



# National Action Plan

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## UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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**REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL**

One People – One Goal – One Faith



**MINISTRY OF WOMEN, FAMILY, GENDER AND  
CHILD PROTECTION**

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION R1325  
AND FOLLOWING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE  
SENEGAL: 2020-2024**





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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Turn it off		West African Women's Association					
AJS		Association of Senegalese Jurists					
AMLD		Alliance for Migration, Leadership and Development					
APSA		African Peace and Security Architecture					
CCDG		ECOWAS Center for Gender Development					
CCPE		Communal Child Protection Committee					
CDPE		Departmental Child Protection Committee					
CEDEAO		Economic Community of West African States					
CEDEF		Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women					
CFEE		End of Elementary Studies Competition					
CIPD		International Conference on Population and Development					
CMU		Universal health coverage					
CNLTP		National Unit for the Fight against Human Trafficking					
CONGAD		Council of Non-Governmental Organizations for Development Support					
COSEF		Senegalese Women's Committee					
CPS		Peace and Security Council					
CSNU		United Nations Security Council					
CVPE		Village Child Protection Committee					
DAYS		Department of Equity and Gender Equality					
DGPSN		General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity					
DSRSE		Department of Reproductive Health and Child Survival					
EDS		Demographic Health Survey					
EMGA		General Staff of the Armies					
FAFS		Federation of Women's Associations of Senegal					
FAS		Women Africa Solidarity					
FEPRODES		Federation of Productive Women's Groups and Associations					
IEF		Education and Training Inspectorate					
MFDC		Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance					
MFFGPE		Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection					
MGF		Female Genital Mutilation					
MSAS		Ministry of Health and Social Action					
ODD		Sustainable Development Goal					
OMD		Millennium Objectives for development					
NGO		Non Governmental Organization					
HIM		United Nations					
UN WOMEN		United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women					
PAN R1325		National Action Plan for Resolution 1325					
PAN2		Plan d'Action Nationl 2					
PACKAGE-EF		Program for Improving Quality and Equity and Transparency in Education and Training					
PDEF		Ten-year Education and Training Program					
PFPC		Platform of Women for Peace in Casamance					
PNADT		National Planning and Territorial Development Program					
WHY		Emerging Senegal Plan					
PUMA		Emergency Program for the Modernization of Border Axes and Territories					
R1325		Resolution 1325					
REFMAOP		Mano River Women's Network					
REPSFECO		Peace and Security Network for Women in the ECOWAS Region					
ROAJFL		West African Network of Young Women Leaders					
RSSG		Special Representative of the Secretary General					
S&E		Monitoring and evaluation					
SCAR		Continental Early Warning System					
SCOFI		Girls' schooling					
SNEEG		National Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity					
SNPS		National Social Protection Strategy					
SNU		United Nations system					
UA		African Union					
WAEMU		Economic Monetary Union of West African States					
UNFPA		United Nations Population Fund					
UNHCR		United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees					
UNOWAS		United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel					
VAGF		Willingness to Support Border Management					
VBG		Gender Based Violence					
WANEP		West Africa Network For Peacebuilding					
ZLEC		Free trade Area					

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### INTRODUCTION

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The Security Council of the United Nations unanimously adopted on October 31, 2000, Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, which advocates the participation of women as essential actors for the success of the construction of any process of peace. It therefore remains a relevant tool for giving a central place to women's opinions and priorities, as well as to their skills and abilities, in terms of peacebuilding efforts.

Resolution 1325 forms a framework for the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations program on women, peace and security, to which are added six other resolutions of the United Nations Security Council which reinforce its scope of action. . These are resolutions 1820 (2000), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2493 (2019).

As a reminder, in September 2010, a sub-regional forum bringing together eleven (11) Ministers of Women, Family and/or Responsible for Gender Issues from ECOWAS Member States, the African Union, of the United Nations System (UNS) and various civil society actors had strongly recommended that States engage in the development and implementation of National Action Plans for R 1325 and its subsequent Resolutions relating to the involvement of women at all levels in the prevention and management of conflicts and in post-conflict reconstruction.

In this regard, Senegal, the following year, developed its first action plan, covering the period 2011-2015.

In 2013, the United Nations Security Council adopted a new Resolution called R2122 asking States to assess the implementation of 1325, to identify the strengths and weaknesses for new, more meaningful perspectives. But as can be seen, periods of lag or latency seem to subsist between the adoption of the various resolutions and their translation into concrete policies, programs and strategies, no doubt given their non-binding nature. Thus, it was only in May 2015 that an evaluation was conducted with the support of UNOWAS on the implementation of R1325 in Senegal. The recommendations and new avenues of orientation placed particular emphasis, among other things, on the formulation of a second action plan for a concrete materialization and consolidation of the achievements and especially of all the potential for intervention of civil society. Senegalese in the field of peace and security.

It is in this logic that we must register the present work of updating which aims on the one hand to establish the diagnosis of the first action plan (2011-2015), and on the other hand, on the basis of this diagnosis , to formulate new strategies and actions to be implemented within the framework of the second action plan (2020-2024).

This second generation NAP strongly reflects the commitment of the Government of Senegal to have a basic tool that harmonizes visions and coordinates the implementation of all actions that converge towards taking into account the specific rights and needs of women. and girls in peace, security and national reconciliation processes, with particular emphasis on prevention.



## CHAPTER I: METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### 1.1. Context and rationale

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 calls for a comprehensive approach. It urges Member States to ensure greater representation of women in decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of disputes. It calls on parties to armed conflicts to take special measures to protect women and girls from acts of violence during wars and to enable them to participate in peace processes in order to find long-term solutions.

After nearly two decades of implementation, there has been a dogmatic consensus that women's participation in peace negotiations improves the quality of the agreements reached and increases the chances of successful implementation.

At the sub-regional level, ECOWAS for its part adopted in 2010 the Dakar Declaration on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). This Sub-Regional Forum brought together eleven (11) Ministers of Women, Family and/or Responsible for Gender Issues, with the participation of the African Union, United Nations System Agencies (UNS) and various civil society actors to bring them to consider current and/or probable conflicts in its member countries. To translate this Sub-Regional Action Plan into action, the Forum made a strong recommendation to ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania for the development and implementation by each country of a National Action on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and its subsequent Resolutions relating to the involvement of women at all levels in the prevention, management of conflicts and post reconstruction Conflicts.

In the case of Senegal, let us recall that since its accession to international sovereignty, it has always been reaffirmed its desire to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms by strengthening gender equality through the establishment of institutions that give them bodies and projects and programs to translate them into action. It has therefore ratified and adopted all relevant international instruments for the promotion and protection of women's rights. R1325 remains one of the most important of these instruments and has thus been ratified without reservation.

Beyond that, Senegal remains globally attached to the respect of international conventions on equality between women and men, materialized through the Constitution in its articles 7, 18, 19 and 2. These constitutional provisions generally refer to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Protocol and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women, commonly known as the Maputo Protocol.

The country has the distinction of being one of the few countries in West Africa to be distinguished by a certain stability, however put to the test by a crisis in its southern part, which has lasted for several decades. Even though it has been calming down for a few years, this crisis has several times been punctuated by violence that has long weighed on the safety of populations, particularly women, young people and children. Indeed, beyond the considerable human losses recorded, it has led to the displacement of populations following exactions, the mining of villages and fields. In summary, this area of the country catalyzes the concerns of the authorities who are deploying significant military, political and socio-economic efforts to get the region out of this impasse. It also challenges national and international civil society,

women's organizations etc. who are constantly investing in the resolution of the crisis, the search for a peaceful solution, the care and reintegration of victims.

Beyond this heavy problem of the Casamance crisis, the resolution of which is making progress positive, it is important to note that combinations of factors can easily constitute fertile ground for latent crises to which particular attention must be paid if we want to perpetuate the asset represented by the country's political stability. Any attempt to translate international political commitments into concrete interventions will inevitably be influenced by the particular country context. In other words, a clear understanding of the reality of even so-called environments of stability is necessary to invest more in the preventive approach to conflicts and to integrate the capacities and priorities of women in the processes of building or sustaining peace.

In the current context of the country and the West African sub-region, it is also important to note that human insecurity, particularly linked to the development of cross-border banditry and terrorist movements, not to mention the accentuation and multiplication of trafficking of all kinds, in particular human and narcotics, brings additional relevance to the Government's decision to update the national action plan on Resolution 1325 (2000).

## 1.2. Objectives of the second PAN R 1325 and following

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The second NAP R1325 aims to "Implement and coordinate and monitor UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq. at the national level". Its overall objective is to "ensure better participation of women and young girls in the prevention and management of peace and security, as well as better management of their specific needs in terms of protection and post-crisis recovery.

The achievement of this overall objective will be considered through five (5) main components, each linked to a specific objective, namely:

- **Component 1 – Prevention:** Set up an integrated national mechanism for early warning and prevention of crises, conflicts and all threats to peace, in particular violent extremism, and to combat the insecurity of women and young girls.
- **Component 2 – Protection:** Guarantee conditions of safety for women and young girls at all times and in crisis or conflict situations, against all forms of violence, particularly of a sexual or gender-based nature, by improving services Justice, Police and Army for this purpose.
- **Component 3 – Participation and Promotion:** Promote the representation and empowerment of women in prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping mechanisms and processes by the FDS and in diplomatic missions.
- **Component 4 – Post-crisis recovery:** Support women and young girls who are victims of crisis situations for their professional reintegration, the development of their resilience and economic empowerment, and the reconstruction or improvement of their living environment.
- **Component 5 – Coordination of the implementation of PAN2-R1325:** Ensure the functionality of the coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanism of PAN2-R1325 et seq. and optimal mobilization of the human, financial and material resources necessary for its proper implementation. work.



### 1.3. Scope of formulation of PAN-2 R1325

#### The geographical framework

From the geographical point of view, the formulation of the National Action Plan for R1325 has a national scope.

The process of its development was very participatory. But the investigations focused more on the regions of the country where we find the greatest threats or de facto abuses suffered by women and young girls.

These are precisely the border areas in the north, south, south-east and center of the country, marked by certain tensions between communities that carry the seeds of conflict. Thus, the administrative regions visited are:

- In the South: Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor;
- In the South-East: Tambacounda, Bakel and Kédougou;
- In the North: Matam and Saint-Louis;
- In the Center: Diourbel, Kaolack, Fatick, Kaffrine.

Of course, the Dakar region was the subject of investigations, given the fact that, as for other issues, it constitutes the center of impetus for many actions carried out on the ground and concentrates at the same time most of the NGOs, Agencies of the United Nations System, regional and sub-regional organizations working in favor of R1325.

#### The political framework for the formulation of PAN2-R1325

The linking of the R1325 NAP2 to a referential political framework whose implementation it contributes to highlights the logical links and overall coherence between the prospective vision of the country, the development framework and the plan. of shares in question. Thus, the first frame of reference to invoke is logically the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), whose vision is that of a country “emerging in 2035 with a united society under the rule of law”. The second reference framework is the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (SNEEG) implemented since 2006 and aimed at consolidating and expanding the achievements of women in respect of their rights and equity and equal opportunities. and opportunities between men and women.

Beyond these two reference frameworks, the exercise of designing the NAP1325 is based on the relevant links with other policies and strategies having an interaction with peace and security (see link diagram).

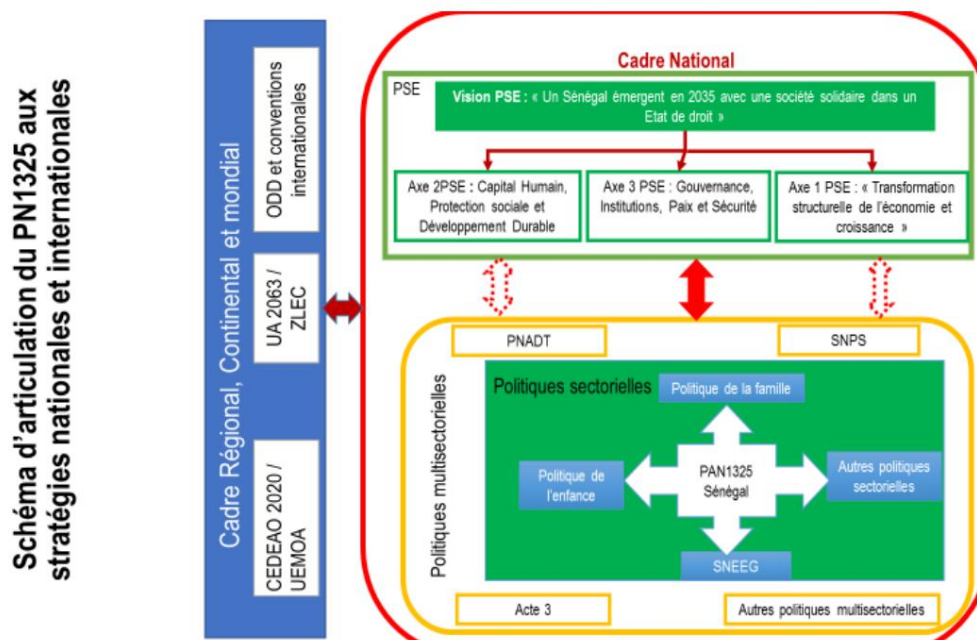


Figure 1: Diagram of articulation PAN-R1325 / national policies and international conventions

## 1.4. Execution approach and tools used

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The methodological approach for formulating the second Action Plan of R1325 was participatory and iterative. Based on processes combining good coordination between the different levels of investigation, the modes of data collection, as well as the involvement of different actors. The materialization of this approach was thus made at three levels: i) the institutional stakeholders (central administrations; parliamentary institutions and advisers; deconcentrated and decentralized institutions; ii) the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); iii) Technical and Financial Partners (organizations of the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral cooperation).

Moreover, in view of the multifaceted constraints linked to the persistence of deeply rooted traditional practices, traditional methods of conflict resolution, the complexity of the issue of access to land and resources, etc., it was deemed necessary to involve the local communities of the targeted areas with a view to their support and ownership of the implementation of PAN-R1325.

To do this, all the social stakeholders, as well as the decision-making spheres at the local level, made up of the different categories of community actors and socio-professional organizations were involved in the process.

### Data collection and analysis tools used (See appendix 1)

In order to better facilitate the consultation between actors of different categories as well as the discussions during the workshops, different tools were used in a complementary way, to collect and analyze the information, while reducing the asymmetries and preserving the quality of the information collected. It's about :

#### • Analysis tools:

- A document analysis grid (GAD);
- An in-depth individual interview guide (GEIA);
- A Focus Group Guide (GFG).

#### • Diagnostic tools:

- Problem tree;
- Stakeholder Analysis Matrix;
- SEPO Matrix (Successes, Failures, Potentialities and Obstacles).

#### • Orientation definition tools:

- Solution Matrix;
- Objective tree;
- Strategy analysis diagram;
- Prioritization matrix.

## 1.5. PAN-R1325 Terms of Reference

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Senegal has ratified almost all of the international, regional and sub-regional instruments and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly women's rights. We can cite among others:

### 1.5.1. At an international level

- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948)** which sets out the freedoms and rights fundamentals of all human beings, men and women;
- **The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)** which reaffirms the principle of equality between women and men, defines the notion of discrimination and establishes a program of action aimed at achieving equality in all areas, political, economic, social and cultural, to which the Senegal ;

- **The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVEF)**
- **The Beijing Platform**, which identifies twelve (12) critical areas, the fourth and fifth of which relate respectively to violence against women and women in situations of armed conflict;
- **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** which take over from the MDGs and which today constitute a strong global consensus on the orientations and actions to be implemented to further reduce the incidence of poverty, protect the Planet and so that all human beings live in peace and prosperity.

