



REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

One People – One Aim – One faith



Ministry of Family, Food Security,
Women's Entrepreneurship, Microfinance
and Early Childhood

MFFSWEMEC

**ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE BEIJING + 15 PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

NATIONAL REPORT

**EIGHTH (8TH) AFRICAN CONFERENCE
ON WOMEN OCTOBER 2009
GAMBIA/BANJUL**

JULY 2009

Introduction

The holding of the fourth world conference on women at Beijing, on September 1995 provided much hope for women's condition substantial improvement in the world and principally in Africa. Indeed the Beijing declaration and platform for action which is considered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization to be "*One of the most remarkable documents ever generated by an intergovernmental conference*", commit the states to undertake concrete actions in twelve priority domains for the achievement of women's empowerment.

(The context of implementation being progressive, the evaluation takes into consideration, new, emerging and interdependent questions about the action program.)

Fifteen (15) years after Beijing, the countries are obliged to evaluate this implementation.

- Where have we got to?
- Have Senegalese women and girls actually acquired gains in these different domains?
- Has the economic and financial crisis had any impact on those gains?
- Why did Senegal after the seventh (7th) regional conference of Addis Ababa in 2005 (two thousand and five) decided to implement the twelve (12) critical domains of the platform?

All this are interrogations that lead us to tackle with this assessment in accordance with the spirit of the ECA questionnaire but by adding to it a national touch which shows the explicit will of the head of State to promote women and gender equality.

The implementation of the Beijing platform for action is deeply influenced by a contextual situation marked by:

- At the international level, by the Millennium Declaration, globalization, the conclusions of the world Summit for social development,
- At the regional level, by the implementation of the CEDAW and its optional protocol, the African Charter of human and peoples' rights and its protocol about women's rights in Africa ,
- At the national level, by Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), Accelerated Growth national Strategy (AGS), Social Protection National Strategy (SPNS), Equity and Gender Equality National Strategy (EGENS).

It is important to remind that among the twelve (12) priority domains of the Beijing platform for action, Senegal had retained the following five ones:

- Economic development and struggle against poverty,
- Education and training
- Health: (including reproductive health)
- Women's fundamental rights promotion

- Improvement of institutional mechanisms for women's promotion and financing.

Ten years after, Senegal has decided to make of the seven other domains, a national priority. Thus, strategic orientations have been drawn from a view which takes into account non-discrimination in all national policies. In most sectors, achievements have been realized by the government, the civil society, parliament etc.

I. First part: assessment of achievements and met difficulties

1-1 women and poverty

a) Measures taken by the government

- Existence of a national strategy for the protection of vulnerable groups: women in particular;
- The working out and implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP);
- Implementation of a women's works lightening program (six hundred million of the national budget per year);
- Presidential decision to grant one thousand mills per year, to rural women in particular;
- Implementation of the head of State's great workings to fight against the feminization of poverty: the building of national and departmental assistance and training Centers for women (NATCE/DATCE), the setting up of the Credit Project for Women etc...
- The setting up of specific credit lines for women at projects and programs' level;
- National Initiative for vulnerable groups' Social Protection (NISP) ("SUXALI JABOOT") with a particular emphasis on women and little girls.

b) Recorded Results:

- Setting up of equipments for women's works lightening program;
- Four DATCE built and five hundred and twelve (512) women trained from 2007 to 2008;
- A very well distribution of this material in the territory expense;
- Setting up of four (4) national programs to struggle against poverty and it's feminization;
- An improved access to basic infrastructures: many departments supplied with fitted and functional DATCE;
- An improved access to credit, thanks to the projects implemented at the national mechanism level (3), to mutual savings and credit unions, to microfinance institutes very well distributed, and to classic banks which develop proximity interventions.

c) Major Constraints

- Gender inclusion in the budget, still in the estate of project;
- Weakness in gender consideration in economic and social development national policies;

- Smallness or inexistence of statistical data disintegrated by gender;
- Insufficiency of contextual studies about impacts and follow-up evaluation of projects and programs.
- The existence of disparity and inequality in the allocation of roles and familial responsibilities; women bear new responsibilities which were assigned to men
- Non-satisfaction of the national mechanism needs in studies and research because of a lack of funds.

