building.

**Target:**

- Young girls from 2 to 12 years, adolescent girls and women from 20 to 60 years, schoolgirls and women of all categories

**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. Dakar Guidance Centre for Children and Family**

The Dakar Guidance Centre for Children and Family (CEGID) could contribute to:

- ✓ counselling training,
- ✓ awareness-raising activities - IEC (such as their campaign “the talking loincloth),
- ✓ psycho-social support,
- ✓ support to persons affected by AIDS, to young girls who have suffered violence;
- ✓ research,
- ✓ Information, Education and Communication on 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 Centre for Education on Human Rights (CAHEDUS)**

**Types of intervention:**

- ✓ Listening, guidance,
- ✓ Medical, psychological, police and legal handling,
- ✓ Psychological monitoring,
- ✓ Development of fun modules and materials (on the human rights of women and children) made available to the population, play centres, youth centres, and schools,
- ✓ Seminars for capacity-building and coordinating measures between women and traditional and religious leaders on the dignity of women and developing women's leadership.

**Target:**

- ❖ Married, single, divorced and widowed women, 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. West African Women Association (WAWA)**

This is a federation of women's associations whose activities are oriented towards furthering the social and economic development of its members. It includes members in all countries, including in Casamance, and aligns with the programmes to be developed within the 3 pillars of Res. 1325, and in particular in the pillars of prevention and participation.

**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 is a national structure based on a concentrated West African network consisting of 14 national networks uniting more than 450 civil society organizations.

Its work in networking, information, awareness, social mobilization, advocacy, training and research is relevant throughout all of the territory of Senegal and West Africa.

It could:

- ✓ **Unite** all local associations active in the field;
- ✓ **Conduct information and awareness campaigns** thanks to the translations of Res. 1325 into local languages that it has already made available, targeting the natural region as well as the rest of national territory;
- ✓ Continue to **host** radio programmes on Channel 4 of RTS: “The voice of women”;
- ✓ **Help to organize events** (for example social mobilization) for advocacy campaigns, training and research activities on women and girls, peace, security, sexual and gender-based violence, 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.

### **30. NATIONAL UNIT Network on Peace and Security for Women in the ECOWAS Region (REPSFECO)**

The national unit of REPSFECO could:

- ✓ **Coordinate and optimize the roles and initiatives** of women in conflict prevention and mediation, peacekeeping and security, post-conflict reconstruction operations and the promotion of human rights, particularly those of women and other vulnerable groups, to ensure lasting peace in Senegal.
- ✓ **Promote a strategic partnership** for the empowerment of women, fairness and equality opportunity between genders in matters of peace and security in Senegal.

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

### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

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

All of these parties have the potential to contribute to the objectives of Res. 1325 in our country. They must simply be provided with a space for expression at the government’s side, and their actions should be coordinated to ensure that they complement those initiated and conducted by the government.

### **UNIVERSITIES, TRAINING INSTITUTES AND RESEARCH CENTRES**

Each University, Training Institute and Research Centre can significantly contribute to the implementation of the NAP, depending in its objectives and mandates. Consistency and improved coordination of their actions could make a difference within each sector of the NAP.

For each of them, we have listed a few actions below:

#### **31. UNIVERSITY OF ZIGUINCHOR**

- ✓ Research on Resolution 1325 and related issues in Casamance,
- ✓ Training and supervision of students of Resolution 1325,
- ✓ Sharing of existing data,

- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP.

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

- ✓ Research and Training on Human Rights, Women's Rights.
- ✓ Supervision of students.
- ✓ Training on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions.
- ✓ Sharing of existing data,
- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP.

### **33. Group for Gender and Societies (GESTES) / UGB**

- ✓ Research and Training on Human Rights, Women's Rights.
- ✓ Supervision of students.
- ✓ Training on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions,
- ✓ Sharing of existing data,
- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP.