### 1.5.2. At regional and sub-regional level

- **The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights** which is based on the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations as well as on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- **The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa of 2003 (Maputo Protocol)** which seeks the elimination of discrimination against women in all its forms and the implementation of information, education and communication strategies for this purpose.
- **The Solemn Declaration of Heads of State and Government on Equity and Equality between Men and Women in Africa (2004)**. It reaffirms the commitment of member countries to the principle of equality between men and women, as enshrined in Article 4 (1) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union.
- **The ECOWAS Supplementary Act for Equal Rights between Women and Men for Sustainable Development in West Africa** which recommends, among other things, "...the concerted and organized management of crises and disasters, the participation of women decision making etc. ".

### 1.5.3. On a national level

To implement these various commitments, our country has taken a number of measures aimed at conforming our national legislation to the provisions of the above-mentioned instruments on the one hand, and at having strategic and operational frameworks for the promotion of the rights of women and of their safety. We can cite among them:

- **The 2001 Constitution** revised in 2016 and which clearly reaffirms in its preamble the recognition by the State of Senegal of the rights of women and the girl child. It explicitly affirms Senegal's adherence "...to the international instruments adopted by the United Nations and the African Union", particularly CEDAW and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
- **The Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE)** , particularly in its axis 3 on Governance, Institutions, Peace and Security, emphasizes the need to "sustainably build peace and social cohesion, by taking into account the specificities, the promotion of the culture of peace, harmony and national solidarity, the organization of a national consultation on Casamance, the fight against gender-based violence and the strengthening of social dialogue".
- **The National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (SNEEG II – 2016-2026)** whose vision is to "contribute to making Senegal an emerging country in 2025 with a united society in the rule of law, without discrimination , where men and women will have the same opportunities to participate in its development and enjoy the benefits of its growth".

#### 1.5.4. Areas of analysis considered

##### 1.5.4.1. Typology of conflicts and impact on the security of women and girls

This analysis makes it possible to better specify and understand the different forms or types of conflicts to be taken into account in the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. It not only makes it possible to circumscribe the field of intervention of the action plan to be implemented, but also to clearly define the nature, the forms of manifestation, the actors involved, the causes and the consequences of the different categories of conflicts to be listed. The implications of each type of conflict specifically call for effective interventions to guarantee peace and security, especially for women and girls as targeted by R1325. This specification also makes it possible to ensure that women are better involved in their prevention, management and settlement at all levels of decision-making, planning of actions and their implementation and monitoring-evaluation.

##### **- International, border or cross-border conflicts**

It should be noted from the outset that globally, we are witnessing today in the world many conflicts of all forms, which represent a serious obstacle to the development of populations. A distinction will be made globally between armed conflicts, which are the subject of an open war between two distinct entities with respective territories and mobilizing firearms or heavy weapons, and unarmed conflicts resembling wars between two close communities, with, however, the possibility of loss of life. Among these categories of the most frequent conflicts, international or border/cross-border conflicts should be mentioned.

The latter oppose two or more countries or community or cultural groups sharing common borders.

Of military origin, the term "border" is often a source of tension, greed for natural resources and limited or widespread conflicts due to the need to preserve the integrity of the heritage of each State and its people. The delimitation of the territories falling respectively to each country is essentially the main cause of cross-border conflicts. There is consequently added the question of nationality or management, access to and sharing of the resources available at the confines of each border limit with a neighboring State. This explains, among other things, why most cross-border conflicts are of a community nature, involving in rare cases the armed forces of the States, if not only to position barracks for border surveillance and prevention of possible overflows in clashes between communities.

In most cases, these types of conflicts have a much greater impact on women. Indeed, they are often the main economic and production actors in communities and families, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas where these types of conflicts most often break out. They therefore remain the most vulnerable social category in these cross-border conflict situations. In the southern part of Senegal, examples have been cited of women victims of sometimes fatal attacks during the theft of cattle or post-harvest agricultural products perpetrated by gangs of criminals from neighboring countries.

##### **- National and interregional conflicts**

These are internal conflicts, often armed, whose origin is either socio-ethnic and identity, or religious, or economic (when they oppose two regions of the same country), or because of an uprising of a group belonging to one of the regions of the country, in a separatist or independence spirit. In the latter case, the conflict is most often very limited and in reality only opposes a group or a faction of a separatist rebellion to the national army which intervenes through its mission of defending the integrity of the National territory.

This is the case of the crisis in Casamance in the southern part of Senegal where since the beginning of the 1980s, an armed rebellion led by the Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC) has caused hundreds of victims, thousands of injured and several tens of thousands of people either internally displaced or refugees in other countries.

#### **- Inter-ethnic or community conflicts based on the exploitation of resources**

These are most often unarmed conflicts, therefore without war, due either to ethnic quarrels based on identity, or to deleterious conditions of cohabitation between groups of different religious persuasions, or to socio-economic or political rivalries, or even, in most cases, to the sharing or management of spaces, resources or factors of production.

Social stratification, the social division of labor or socio-professional stigmatization can also often be the basis of such conflicts. And in the most frequent cases, the scarcity of natural resources or the lack of infrastructure and basic social facilities give rise to rivalries between groups. The most obvious case that can be cited in this context is that of recurring conflicts throughout the territory between herders and farmers. It being understood that the level of acuity of these conflicts varies in intensity according to the zones, according to the periods of the year, and even according to certain natural factors such as the abundance or not of the rainfall.

#### **- Family conflicts**

They mostly oppose spouses, co-wives or their children. They are at the origin of gender-based violence (GBV) which can be physical, economic in most cases, psychological, verbal or sexual. These types of conflicts are in most cases to the disadvantage of women who either resign themselves to staying in their homes so as not to be stigmatized by the community and social pressure, or leave the marital bond through divorce and find themselves without any type of support in caring for their children.

It can also happen that these inter-family conflicts arise between in-laws resulting from remaining problems between spouses. In these cases, there is very rarely recourse to justice, as is the case when the conflict opposes the two spouses. The children also remain in both cases, innocent victims whose schooling is often compromised with some who end up in the street, for lack of adequate support from the parents or from structures authorized to protect the child.

#### ***1.5.4.2. Mapping of actors and initiatives for the prevention and management of peace and security***

This section identifies and outlines the organizations, public institutions, governmental or non-governmental, national, regional and international whose objectives and strategies, actions or initiatives are oriented in the same vein as the objectives pursued within the framework of the implementation of resolution R1325 in Senegal. Their identification by group or category of actors and their characterization makes it possible from the outset, and in the perspective of the declination of the strategy, actions and activities of the NAP2 of R1325, to analyze and target their roles, their contributions and the coordinated actions that could be developed with these different groups of actors, with a view to effective and efficient harmonization, integration and synergy in the implementation of the NAP2. (See appendix 2).

## CHAPTER II: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIRST PAN

The diagnosis established on the implementation of the first National Action Plan for R1325 and Following by Senegal essentially concerns the actions carried out by the various stakeholders and which contribute directly or indirectly either to prevention or to the participation, or protection for peace and security, especially of women and girls. It is important to specify at first sight that the "security" is understood here in the holistic sense of the term through the analysis of the actions and activities developed under the prism of these three major axes of the resolution.

Indeed, when we talk about security in the context of PAN-R1325, we are also referring to human security in its entirety and all its complexity. Let us recall in this that the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo declines human security through the act of guaranteeing that every human being can live "free from want" ("*freedom from want*"). ) and " *freedom from fear*"<sup>1</sup>. In other words, beyond the simple concept of "physical" security and safety or defence, guaranteed by the police, the army, the gendarmerie, etc., we include in this term social security, economic security , as well as human rights in general, including political rights and those related to the environment and human development in general.

### 2.1. Strengths

Resolution 1325 has the advantage of dealing with themes (women, peace and security) that have traditionally been largely taken up for several decades by national civil society in general, and women's organizations in particular. At the national level, these organizations or associations have always developed strategies and implemented strong actions to protect the rights of women and girls, promote their leadership and political participation, but also struggle to establish a climate of peace and security.

In the specific context of R1325, awareness-raising and training actions within the framework of the promotion of peace and security have been carried out with the support of technical and financial partners by civil society organizations (the Platform Women for Peace in Casamance, REPSFECO, FAFS, the Siggil Jiggen Network, AMLD, GIF, COSEF, FAS, FEPRODES etc.) in several regions, and particularly in Casamance.

These actions have contributed to the fight against GBV, better involvement of women in crisis prevention and peace management processes in the natural region of Casamance.

### 2.2. Weak points

Overall, the diagnosis of the implementation of the first National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 (2000) Women, Peace and Security revealed the need to strengthen awareness and communication at all levels.

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<sup>1</sup> America's Climate Choices: Panel on Advancing the Science of Climate Change, National Research Council, Advancing the Science of Climate Change, Washington, DC, The National Academies Press, 2010 (lire en ligne [archive]), « "Chapter 16. National and Human Security". », p. 389 :



The lack of a functional and well-articulated coordination mechanism at national, central and regional level for the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of PAN-R1325 was the point most mentioned in the weaknesses of this plan. d'action.

### **2.3. Difficulties and constraints**

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The current national context and that of the West African sub-region, like the international context, are marked by rampant human insecurity, due in particular to the development of cross-border crime and the rise of terrorist movements, not to mention the accentuation and multiplication of trafficking of all kinds, in particular human and narcotics and other prohibited products. In such a context, the major challenge remains the protection of populations, particularly the most vulnerable layers, namely children, women and young girls.

The risks of insecurity for women and young girls are greatly accentuated by their level of economic vulnerability. Indeed, in the perception of all the actors interviewed, both at the institutional and community levels, poverty remains the primary foundation of insecurity and of several crises or conflicts.

Despite considerable progress due to the significant efforts made by the State, CSOs and development partners, it must be noted that major challenges remain to be met. These include strengthening women's access to factors of production, improving transport conditions, promoting mother-child health, strengthening access to adequate facilities for reduction in women's work, drinking water supply and electrification, particularly in rural areas.

Thus, it is noted through the diagnosis made, a strong call on the part of all the actors and actresses met for the strengthening of the management of the situation of crisis and heavy insecurity in which our communities live today, and to which women, young girls and children in particular remain the most exposed. The effective implementation of the National Action Plan of R1325 constitutes, in the eyes of these people met, a great hope of reconnecting with peace definitively, of cleaning up relations and cross-border exchanges with neighboring countries, and of better securing women and young girls, with particular emphasis on prevention, which remains at the start of any real and lasting change. This will allow women and young girls to fully play their roles in the processes or mechanisms for managing peace, for fighting or preventing crises and insecurity of all kinds, but ultimately, in the development of the country.

### **2.4. Achievements**

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#### **2.4.1. Civil society initiatives**

At the level of the involvement and participation of women and women's organizations in the systems, mechanisms and actions implemented for peace and security

The involvement and participation of women in this respect are still very weak, even if it must be recognized that in Casamance, women's organizations have considerably contributed to the peace process.

In addition, some NGOs and national associations contribute indirectly, through their respective agendas, to the achievement of the objectives of the involvement and active participation of women in the construction of peace, the prevention and the fight against violence and insecurity. women and young girls. The scope and orientations of these different actions mean that they affect almost all the axes and priority objectives of the R1325.

### Community systems and mechanisms for early warning and conflict prevention and peace management

In order to prevent conflict situations, early warning mechanisms are implemented and/or proposed by communities and civil society actors in all interior regions. We thus count:

- The mediations and regulations developed at the initiative of the Imams in Casamance and also at the nationally with the Association of Imams and Ulemas of Senegal;
- The intervention of the "Bajenu gox";
- In the North, Center and South-East regions, grazing areas are delimited with the support of certain decentralized State services, with a view to avoiding agro-pastoral conflicts which are more and more numerous and which constitute powerful seeds of inter-community conflicts.
- The establishment of frameworks for community dialogue on the management of land disputes, particularly within the framework of certain projects implemented with the assistance of development partners;
- The Neighborhood Councils as well as the Village Councils, which constitute important and essential frameworks for the prevention and management of conflicts, and for the promotion of peace and security in the community scale.

### Achievements and achievements of the PAN-1 of the R1325 and Following in terms of Protection integrating the provisions of the R1820

Different actions are carried out by various actors for the protection and promotion of peace and security for women and girls. However, it must be recognized that these multiple actions are still very weak and leave important needs that need to be taken care of more and more acutely. We can cite among them: i) the increased involvement of young girls in the management of peace processes and crisis and conflict management: ii) the availability of reception, care and orientation infrastructures women and girls who are victims of violence (shelters, law shops, houses of justice, listening, reception or accommodation centres, etc.); iii) better popularization and follow-up of training and training on human rights, the fight against GBV, and also the prevention of crises and conflicts.

Finally, the CLVF regional committees met in all the regions also organize training seminars for young people in animation, advocacy and lobbying techniques, in counselling. For better care of women and girls who are victims of violence and abuse, debates and radio programs are also organized through local community radio stations in order to reach as much as possible their targets.

#### **2.4.2. Support from regional and international organizations and United Nations agencies**

Technical partners supported the formulation and implementation of PAN-R1325. They supported and facilitated the training of 2 female mediators at the national level on issues of participation and empowerment of women in the management of peace and security and the prevention of conflicts and violence against women and girls.

In addition, in April 2009, a Working Group on Youth, Women, Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel was set up, of which Senegal is a member. Coordination is ensured jointly by UNOWAS and UN-WOMEN. The Working Group aims to be an inclusive and participatory platform for sharing experiences, analyzing and evaluating the initiatives and efforts of the sub-region in the promotion and implementation of

implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and subsequent ones on Women, Youth, Peace and Security.

Many other initiatives are taken by several other organizations in the field of prevention, early warning and protection of women and girls for peace and security. We can cite among them the intervention of the regional REPSFECO in partnership with the AMLD which has greatly contributed to the community management of peace and security, prevention, awareness-raising, respect and safeguarding of women's rights as well as their participatory leadership.

In addition, the national early warning program, an observation and monitoring tool for conflict prevention and decision-making managed by WANEP in partnership with ECOWAS, has helped to build the capacities of leading women's organizations such as USOFORAL, KABONKETOR, and the Women's Platforms for Peace in Casamance on dialogue and mediation and on the economic empowerment of women, among others. This program has also developed information and awareness sessions in several high schools and colleges in the country and organized the celebration of the day of peace with the organization of thematic conferences in the most remote localities of the country following the example of Dara for the edition of September 21, 2019.

### 2.4.3. Government initiatives

Senegal is strongly committed to the fight for the recognition and respect of the fundamental rights of women, young girls and children.

At the legal level, it can be noted that today, significant progress has been made in the fight against violence against women. Several measures have been taken, including:

- **The Law on parity:** it constitutes considerable progress in the recognition and respect of women's rights and the need to offer them the same opportunities of access to all levels of political responsibility.
- **The criminalization of rape:** in June 2019, reacting to a national social context strongly marked by an exacerbation and resurgence of cases of rape and violence committed against women and young girls, the President of the Republic asked in the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Justice and the Minister in charge of the Family "to have adopted before the end of October 2019, the new legislative and regulatory provisions criminalizing rape and pedophilia".<sup>2</sup> And according to the press release, the President of in this regard, the Republic has reminded the Government of "the imperative to fight rigorously against violence of all kinds against women, and to reinforce their essential role in the development and well-being of the family".
- The establishment of a legal aid fund by the State, 25% of which is allocated to women victims of violence.
- The establishment of a technical committee for the revision of legislative and regulatory provisions that discriminate against women under the authority of the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, whose work was sanctioned by the production of a report proposing modification of certain provisions deemed to be discriminatory against women.

Senegal made a commitment in the early 1980s to integrate female personnel into the Defense and Security Forces (FSD). This decision by the political authorities materialized through the adoption of the

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<sup>2</sup> Communiqué of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Senegal of Thursday, June 13, 2019.

Law 82-17 of July 23, 1982 then Decree 2007-1244 of October 19, 2007 on the recruitment of female personnel in the Armed Forces.