2- 2. Women's education and training

1. Measures taken by the government

The formal sector:

At the preschool level

- Setting up of the "Toddlers Hut" (Case des Tout-Petit) national agency (2000) besides the Preschool Education Head Office.

At the elementary level

- Implementation of the Decennial Program for Education and Training (DPET) with a particular emphasis on girls' access and maintaining to school;
- Existence of a functional gender section at the Ministry of Education;
- Implication of the civil society through the girls Schooling project (GISCO) in the setting up and validation of action and heightening awareness plans
- Improvement of educational offer.

At the intermediate and secondary education level

- Decision to built secondary and high proximity schools at the local and national level;
- Decision to eradicate since 2007, the administrative circular which prevented pregnant girls to continue their studies;
- Supporting the most deserving girls (with computer material's equipment, scholarship or aid).

At the higher education level

- Generalization of the aid by scholarship granting;
- Building of functional, Regional University Centers (RUC) (in Bambey, Thies, Ziguinchor etc.....);
- Implementation of women's leadership project for development and democracy at Chiekh Anta Diop University of Dakar (one hundred and sixty eight (168,000,000) FCFA for 2006-2007);
- Setting up of a gender laboratory at the Black Africa Fundamental Institute / UCAD.
- Gender modules integration in higher education;
- Approval of private establishments of higher education by the State

At the professional and technical training level

- Setting up of four universities with fields in agriculture; mechanics, electricity, building, agribusiness;
- Existence of a supporting project to women's professional training for the reinsertion of girls (in the regions of Diourbel Fatick and Kaolack);
- Setting up of new technical high schools, women's technical education centers (WTECE) and women's departmental assistance and training centers (DATCE).

The informal sector:

At the alphabetization level

- The government has taken firm commitments for the promotion of Education For All (EFA). Functional alphabetization projects have been executed by structures such as "PAIS-Etat", "PAPF", "PAPA", "Alpha-femmes", "PADEN", and "PLCP".
- Other measures have been taken to reduce scholar loss and early removal from school: the "Guindi" center, safeguard centers, and polyvalent centers.

B/ Recorded Results

- Educational offer has gone from 4,715 built schools in 2000 to 6,460 in 2005, that is an increase of 45% of the welcoming capacity;
- The numbers of female students at UCAD is estimated at 7,378. Girls are mostly represented in faculties like medicine, law, politics and arts.
- The schooling level in preschool estimated at 34% in 2003 reports a parity indication of 1.11 in favor of girl;
- The gross rate of girls who access to primary school (which is the net rate of girls accessing to initiation classes) has gone from 49.37% in 2005/2006 to 49.85% in 2006/2007;
- The gross rate of girl's schooling is constantly increasing moving from 77.3% in 2004 to 80% in 2005;
- The welcoming capacity at the elementary level has increased by 45%;
- The revision of stereotype pictures in school manuals is ongoing;
- In the intermediate education, the number of girls attending school in 2007 was 393,476 that is a schooling gross rate (SGR) of 35.93%;
- At the secondary education level, the annual rate of the number of girls attending school has increased by 3.90% between 1999 and 2006 going from 563,696 to 736,616;
- About the promotion of professional training directed towards labor market women represents 53.86% of the numbers in 2008 as against 52.98% in 2007;

- Women's part in enrolled numbers in alphabetization represents 79.2% in 2008; that enabled to achieve the annual target of 63.2% in 2008;
- More and more women are today able to use modern means of expression (ICT)
- Women's access to professions and jobs formerly reserved to men is more and more systematized.