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

- ✓ Research and Training on Human Rights, Women's Rights,
- ✓ Supervision of students.
- ✓ Training on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions,
- ✓ Sharing of existing data,
- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP

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

- ✓ Research and training,
- ✓ Lobbying and advocacy,
- ✓ Support to initiatives of groups working on Res. 1325,
- ✓ Sharing of existing data,
- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP.

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

- ✓ Research and Training on Human Rights, Women's Rights,
- ✓ Supervision of students.
- ✓ Training on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions,
- ✓ Sharing of existing data,
- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP.

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

- ✓ Research and Training on Human Rights, Women's Rights,
- ✓ Supervision of students,
- ✓ Training on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions,
- ✓ Sharing of existing data,
- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP.

### **38. Centre for Studies in Information Sciences and Techniques (CESTI) / UCAD**

- ✓ Training of professional media communicators on Res. 1325, which could have a great influence on the processing of media information for events in the field and the perceptions of populations in zones affected by conflict, sexual and gender-based violence, and the fundamental rights of women and girls and gender equity and equality.

- ✓ Sharing of existing data,
- ✓ Maintenance and continuous updating of the 22 databases of the NAP.

### **39. LABORATORY FOR WOMEN, SOCIETY AND CULTURE/UCAD**

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

**This mapping should be fully organized, structured and coordinated by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women’s Associations. Most of the actors listed in this mapping have participated in the dialogues initiated by this Ministry, through the steering committee. But the list is non-exhaustive, and open to any and all actors involved in the issues of “peace - security - conflict management - gender - development - peacekeeping - violence against women and girls and gender-based violence (...)” etc. All of the actors involved in the implementation of the NAP are invited to work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Gender.**

In summary, depending on the activity sectors and mandates of the various actors involved, the types of action are based on programmes along the axes of:

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

# **CHAPTER V: RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Short-term and medium-term recommendations (2011-2012):**

1. Provide training to the personnel of the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations (currently the Ministry of Culture, Gender and Quality of Life) on managing and improving the coordination of the National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations in Senegal.
2. Review all texts, decrees and laws relating to the management of situations of violence, in public administration in Senegal and in all special structures for conflict management in the southern region of the country, including those which manage the Defence and Security Forces, and conduct vigorous Advocacy in support of the harmonization of national texts (laws and decrees, civilian as well as military and paramilitary) with international and regional texts (protocols, conventions, etc.) ratified by Senegal.
3. Set up the 22 databases listed in the table of systemic and prospective analysis:
  - ✓ Database 1 (violence against women: types, numbers, percentages, causes, consequences, etc.),
  - ✓ Database 2 (measures previously undertaken by the Government of Senegal),
  - ✓ Database 3 (statistics on reported violence)
  - ✓ Database 4 (cases of violations reported in courts)
  - ✓ Database 5 (presence of representatives of women's associations or civil society organizations in decision-making positions in entities active in the defence of human rights),
  - ✓ Database 6 (cases of exploitation and abuse perpetrated by civilian or military personnel and all forms of punishments)
  - ✓ Database 7 (military manuals and national plans for the management of security),
  - ✓ Database 8 (measures undertaken by the Security Council of the United Nations, and those applied by member states)
  - ✓ Database 9 (existing information? (what kinds of information?) held by civil society organizations and associations working in the field),
  - ✓ Database 10 (number and percentage of women in high-level positions, or?)
  - ✓ Database 11 (Senegalese women in the United Nations system),
  - ✓ Database 12 (number of women who are mediators or responsible for negotiations - women from civil society present at the beginning and end of negotiations),
  - ✓ Database 13 (qualitative and quantitative data on women and their responsibilities within local and national government bodies),
  - ✓ Database 14 (quantitative and qualitative data on the number of women in missions conducted by the Security Council - reports from previous years),
  - ✓ Database 15 (data on economic security, mental security? of whom? etc.),
  - ✓ Database 16 (women's rights and conformity with national legislation harmonized with international standards),
  - ✓ Database 17 (data on women and their employability in rapid economic rehabilitation programmes implemented from 2000 to today)
  - ✓ Database 18 (study of reports, which reports? analysis of existing data, on what?),
  - ✓ Database 19 (data on gender-aware budgeting, of which structures or departments?)
  - ✓ Database 20 (data on programmes of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in Casamance) Number of programmes? funds released? rehabilitation programmes? etc.)
  - ✓ Database 21 (data on the number and percentage of mechanisms of transitional justice prescribed by peace operations whose mandates include provisions relating to the rights and participation of women and girls)