Thus, since 2012, the Ministry of the Armed Forces has adopted a Gender Sector Strategy for the Armed Forces SSG/FA 2012-2022, the aim of which is to *promote equity and equality in the Armed Forces*. Several concrete measures have thus been taken for its implementation, namely:

- Revision of the legislative framework to better take into account the specific needs of girls
- the designation of a gender focal point at the EMGA, at the High Command of the Gendarmerie (HCOMGEND) and the consideration of gender issues by Resource Chain Managers Human in all Armies and Services;
- the adoption of positive discrimination measures;
  - the creation of equipment adapted to female MDRs (Military Ranks).<sup>3</sup>

Beyond these measures, this desire has also materialized through women's access to several specialties enabling them to apply for almost all jobs, on the same basis as men, in the Air Force, Navy and Services.

Today, the trends already show a good level of achievement and achievement of the objective targets set for 2020. Indeed, for a target of overall representation of women in the FDS set at 10% in 2022, we are already at 5% in 2019. There is also a good level of representation of women in peacekeeping missions.

In addition, the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Gender-Based Violence and the Promotion of Human Rights (PAN/VBG – 2017-2021) which operationalizes the Joint Program for the Fight against GBV and the Promotion of Human Rights , is also an excellent tool that contributes to the implementation of this Resolution.

**Cultural boxes of citizenship and good neighborliness** are installed at the border with neighboring countries at the initiative of the National Border Management Commission (CNGF) which aims, through this integration and peace-building tool, to materialize the State's desire to develop neighborhood adaptation strategies with a view to better cohabitation with the neighboring communities of the countries neighbors in the peace, security, social cohesion and development of our respective countries.

10 young border management support volunteers (VAGF) were thus trained in March 2019, then installed in teams of 2 volunteers at the level of the five (5) cultural huts already functional since April 2019. These huts are located in Guéméjé (Kédougou), Méhiou, Kidira (Tambakounda), Karang (Fatick) and Toubacouta (Fatick). These young volunteers are already carrying out important activities in the context of awareness raising/information on the issues of peace and security at the border between Senegalese communities and other neighboring countries.

These activities mainly concern:

- conferences led by local resource persons (teachers, administrative authorities, leaders of women's organizations, leaders of youth associations, etc. on themes related to gender, peace and cross-border security;

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<sup>3</sup> Ministry of the Armed Forces, Gender Sector Strategy of the Armed Forces SSG/FA 2012 – 2022

- religious conferences to involve the religious notables of their localities on the targeted themes;
- civic education forums on peace, security and the prevention of inter-state conflicts community.

The approach used by the VAGFs is essentially based on mediation, facilitation and awareness-raising. They work in close collaboration with the Police and the Gendarmerie, and submit monthly reports to the General Staff of the Armed Forces (EMGA).

## CHAPTER III: PRIORITY STRATEGIC ISSUES OF R1325

### 3.1. Main issues related to peace and security

Issues of peace and security constitute in the current national context of Senegal, like several countries of the Sub-Region, a major concern, both for the State and for the populations.

The fundamental challenge remains for Senegal to consolidate the achievements and considerable progress noted in recent years in the settlement of the Casamance crisis on the one hand, and to promote a climate of peace and overall social stability on the national territory, by putting a particular emphasis on taking charge of the protection and safety of women and young girls on the other hand. As this category is the main victim of social, political, inter-community or family crises and tensions, it is therefore necessary to strengthen their involvement in the decision-making, execution and monitoring processes of initiatives aimed at establishing and perpetuating the conditions for real and permanent peace and security at all times and in all places.

The observations made at the continental level led the UNSC very recently in 2019 to adopt Resolution 2493 (2019) on the proposal of South Africa and which "urges Member States to fully implement the provisions of all its resolutions" concerning "women and peace and security" and to "intensify their action in this regard". This same Resolution also calls on States when supporting peace processes to promote the inclusion and participation of women in peace talks "from the outset and on an equal footing with men". As a reminder, the participation of women in 2018 peaked at 30% of negotiators and only 4% of signatories in major peace processes, according to UN Women.

We can thus, as far as Senegal is concerned, identify and analyze here a number of priority issues on which the second National Action Plan for R1325 should be strategically oriented because of their level of acuity, but also , which should be subject to the development of a good prevention strategy, in order to consolidate certain achievements and avoid falling into the trap of numerous threats.

#### 3.1.1. Natural resource management

The management of natural resources occupies a central place in dealing with issues of peace and security, because of the impact and challenges that these resources bring to the stability of a country. Several declared conflicts in Africa have in fact most often been linked to the management of natural resources, in particular due to disagreements and disputes between several actors or stakeholders noted on access, control and use of these resources. Tensions persist in this regard due to the fact that populations use forest, water, herbaceous and land resources for different purposes, or intend to manage them in various ways, which induces significant risks and inter-community conflicts that directly affect the populations. women.

In Senegal, the majority of the population exploits, lives and derives its income from natural resources, namely vegetation, soil, water, minerals, etc. The level of degradation and even the continuous scarcity of these resources, the impact of climate change and the effects of large-scale urbanization in several towns and sometimes even in rural areas, especially in the traditional agro-pastoral parts or strongholds, mean that the The seeds of tension and conflict remain permanently present. This is the case in the agro-ecological zone of the Groundnut Basin and in the agro-pastoral transition zone which cover the regions of Kaolack.



and Fatick, and in which more than 70% of the population depend on agriculture and livestock. And this degradation is also often linked to the overexploitation of these resources by man (excessive cutting, extension of cultivable land, carbonization, dwellings, etc.), the absence of concerted management, climatic effects, etc.

Today, despite the efforts made by the State through a new policy for the sustainable management of natural resources based on the participatory approach, these problems are only partially taken into account, including from the angle of equity. gender, with restrictions on access modes that specifically reduce women's resilience capacities. Hence an increase in domestic charges and a multiplication and exacerbation of conflicts between herders and farmers which considerably affect women.

In the eastern part of the country, the exploitation of gold from Sabadola and its surroundings also remains an activity which can, if we are not careful, seriously threaten the stability of this area. The majority of the women of this locality have given up agricultural activities and devote themselves to traditional gold panning. However, this activity is in strong conflict with the industrial activities of extraction about which the populations do not stop complaining, because of the difficult and often execrable conditions in which they are left next to these important industrial installations. Also, the failure to take into account the participation of women in the management of exploitation sites, but also in the prevention and management of conflicts constitutes an important limiting factor in the management of security and peace around the gold activity.

In addition, in 2022, it is announced, Senegal will become an oil-producing country. The discovery of this resource certainly catalyzes hopes for the development of the Nation, but raises questions about the need to take steps to curb the conflicts that have marred the exploitation of this precious resource in other African countries. The stakes of the oil industry are multiple. Beyond the controversy that it already arouses on the environmental and socio-economic risks, the possible risks of conflicts as well as the consequences on gender relations are not to be ignored.

From the perspective of sustainable development and sound management of natural resources, Senegal must pay particular attention to the involvement of women in the formulation, planning and execution of policies related to resource management. natural.

Generally speaking, ensuring that women are empowered through better access to and control over natural resources, such as land, water, forests and minerals, could improve the chances of peace.

Thus, the discovery of oil and gas must be a pretext to create new methods of participation of women in the effort of development and enjoyment of the benefits of growth. This is all the more so since some conflicts have as their substrate the poor management of land and natural resources, at the same time as they reflect the disenchantment of regions which abound in natural wealth and which do not benefit from their economic spin-offs.

One of the objectives of R1325 is ultimately to improve living conditions through empowerment and economic emancipation and to break the cycles of violence that weaken women's rights. The women, peace and security agenda must go beyond women and place the transformation of gender relations gender in the societies at its core. In other words, it will be an inclusive approach that will see the participation of both women and men for a sustainable process.

Whatever mode of governance is adopted for the management of natural resources in Senegal, it must include a gender perspective that would seek to lessen the impact on women's vulnerability. Because consolidating peace also means preventing discrimination against women, by correcting inequalities at the base.

One of the main challenges is also to give women the opportunity to participate in decision-making at the local level. In a context where the management of most natural resources is entrusted to local communities, a greater participation of women in local governance mechanisms must be accompanied by a clear awareness of the impact of political orientations in the allocations and redistribution of these on the well-being of women, social cohesion, peace and security for all. The connection between Resolution 1325 and the economic field in the context of emergence also needs to be explored more closely, giving gender equality a broader meaning, going beyond women and reach the entire community.

### **3.1.2. The easing of political tensions**

Voting has been organized in Senegal since 1948 and elections have been held regularly, especially since the country gained independence. Senegal is also a benchmark in this area, having experienced no unconstitutional change of political regime since its independence, which leads some to say that it is an important bastion of democracy in Africa. However, this vitality of our democracy has been seriously marred at times by pre- or post-election violence. The period preceding the presidential election of February 26, 2012 was a strong illustration of this, as were those of 2019. This almost permanent tension in the political space leads many social regulators (brotherhood leaders, members of the clergy, etc.) to ring the alarm bell in order to establish the conditions of peace and social stability.

As actors and tireless craftsmen in the cause of peace, security and social stability, women activists in Senegalese civil society have understood and assessed these issues to their full extent, and pose as avant-garde of the fight for the establishment of a frank and close dialogue between political actors, while inviting to keep in mind the national interest. We consider here that the National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 should constitute a framework for harmonizing and expressing this desire of the national women's civil movement to fully play its part in appeasement but also restructuring of the political field in its various forms and mechanisms.

As a reminder, the Women's Platform for Peaceful Elections has mobilized several times during presidential and legislative elections, with the main objectives: the establishment of an early warning and rapid response mechanism concerning possible unrest or other forms of violence likely to occur at the national level; the strengthening and full participation of women in these electoral processes.

Once again women play a vital role as 'agents of change' by offering innovative perspectives for sustaining peace. Their role in conflict prevention, peace negotiations, protecting civilians as peacekeepers cannot be emphasized enough. However, such a reality should be systematically taken into account in all crisis exit strategies initiated at the top of the state, both in the political field and in other spheres.

### **3.1.3. Support for victims of conflict**

Between 1989 and 1991, the crisis which raged along the Senegal River and which opposed local populations to the border of Senegal and Mauritania resulted in tens of thousands of victims in the two countries, including thousands of refugees on both sides. Since then, several initiatives, whether national or international, have tried to bring relief to these refugee populations along the banks of the Senegal River. However, with humanitarian aid becoming increasingly scarce, they face enormous survival difficulties.

The Casamance crisis, one of the longest crises in sub-Saharan Africa, has been the source of significant movements of population displacements and refugees both within the region, the country and the sub-region. (Gambia, Guinea, Bissau etc.). Mine victims, especially women, witness a deterioration in their living conditions, exacerbated by their meager means of subsistence, further undermined by the need to cope with exorbitant health care. With a view to a negotiated peace, effective care for these displaced persons, including women and young people, should be strengthened.

As part of the implementation of R1325 and following, specific programs should be dedicated to these populations with strategies and actions oriented towards the responsible participation of women (CSOs, associations of women victims, etc.), their involvement and accountability at all levels of planning, implementation and monitoring of such programs.

#### **3.1.4. Preventing and countering radicalism and violent extremism**

In Senegal, Law 2007-01 of February 12, 2007 amending the Penal Code provides a framework for the fight against terrorism. Today, the prevention of radicalism involves several actors. Public security multiplies police checks, some mosques have been closed due to fundamentalist propaganda and a national local security agency has been created whose mission includes monitoring for this purpose. Several religious guides and customary leaders organize events, sermons and sermons to promote the ideals of peace and the fight against religious radicalism. The education system is also involved. The Senegalese school is indeed secular, and in this respect, it advocates the values of peace and peaceful cohabitation, but also of inter-religious dialogue (Islam-Christian dialogue) which constitutes a solid foundation and an excellent bulwark against fundamentalism. and religious radicalism.

Nevertheless, vigilance must remain in order. The intensity of terrorist activities in the region, the proliferation of fundamentalist movements and the rise of radicalism, with in particular a strong tendency to enlist young people because of their idleness, require strong and continuous preventive measures.

Moreover, almost all of the literature on violent extremism, counter-radicalization and prevention policies focuses almost exclusively on understanding the trajectories of men and young men. Thus little information exists concerning the rallying factors, the enrollment process but above all, the level of involvement and the role played by women in violent extremist groups.

To better understand the diversity of these roles and responsibilities, it is necessary to take a closer look at the expression of this phenomenon in the countries which unfortunately bear the brunt of it. Similarly, it is appropriate to get rid of certain stereotypes that would see them only take on the role of victims or auxiliaries in charge of feeding families.

In some countries of the sub-region, women have played more or less decisive roles, either for having been victims or as an instigator of radicalization that can lead to violence. From victims to auxiliaries in charge of feeding combatants, for example, women can very quickly switch to functions of suicide bombers, propagandists, recruiters while remaining wives, single mothers and sisters.

Given that they are the ones who, by virtue of their natural functions, are the first to notice sudden changes in behavior in their children, their husbands, their brothers, they must as such be placed at the forefront of monitoring actions. , detection and prevention.

In summary, as a preventive measure, a more pronounced understanding of all the roles they can play must be developed in order to be able to formulate responses to prevent and combat violent extremism that are gender-specific, and therefore more adequate and efficient.

### **3.1.5. The establishment of a culture of peace**

Every human society is crossed by crises and by this fact, is forced to find the necessary springs to prevent, resolve these conflicts which inevitably arise between citizens, families, communities, peoples, etc. The concern for peace is inscribed in the very history of humanity.

Instilling in the minds of men and women the rejection of violence as a form of dispute resolution must take root in the socialization of future citizens. The idea being to create future generations of tolerance and dialogue. This presupposes changing mentalities so that behaviors change and more peaceful social relations are established, thus creating better conditions for living together.

Senegal is certainly reputed to be a people of peace and dialogue, but the fact remains that it is important to continuously develop an educational culture firmly rooted in these values of peace, solidarity, tolerance and respect. It would also be necessary to ensure the conditions for a better distribution of resources, which are often the subject of tension between communities, but also to monitor rigorously all the signals that could announce an upsurge in violence in the southern part of the country.

This education must take place as much in the family microcosm as in all spheres of socialization, especially school. The construction of peace being a collective work, it requires the mobilization of all the living forces of society. As far as the family unit is concerned, it is imperative that women are its promoters in view of their role in the transmission and perpetuation of traditions, rites and social practices. In their role as educators, they have a leading role to play in intergenerational dialogue, education for citizenship and respect for others and non-violence, etc.

Including the culture of peace in the curricula of elementary education also makes it possible to anticipate the model of citizens capable of building the conditions for knowing how to live together purified of the germs of division.

In addition, to strengthen the culture of peace, another imperative is to incorporate into teacher training the acquisition of skills necessary to transmit to younger generations the relational and social skills essential to the promotion of non-violence and peace.

The establishment of a culture of peace will also inevitably rely on a reactivation of common positive values, the values which have always made our society a model of integrity, solidarity and active democracy, and which require knowledge and the promotion of community mechanisms for the prevention, management and settlement of all forms of social irregularities, tensions and even conflicts.

Whether it is a matter of safeguarding social cohesion or adapting the political system to social realities and aspirations, solutions can be sought through negotiation and peace restoration procedures, drawn from the values and positive societal norms, forged over centuries of living together and interdependence. Women, let us remember, have always been the guardians and repositories of these norms and values in our societies, to join, mend and consolidate the social fabric.

## **3.2. Strategic orientations of PAN2-R1325**

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The analysis of the different priority issues mentioned above makes it possible to identify certain orientations that can make it possible to propose adequate responses within the framework of the implementation of R1325. These

orientations could essentially focus on the four components of R1325, namely prevention, participation, protection and post-conflict recovery.