III. The study of interdependent and emerging problems

- The consideration of the four (04) main targets of Education For All (EFA) by the international community
- The promotion of an inclusive and integrated education

c) Constraints

- The underachievement of building programs has considerably reduced the net rate of girls' schooling at all levels;
- The increase of temporary shelters (16.3% of the network in 2008 as against 14.8% in 2007) at the detriment of constructions;
- Quantum time loss because of teachers' or students' strikes;
- The smallness of mobilized resources in the Budget strengthened by investments (BSI) on the occasion of the struggle against illiteracy;
- Difficulties in maintaining girls to school in rural areas because of their accomplishment of traditional roles allotted to girls and women in the family and within the community;
- Girls are still weakly represented in chemical physics, mathematics and nature science faculties.

2- 3 Women and Health

a. Measures taken by the government

1° Prevention and struggle against malaria

- The implementation of the national plan for health development (NPHD)
- The free endowment of impregnated fly sheets to children and pregnant women
- The systematization of IEC activities whose main strategy is centered on maternal health
- The gratuitousness of treatments for pregnant women

2. Maternal and infant-juvenile health

- Adoption and implementation of a multi-sector road map 2006-2015 to accelerate the decrease of mortality and maternal and neonatal morbidity
- The State coverage of cesareans and obstetric fistulae
- Setting up of surgical units in health centers
- Setting up of programs for the Prevention of Mother to-Child-Transmission (PMTCT)
- Generalization of anonymous and voluntary screening
- Sponsoring of children affected or infected by HIV/AIDS
- Setting up of teen centers

3. Other diseases: tuberculosis, cardiovascular disease and STI/AIDS

- Setting up of aids and rescue programs at the level of women's promotion national mechanism for care coverage
- Support for abroad evacuation of emergencies by the republic presidency
- Setting up of a health institute in charge of STI/AIDS
- Government care of socially disadvantaged persons
- Implementation of the "Sesame plan" (Plan Sésame) which aims the gratuitousness of cares given to old persons.

4. Infrastructures

- Building rehabilitation and equipment of health structures

5. Staff

- Annual recruitment policy of a multidisciplinary health staff
- Reinforcement of the capacities of community health staffs

b) Recorded Results

- Increase of the coverage rate of "TP12" in 2008 by 63% as against 61 in 2007
- Decrease of the malarial proportional morbidity rate which remained between 33 and 35% for ten years. The current rate is under 25%.
- Decrease and accessibility of malarial treatment for poor people particularly women
- The prenatal surgery rate growth which moved from 74% in 2007 to 88% in 2008
- Decrease of the maternal mortality rate: from 510/100000 living births in 1992 to 401/100000 living births in 2006
- Increase of the account of deliveries made in health centers moved from 62.5% in 2007 to 61% in 2008.

Senegal currently has 768 health posts, 54 health centers and 20 hospitals.

c) Constraints

- The resources allocated to health are still low. Besides the hardness in their mobilization process
- The difficult access to health structures principally in rural areas and former conflict zones
- The insufficiency of disaggregated data by gender about the costs and advantages in terms of health
- The insufficiency of qualified staffs in health structures principally in rural areas (the current coverage rate of one midwife for 3,371 women in age to procreate stays below the standards recommended by the WHO)
- Weakness in the availability and access of obstetric care and neonatal emergence of quality
- The still high cost of provision of services

d) New questions:

- The coverage of cases of cervical cancer breast cancer and obstetric fistula
- The feminization of the epidemic

2- 4 HIV/AIDS and its effects on gender equality

a) Measures taken by the government

- Existence of a national strategic plan to fight against Aids with a component “women – AIDS” is ongoing
- Creation of a national coordinating mechanism presided over by the prime minister: National Council to Fight against AIDS, NCFA which includes women organizations, NGOs etc.
- Setting up of a national mechanism for the coordination of the implementation of a strategic plan: national committee of struggle against AIDS and the points of sectors of which that of women.
- Gratuitousness of antiretroviral in favor of PLHIV among which women gathered in two associations: ABOYA – ASASFA

The bill on HIV/AIDS passed on council of ministers is in the instance to be passed by Senegalese parliament

- The plea for the setting up of law application texts is ongoing
- An alert and control committee of HIV/AIDS has been implemented
- A national research on the epidemic feminization factors is in realization instance. Other sector-based research about the question already exist

b) Recorded Results

1- Sexual transmission prevention

- Implementation of strategic plans to struggle against AIDS by ministries in charge of family, youth and tourism
- 12,235,230 condoms distributed on the annual target of 12,000,000

2- Blood transmission prevention

- Three new functional blood banks have been welcomed increasing blood insurance which is a gain in Senegal
- 45,869 tested blood bags (HIV, Hepatitis Virus, Syphilis) have been transfused in 2007/2009.