- ✓ Database 22 (data on ex-combatants associated with armed forces or groups receiving benefits within the framework of programmes of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration?)

4. Formulate and implement programmes consistent with the systemic analysis. For example:

- ❖ The Ministry of Health should initiate programmes **for monitoring the state of health of victims of rape, violence affecting the health of populations** and parallel programmes for legal and medical aftercare; create programmes to monitor and assess the state of productive health of women and girls in affected regions; create **programmes for managing the prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS** among women and girls in the region compared to other regions in Senegal; etc. To achieve this, it should:
  - A. **Cooperate with representatives of the WHO, the UNFPA, etc.** to implement programmes that specifically address the reproductive health issues of women and girls as proposed in objectives (1, 10, 15) and indicators (1, 14 and 21a) of Res. 1325.
  - B. **Coordinate these programmes with the Ministry of Gender** and situate the results of these programmes within the global assessment of development indicators at the national level.
- ❖ The Ministry of Family, in relation to the Ministry Delegate for Human Rights, should develop **information and training programmes** on the fundamental rights of women and girls: land rights, human rights, economic rights, social rights, political rights, etc.;
  - A. Create or intensify economic and **political leadership capacity-building programmes** for women and girls in the natural region of Casamance and all other regions of Senegal;
  - B. It could also assess its existing programmes in the light of the objectives and indicators of Res. 1325 and evaluate the impact of these programmes in terms of achieving the objectives of Res. 1325 in Senegal

etc.

All the actors identified during the systemic and prospective analysis of the objectives and indicators of Res. 1325 must integrate provisions into their programmes of action illustrating the specificity of these programmes and indicate their contributions towards attaining the objectives of this Resolution.

5. Create information, training and communication programmes:

- Targeting the **personnel of the defence and security forces** on the different objectives of Resolution 1325. This training should help personnel in the SDF to apply the provisions of Res. 1325 within their work, and to provide better supervision for civilian populations in the spirit and the letter of this Resolution; and to formulate an explicit code of conduct for the defence and security forces that takes gender into account.
- Targeting **women's associations working in the southern region of the country and other regions**: they are already involved in the implementation of the objectives of Res. 1325 without rigid or well-defined structure. Their training will focus on the use of appropriate tools to allow them to integrate the provisions of Res. 1325 into their existing programmes, and thus develop coordination with other ongoing programmes in the region to attain the objectives of Res. 1325.
- **personnel of the partnered development agencies working in the south of the country**: focus their training on the connections between their development programmes and the objectives of Res. 1325.
- **National and Regional Media**: to improve and make relevant the context of communications, newspapers, information conveyed by the Media, we must create a critical mass of journalists specializing in analysing and reporting events that occur during conflict and post-conflict periods; there is a need to convey fair and true information, which will undoubtedly help to build peace and reassure the population.

All development sectors at all levels (national, local, community, etc.) require selective information and training, which the Ministry of Gender must coordinate.