- **As for prevention:** it should relate to all the types of conflict mentioned above and also to all forms of insecurity to which women and young girls may be subjected. Whether in the context of the exercise of their profession, in the expression of their freedoms and the respect of their rights, or in relation to their social and economic vulnerability, in particular in taking care of the needs of their households . For this, a good prevention policy will require the establishment of operational systems taking into account the differences between the sexes, in order to better monitor and report violations of the rights of women and girls in general, and to intervene in the face of these. , in the context of a conflict, a ceasefire, peace negotiations or in a post-conflict context.

To do this, international, national or non-state actors in charge of security will have to be more attentive to violations of the rights of women and girls and be held accountable for their actions, in accordance with international standards. In addition, they will ensure that the particular problems of women and girls are taken into account and monitored within the framework of early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms.

- **With regard to participation:** this primarily involves taking women and their interests into account in decision-making concerning the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. Secondly, the increased representation and effective participation of women in United Nations missions, the formal and informal peacekeeping operations as well as peace negotiations at all levels.

It will also be a matter of promoting increased representation and effective participation of women in national and local governance bodies, as citizens, elected officials or decision-makers.

This participation will also concern women and women's associations in all activities aimed at preventing, managing and settling conflicts and violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls, and at intervening in the face of these.

- **As for protection:** this relates to the specific needs of women in terms of relief and assistance in times of crisis or conflict, but also in post-conflict periods. It is about protecting women's physical and mental health and economic security, but also about respecting their fundamental rights. The political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls will be protected by national legislation and implemented in accordance with international standards. Operational arrangements and mechanisms to improve the physical security and protection of women and girls will be put in place and ensured through justice, police and military services.

- **As for post-crisis recovery:**

In the case of Senegal, we can essentially consider in this chapter the women victims of the crisis in Casamance, and those listed in the groups of refugees following the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict of 1989. It will be a question here of guaranteeing good care psychosocial support and support for these women in their socio-professional reintegration but also in reconstruction. This should be done with the aim of enabling them to integrate or reintegrate existing structures and mechanisms for the economic promotion and empowerment of women and young girls

both nationally and locally. Upstream, it will also be necessary for these women to benefit from capacity building for upgrading but also to be able to benefit from specific support through, for example, a support fund for the economic reintegration of female victims.

The follow-up of women and girls at risk will be strengthened to further guarantee better access to appropriate support services and to take into account the specific needs of women and girls in crisis and post-crisis situations.

It is also important to take into account in relief, rapid recovery and economic recovery programs the needs of women and girls, in particular those from vulnerable groups (displaced persons, victims of acts of sexual and sexism, ex-combatants, refugees, returnees).

The institutions created after a conflict and the justice, reconciliation and reconstruction mechanisms during the transition period will have to take into account the problems of women. But also, disarmament, demining, demobilization and reintegration programs as well as security sector reform programs will have to meet the specific needs of the categories of women in charge of security, former combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups.

Finally, it is important to advocate here again a greater participation of women in sub-regional, regional and international peacekeeping operations. It is necessary to strengthen the level of involvement, empowerment and participation of women in the policies and programs developed by the ministries and institutions of the republic in charge of governance, security, the promotion of peace and the promotion of the rule of law, including at the international level. This would only guarantee the effective materialization and without any restriction of the international, regional and sub-regional conventions as well as the national commitments to which Senegal has subscribed.



## CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY OF THE SECOND PAN-R1325

### 4.1 The articulation of PAN R1325 with different national programs

Senegal develops and implements several national policies and programs that all contribute, beyond their sectoral reference and implementation frameworks, to the achievement of overall macroeconomic and social development objectives, as set out in the PSE, general reference framework for economic and social development for the emergence of Senegal by 2035.

The analysis that we make in this section aims to identify the points of anchoring and convergence of the objectives and orientations of these various frameworks, policies or sectoral programs, with the objectives and orientations of the action plan for the implementation of the Resolution 1325 and Following of the UNSC in Senegal. This articulation thus makes it possible to establish in the definition of the strategy and actions of the PAN2-R1325, a repository of harmonization and synergy necessary for an effective and efficient collaboration between these different policies / programs and the R1325 Action Plan in particular on Women, Peace and Security issues. We identify here the axes, the components and the objectives of these policies and programs which constitute the points of strategic convergence and operational harmonization with the PAN-R1325.

#### The National Social Protection Strategy (SNPS)

In 2015, Senegal updated its National Social Protection Strategy for the next two decades (2015-2035) in order to better align it with the Emerging Senegal Plan and further contribute to the implementation of the strategic orientations of this national development plan. Thus, the priority areas of intervention of the SNPS are:

- Reform and strengthening of formal social security systems;
- The extension of social protection; •
- Improving the capacity to respond to shocks and risks for vulnerable groups;
- Management of major risks and disasters.

It will also be a matter of strengthening the mandate of the Interministerial Steering Committee for monitoring the implementation of the SNPS, to continue the major efforts made to include all the stakeholders in their diversity, in particular women's organizations in particular for better management of their specific needs as referred to in R1325, and of civil society in general.

#### The Emergency Program for the Modernization of Border Axes and Territories (PUMA)

PUMA's objectives essentially overlap with the guidelines and objectives of UNSC Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, particularly through its third component, namely **security in border areas and axes**.

Indeed, the PUMA takes charge of cross-border security issues and works within the framework of this component to compensate for the lack of infrastructure or security control and management equipment at several border crossing points, most of which are officially advanced points.

Thus, the PUMA has initiated the establishment of a unit responsible for border security within the program to strengthen the security network and to supplement the policies implemented by the ministries in charge of security.

In all the target border regions, PUMA develops relief or humanitarian actions in the event of a crisis or unfortunate events that may affect these border areas.

### The National Spatial Planning and Development Program (PNADT)

In its approach aimed at promoting a spatial organization framework and a strategy for enhancing the resources and potential of territories, the PNADT integrates the new challenges and issues linked in particular to climate change, globalization, urbanization and security. internal and external to the country.

Thus specifically, the program could contribute to better achieving the objectives of PAN-R1325 through the **construction of a renewed territorial coherence, the allocation and the judicious occupation of land** with a considerable positive impact on women's access to land. Also, the objective developed by the program aimed at an **efficient spatial distribution of infrastructures, equipment and services** could contribute to further facilitating women's access to economic opportunities, factors and productive resources with a view to their greater empowerment and greater social justice.

Finally, a link could be made between the PAN-R1325 and the component of the PNADT on the **Consolidation and strengthening of the internal and external security of the country** through the harmonization of interventions and for more synergy and efficiency for this purpose. .

### The Program for Improving Quality and Equity and Transparency in Education and Training

(EF-PACKAGE)

PAQUET-EF 2013-2025 aims, among other things, in accordance with the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (SNEEG), to strengthen the capacity of women to participate in the governance of Education and Training. by influencing decisions, policies and interventions with a view to better taking into account women's fundamental human rights and gender equality. Thus, the program will take into account the strategic needs and interests of women in the Education and Training sector, in particular through:

- A strategy for improving access to inclusive education;
- A quality improvement strategy;
- The promotion of scientific and technical disciplines, series and courses among girls
- A gender management strategy in the education system.

Moreover, considering the questions of peace and security, the orientation law of national education 91-22 of February 16, 1991 in its article I, paragraph 2 stipulates that education for peace is a value to be promoted from early age through the education system. In the provisions of this orientation law, national education also tends to promote the values in which the nation recognizes itself and which are freedom, pluralist democracy, respect for human rights, laws and rules of social life, moral and civic sense, respect and preservation of the common good in the sense of justice, equity and mutual respect.

## **4.2 Operationalization of the NAP2 by components**

### **4.2.1 Component 1: Prevention**

Strengthening of community dynamics in terms of peace and security and development of monitoring and early warning mechanisms:

The specific context of the natural region of Casamance currently presents complex issues. The populations seem indeed to be delighted with a good lull in the hostilities and other abuses committed by forces supposed to belong to the MFDC, however, the general climate still remains one of mistrust and skepticism as to the assurance of stability. and lasting peace.

Several organizations have now emerged with the aim of committed militancy in the fight for the definitive return of peace and the securing of populations, in particular women and children representing the most vulnerable strata and those most affected by the dispute. Among these organizations, some have ended up taking the lead of a local civil society, often with tentacles across the country, and whose specificity remains the great capacity for mobilization, advocacy, awareness and action for the both to advance negotiations for peace, but also to take care of victims of all kinds, in particular women and young girls and children. These are essentially KABONKETOR, USOFORAL, and the Women's Platform for Peace in Casamance (PFPC) and all the organizations affiliated with the latter.

All these organizations now have cells or offices in all the other regions of the country, where they work in close collaboration with several other women's organizations also working in the construction of peace, the security of women and young girls in all contexts, of peace as of conflict or during an election period. All these women's organizations today constitute a living force on which any strategy for building lasting peace, protecting women, young girls and children, but also sustainable development based on a economic empowerment and effective financial support for women.

Significant support for these organizations should enable them to reach a greater scale in their actions, and thus better achieve the objectives they have set themselves for years for the empowerment of women through the improvement of their access to factors of production and livelihoods. This economic and financial autonomy remains in fact the guarantee of their free and real participation in the processes of decision-making and implementation of political and development strategies, but also in strategic and structural transformations for a definitive return to peace in Casamance. and the reconstruction of the social and economic fabric of this beautiful region with enormous potential.

This support will be provided through:

- Facilitation of greater involvement and participation of these organizations at all levels of the planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring processes of strategies and actions grassroots development, or intended for the management and promotion of peace and security, the protection and care for vulnerable people, victims or likely to be victims of the conflict and its consequences, in particular women, young girls and children;
- Strengthening the capacities of women's organizations in advocacy and negotiation for better protection and empowerment of women and girls, peace building, intervention for conflict prevention, intervention and support in a period of conflict, post-conflict, in an election or post-election period;
- Funding for actions and support for peace-building initiatives, peace and security awareness training, and assistance to women and young girls who are victims of all forms of violence (GBV, FGM, trafficking in persons etc.) due to the conflict;
- The effective involvement of Casamance women's organizations at all levels of negotiation with the leaders of the MFDC for appeasement, the definitive end of the conflict, the management of their reintegration and the social and economic reconstruction of the region. natural.

#### Preventing and countering radicalism and violent extremism:

Considering the current international and regional context, the fight against violent radicalism and extremism should first focus on prevention in order to understand the most diverse and deep-seated causes,

the manifestations at all levels of socio-economic, cultural and religious life, as well as the possible or actual consequences at the national level as well as at the regional or even continental level. For Senegal, despite a stability that is still reassuring, special attention should be paid to what is happening on a daily basis in neighboring countries such as Guinea, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire and to strengthen the port and airport surveillance, but also land borders with some of these countries. It is also important to strengthen the capacities of national CSOs, particularly those of women, in order to improve the effectiveness and increase the impact of initiatives developed at the national level, and also to develop synergies at the sub-regional level and to better combat this phenomenon and ensure better management of the problem at the various community, national and sub-regional levels –

regional.

#### **4.2.2 Component 2: participation and promotion**

##### Consolidation of the achievements of the policy of engagement of women in the Defense and Security Forces (FDS) and peacekeeping operations and foreign diplomatic missions:

Firstly, at this level, it is a matter of carrying out strong advocacy for compliance with the State's commitments on the international conventions to which it has subscribed. Then, with regard to the engagement of women and girls in the Defense and Security Forces, the recruitment rate and the level of representation should be increased, while developing a communication/awareness strategy aimed at increasing the interest and motivate young girls in trades and careers in the Defense and Security Forces.

It will also be necessary to strengthen gender diversity in security committees at all levels, and give more space and above all responsibility to women in these committees. For this, it would already be necessary to strengthen the presence of women in positions of responsibility at the level of the defense and security forces in general. In order to better sensitize men on the stakes and objectives of the policy of integrating women into the FSD, it is necessary to make effective the institutionalization of gender in security policies at all levels.

In addition, the strong experience capitalized by some women's organizations of national civil society and also some women leaders in peace negotiations, should be able to be put to the service of peacekeeping missions. They will be able to support and accompany these missions, particularly at the regional and sub-regional level by facilitating negotiations with the parties and jointly with the sister organizations of the countries of intervention.

Finally, with regard to diplomatic missions, better access for women to the highest positions of diplomatic representation must be ensured. The balance between men and women should be the objective to be achieved both for functions and positions at national and international level, and at the level of military attaché positions within diplomatic missions.

##### Better involvement of women's organizations in processes and mechanisms for conflict management and prevention, protection of women and girls in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict periods and in pre-electoral, electoral and post-electoral periods :

At this level, it will be a question of building the capacities of women, young people and communities on prevention, mediation and negotiation techniques in these different periods, and ensuring on the one hand the establishment of management frameworks. orientation and harmonization and to ensure the follow-up of interventions.

Promoting the participation and involvement of young people in the process of conflict resolution in times of crisis also remains a requirement to guarantee greater efficiency in the approach to

building peace. In this, the mechanisms and mechanisms of young people dedicated to peace and security could, if they are better equipped and supported, facilitate the popularization of endogenous mechanisms of prevention, management, resolution, mediation and peacebuilding. at regional, local and community level.

With regard to electoral tensions, it is necessary to strengthen advocacy and awareness-raising among electoral candidates, political party leaders, religious and customary authorities to guarantee conditions of peace and security for all before, during and after any national or local election. In this regard, CSOs in general, women's CSOs in particular, have a real need for support, training/capacity building and to be better equipped to improve their communication strategies in times of crisis, or in times of crisis. pre-election, for an appeasement of the social climate. This will make it possible to better strengthen electoral observation missions with a better definition of the role and greater involvement and empowerment of women's civil society organizations whose expertise is proven in these processes.

#### **4.2.3 Component 3: Protection**

Improving the protection of women and young girls against GBV and all forms of discrimination in crisis and post-crisis situations: \_\_\_\_\_

Taking care of the specific needs of women in terms of protection, relief and assistance in times of conflict or post-conflict, or crisis requires special attention. Whether in Casamance, with the women and young girls who are victims of the consequences of the armed conflict between the MFDC and the Senegalese army; whether in the north of the country along the Senegal River with refugee women from the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict; or even in the east of the country with the difficult living and working conditions of women gold washers in a context of large-scale industrial mining, a real need for protection and care remains urgent. This need essentially concerns basic and fundamental aspects such as the protection of their physical, reproductive and mental health, their nutritional and economic security, the reconstruction or improvement of their living environment, and also the respect of their fundamental rights.

To properly address these different protection needs of women and young girls, it is necessary to strengthen justice services for them and make them more accessible, to involve and make the police and the armed forces through operational provisions and mechanisms that can effectively and sustainably guarantee the physical security and protection of women and girls against all forms of violence, in particular of a sexual nature, violation of their rights and physical and moral integrity, and against all forms of discrimination to which they may be subject at any time and in any place.

To do this, it is important to: i) Strengthen mechanisms for the prevention and protection of women and girls in crisis situations and involve them in their management; ii) Strengthen the climate of trust at the family and community level by raising awareness of behavior change for better effective management of violence, especially of a sexual nature (GBV, FGM); iii) Strengthen collaborative relationships between women-youth and the security sector; iv) Strengthen the availability and accessibility of reception services at the various regional, departmental and communal levels, for orientation and support in crisis situations; v) Make effective the legislative and regulatory mechanism in this area; vi) Strengthen protection mechanisms for refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons that meet international standards and provisions.

To this end, it will be envisaged to strengthen the means of intervention of the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Army through the creation of specialized sections for surveillance, monitoring and intervention for the protection of

women and girls in certain police stations, gendarmerie brigades and military barracks in the areas identified as most at risk in Dakar and in the regions.

#### **4.2.4 Component 4: post-crisis recovery**

The crisis in Casamance and the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict (1989-1991) caused for the populations of the localities concerned major social and economic ruptures, in particular among women, even if certain advances must be recognized. They are in fact the greatest victims of these crises due, on the one hand, to their commitment and central role in taking care of family socio-economic needs, and on the other hand, to their vulnerability because they are often the targets adversaries who oppose each other in this kind of conflict or crisis like hostages or even targets or means of pressure against their protagonists.