3-the voluntary screening – Council (VSC)

- 281 sites of voluntary screening council exist of which 74 new ones
- 149,931 persons screened on a target of 115,000 that is 130% of performance with a strong participation of family sector and teen Council Centers

4-Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

- 92 main sites exist
- 164 secondary sites
- 111,210 pregnant women screened on a target of 103,332

5-Coverage of people living with HIV (PLHIV)

- 86 adult health coverage sites
- 49 pediatric coverage sites
- 14,446 (PLHIV) followed of which 20% have got benefit of treatments against opportunistic infections
- 9,252 PLHIV have received ARV treatments on a target of 6,900.

6- Psychosocial, Economic and Educational Coverage of Orphans and Children Vulnerable to HIV (OCV)

- 1,819 OCV have received an socio-economic support
- The first program of schooling bearing of the cost for 5,000 OCV has started during the 2008 school year

c) Major Constraints

- The persistence of the stigmatization of people living with the HIV and MSM
- Fresh upsurge of sexual violence and abuse inflicted to women
- Weakness of gender consideration in HIV/AIDS context at the level of programs
- Insufficiency of financings in projects of struggle against AIDS , initiated by women through organizations
- Weakness of psycho-social, economic and community care of PLHIV and OCV
- Weakness of the appropriation of PMTCT by communities.

2-5 violence towards women

a) Measures taken by the government

- The integration of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in constitution's preamble of January 07th 2001;
- The protocol ratification of the African chart of human and people's rights relating to women's right in Africa in 2004;

- Ratification of the United Nation convention against organized transnational criminality and its additional protocol which aims to suppress human trade and in particular women and children trade;
- The pass of the law of the 02 – 2005 of April 29th 2005 relating to the fight against human trade and assimilated practices and the protection of casualties. This only law allows the associations to go to court, it contributes positively in women's and girl's protection;
- Setting up of a national action plan to fight against humane trade and assimilated practices by the High Commission for Human Rights and peace promotion in collaboration with the ministry in charge of family questions.
- Setting up of a judicial assistance fund of which 25% allocated to women victims of violence.

b) Recorded Results

- The pass of the January 12th 1999 law 99-05 about violence towards women
- A national committee of reflection about violence towards women and children at the level of the ministry of law in partnership with the ministry of family and the civil society (order n°2008 of December, 10th 2008);
- The existence of a new action plan for the acceleration of the abandonment of excision for the 2010 - 2015 period based on a human rights approach;
- The existence of a journalist network to fight against violence perpetuated women
- A study of the situation of violence based on gender in Dakar, Kolda, Matam, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor regions in 2008 (UNIFEM-UNFPA).

c) Major Constraints

- Insufficiency of means for the coverage of violence victims
- Non-specialization of judicial and extra-judicial actors on violence questions;
- The fresh outburst of rapes and other sexual abuses causing undesired and early pregnancies
- Insufficiency of studies about violence at the national level
- Absence of a denouncing culture of violence actions
- Absence of logistics for the coordination of programs about excision and other harmful traditional practices;
- The stand of one part of the Diaspora for the upholding of excision

2-6 Women and armed conflict

a) Measures taken by the government to protect women

- Adhesion to the 1325 and 1820 resolutions of the United Nations
- Implementation of negotiations' mechanisms to end conflicts
- The implication of women's organizations; priestess and tradition's guardians; NGOs in the peace process in Casamance.