6. Establish an inter-ministry committee including civil society comprised of governmental and non-governmental actors, which will be responsible for the execution, monitoring, and technical and financial supervision/assessment of all action undertaken in relation to the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations in Senegal.
7. Review the measures undertaken by the Security Council of the United Nations and assess those which have been applied in Senegal, inspect their conformity with national laws; identify gaps and propose specific formulations to resolve and adapt them to the international context.
8. Within the documents relating to the management of the crisis in Casamance, search for provisions indicating the effective consideration of the fundamental and security needs of women in formal and informal signed agreements. The theme-based groups strongly recommended listing these if possible, and submitting proposals to be presented by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations.
9. There is no official peacekeeping mission in Senegal, but there are national missions working in Casamance. However, since UNOWA is a privileged partner of the Senegalese Government, the theme-based groups proposed to inspect it, as well as other missions present in the field, and study the consideration of women and girls within their programmes, and if necessary suggest corrective changes to be presented by the Ministry of Gender.
10. Develop a short-term and medium-term communication strategy relying on grassroots community radios to spread and popularize tools (within the 3 regions of natural Casamance and throughout the rest of national territory) and integrate them to improve the transmission of information.
11. Support the consultation framework of the organizations of Casamancian women.
12. Raise awareness, sensitize, and facilitate collaboration between women and anti-mine organizations to more effectively clear mines from residential areas.
13. Integrate the specific needs of women and girls from the natural region of Casamance and other regions into the NAP in connection with issues of procreative, reproductive and sexual health for women and girls. Effective cooperation between the Ministries of Gender and Health in these areas.
14. Organize sessions to present and inform the Regional Development Committees, the Departmental Development Committees, etc. of Res. 1325 and instruct local development officers to prepare and distribute information brochures on large scales, and to create an intranet network.

15. Involve the Religious Alliance in the transformation of attitudes and the fight against inequality to improve the consideration of gender
16. Implement advocacy mechanisms supporting the effective implementation of Resolution 1325 at all levels (political, non-political, by the populations themselves)

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

17. Continue to study the text of all laws and decrees of the Senegalese Government and partner institutions as they are adopted, identify shortcomings relating to the actual consideration of women and girls and provide recommendations accordingly; Encourage all Ministry departments, all structures and governmental and non-governmental institutions, as well as civil society institutions, to align with the Ministry of the Armed Forces and emulate its programme for managing female personnel within the armed forces as an example of good practice that should be followed to improve the consideration of gender issues. (AUDIT BY THE MINISTRY OF GENDER)
18. Provide training and capacity-building to governmental and non-governmental actors responsible for physical, economic, political, social security, etc.: Presidency of the Republic, Prime Minister's office, Ministries, Defence and Security Forces, Parliament including the Economic and Social Council, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Grassroots Community Organizations, Municipal and Rural Councillors, Media, etc. on the Resolution 1325 (2000) and its key issues within the context of Senegal.
19. Continue and consolidate the data collection system that populates and periodically updates the 22 databases managed by the Ministry of Gender, and create a website facilitating information-sharing over an intranet between the parties involved.
20. Institutionalize training on Resolution 1325 (2000) in centres of excellence: Universities, research centres and institutes, private and public training schools, Koranic and Christian schools, etc. and create modules, recognition systems, etc. on Women and Mediation, Women and Leadership in the various different training structures (Universities of Ziguinchor, Dakar, Saint-Louis, schools for civilian and military training and instruction, etc.).
21. Continue to oversee and monitor existing mechanisms and structures that ensure the local and national application of Resolution 1325 (2000) and the observance of its provisions: drafting of progress reports, organization of periodic meetings for information-sharing, refocusing of measures, etc.
22. Continue to implement mechanisms to advocate the effective implementation of Resolution 1325 at all levels (political, non-political, by the populations themselves) to append or attach Resolution 1235 to the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW or CEDEF).
23. Encourage the Ministry of Gender to create a legal glossary in collaboration with the AJS to strengthen women's knowledge of their rights.
24. Establish an advisory or "mentoring" programme by leading women to support peace and reconstruction in Casamance.
25. Establish a training programme for women to learn to mediate for peace.