After all these years, these women should benefit from real support for their reintegration into active, social and above all economic life, and be able to once again play their important role in the socio-economic development and emergence of their country.

For this, it would be necessary to consider, within the framework of the implementation of the second National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 and Following of the UNSC, concrete actions aimed at: i) Strengthening the mechanisms for financing income-generating activities for these women and girls; ii) Strengthen the organizations of women refugees and victims of conflict and make them frameworks for reflection, consultation, sharing and effective participation in the implementation of PAN2-R1325; iii) Continue supporting these women and young girls and their families in improving their living environment, returning to their lands, or rebuilding their places of residence.

### **4.3. NAP2 implementation coordination framework**

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#### **4.3.1 Management arrangement and roles of actors**

PAN2-R1325 will be implemented under the National Execution Modality. The Ministry in charge of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection oversees the project, through the Gender Equity and Equality Department.

The decision-making, guidance and monitoring bodies consist of: (i) the National Steering Committee (CNP) chaired by the Ministry in charge of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection; (ii) the Restricted Committee (CR) chaired by the same Ministry; (iii) the Women, Peace and Security Working Group (GT/ FPS) jointly coordinated by the DEEG and the Steering Committee. The secretariat of these bodies is provided by the Specialized Unit PAN-R1325 within the DEEG (US/PAN-R1325).

US/PAN-R1325 placed within the Directorate of Gender Equity and Equality will be a team composed of a specialist in Gender, Peace and Security, an Expert in monitoring and evaluation, an Administrative and Financial Officer (RAF), an agent in charge of communication and database management. This team will constitute the national coordination staff, independently of the officials who are members of the Steering Committee which oversees and validates the activities of US/PAN-R1325.

At the local level, activities will be carried out through Regional PAN-R1325 Monitoring Committees (CRS/ PAN-R1325) chaired by regional governors and the secretariat provided by the structure designated by the Governor. It will see the participation of all the decentralized technical services, the directions of the regional branches of the relevant national projects and programs, and all the CSOs, in particular women's organizations active in the field of Peace and Security and the promotion rights and



empowerment of women and girls. The follow-up to PAN-R1325 will be placed on the agenda of the Regional Development Committee (CRD) by the Governors of the regions.

This mechanism will make it possible to develop a structuring partnership with permanent collaboration with extension services, NGOs/CSOs, the private sector, projects, as well as ministerial departments and their intervention programs concerned, with a view to guaranteeing synergy and greater effectiveness and efficiency of the interventions.

#### **4.3.2 NAP2 financing mechanism**

##### **4.3.2.1 State resources**

The success of the implementation of the R1325 NAP2 will depend considerably on the one hand on the degree of appropriation of its action and its activities by the national institutional stakeholders, and on the other hand, on the mobilization of resources from the part of the State of Senegal in parallel with those expected from technical and financial partners. This State contribution must be included in the Three-Year Public Investment Program (PTIP) and the Consolidated Investment Budget (BCI). A contribution in kind is also required through the provision of civil servants, premises and part of the logistics necessary for the execution and monitoring of PAN2-R1325.

##### **4.3.2.2 Non-state resources**

The contribution of Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) is also strongly required for the proper implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 National Action Plan for Senegal. International NGOs and Foundations, Country Representations in cooperation, United Nations Agencies and those of ECOWAS, etc. will also be asked for the mobilization of a financial contribution in addition to the funds mobilized by the State. These non-refundable funds will be included in the framework of bilateral cooperation or grants from UN or ECOWAS agencies for peace and security. In order to facilitate the mobilization of the expected financing, it is necessary to envisage a round table of donors at the initiative of the State.

#### **4.3.3 PAN2 monitoring-evaluation system**

##### **4.3.3.1 The monitoring and evaluation system**

The monitoring-evaluation system is an essential component in the implementation of the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325. It makes it possible to measure in real time and at key stages of its implementation, the progress in the execution of the actions and activities set out in the action plan, to monitor progress towards the achievement of the objectives set, and to provide the various stakeholders with reliable and precise information on the execution of the NAP.

This system covers two levels of intervention:

1. The monitoring of actions to be developed, which is a continuous activity, based essentially on the collection and systematic analysis of information related to the implementation of actions. This makes it possible to monitor the progress made at any time in relation to the initial planning of actions, and to involve the monitoring managers if necessary to make adjustments to the strategies or orientations adopted.
2. Evaluation, which is a specific step in which we proceed to a systematic measurement of the achievements, their effects and impacts in relation to the objectives targeted during the planning of the action plan. It uses all the information aggregated up to the evaluation stage.

To be well structured, the monitoring-evaluation system must be based on a predefined results framework, a harmonized organizational and institutional mechanism, and a clearly defined information management system.

The monitoring and evaluation plan must be participatory. It constitutes an important component in the implementation of the R 1325 National Action Plan. supervision of the steering committee and with the permanent collaboration of the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection. The Steering Committee is responsible upstream for organizing M&E activities with a view to evaluating the achievements made within the framework of the NAP, and in line with the standards and procedures defined by the MFFGPE and its partners. This monitoring-evaluation plan should thus globally contribute to defining the methodological and technical processes and devices making it possible to assess and measure the proper execution of this action plan.

The management of a good organizational and institutional monitoring-evaluation system requires the management of many activities throughout the implementation of the action plan, namely:

**Report :**

For reporting the results of the actions carried out, the PAN-R1325 Steering Committee is responsible for validating the reports prepared by the Coordination Unit:

- The inception report

At the start of the implementation of the NAP, an annual activity program is drawn up with the various stakeholders with a view to prioritizing actions and ensuring more effective monitoring on a quarterly or half-yearly basis. A detailed work plan and a budget for the first year of execution are drawn up within three months, including the launch of the NAP, the amounts planned for the execution of the activities.

- The annual activity report

It must establish the performances and counter-performances recorded in the implementation of the actions retained in the annual work plan and in relation to the logical framework, highlight the constraints and difficulties encountered as well as the lessons learned, report on the rate of achievement of indicators and level of expenditure execution. It will also include the preparation of annual financial reports intended for the financial partners of the NAP.

- Periodic reports

Institutional stakeholders must, whenever necessary, produce periodic sectoral reports on their respective interventions or the development of actions specifically related to PAN-R1325 or during particular events piloted by their structures in connection with peace and security. These technical reports summarizing specific activities or events are included in the annual reports with specification of the sources and reasons.

- Mid-term evaluation

An independent evaluation will be carried out mid-term at the beginning of the 3rd year of implementation of PAN2. It will emphasize the degree of overall achievement of the activities, the effectiveness and the proper execution of the action plan since the start of the activities. This evaluation will be coordinated by the competent services of the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection, which will submit draft terms of reference for validation by the Steering Committee for this purpose.

- Evaluation finale

It will also be conducted in the last quarter of the last year of NAP2 implementation. In addition to all the questions dealt with during the mid-term evaluation, the final evaluation will also take into account the sustainability and the potential impacts of the results of the actions carried out.

- Publications within the framework of PAN2

Periodic publications will provide elements of capitalization, dissemination and above all popularization of the actions and performances recorded in the implementation of NAP2. They can be done on a base :

- Periodical: with an annual review published on target themes according to the national, regional or international context in scientific format or relating to important information relating to the activities of the NAP;
- Occasional or event-driven: they will be in the form of books, newspaper articles, manuals, multimedia publications and other innovative tools. These publications may be based on technical reports to highlight and popularize achievements and successes achieved within the framework of PAN2 activities. The Steering Committee will determine the most appropriate form of publication for the document in question and, in agreement with the MFFGPE, assisted by external resource persons, will ensure that these publications are produced and distributed as widely as possible.

- Final report of the Action Plan

During the last three months of the implementation of the NAP2 and before the independent final evaluation, the Coordination Unit prepares the final report to be submitted to the Steering Committee for validation. It should highlight activities, achievements, successes and failures, placing responsibilities for lessons learned. It will also review the risks identified at the start of the implementation of the NAP2, in order to facilitate the planning of the action plan that will eventually follow. Finally, it will mention the recommendations likely to ensure the sustainability and replicability of successful actions that will have an impact and real changes on the prevention, participation and protection of women and young girls in peace and security.

**Summary table of the reporting system**

Reporting activities	Manager/ Designer	Frequency
Startup report	MFFGPE/DEEG, piloting of committee of PAN2	Punctual
Quarterly reports	US/DAYS	Quarterly
Annual/technical and financial reports	MFFGPE/DEG, Steering Committee you PAN2	Annuals
Mid-term review of project implementation	MFFGPE/DEEG, Steering committee – Independent firm	Punctual: 1st trimester of the 3rd year
Final activity report of PAN2	MFFGPE/DEEG Committee of management of the PAN2	Punctual : last quarter execution of the PAN2
Final evaluation	MFFGPE/ Steering Committee and US/DEEG – independent cabinet	Punctual : last trimestre execution of the PAN

**Risk management :**

The risk analysis immediately enables the Steering Committee and the CU to better understand the issues related to the social, economic and institutional context of the implementation of the action plan. It will thus make it possible to anticipate on specific points on which the planned activity could stumble and thus prevent its successful completion.

These risks can be summarized in three main categories:

- Risks related to socio-cultural constraints;
- Risks related to the mobilization of resources: financial, material and human;
- Risks related to the institutional, administrative and legal framework.

Nature and definition of risk	Level de risk	Planned mitigation or response measures
<p><b><u>Socio-cultural risks:</u></b></p> <p>Negative impact of the strong pre-eminence of traditional habits and customs (particularly in rural areas) on the changes in attitude and behavior expected.</p> <p>Taboos, complicity and complacency surrounding issues related to rape, sexuality and domestic violence of all kinds.</p> <p>Limiting ethnocultural orientations the emancipation of women and the promotion of equity and equality of genre.</p>	<p>Medium to high</p> <p>Raised</p> <p>Medium to high</p>	<p>Strong awareness and dissemination of societal models different in example</p> <p>Transmission of new behavior change paradigms through school and other social structures in the community.</p> <p>Development and encouragement of a culture of denunciation and active and responsible solidarity.</p> <p>Strategies and intergenerational community approaches (involving women, men, young people and intellectual executives from the target communities in a reconciliation and behavior change process.</p>
<p><b><u>Resource mobilization financial:</u></b></p> <p>Low mobilization of funding required: from the State and TFPs.</p> <p>Non-availability of funds on time.</p> <p>Low absorptive capacity of the plan of execution.</p>	<p>Medium to raised</p> <p>Medium to high</p>	<p>State and donor commitments.</p> <p>Financing protocols signed with timetables implementation and fundraising.</p> <p>Resource Mobilization Roundtable</p>

Nature and definition of risk	Level de risk	Planned mitigation or response measures
<p>Inefficient use of resources financial.</p> <p><b><u>Resource Availability</u></b> <b><u>material and infrastructural:</u></b></p> <p>Absence or weakness of logistics necessary for monitoring the implementation you PAN2</p> <p>Absence or low level coverage infrastructure dedicated to caring for women and girls who are victims of GBV/FGM, including in conflict or post-conflict contexts</p> <p><b><u>Resource mobilization</u></b> <b><u>human:</u></b></p> <p>Timidity/ weak commitment of institutional stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of activities of the PAN2 (non-ownership).</p> <p>Lack of articulation and synergy of the actions carried out within the framework of the PAN2 and initiatives developed by civil society organizations, women in particular, in the field.</p> <p>Unavailability or instability of the institutional actors who are members of the management to participate in orientation, planning and validation meetings, or in monitoring and assessment of the NAP</p>	<p>Low to medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>less than raised</p> <p>Medium to raised</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Raised</p>	<p>Annualized work plans (AWP) with a framework of Budget expenditure by line of activity</p> <p>Permanent monitoring of budget commitments and expenditures by the Steering Committee or the NAP2 coordination structure to be put in place with measures corrections if necessary.</p> <p>Include in the financing plan a line intended for the logistics of monitoring the implementation of the NAP2.</p> <p>Integrate PUMA and PUDC etc. in the Steering Committee and coordinate the actions to be guided within the framework of peace and security for their infrastructural aspects.</p> <p>Set up a permanent structure dedicated to coordinating the implementation of the NAP2. She will watch also in monitoring and facilitating membership of the Committee of management of the various stakeholders.</p> <p>Initiate cooperation protocols with leading CSOs/women's organizations in the implementation of peace and security initiatives.</p> <p>Set up a permanent structure dedicated to coordinating the implementation of the NAP2. She will watch also in monitoring and facilitating membership of the Committee of management of the various stakeholders.</p>

Nature and definition of risk	Level de risk	Planned mitigation or response measures
<p><b><u>Risks related to the institutional, administrative and legal framework:</u></b></p> <p>Institutional instability, change of ministerial supervision</p> <p>Changes in the administrative configuration of the services decentralized in charge of peace and security issues.</p> <p>Delays or blockages in the development, promulgation and effective implementation of laws on the protection of women and girls, on parity, the fight against GBV, FGM, rape and all forms of discrimination made to women and young girls, particularly in relation to peace and security.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Raised</p>	<p>The permanent coordination structure of PAN2-R1325 will ensure the necessary transitions and the briefing of new actors.</p> <p>The MFFGPE will ensure, in collaboration with the Ministries concerned (such as the Ministry of Development Community, Social and Territorial Equity) to the continuity of NAP2 coordination and monitoring actions for project management.</p> <p>Intensify and further focus advocacy on the effective application of laws and the expansion of their scope within the framework of integral parity, prevention, participation and protection of women and girls for peace and security.</p>