- Setting up of a national mechanism for peace impulse and reconstruction by the National Agency for the Revival of Economic and Social Activities in Casamance (NARESAC).
- Implementation of a project to support displaced persons gathered by associative and federative structures, through the project Woman-Credit for an amount of 50 Millions in 2004
- The Senate appointment of the woman, leader of the displaced persons network in Casamance.

b) Recorded Results

- The government rebuilding of devastated houses
- Setting up of a mines clearance center in Ziguinchor
- Women participate into the negotiation, resolution and peacekeeping process;
- Socio-economical reinsertion of women victims of antipersonnel mines and displaced women;
- Rehabilitation and rebuilding of some districts, villages and infrastructures of concerned zones;
- Peace comes back to Casamance; the comeback of many rebels to families thanks to government's negotiations and priestess actions.

c) Constraints

- The low coverage of women victims of mines;
- Rebels' use of women in conflicts concerning mystic, mines' transport and planting;
- Absence of disaggregated data by gender in conflicts questions in Casamance
- Synergy lack in the handling of post conflict periods
- The low representation of women in peace negotiations and search.

2 - 7 women and economy

a)- Measures taken by the government

- Setting up of a department in charge of women's entrepreneurship in 2002;
- Implementation of financing and technical support mechanisms for women (credit project for women, national fund for the promotion of women's entrepreneurship, and the impulse fund for microfinance);
- Setting up and organization of clusters **"agriculture-agro-industry"** **"sea products and aquaculture"** **"textile and clothing"** in 2008 on public finances
- Setting up and implementation of a sector-based policy of microfinance with a particular emphasis on women;
- Implementation of a reinforcement plan of women's economical capacities in rural areas.

b) - Recorded Results

- Working out of a guidebook about businesswomen in 4000 copies,
- The national fund for the promotion of women's entrepreneurship has in its credit financed an amount of 2 598 691 728 FCFA with 1 942 jobs created or consolidated;
- The women's Credit Project (WCP) has given 3 578 407 436 FCFA to 76 629 women for 2020 financed projects;
- The supporting project to women's entrepreneurship has trained 1340 women ;
- The poverty reduction supporting program (PRSP) which intervenes in basic social-services access with the implementation of infrastructures in health, education, and hydraulics;
- Improvement of training, learning and improving systems (4300 artisans trained of which 2800 women that is 65.12% in 25 specialties).

c). Major Constraints

- A low level of women's information on economic opportunities;
- Insufficiency of technical training, managerial of women;
- Limited access to credit and financing;
- Limited access to expending and creditworthy market;
- Bad mastery of business environment by women
- Weakness of inner resources allocation to projects and programs specific to women (less than 2% of the national budget);
- The heaviness of familial charges supported by women which brake their economic activities;
- Absence of an information system on women in domains such as economy;
- Gender is not integrated in economical policies because of the lack of adequate human resources.

d). New and interdependent questions

- Accentuation of women's vulnerability and insufficiency of social protection
- The emergence of assisted behaviors
- Implementation of a social protection program figured at 30 billion FCFA of which a contribution of 10 billion FCFA awaited from the Senegalese State and 20 billion from technical and financial partners.

2-8 Women and decisions making

a) Measures taken by the government

- Passing, of the constitutional law n°2007 – 40 of November, 13th 2007 about the equal access to the elective functions and electoral mandate for men and women, by the parliament gathered in congress on July 23th 2008;

- The choice of themes on “**parity**” and “**equal access to the elective functions and electoral mandate**” for the two successive editions of women’s two-weeks 2007 and 2008;
- The opening of military and paramilitary bodies to women.

b) Recorded Results

- A very critical group of men and women very conscious of the importance of women’s representation at the decisions making posts during women’s two-weeks;
- Women’s encouraged participation to electoral lists and their position as chief candidates during the local elections of 2008;
- The law about parity introduced in the approbations circuit. A plea program initiated by The Civil Society supports the process;
- Commitment of Senegalese authorities to promote women at the management and decisions’ making places
- Parliament: 37 women on 150 (24%); 1 vice-president woman on 7; 1 secretary elected on 5; 1 parliamentary administrator woman on 2;
- Senate: 40 women on 100 (40%); 1 parliamentary administrator woman on 2; 1 woman vice-president on 4 (with a progression of 1.3% for the last legislature)
- Economic and social council: 43 women on 120 (27%); 1 vice-president woman; 2 elected secretaries women on 2; 3 protractors women on 3; president of commissions 5 woman on 14
- Local collectivities: 10 women mayors of towns on 150;
- Magistracy: 15% of women;
- Diplomatic bodies: 6 women ambassadors, 3 women consuls;
- Territory command: governor adjoin 2 on 14; 1 woman prefect on 42
- 3 woman head of villages on 14000 in 2007.