26. Create an educational guide for activities of prevention, participation in peacekeeping and peacebuilding conducted in the field and in accordance with Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions. First drafts of practical guides in local languages already exist (WANEP): search for consistency and popularization.
27. Organize information and training sessions on the subject of mines to make available the necessary tools to effectively tackle this problem.
28. Continue to organize sessions for presenting and informing the RDC, DDC etc. of Res. 1325, and instruct local development officers to prepare and distribute information brochures on large scales, and to create an intranet network.
29. Use community multimedia centres and strengthen their capacities on issues of gender, peace and security.
30. Publish a newsletter outlining the lessons learned.

Coherent management of this National Action Plan coordinated at all levels, with all parties assuming responsibility for the implementation of the recommendations given above.

**CHAPTER VI:  
FUNDING PLAN  
FOR NAP RES. 1325**

#### **a. Terms of reference of the FRT**

- The financing of the NAP will be facilitated by organizing a Fundraising Round Table (FRT) of parties likely to contribute and participate to the implementation costs of Res. 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations in Senegal.
- The Round Table, organized by the Senegalese Government under the supervision of the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations, and in collaboration with all other Ministries involved within the Senegalese Government, will be conducted with the support of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the ECOWAS Gender Development Centre (EGDC), and all bilateral and multilateral development partners present in Senegal. All of these parties must, depending on **their areas of focus and mandates**, contribute to the various activities planned in the short, medium and long terms, as listed in the finance planning table below.
- **The primary objective of the FRT is to build an effective dialogue between the Government and its partners** at the highest level on the implementation of the NAP, and **to facilitate the mobilization of resources** in view of its **execution**. The Round Table should therefore provide the Government and its partner with the opportunity to agree upon an **agenda**, and make precise **commitments** regarding the social and economic development programme based on the implementation and monitoring/assessment of the NAP.
- This opportunity must be seized to continuously **improve** the **dialogue** between the Government and development partners on **implementing the NAP, refining it, updating it, fully operationalizing it**, and conducting **monitoring and assessment** in connection with the objectives and indicators of this Resolution.
- It will also be necessary to share the **practical details of budgetary aid** between all development partners to describe the implementation of each of the measures that must be undertaken within the framework of the NAP.

**b. Funding plan for actions (short, medium and long-term)**

Short-term actions	Medium-term actions	Long-term actions	Required funding
<p>1) Day of formal presentation of the NAP to all members of the steering committee and other partners of the Ministry of Gender. The draft will have been previously submitted to them for comment before the final version is fixed.</p> <p>2) Round table – fundraising targeting potential financial contributors</p> <p>3) One morning of Execution of the Information and Communication programmes addressed to the government and other non-governmental and civil society actors etc.: target both officials and non-officials, universities, students, academies, research centres, written, spoken and oral media, etc.</p> <p>4) Launch of advocacy at local and national levels with all women’s organizations working in the field with objectives related to those of Res. 1325 and subsequent Resolutions; at the regional level with regional and international organizations with representatives in Senegal: CEDAW, WAWA, UNOAW, UNDP, UNFPA, FAS, REFSPECO, WILDAF, etc.</p> <p>5) Operationalize the consultation framework for Casamancian women’s organizations</p>	<p>1) Training/education on the 18 objectives and 26 indicators of Res. 1325:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target each development sector, sector by sector; civilian and military personnel; students; civil society, etc. and formulate a training programme and create tools accordingly.</li> <li>- Select a sample to be trained as educators who will be able to pass on their training,</li> </ul> <p>2) Creation of the 22 databases (table of systemic and prospective analysis) to be monitored, updated, and whose information should be shared with authorities and actors so that the necessary rectifications in the relevant areas may be undertaken in cooperation with all parties,</p> <p>3) Creation of a Website, to be managed and continuously updated. Creation of an Intranet.</p> <p>4) Creation of a legal glossary by the Ministry in collaboration with the AJS, to strengthen women’s knowledge of their rights</p> <p>5) Implementation of a guidance or “mentoring” programme led by leading</p>	<p>1) Create and publish a quarterly report for information and coordination to be shared between all actors at national, subregional, regional and international levels,</p> <p>2) Organize a yearly 2-day government retreat to evaluate the status of the objectives and indicators of Res. 1325 and subsequent Resolutions within the country. Including representation from civil society organization is encouraged.</p> <p>3) Periodically assess the impact of the effective implementation of Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions on development programmes in the south of the country. Once per year.</p> <p>4) Organization of conferences to share the state of progress of the implementation of Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions within CEDAW; the AU; etc.</p>	<p>References:</p> <p>1 day of Formal Presentation of the NAP (steering committee, Ministry of Gender, the Government, etc.) 3,000 \$US</p> <p>1 training session for 70 participants, 5 supervisors+logistics+preparation=50,000 \$US</p> <p>Creation of a website with monthly updates (15,000 \$US)</p> <p>1 yearly retreat (all involved parties) for 70 participants, 5 supervisors+logistics+preparation=40,000 \$US</p> <p>1 forum in the form of a Regional Consultation Process (ECOWAS) with a cost of 150,000 \$US if conducted by the Ministry</p> <p>1 session of lectures on Res. 1325 and subsequent resolutions requires: a pool of</p>