## 4.3.3.2 The results framework

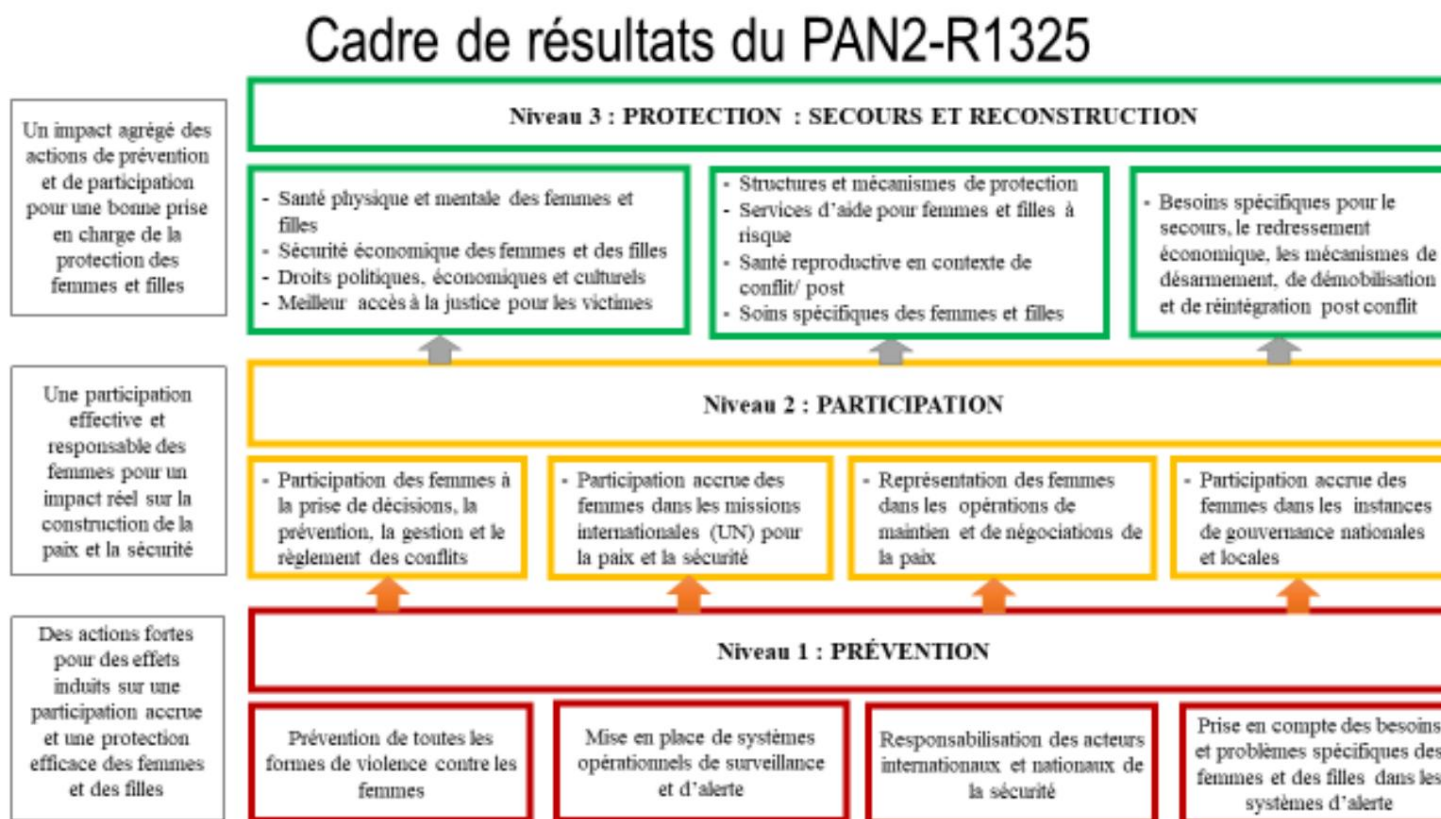


Figure 2: PAN2\_R1325 results framework

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<b>But you PAN2-R1325</b> Implement and ensure the coordination and monitoring of UNSC Resolution 1325 et seq. at the national level		
<b>Overall objective of the Action Plan</b> Ensure better participation of women and young girls in the prevention and management of peace and security, as well as better management of their specific needs in terms of protection and post-crisis and conflict recovery.		
<b>Impact :</b> Women and girls contribute to further guarantee a situation of peace and security taking into account their specific needs		Percentages of women and girls involved in all processes and at all levels of prevention and management of peace and security
<b>Component 1: Prevention:</b>		<b>Set up an integrated national mechanism for early warning and conflict prevention, and to fight against the insecurity of women and girls</b>
<b>Effect 1:</b> A decrease in crises and conflicts is observed at the national and local levels, and women live in better security conditions		Rate of decrease in cases of crises or conflicts Rate of decrease in violence against women and girls
<b>Extract 1.1 :</b> Each region has a functional multi-actor device for monitoring, alerting and reporting	Put in place systems for monitoring, alerting and reporting on violence against women and girls and on violent radicalism and extremism	1 functional multi-actor device is installed in each region
<b>Extract 1.2 :</b> Women, young people and populations in general master the techniques of prevention, mediation and negotiation for peace and security	Strengthen the capacities of women, young people and communities on prevention, mediation and negotiation techniques in peacetime and in times of crisis/conflict and post-crisis/conflict	Number of women, men and young people having benefited from capacity building



DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<p><b>Extract 1.3 :</b></p> <p>Women members of the target CSOs have a satisfactory level of knowledge of the R1325 and Following and actively participate in its activities</p>	<p>Build the capacity of women's CSO members at the national level on R1325, leadership and participation</p>	<p>Number of female members of target CSOs who have benefited from these trainings</p>
<p><b>Extract 1.4 :</b></p> <p>Managers and members of CBOs control the risk factors of crisis, conflict and insecurity and ensure their prevention and good mediation when they arise</p>	<p>Train and equip community actors on risk factors, mediation and negotiation for peace and security</p>	<p>Number of training workshops conducted at the national level</p> <p>Number of men and women trained</p> <p>Toolkits made available to organizations</p>
<p><b>Extract 1.5 :</b></p> <p>The early warning system (SAP) of the ECOWAS is established in each region of the country</p>	<p>Install the ECOWAS early warning system managed by WANEP nationwide</p>	<p>Number of SAP/ECOWAS regional support committees set up and operational</p>
<p><b>Extract 1.6 :</b></p> <p>SAP/ECOWAS managers at central (WANEP) and regional level are trained and their capacities built in risk management and conflict prevention</p>	<p>Support capacity building on the ECOWAS early warning system</p>	<p>Number of training sessions provided at the national level</p> <p>Number of people trained</p>
<p><b>Extract 1.7 :</b></p> <p>Women leaders of CSOs put their gender expertise at the service of the FDS for their training on women, peace and security</p>	<p>Organize dynamic training between defense and security forces and civil society leaders</p>	<p>Number of partnership agreements developed by CSOs/women with the FDS</p> <p>Number of training sessions facilitated</p> <p>Number of people trained</p>
<p><b>Extract 1.8 :</b></p> <p>An annual meeting is held in one of the ECOWAS countries to diagnose the issues and the impact of the management of</p>	<p>Organize a biannual high-level meeting with women in the ECOWAS region on the management of natural resources</p>	<p>1 regional/ECOWAS protocol with TORs shared and validated by each country</p>

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
natural resources on peace and security and publish a regional advocacy document		
<b>Extract 1.9 :</b> Local communities and the territorial administration have a better knowledge of the R1325 and participate better in its implementation	Train and equip local elected officials and territorial and decentralized administration on R1325	Number of agents trained
<b>Extract 1.10 :</b> The Cultural Boxes of Citizenship and Bon Neighborhood are better equipped and equipped and established in all cross-border areas	Strengthen and generalize the Cases initiative Cultural Citizenship in all border areas	Number of CCCBVs installed and operational at the national level
<b>Extract 1.11 :</b> Mosques, dioceses, daras and churches (catechisms) integrate peace and security awareness into their courses, sermons and sermons	Develop actions to raise awareness of peace and security in religious education spaces	Number of mosques, dioceses, daras and catechisms having agreed to integrate this awareness raising
<b>Extract 1.12 :</b> Training modules and specializations are offered in schools, colleges, high schools and universities on peace and security	Introduce modules on peace and security in middle, secondary and university education into lesson plans, training guidelines and curricula	Number of modules introduced Number of specializations and/or departments created in peace and security
<b>Extract 1.13 :</b> Refugee or displaced women and girls are trained and equipped on the content of the R1325 and Following	Strengthen the level of education and training of refugee and displaced women and girls on the R1325 and following	Number of women and girls trained

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<b>Extract 1.14 :</b> Stakeholders and communities take greater ownership of resolution R1325 through national languages	Popularize R1325 in national languages for broad appropriation by communities and particularly women	Number of R1325 popularization materials published in national languages Number of materials popularized Number of materials distributed to CSOs/CBOs and communities
<b>Component 2: Participation:</b>		<b>Promote the representation and empowerment of women in prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping mechanisms and processes by the FDS and in diplomatic missions</b>
<b>Effect 2:</b> Women are more represented and empowered in prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping mechanisms and processes at the level of the FDS and in diplomatic missions		Number and % of women integrating the systems and participating in the prevention process, negotiation and peacekeeping at the level of the FDS and in diplomatic missions
<b>Extract 2.1 :</b> The State implements several programs and legislative and regulatory provisions embodying the various agreements to which it is committed	Advocate for the respect of the State's commitments on international conventions	Number of laws enacted during the 5 years of PAN2-R1325 Number of programs implemented for this purpose
<b>Extract 2.2 :</b> Women and girls have a greater representation in the FDS	Support the implementation of the gender strategy of the FDS to increase the rate of recruitment of girls	% of women/girls recruited in the FDS % of women/girls assigned in post after training in the FDS
<b>Extract 2.3 :</b> Women have a significant presence in security bodies/committees at central and local level	Strengthen gender diversity in safety committees at all levels	Presence rate of women in safety committees (F/M ratio)
<b>Extract 2.4 :</b> Women reach the highest ranks and the highest positions of responsibility in the FDS	Strengthen the presence of women in positions of responsibility at the level of the FDS	Graduation rate of women in the FDS % of women in senior officer positions and positions

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<p><b>Extract 2.5 :</b></p> <p>Gender parity is gradually achieved in the assignment of military attaché positions within diplomatic missions and overseas missions</p>	<p>Ensure gender balance in military attaché positions in diplomatic missions</p>	<p>Assignment rate of women in military attaché positions in diplomatic missions</p> <p>Number of women engaged in OPEX missions</p>
<p><b>Extract 2.6 :</b></p> <p>The managers of the target CBOs are trained and have high-performance IT equipment to facilitate a better contribution to the implementation of R1325</p>	<p>Train and equip CBOs in ICT for a better contribution to the implementation of 1325</p>	<p>Number of OCB managers trained in ICT</p> <p>Quantity of IT equipment made available to target CBOs</p>
<p><b>Extract 2.7 :</b></p> <p>Peace and security activities of targeted youth organizations benefit from significant financial support</p>	<p>Promote the participation and involvement of young people in the prevention and conflict resolution through support for the implementation of their Peace and Security action plans</p>	<p>Mobilized amount of the support fund to be put in place for the implementation of the activities of youth organizations</p>
<p><b>Extract 2.8 :</b></p> <p>The main actors and political leaders involved in the elections are made aware of the conditions for calming the social climate in the period before, during and after the electoral contests</p>	<p>Strengthen advocacy, sensitization with electoral candidates, leaders and young people of political parties, religious and customary authorities for peace and security</p>	<p>Number of advocacy sessions</p> <p>Number of sensitization workshops organized</p> <p>Number of actors trained/ sensitized</p>
<p><b>Extract 2.9 :</b></p> <p>The capacities of CSOs in electoral communication for peace and security are strengthened</p>	<p>Improve the communication strategies of CSOs in times of crisis before/during/after elections for the appeasement of the social climate</p>	<p>Number of training/awareness workshops organized</p> <p>Number of actors trained/ sensitized</p>

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<p><b>Extract 2.10 :</b></p> <p>Leading women's organizations in Casamance are associated with all the processes and any mechanism upstream and downstream for the negotiation for the return to peace in Casamance</p>	<p>Strengthen the participation of women in the process of negotiation and peacekeeping in Casamance</p>	<p>Number of women's CSOs in Casamance involved in peace negotiation processes in Casamance</p>
<p><b>Extract 2.11 :</b></p> <p>Target youth organizations benefit from effective training and equipment to better participate in the activities of the PAN-R1325</p>	<p>Train and equip young people on ICTs for a better contribution to the implementation of NAP2</p>	<p>Number of youth CSO leaders trained in ICT</p> <p>Quantity of computer equipment made available to CSOs of young targets</p>
<p><b>Extract 2.12 :</b></p> <p>Women and women's CSOs are significantly involved in social dialogue bodies and in the management of peace and security</p>	<p>Advocate for women's access to social dialogue bodies for sustainable peace and security</p>	<p>% of women members of social dialogue and peace and security management bodies</p>
<p><b>Extract 2.13 :</b></p> <p>A national committee for the harmonization and monitoring of Senegal's international commitments relating to peace and security is set up within the R1325 Steering Committee</p>	<p>Harmonize national legislation with signed and ratified commitments relating to peace and security (Ottawa convention, Maputo protocol, etc.)</p>	<p>Number of harmonization proposals made by the committee during the implementation of PAN2-R1325</p>
<p><b>Component 3:</b></p> <p><b>Protection :</b></p>		<p><b>Guarantee conditions of safety for women and young girls at all times and in crisis or conflict situations, against all forms of violence, particularly of a sexual or gender-based nature, by improving health services.</b></p> <p><b>Justice, Police and Army for this purpose</b></p>

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<b>Effect 3:</b> Reduced incidences of violence against women and girls in all crisis and conflict situations		Rate of decrease in cases of violence against women and girls
<b>Extract 3.1 :</b> A monitoring and protection section for women and girls is set up in the gendarmerie brigades, police stations and barracks	Strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms for women and girls in crisis situations (police, gendarmerie and army)	Number of sections for the protection of women and girls created
<b>Extract 3.2 :</b> Highly dissuasive laws and regulations are adopted and applied in order to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls	Advocate for the application of existing legislative provisions Make legislative proposals aimed at strengthening the legal system favorable to the protection of women and young girls	Number of laws and regulations initiated and applied
<b>Extract 3.3 :</b> Consultation frameworks and discussion groups are initiated in the regions, departments and rural communes with the support of the CLVFs and other identified organizations	Strengthen collaborative relationships between women and youth in the security sector through the establishment of frameworks for intergenerational dialogues and discussion groups	Number of consultation frameworks and discussion groups created by region/ department/rural commune
<b>Extract 3.4 :</b> Reception, accommodation and follow-up centres, law shops, Cases foyers, etc. are widely popularized, equipped and/or equipped for better assistance to women and young girls	Strengthen the availability and accessibility of reception, guidance and support services for women and young girls who are victims of violence	Number of reception centres, law shops and shelters installed, equipped and/or equipped AND functional
<b>Extract 3.5 :</b> New arrangements are made and	Strengthen protection mechanisms for refugee, returnee and displaced women	Number and nature of measures taken by decree or within the framework of national projects/programmes for this purpose

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
accompanying measures are applied for the protection of refugee and displaced women	internal who meet international Standards	Number of activities involving the protection of refugee, returnee and internally displaced women under NAP2
<b>Extract 3.6 :</b> The CMU program is more oriented towards reproductive health and the "Bajanu Gox" benefits from equipment, financial support and capacity building on the R1325 nationwide	Strengthen reproductive health programs including "Bajanu Gox", CMU	New orientations taken within the framework of the implementation of the CMU in favor of the SR Quantity of equipment Funds mobilized for the "Bajanu Gox" program Number of "Bajanu Gox" capacity building workshops on the R1325
<b>Component 4:</b> <b>Post-conflict recovery:</b>		<b>Support women and young girls who are victims of crisis and conflict situations for their professional reintegration, the development of their resilience and economic empowerment, and the reconstruction or improvement of their living environment</b>
<b>Effect 4:</b> Vocational reintegration is ensured for women and young girls who are victims of crises or conflicts, who develop better resilience and greater economic autonomy and contribute to the national effort for emergence and socio-economic development.		Number of women and girls supported for their professional reintegration Number of women and young girls supported in the reconstruction or improvement of their living environment
<b>Extract 4.1 :</b> An IGA support fund is set up with a support mechanism for displaced or refugee women and girls	Establish funding mechanisms for income-generating activities for displaced or refugee women and girls who are victims of crises and armed conflicts	Amount of funds made available in the PAN2-R1325 budget
<b>Extract 4.2 :</b> Frameworks for consultation and participatory dialogue are set up in the regions South, North and East for a better involvement of women victims of crises and conflicts in the implementation of R1325	Network organizations of refugee women and victims of crises/conflicts through frameworks for reflection, consultation and sharing for effective participation in the implementation of PAN2-R1325	Number of consultation and dialogue frameworks set up

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK INDICATORS		
RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
<p><b>Extract 4.3 :</b></p> <p>A support fund for the resettlement and reconstruction of the living environment of women who are victims of crises/conflicts has been set up</p>	<p>Supporting women and young girls who are victims of crises/conflicts and their families in improving their living environment, returning to their lands, or rebuilding their places of residence.</p>	<p>Amount of funds made available in the PAN2-R1325du budget</p>
<p><b>Component 5:</b> <b>Coordination of the implementation of PAN2-R1325:</b></p>		<p><b>Ensure the functionality of the coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanism of the PAN2-R1325 et seq. and optimal mobilization of the human, financial and material resources necessary for its proper implementation</b></p>
<p><b>Effect 5:</b></p> <p>The coordination and monitoring-evaluation of PAN2-R1325 are better managed through a functional and permanent mechanism which thus ensures optimal mobilization of human, financial and material resources for its proper implementation</p>		<p>Number of activities carried out or supervised by the PAN2-R1325 Coordination Unit</p> <p>Number of reports prepared by the CU/ PAN2-R1325 and validated by the CP</p>
<p><b>Extract 5.1 :</b></p> <p>A management coordination and monitoring and evaluation unit under the supervision of the MFFGPE is set up</p>	<p>Set up and make operational a coordination and SE mechanism for PAN2-R1325</p>	<p>Number of staff recruited</p>
<p><b>Extract 5.2 :</b></p> <p>The actors have a good knowledge of the R1325 and following and the terms of its implementation implemented</p>	<p>Develop and implement a plan for communication</p>	<p>Level of knowledge of the NAP by the actors concerned</p>



#### 4.3.3.3 Information management system

It is important in the context of the implementation of the second Action Plan of UNSC Resolution 1325 to develop an information management plan, on the one hand to correct the weaknesses noted in the implementation of the 1st NAP in this respect, and on the other hand, make sure to properly collect, store and distill the strategic and technical information necessary for a good NAP2 monitoring and evaluation system.