c) Major Constraints

- Insufficiency of available strategic data disaggregated by gender;
- Persistence of inequality and discriminations in women’s access to decisions making places;
- Women’s lack of solidarity and leadership questions appropriation, they limit their access to decisions making places;
- Women and girls’ civics weakness and their limited economic power.

2-9 women’s fundamental laws

a) measures taken by the government

- The 2001 constitution guarantees:
- Gender equality through the indentation 4 of its article 7;
- The sacred character of person, the inviolability of his physical integrity article7 indentation 2;
- The right to education for all;
- Equal access to lands possession and propriety, article 15;

- Equal access to job and profession, article 25;
- The national legislative decree reinforces this principle of equality through many texts principally those relating to:
- Maternity protection: social security code: article 15 and 17-18-9-24;
- The possibility for a waged woman to cover her husband or children on medical plan is a considerable gain;
- The law n°2008-01 to the January the 08th about fiscal treatment legality;
- The 2005 law about reproduction health which gives to women free choice to pronounce themselves about their right to reproduction health;
- the government pass of the law against discrimination towards peoples living with HIV/AIDS, protection against all forms of stigmatization and criminalization of voluntary transmission of HIV;
- the implementation of information, education and heightening awareness projects and programs in favor of women and men for a local and national change of behaviors;
- Working out and vulgarization of religious arguments (Muslim and Christian) in favor of equity and gender equality and which have been approved at the national and local level.

b) Recorded Results

- Setting up of women's rights national observatory (decree n°2008-1047 of September 15th 2008), an alert, waking and supervising organ of women's rights respect;
- Progress in the discourse and attitudes of religious and “**Gooru mbotay**” (women's defenders) leaders in favor of gender equality and equity;
- A supported commitment of women to make their rights prevail in terms of use and supervision in juridical and judiciary field, but also by their vulgarization;
- The waking and alert position of NGOs and associations for women's rights promotion and protection (setting up of human rights decentralized observatories, rights' shops, justices houses etc....).

c) Major constraints

- Low supervision of the implementation of taken measures and persistence of socio-cultural barriers;
- Insufficiency of resources allocated to women's rights protection programs.
- Insufficiency of technical and financial partners' support.

2 – 10. Women and media

a) Measures taken by the government

- The setting up of the National Council of Audiovisual Regulation (NCAR) by the law n° 2006-04 of January 04th 2006 and which aims to ensure audiovisual sector cohesion and to have pluralisms and ethics and professional ethics rules respected;
- The nomination of a woman at the head of the national council of audiovisual regulation.

b) Recorded Results

- Increase of women's presence in media: journalist-technicians-anchors, newscasters etc...;
- Election of a woman at the head of the Senegalese National Syndicate of Information and Communication Professionals (SNSICP)
- Election of a woman at the Young Reporters Convention
- A woman as principal of the information's sciences and techniques study center (ISTSC);
- Integration of gender training modules in journalists' training curricula;
- Setting up of three community radios specialized in women's questions, in particular gender, violence perpetuated on women, development, peace, security etc...

c) Major Constraints

- Women's low access to media-related decision making structures because of the persistence of sexospecific stereotypes;
- Planning no sensible to gender in programs and contents of media-related broadcastings;
- Persistence of a women's image discrediting culture in some media
- Women's low participation to media related broadcastings of national interest;
- Insufficiency of journalists and desk chiefs' training on gender and women's rights