<p>- Grassroots community radios should be involved</p> <p>6) Demining:</p> <p>- Awareness-raising, sensitization, etc. and collaboration between women and anti-mine organizations</p> <p>7) Health: Integrate into the NAP support for women with problems relating to fistulae, bladder control. <b>Effective cooperation</b> between the Ministries of Gender and Health in areas relating to the sexual, procreative and reproductive health of women and girls in the natural region of Casamance.</p>	<p>women for peace and reconstruction in Casamance;</p> <p>6) Implementation of a training programme to teach women to mediate for peace;</p> <p>7) Creation of an educational guide for activities relating to prevention, participation in peacekeeping and peacebuilding conducted in the field in accordance with Resolution 1325 (2000). First drafts of practical guides in local languages already exist (WANEP): search for consistency and popularization.</p>	<p>5) Organization of Mediation training sessions for Senegalese women and women in the subregion.</p> <p>6) Organization of training sessions on “Stress management” for Casamancian women</p> <p>7) Organization of training sessions on Res. 1325 targeting the kings of Diembérène, Moulon and Oussouye</p>	<p>educators comprised of lawyers, sociologists, health workers, military personnel, development officers, etc., to be organized according to the hourly rates of the University (Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis need to factor in travel). 125,000 \$US</p> <p>Information, Education and Communication campaigns with grassroots community radios, the written press, television, field visits, etc. on Res 1325 and subsequent resolutions and associated issues and challenges in the context of Senegal. 100,000 \$US</p> <p>1 training sessions for women on high-level mediation so that they may participate in peace negotiations in Senegal and in the CEDAW subregion (60,000 \$US)</p>
--	---	---	--

2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2015	
<b>Total activities and cost</b>	Activity 1: 1 day of presentation <b>3,000 \$US</b>	Activity 1: 12 training positions/year/sector <b>480,000 \$US</b>	Activity 2: 22 databases to be created <b>50,000 \$US</b>	Activity 1: 1 quarterly report to be published for 3 years <b>45,000 \$US</b>	Activity 2: 1 yearly retreat (all parties involved in the implementation of the action plan) in 2014 <b>70,000 \$US</b>

National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the United Nations in Senegal