#### Objectives and key principles of information management:

It is thus a question of determining all the information resources relating to the implementation of the NAP, of promoting research, archiving and storage of the information generated throughout the execution of the NAP. And finally, to develop an effective system for sharing and popularizing NAP public information, while ensuring the reliability of this information.

Thus, the basic principles of a good information management system are:

- Promote the efficient use of institutional resources, the protection and preservation of information, in accordance with the technical guidelines of the NAP, its objectives and target results, and the legal and political framework for its implementation.
- Support the accessibility of information while respecting confidentiality and compliance requirements; privacy laws, policies and protection;
- Save information according to its operational, technical, financial or legal value.
- Avoid duplication in the collection of information by coordinating and centralizing the sources and authors of the collection of information;
- Ensure that the information collected is complete, accurate, up-to-date, relevant and understandable;

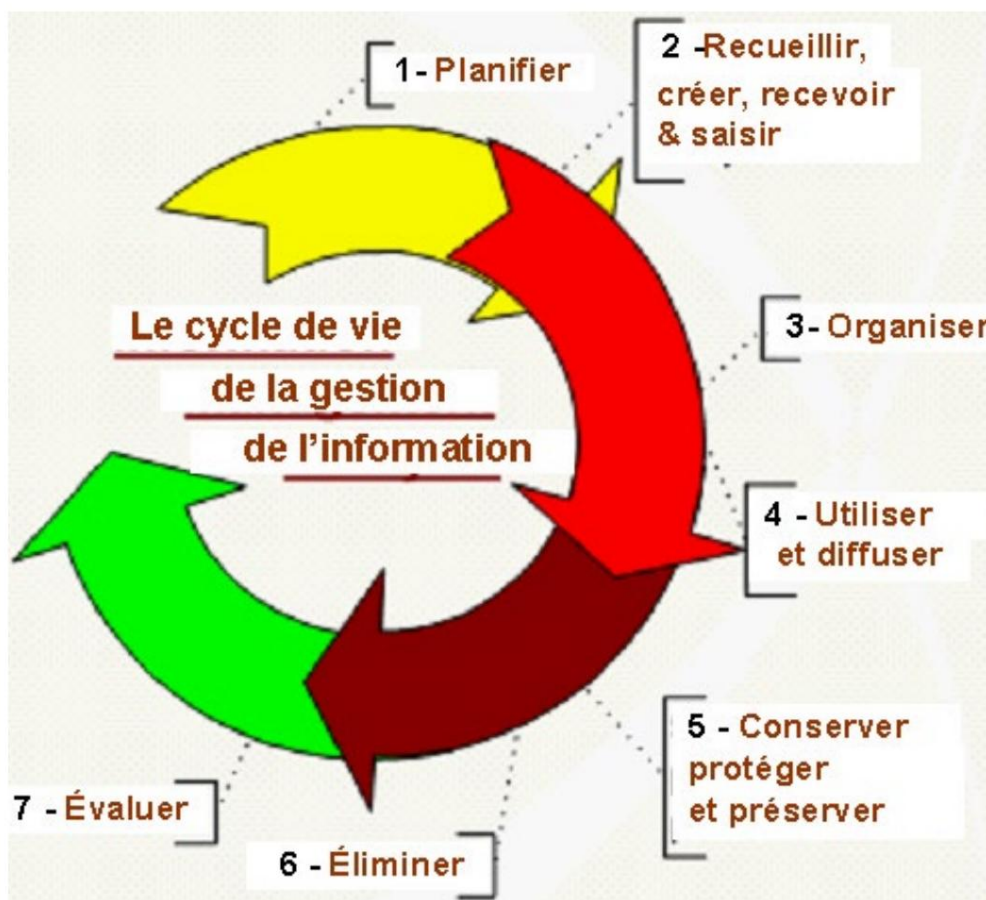


Figure 3: Diagram of the information management cycle

#### **Information Management Responsibilities:**

The person(s) **responsible for the monitoring and evaluation system** ensure(s) the proper execution of the information management plan. Responsibilities at this level include:

- Identification of the types or categories of information necessary for the management of the NAP2;
- Identification of reliable sources of information: human, administrative, social sources, etc.
- The designation of resource persons responsible for collecting and mobilizing information by type and source;
- Verification of the reliability of the information collected;
- Identification of storage media and centralization of the information collected;
- The definition of a framework and a strategy for sharing, popularizing and making available formal information according to its nature and according to the needs.

As for the **members of the Steering Committee** for the implementation of the NAP2, their tasks will consist, for the development of the information management system, of:

- Support the manager(s) of the monitoring and evaluation system in the preparation of the management plan for information, in collaboration with the MFFGPE/DEEG;
- Periodically update the information management plan, as needed or when the emergence of new constraints or new challenges require it;
- Participate if necessary in the training of stakeholders and actors in the field on the tools collection and mobilization of information relating to the activities and actions implemented on the terrain.

#### **4.4. Logical framework for the implementation of PAN2-R1325 (2020-2024) (Annex 3)**

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## 4.5. PAN2-R1325 Action Matrix

EXTRANTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE FOR	COMPLETION SCHEDULE 2020-2024 ACTIVITIES				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Component 1: Prevention:</b>								
<b>Set up an integrated national mechanism for early warning and conflict prevention, and to fight against the insecurity of women and girls</b>								
<b>Effect 1:</b> A decrease in crises and conflicts is observed at the national and local levels, and women live in better security conditions		Rate of decrease in cases of crises or conflicts  Rate of decrease in violence against women and girls						
<b>Extract 1.1 :</b> Each region has a functional multi-actor monitoring, alert and reporting system	Put in place systems for monitoring, alerting and reporting on violence against women and girls and on violent radicalism and extremism	1 functional multi-actor device is installed in each region	UC/ PAN MFFGPE OSC					
<b>Extract 1.2 :</b> Women, young people and populations in general master the techniques of prevention, mediation and negotiation for peace and security	Strengthen the capacities of women, young people and communities on prevention, mediation and negotiation techniques in peacetime and in times of crisis/conflict and post-crisis/conflict	Number of women, men and young people having benefited from capacity building	UC/ PAN MFFGPE UNFPA					
<b>Extract 1.3 :</b> Female members of target CSOs have a satisfactory level of knowledge of R1325 et seq. and actively participate in its activities	Build the capacity of women's CSO members at the national level on R1325, leadership and participation	Number of female members of target CSOs who have benefited from these trainings	UC/ PAN MFFGPE UNFPA UNWOMEN					
<b>Extract 1.4 :</b> Managers and members of CBOs control the risk factors of crisis, conflict and insecurity and ensure their prevention and good mediation when they arise	Train and equip community actors on risk factors, mediation and negotiation for peace and security	Number of training workshops conducted at the national level  Number of men and women trained  Toolkits made available to organizations	UC/ PAN MFFGPE UNFPA OSC					
<b>Extract 1.5 :</b> The ECOWAS Early Warning System (EWS) is implemented in each region of the country	Install the ECOWAS early warning system managed by WANEP nationwide	Number of regional support committees SAP/ ECOWAS installed and functional	UC/ PAN MFFGPE WANEP OSC					

EXTRACTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE FOR	COMPLETION SCHEDULE 2020-2024 ACTIVITIES				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Extract 1.6 :</b> SAP/ECOWAS managers at central level (WANEP) and regional are trained and their capacities built in risk management and conflict prevention	Support capacity building on the ECOWAS early warning system	Number of training sessions provided at the national level Number of people trained	WANEP CEDEAO					
<b>Extract 1.7 :</b> Women leaders of CSOs put their gender expertise at the service of the FDS for their training on women, peace and security	Organize dynamic training between the forces of defense and security and civil society leaders	Number of partnership agreements developed by CSOs/women with FDS Number of training sessions facilitated Number of people trained	MFA OSC UC/ PAN MFFGPE					
<b>Extract 1.8 :</b> An annual meeting is held in one of the countries of the ECOWAS to diagnose the challenges and impact of natural resource management on peace and security and publish a regional advocacy document	Organize a biannual high-level meeting with women in the ECOWAS region on the management of natural resources	1 regional/ECOWAS protocol with TORs shared and validated by each country	CEDEAO UNOWAS UNWOMEN UC/ PAN MFFGP					
<b>Extract 1.9 :</b> Local authorities and territorial administration have a better knowledge of R1325 and participate better in its implementation	Train and equip local elected officials and the territorial and decentralized administration on the R1325	Number of agents trained	MFFGPE PARLIAMENT MJ OSC					
<b>Extract 1.10 :</b> The Cultural Citizenship and Good Neighborhood Cases are better equipped and equipped and established in all cross-border areas	Strengthen and generalize the Citizenship Cultural Cases initiative in all border areas	Number of CCCBVs installed and operational at the national level	MFA UC/ PAN MFFGPE UNWOMEN					
<b>Extract 1.11 :</b> Mosques, dioceses, daras and churches (catechisms) integrate peace and security awareness into their courses, sermons and sermons	Develop actions to raise awareness of peace and security in religious education spaces	Number of mosques, dioceses, daras and catechisms having agreed to integrate this awareness raising	MEN OSC APEs					
<b>Extract 1.12 :</b> Training modules and specializations are offered in schools, colleges, high schools and universities on peace and security	Introduce modules on peace and security in middle, secondary and university	Number of modules introduced Number of specializations and/or departments created in peace and security	MEN MESRI UNIVERSITIES UC/ PAN					

EXTRANTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE FOR	COMPLETION SCHEDULE 2020-2024 ACTIVITIES				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
			MFFGPE					
<b>Extract 1.13 :</b> Refugee or displaced women and girls are trained and equipped on the content of R1325 et seq.	Strengthen the level of education and training of refugee and displaced women and girls on the R1325 and following	Number of women and girls trained	MFFGPE UNWOMEN UNFPA OSC					
<b>Extract 1.14 :</b> Stakeholders and communities take greater ownership of resolution R1325 through national languages	Popularize R1325 in national languages for broad appropriation by communities and particularly women	Number of materials popularizing the R1325 published in national languages Number of materials popularized Number of materials distributed to CSOs/ OCB and communities	MFFGPE WANEP					
<b>Component 2: Participation:</b> <b>Promote the representation and empowerment of women in prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping mechanisms and processes by the FDS and in diplomatic missions</b>								
<b>Effect 2:</b> Women are more represented and empowered in prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping mechanisms and processes at the level of the FDS and in diplomatic missions		Number and % of women integrating the mechanisms and participating in the prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping processes at the level of the FDS and in the diplomatic missions						
<b>Extract 2.1 :</b> The State implements several programs and legislative and regulatory provisions embodying the various agreements to which it is committed	Advocate for the respect of the State's commitments on international conventions	Number of laws enacted during the 5 years of PAN2-R1325 Number of programs implemented in this effect	MFFGPE PARLIAMENT OSC MJ					
<b>Extract 2.2 :</b> Women and girls have a greater representation in the FDS	Support the implementation of the gender strategy of the FDS to increase the rate of recruitment of girls	% of women/girls recruited in the FDS % of women/girls assigned in post after training in the FDS	MFFGPE OSC MFA					
<b>Extract 2.3 :</b> Women have a significant presence in security bodies/committees at central and local level	Strengthen gender diversity in safety committees at all levels	Presence rate of women in safety committees (F/M ratio)	MFFGPE MFA OSC					

EXTRANTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE FOR	COMPLETION SCHEDULE 2020-2024 ACTIVITIES				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Extract 2.4 :</b> Women access the highest ranks and the highest positions of responsibility in the FDS	Strengthen the presence of women in positions of responsibility at the level of the FDS	Graduation rate of women in FDS  % of women in senior officer positions and positions	MFFGPE MFA OSC					
<b>Extract 2.5 :</b> Gender parity is gradually achieved in the assignment of military attaché positions within diplomatic missions and overseas missions	Ensure gender balance in military attaché positions in diplomatic missions	Assignment rate of women in military attaché positions in diplomatic missions  Number of women engaged in OPEX missions	MFFGPE MAESE PERLEMENT OSC					
<b>Extract 2.6 :</b> The managers of the target CBOs are trained and have high-performance IT equipment to facilitate a better contribution to the implementation of R1325	Train and equip CBOs in ICT for a better contribution to the implementation of 1325	Name of those responsible for OCB trained in TIC  Quantity of IT equipment made available to target CBOs	UC/PAN MFFGPE PTF					
<b>Extract 2.7 :</b> Peace and security activities of targeted youth organizations benefit from significant financial support	Promote the participation and involvement of young people in conflict prevention and resolution processes through support for the implementation of their action plans on Peace and Security	Mobilized amount of the support fund to be put in place for the implementation of the activities of youth organizations	MFFGPE UC/PAN PTF					
<b>Extract 2.8 :</b> The main actors and political leaders involved in the elections are made aware of the conditions for calming the social climate in the period before, during and after the electoral contests	Strengthen advocacy, awareness raising among election candidates, political party leaders and youth, religious and customary authorities for peace and security	Number of advocacy sessions Number of sensitization workshops organized Number of actors trained/ sensitized	MFFGPE UC/PAN PTF					
<b>Extract 2.9 :</b> The capacities of CSOs in electoral communication for peace and security are strengthened	Improve the communication strategies of CSOs in times of crisis before/during/after elections for the appeasement of the social climate	Number of training/awareness workshops organized  Number of actors trained/ sensitized	MFFGPE UC/PAN PTF OSC					
<b>Extract 2.10 :</b> The leading organizations of women in Casamance are associated with all the processes and any mechanism upstream and downstream for the negotiation for the return to peace in Casamance	Strengthen the participation of women in the process of negotiation and peacekeeping in Casamance	Number of women's CSOs in Casamance involved in peace negotiation processes in Casamance	MFFGPE UC/PAN PARLIAMENT OSC					

EXTRANTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE FOR	COMPLETION SCHEDULE 2020-2024 ACTIVITIES					
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
<b>Extract 2.11 :</b> Target youth organizations benefit from effective training and equipment enabling them to better participate in PAN-R1325 activities	Train and equip young people on ICTs for a better contribution to the implementation of NAP2	Number of youth CSO leaders trained in ICT  Quantity of computer equipment made available to CSOs of young targets	MFFGPE UC/PAN PTF						
<b>Extract 2.12 :</b> Women and women's CSOs are significantly involved in social dialogue bodies and in the management of peace and security	Advocate for women's access to social dialogue bodies for sustainable peace and security	% of women members of social dialogue and peace and security management bodies	MFFGPE UC/PAN PARLIAMENT OSC						
<b>Extract 2.13 :</b> A national committee for the harmonization and monitoring of Senegal's international commitments relating to peace and security has been set up within the Steering Committee of the R1325	Harmonize national legislation with signed and ratified commitments relating to peace and security (Ottawa convention, Maputo protocol, etc.)	Number of harmonization proposals made by the committee during the implementation of PAN2-R1325	MFFGPE UC/PAN CP OSC PARLIAMENT						
<b>Component 3:</b> <b>Protection :</b> <b>Guarantee conditions of security for women and young girls at all times and in crisis or conflict situations, against all forms of violence, particularly of a sexual or gender-based nature, by improving the services of Justice, Police and Army for this purpose</b>									
<b>Effect 3:</b> Reduced incidences of violence against women and girls in all crisis and conflict situations		Rate of decrease in cases of violence against women and girls							
<b>Extract 3.1 :</b> A monitoring and protection section for women and girls is set up in the gendarmerie brigades, police stations and barracks	Strengthen prevention and protection mechanisms for women and girls in crisis situations (police, gendarmerie and army)	Number of sections for the protection of women and girls created	MFA AS MFFGPE UC/PAN						
<b>Extract 3.2 :</b> Highly dissuasive laws and regulations are adopted and applied in order to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls	Advocate for the application of existing legislative provisions  Make legislative proposals aimed at strengthening the legal system favorable to the protection of women and young girls	Number of laws and regulations initiated and applied	MFFGPE UC/PAN OSC PARLIAMENT						

EXTRANTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE FOR	COMPLETION SCHEDULE 2020-2024 ACTIVITIES				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Extract 3.3 :</b> Consultation frameworks and discussion groups are initiated in the regions, departments and rural communes with the support of the CLVFs and other identified organizations	Strengthen collaborative relationships between women and youth in the security sector through the establishment of frameworks for intergenerational dialogues and discussion groups	Number of consultation frameworks and discussion groups created by region/department/ rural commune	MFFGPE UC/PAN PTF OSC					
<b>Extract 3.4 :</b> Reception, accommodation and follow-up centres, law shops, Cases foyers, etc. are widely popularized, equipped and/or equipped for better assistance to women and young girls	Strengthen the availability and accessibility of reception, guidance and support services for women and young girls who are victims of violence	Number of reception centres, law shops and shelters installed, equipped and/or equipped AND functional	MFFGPE UC/PAN PTF OSC SECTORIAL					
<b>Extract 3.5 :</b> New arrangements are made and accompanying measures are applied for the protection of refugee and displaced women	Strengthen protection mechanisms for refugee, returnee and internally displaced women that meet international standards	Number and nature of measures taken by decree or within the framework of national projects/programmes for this purpose  Number of activities involving the protection of refugee, returnee and internally displaced women under NAP2	UC/PAN MFFGPE PTF OSC SECTORIAL					
<b>Extract 3.6 :</b> The CMU program is more oriented towards reproductive health and the "Bajanu Gox" program benefits from equipment, financial support and capacity building on the R1325 at the national level.	Strengthen reproductive health programs including "Bajanu Gox", CMU	New orientations taken within the framework of the implementation of the CMU in favor of the SR  Quantity of equipment  Funds mobilized for the "Bajanu" program Gox »  Number of "Bajanu Gox" capacity building workshops on the R1325	UC/PAN MFFGPE PTF OSC MSAS					
<b>Component 4:</b> <b>Post-conflict recovery:</b> <b>Support women and young girls who are victims of crisis and conflict situations for their professional reintegration, the development of their resilience and economic empowerment, and the reconstruction or improvement of their living environment</b>								
<b>Effect 4:</b> Vocational reintegration is ensured for women and young girls who are victims of crises or conflicts, who develop better resilience and greater economic autonomy and contribute to the national effort for emergence and socio-economic development.		Number of women and girls supported for their professional reintegration  Number of women and young girls supported in the reconstruction or improvement of their living environment						



EXTRANTS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE FOR	COMPLETION SCHEDULE 2020-2024 ACTIVITIES				
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Extract 4.1 :</b> An IGA support fund is set up with a support mechanism for displaced or refugee women and girls	Establish funding mechanisms for income-generating activities for displaced or refugee women and girls who are victims of crises and armed conflicts	Amount of funds made available in the PAN2-R1325 budget	UC/PAN MFFGPE PTF SECTORIAL					
<b>Extract 4.2 :</b> Frameworks for consultation and participatory dialogue are set up in the South, North and East regions for better involvement of women victims of crises and conflicts in the implementation of R1325	Network organizations of refugee women and victims of crises/ conflicts through frameworks for reflection, consultation and sharing for effective participation in the implementation of PAN2-R1325	Number of consultation and dialogue frameworks set up	UC/PAN MFFGPE OSC					
<b>Extract 4.3 :</b> A support fund for the resettlement and reconstruction of the living environment of women who are victims of crises/conflicts has been set up	Accompany women and young girls who are victims of crises/conflicts as well as their families in improving their living environment, returning to their lands, or rebuilding their places of residence.	Amount of funds made available in the PAN2-R1325du budget	UC/PAN MFFGPE PTF SECTORIAL					
<b>Component 5:</b>								
<b>Coordination of the implementation of PAN2-R1325:</b>								
Ensure the functionality of the coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanism of PAN2-R1325 et seq. and optimal mobilization of the human, financial and material resources necessary for its proper implementation								
<b>Effect 5:</b> The coordination and monitoring-evaluation of PAN2-R1325 are better managed through a functional and permanent mechanism which thus ensures optimal mobilization of human, financial and material resources for its proper implementation		Number of activities carried out or supervised by the PAN2-R1325 Coordination Unit Number of reports prepared by the CU/ PAN2-R1325 and validated by the CP						
<b>Extract 5.1 :</b> A management coordination and monitoring and evaluation unit under the supervision of the MFFGPE is set up	Set up and make operational a coordination and SE mechanism for PAN2-R1325	Number of staff recruited	MFFGPE PTF					
<b>Extract 5.2 :</b> The actors have a good knowledge of the R1325 and following and the methods of its implementation	Develop and implement a communication plan	Level of knowledge of the NAP by the actors concerned	UC/PAN MFFGPE CP					

## 4.6. Budgeting of actions to be implemented

### OVERALL ANNUALIZED BUDGET BY COMPONENT AND BY SOURCE

component	Source of Funding Amount (USD)	Year 1	Amount (USD) Year 2	Amount (USD) Year 3	Amount (USD) Year 4	Amount (USD) Year 5	Total (USD)
COMPONENT 1: Set up an integrated national mechanism for early warning and conflict prevention, and for the fight against the insecurity of women and young girls		0,00	0,00	48 720,74	0,00	0,00	48 720,74
		13 944,21	230 331,51	11 760,17	0,00	0,00	256 035,89
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		162 122,46	70 561,07	162 122,46	70 561,07	162 122,46	627 489,52
		20 160,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	20 160,30
Sub-Total Component 1		<b>196 226,97</b>	<b>300 892,58</b>	<b>222 603,37</b>	<b>70 561,07</b>	<b>162 122,46</b>	<b>952 406,45</b>
COMPONENT 2: Promote the representation and empowerment of women in mechanisms and processes for prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping by FSD and state services, and in foreign diplomatic missions		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		187 790,91	117 754,00	70 036,91	0,00	117 754,00	493 335,82
		125 270,62	50 466,00	91 626,62	33 644,00	33 644,00	334 651,24
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		20 580,31	0,00	20 580,31	0,00	0,00	41 160,62
Sub-Total Component 2		<b>333 641,84</b>	<b>168 220,00</b>	<b>182 243,84</b>	<b>33 644,00</b>	<b>151 398,00</b>	<b>869 147,68</b>

<b>COMPONENT 3: Ensure safe conditions for women and girls at all times and in crisis or conflict situations, against all forms of violence, including sexual or gender-based violence by improving justice services , police and army for this purpose</b>		184 200,90	195 808,08	195 808,08	195 808,08	195 808,08	967 433,22
		0,00	70 652,40	70 652,40	70 652,40	70 652,40	282 609,60
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		113 548,50	54 503,28	54 503,28	54 503,28	54 503,28	331 561,62
<b>Sub-Total Component 3</b>		<b>297 749,40</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>1 581 604,44</b>
<b>COMPONENT 4: Support women and young girls who are victims of crisis and conflict situations for their professional reintegration, the development of their resilience and economic autonomy, and the reconstruction or improvement of their living environment</b>		126 165,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	294 385,00
		58 877,00	58 877,00	58 877,00	58 877,00	58 877,00	294 385,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		42 055,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	210 275,00
		126 165,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	42 055,00	294 385,00
<b>Sub-Total Component 4</b>		<b>353 262,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>1 093 430,00</b>
<b>COMPONENTS 5: Structuring the NAP2 coordination and monitoring and evaluation mechanism - R1325 et seq. and ensure optimal mobilization of human, financial and material resources necessary for its proper implementation and better ownership by stakeholders and targets</b>		6 283,64	0,00	0,00	13 012,44	29 389,28	48 685,36
		328 258,74	222 725,30	235 737,74	222 725,30	252 114,58	1 261 561,66
		4 205,50	4 205,50	4 205,50	4 205,50	4 205,50	21 027,50
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		338 747,88	226 930,80	239 943,24	239 943,24	285 709,35	1 331 274,51
<b>Sub-Total Component 5</b>		<b>338 747,88</b>	<b>226 930,80</b>	<b>239 943,24</b>	<b>239 943,24</b>	<b>285 709,35</b>	<b>1 331 274,51</b>
<b>TOTAL GLOBAL</b>		<b>1 519 628,09</b>	<b>1 202 049,14</b>	<b>1 150 796,21</b>	<b>850 154,07</b>	<b>1 105 235,57</b>	<b>5 827 863,08</b>

## OVERALL ANNUALIZED BUDGET BY BUSINESS LINES

Components/	Funds allocated	Source of funding	DESCRIPTION BUDGET COUPLE HEADING	Amount (USD) Year 1	Rising (USD) Year 2	Rising (USD) Year 3	Rising (USD) Year 4	Rising (USD) Year 5	Total (USD)	Notes Budgetary
<b>COMPONENT 1:</b> Set up a national mechanism integrated early warning and conflict prevention, and for the fight against the insecurity of women and girls			Mechanisms of watch, alert and reporting	70 561,07	70 561,07	70 561,07	70 561,07	70 561,07	352 805,35	1
			Formations/ reinforcement of abilities	13 944,21	230 331,51	11 760,17	0,00	0,00	256 035,89	2
			Meet biannual women ECOWAS on the management of the resources natural	91 561,39	0,00	91 561,39	0,00	91 561,39	274 684,17	3
			Generalization and equipment of Cultural spaces Citizenship and good neighborliness	0,00	0,00	48 720,74	0,00	0,00	48 720,74	4
			popularization R1325 and following in national languages	20 160,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	20 160,30	5

	<b>TOTAL COMPONENT 1</b>			<b>196 226,97</b>	<b>300 892,58</b>	<b>222 603,37</b>	<b>70 561,07</b>	<b>162 122,46</b>	<b>952 406,45</b>	
<b>COMPONENT 2:</b> Promote the representation and empowerment of women in arrangements and processes for prevention, negotiation and peacekeeping through FSDs and services states, and in missions foreign diplomats			Advocacy and sensitization on peace and security	117 754,00	117 754,00	0,00	0,00	117 754,00	353 262,00	6
			Equipment of OSC/ OCB in ICT	41 160,62	0,00	41 160,62	0,00	0,00	82 321,24	7
			Trainings and reinforcements of abilities	49 456,60	0,00	49 456,60	0,00	0,00	98 913,20	8
			Support for the implementation of CSO action plans/ Youth	84 110,00	50 466,00	50 466,00	33 644,00	33 644,00	252 330,00	9
			Equipment of CSOs/ Youth in TIC	41 160,62	0,00	41 160,62	0,00	0,00	82 321,24	10
	<b>TOTAL COMPONENT 2</b>			<b>333 641,84</b>	<b>168 220,00</b>	<b>182 243,84</b>	<b>33 644,00</b>	<b>151 398,00</b>	<b>869 147,68</b>	
<b>COMPONENT 3:</b> Guarantee the conditions safety for			Mechanisms of protection of women and girls	0,00	141 304,80	141 304,80	141 304,80	141 304,80	565 219,20	11

women and girls at all times and in situations of crisis or conflict, against all forms of violence, particularly in character sexual or based on gender by improving justice, police and military services for this purpose			Support/equipment structures reception, guidance and support for women and girls in crisis	227 097,00	109 006,56	109 006,56	109 006,56	109 006,56	663 123,24	12
			Support/equipment "Bajanu Gox"	70 652,40	70 652,40	70 652,40	70 652,40	70 652,40	353 262,00	13
	<b>TOTAL COMPONENT 3</b>			<b>297 749,40</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>320 963,76</b>	<b>1 581 604,44</b>	
COMPONENT 4: Supporting women and young people girls victims of crisis situations and conflicts for their reintegration professional, the development of their resilience and autonomy economic, and the reconstruction or improving their living environment			Support Fund for IGA/ women displaced or refugee girls	168 220,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	168 220,00	14
			Frames of consultation and dialogue/ women - displaced/ refugee girls	16 822,00	16 822,00	16 822,00	16 822,00	16 822,00	84 110,00	15
			Support funds resettlement and reconstruction of living environment/ female victims crises/conflicts	168 220,00	168 220,00	168 220,00	168 220,00	168 220,00	841 100,00	16
	<b>TOTAL COMPONENT 4</b>			<b>353 262,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>185 042,00</b>	<b>1 093 430,00</b>	

<b>COMPONENT 5:</b> Structuring the device coordination and monitoring and evaluation of PAN2-R1325 et Following and ensuring a mobilization optimal human resources, financial and materials needed to its proper implementation work and a better ownership by stakeholders and targets			personal coordination skills	205 901,28	205 901,28	205 901,28	205 901,28	205 901,28	1 029 506,40	17
			Equipment & Stationery	50 466,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50 466,00	18
			Logistics + Insurance costs + Maintenance fees	52 484,64	3 700,84	3 700,84	3 700,84	3 700,84	67 288,00	19
			Costs functioning	13 123,18	13 123,18	13 123,18	13 123,18	13 123,18	65 615,90	20
			Production brackets communication	4 205,50	4 205,50	4 205,50	4 205,50	4 205,50	21 027,50	21
			<b>Subtotal/ technical staff</b>	<b>326 180,60</b>	<b>226 930,80</b>	<b>226 930,80</b>	<b>226 930,80</b>	<b>226 930,80</b>	<b>1 233 903,80</b>	
			Services consultants Ratings external	8 411,00	0,00	21 868,60	0,00	25 233,00	55 512,60	22
			Services consultants - Audit externe final	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25 233,00	25 233,00	23
			Workshops de validation CP	4 156,28	0,00	4 156,28	0,00	8 312,55		24

	Sous-total services consultants		12 567,28	0,00	26 024,88	0,00	58 778,55	97 370,71	
	TOTAL COMPONENT 5		338 747,88	226 930,80	252 955,68	226 930,80	285 709,35	1 331 274,51	
TOTAL GLOBAL			1 519 628,09	1 202 049,14	1 163 808,65	837 141,63	1 105 235,57	5 827 863,08	

## OVERALL BUDGET SUMMARY

Source of funding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
	316 649,54	237 863,08	286 583,82	250 875,52	267 252,36	1 359 224,32
	588 870,86	700 340,21	447 064,22	352 254,70	499 397,98	2 587 927,97
	129 476,12	54 671,50	95 832,12	37 849,50	37 849,50	355 678,74
	204 177,46	112 616,07	204 177,46	112 616,07	204 177,46	837 764,52
	280 454,11	96 558,28	117 138,59	96 558,28	96 558,28	687 267,54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 519 628,09</b>	<b>1 202 049,14</b>	<b>1 150 796,21</b>	<b>850 154,07</b>	<b>1 105 235,57</b>	<b>5 827 863,08</b>



## ANNEXES

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Annex 1: In-depth individual interview guide (GEIA) and Focus group guide (GFG)

Annex 2: Mapping of actors and initiatives for the prevention and management of peace and security

Annex 3: Logical framework for the implementation of PAN2-R1325 (2020-2024)