2- 11 women and environment

a) Measures taken by the government

- Formulation of sector-based policy letter about axes like:
- Struggle against desertification, humid zones protections, costs management, global warming, cross-border zones, biodiversity and biosecurity.
- Setting up of an environmental strategy which aims to achieve the decrease of natural resources degradation, the improvement of the living environment and the quality of the services provided, the environment preservation and the MDG7 achievement;

- Working out an inventory documents about the emission of greenhouse gas, and projects;
- Study on vulnerability and adaptation on water resources in 2007;
- Juridical regulation defining norms on atmospheric pollution by industries and norms on the implementation of international conventions and codes on chemical products management;
- The implication of women's organizations in reforestation, mangroves restoration, setting up of natural community reserves; that of Popenguine created by women is an illustration;
- The implementation of the "Great green Wall"
- Annual and national organization of a reforestation campaign
- Organization of tree national day each year.

b) Recorded Results

- The existence of village wood in rural areas created by women's of organizations: 10887 hectares planted, 37637 hectares reforested in 2006 against 49174 hectares in 2007;
- Implementation of 10 projects or programs covering the different domains targeted by the policy letter;
- Concerning biodiversity conservation, we can notice an improved protection of protected areas: 11% in 2006;
- Rehabilitation of mangroves which is an action which concerns mostly women, enabled to bring the level of rehabilitated areas to 20,000 hectares in 2007;
- Capacity of distinction of climate variations from their reinforced personal experienced.

c) Major Constraints

- Fragility and insecurity of women linked to climatic changes
- The deficit of 35% of the rainfall, generated problems related to women's access to water;
- The excessive use of firewood and building timber;

- The consumption policy of butane gas have not benefited to women;
- Women have agricultural areas (by inheritance) but are not landowners yet
- Credit access difficulties;
- The water and energy access difficulties are aggravating factors of the situation of precariousness;
- Gender integration in the sector and the unavailability of disaggregated data by gender.

EMERGING QUESTIONS

- Climatic changes and their effects on population's way of life women in particular.

2-12: The little girl

a) Measures taken by the government

- The United Nation convention on Children's Rights: July 31 1990;
- Protocol of the convention on Children's Rights;
- The African charter of children's rights and well being: 1989;
- The conventions 182 and 138 of ILO respectively about the eradication of the worst forms of children's work and the minimum age to be allowed to work;
- Young people are protected by the State and public collectivities against drugs, narcotics, moral abandonment and delinquency (article 20);
- The law n°2004-37 of September 15, 2004 modifying the law on national orientation has increased the assistance mission of the state: schooling of children from 06 years old to 16 years old;
- The implementation of a special brigade in charge of minors;
- Reintegration to schools of young girls victims of early pregnancy ;
- Protection of girls and boys against violence and sexual exploitation.

b) Recorded Results

- The percentage of girls married at 18 years old: 45.5% (EDS 2005) against 79.7% at 25 years old that is a net decrease of early marriages;
- Excision awareness level: 92.4% with men and 94.0% with women in 2005 and an abandon rate of 71;
- Education by peers leaded by States structures and non States structures on teen's high risks behaviors;
- Reactivation and reinforcement of structures of little girls' reception, education and training in the territory expense (good practice);
- Little girls' leadership at the national and local level.

c) Major Constraints

- Non-insertion of children in the educational system of children infected and affected by the HIV/AIDS;

- Early work of little girls and their exploitation for economics purposes because of poverty;
- Fresh outburst of rapes and involuntary pregnancies;
- Insufficient consideration of girls' specific needs related to hygiene in scholar establishments.

Emerging questions at the national and international plan

- Atrocity and ruthlessness of murders committed on women and girls
- Weakness in the consideration of women and girls' economic, social and cultural rights,
- Women's rights financing;
- Persistence of socio-political conflicts resulting on armed conflicts;
- Sexual orientation at African and international level;
- To look over the architecture of the United Nation system for gender financing;
- Non-integration of gender dimension in the principles of the Paris declaration.

Third part: Institutional mechanisms for women's promotion and men-women equality

3-1 The national mechanism of women and gender promotion

The national mechanism is the ministry of the family, food security, women's entrepreneurship, microfinance and early childhood. Its role is to define necessary orientations for the planning and programming of actions to undertake in the domain of women and little girls' promotion, gender equality and equity.