Activity 3: 1 morning of information, sensitization, and communication	<b>1,500 \$US</b>	Activity 3: 1 website published, with monthly updates and maintenance for 5 years	<b>15,000 \$US</b>	Activity 3: 1 regional forum (all member states of CEDAW) in 2014	<b>150,000 \$US</b>
Activity 4: 1 advocacy campaign	<b>1,000 \$US</b>	Activity 4: 1 campaign of information, sensitization, and communication with grassroots community radios, the written and televised media, open days and field visits to the 14 regions of the country	<b>100,000 \$US</b>	Activity 4: 3 seminars/year in the universities of Dakar/Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis	<b>125,000 \$US</b>
Activity 5: 1 training session “Women and mediation” (2011)	<b>60,000 \$US</b>	Activity 5: 1 training session on “Women and mediation” (2012)	<b>60,000 \$US</b>	Activity 5: 35 years of lectures/year/university (for 3 universities)	<b>200,000 \$US</b>
Activity 6: 1 campaign of information, sensitization, and communication with grassroots community radios, the written and televised media, open days and field visits to the 14 regions of the country (July 2011)	<b>100,000 \$US</b>	Activity 6: 2 training sessions on “Stress Management” for Casamancian women	<b>80,000 \$US</b>	Activity 6: Yearly monitoring/assessment (2011 – 2012 – 2013 – 2014 – 2015)	<b>150,000 \$US</b>
Activity 7: 2 training sessions on “Stress Management” for Casamancian women	<b>80,000 \$US</b>	Activity 7: 1 quarterly report published	<b>15,000 \$US</b>	Activity 7: 1 training session “Women and Mediation” (2013)	<b>60,000 \$US</b>
Activity 8: 3 training	<b>10,000 \$US</b>	Activity 8: 1 yearly	<b>70,000 \$US</b>	Activity 8: 1 campaign of information,	<b>100,000 \$US</b>

	sessions on Res. 1325 targeting the kings of Diembèrène, Moulon and Oussouye  Activity 9: 1 quarterly report published	<b>15,000 \$US</b>	retreat (all parties involved in the implementation of the action plan) in 2012  Activity 9: 1 regional forum (all member states of CEDAW) in 2012	<b>150,000 \$US</b>	sensitization, and communication with grassroots community radios, the written and televised media, open days and field visits to the 14 regions of the country
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>273,000 \$US + 48,000 \$US</b>		<b>1,020,000 \$US + 20,000 \$US</b>		<b>900,000 \$US</b>
<b>TOTAL COST: 2,193,500 \$US + 68,000 \$US</b>					

# **CHAPTER VII: CONCLUSION**



Meeting the specific needs of women and young girls with Resolution 1325 (2000) is imperative for all parties involved, and for anybody active within the national territory with reason to care about gender equality and balance. The creation of a steering committee responsible for formulating the National Action Plan for Res. 1325 aligns with the policy to strengthen the decision-making power of women and build respect for their fundamental rights initiated by the Ministry of Gender and Relations with African and Foreign Women's Associations. It also aligns with the provisions of the United Nations, which require all parties involved in peacebuilding and reconstruction processes to take into account issues of balance between gender without discrimination.

Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations on women, peace and security is a tool whose effectiveness depends on the analytical capacity of governments to understand to gender-specific dimensions of conflict and peace. **The effectiveness of Resolution 1325 will also depend on the technical capacity to understand and apply an approach based on gender equality.**

**Meeting the challenges specific to both men and women in times of conflict, post-conflict and non-conflict requires sensitivity and the willingness to listen to the realities experienced specifically and separately by each gender.** This requires appropriate training, which is necessary for making informed decisions. And finally, it requires appropriate tools, firm commitments, active measures, evaluation criteria, mechanisms for accountability, and substantial funding.

**The NAP on Res. 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions is a working framework that connects the actors, their actions, the conditions in which these actions must be carried out, and finally an estimate of the funding required for their implementation.**

**It was deliberately chosen to unfold over a period of 5 years to allow perspective to be gained, as the selected objectives are assessed by means of their indicators, in terms of the results achieved compared to the ground that remains to be covered.** The cost is **Two Million Two Hundred and Sixty-One Thousand Five Hundred \$US (2,261,500 \$US)** over five years.

**The determining factors of the success of this NAP will lie in the flexibility of its implementation, its consistency, and its inclusion of all contributing partners.** The mobility of certain political, social and economic factors in the southern region must be duly kept in mind if we wish for the NAP to be credibly executed.

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **I. JOURNALS AND ARTICLES**

1. “Casamance: Neither war nor peace”, in *Jeune Afrique*, no. 2549, 15th to 21st November 2009, p. 32-34
2. “The geopolitics of unipolar chaos”, *Atlas du Monde diplomatique*. Special edition of “Manière de voir”, January 2003, p. 86
3. “Six soldiers killed in Casamance by suspected rebels”, in *Jeune Afrique*, 3rd October 2009: <http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/DEPAFP20091003T131102Z/>
4. *European Journal of International Migration*, vol. 22 - no. 1 | 2006, Nelly Robin, “The Uprooting of Populations in Casamance, a Challenge for the Rule of Law” p. 6.

## **II. REPORTS**

1. APRAN Gie. The crisis in Casamance and initiatives and proposals for its resolution. Nouha Cisse, Mamadou Moussa Ba, Martin Mane. September 2000, Ziguinchor
2. Françoise Nduwimana, Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations on Women and Peace and Security: Understanding the implications, fulfilling the obligations, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women (OSAGI), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
3. Vincent Foucher, “No changeover in Casamance, the new Senegalese authorities confronted by Casamancia separatist claims”, in *CONJONCTURE* No. 101, May 2003.
4. Ministry of Economy and Finance, Programme for the Reinvigoration of Economic and Social Activity in Casamance, June 2011, report coordinated by Arnaud Desmarchelier.
5. Nelly robin & Babacar Ndione, “Access to land in Casamance: the challenge of sustainable peace”, Dakar, April 2006.
6. Global report on human development, UNDP-Economica, July 1996; Ramsès, Dunod, 1994; Refugees in the world, UNHCR, La Découverte, 1995; The State of food insecurity in the world, FAO, Rome, 1999; Populations in danger, Doctors Without Borders - Lepac, La Découverte, 1995; Interventions, International Action Against Hunger, 1994. Can the world feed itself? Les Clés de la planète, Special Edition no. 1 (Map prepared by Cécile Marin), Croissance, Paris, 1998.

## **III. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES**

1. Walfadjri: Casamance - After 28 years of suffering in silence, report compiled by Amadou Ndiaye, Monday 3rd January 2011.

## **IV. INTERNET**

- 1) [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) retrieved 19th January 2011 at 15:45
- 2) [http://www.leral.net/Rebellion-en-Casamance-l-introuvable-interlocuteur-de-Wade\\_a8185.html](http://www.leral.net/Rebellion-en-Casamance-l-introuvable-interlocuteur-de-Wade_a8185.html) retrieved 19th January 2011 at 16:21.
- 3) <http://www.seneweb.sn>
- 4) <http://www.icrc.org>
- 5) <http://www.unhcr.org>
- 6) [http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflit\\_en\\_Casamance](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflit_en_Casamance)
- 7) [http://www.usoforal.org/gal\\_club\\_mediation/album/slides/gal\\_club\\_mediation010.html](http://www.usoforal.org/gal_club_mediation/album/slides/gal_club_mediation010.html)

- 8) [http://sjd.seneweb.com/news/Societe/deminage-en-casamance-une-lsquo-nouvelle-rsquo-mine-ralentit-le-processus\\_n\\_40793.html](http://sjd.seneweb.com/news/Societe/deminage-en-casamance-une-lsquo-nouvelle-rsquo-mine-ralentit-le-processus_n_40793.html)
- 9) <http://yveslebelge.skynetblogs.be/>
- 10) [http://www.Sénégalaisement.com/Sénégal/independance\\_casamance.html](http://www.Sénégalaisement.com/Sénégal/independance_casamance.html)
- 11) <http://remi.revues.org/docannexe/image/2723/img-1-small485.png>
- 12) [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)  
retrieved 19th January 2011 at 15:45
- 13) [Pressafrik.com](http://www.pressafrik.com) | Wednesday 2nd March, 2011 10:04
- 14) <http://www.procas.sn/Partenaires-etatiques.html> (Socio-economic development support programme for peace in Casamance)



Images : ©USOFORAL, 2009