The national mechanism at the same time ensures the technical coordination, the supervision and evaluation of policies and programs of women's promotion and equality.

The gender national mechanism renders account to the government which mandated it and the indicated partners concerned by the implementation of the Strategy.

In 2008, its device has been strengthened by the setting up by the decree n°2008 1045 of September 15th 2008 of the Gender Equity and Equality Management and the National Observatory of women's rights.

The sector-based ministry (focal points)

The sector-based ministries are the governmental structures in charge of policies and programs relating to their respective sector. In their mission, women's and girls' promotion or protection is an integral part.

To this effect, the focal points which have been established since 1997, have a determinant role to play notably by ensuring women and gender practical needs supervision and consideration in the objectives, strategies, programs and budget of

their respective sectors. However, their positions and low status have constituted limits in their capacities to influence and impulse gender.

A) Support mechanism

1) Women's advisory committee

Created by decree, this mechanism gathers representatives of women's organizations, NGOs, syndicates, of political parties, gender focal points of different ministries and old members of the 1st national committee called "**the seniors**".

In addition to the organization of special events, this structure is charged to give its opinion on major questions relating to women's promotion

But now gaps are noticed in its functioning. The reflection is started with a view to the adoption of new orientations on the revision of the said Advisory Committee, about its restructuration, its mission and functioning. To composite such breaches, the reflection is started with a view to the adoption of new orientations on the revision of the said women Advisory committee, the refocusing of its organization and functioning.

It is only at this price that it will play its alert, waking and social regulation role and at the same time impulses a regional integration dynamic.

2) The civil society

The NGOs and associations as well as networks working in women's promotion and gender domain have a role to play in the establishment of an environment favorable to gender equality in the different social, cultural, economic and political domains.

By their expertise in the different development domains and their proximity approach, these organizations have undertaken important activities in the domains of women's capacity improvement; the struggle against poverty, the plea, women's rights promotion, the improvement and consolidation of women's associative movement with a strong trend towards networking. Some organizations are represented at the most outlying level: villages (14,000). This organizational dynamic is strongly supported by the lightening of the recognition procedures of these structures.

3) The parliamentarians

Through their intern structures, committees and networks, parliamentarians play an important role in the plea domain for women's promotion, gender equality and equity and resources mobilization.

Women parliamentarians have had many laws passed (paid women's taxation, paid women's husband and children medical coverage, the law about reproduction health etc.) stimulate government commitment to promote participative governance and equal participation of women in political life and at all levels. The partnership between women parliamentarians and civil society organizations is perceptible through the organization of interpellation sessions on major questions: food sovereignty, fair trade, climatic changes etc...

4) Technical and financial partners

Institutions of bilateral and multilateral cooperation are indispensable partners to promote women and gender equality.

The insufficiency of the State resources required a narrow collaboration with the international community to mobilize financings necessary for the development of the country.

In this regard, the gender thematic groups constitute an ideal ambit of coordination and cooperation for the technical and financial partners who intervene in the execution of policies and programs. But the said has come through lethargy. Their financing contributions to the governmental plans have been under the expectations.

5) The local collectivities (LC)

Local collectivities are the decentralized institutions, represented by regional councils, the districts and rural councils.

They have a determinant role in the planning, the programming, and inclusion in the budget of based development actions.

Through elected women network they participate to the plea for the promotion of women's access to decisions making structures.

B) The financing mechanisms

Important financing and technical mechanisms have been implemented notably the National Fund for the Promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship, the Women Credit Project, the Supporting project to women's entrepreneurship, the Economic Promotion Fund.

In addition to these mechanisms, women's access to credit has improved thanks to the development of decentralized financing systems, of mutual savings and credit unions, the Mutual Credit of Senegal, networks "PAMECAS", "FDEA", "RASEF", "PROFENU" etc....

Besides these networks there are classic banks which have adopted a proximity approach and more favorable conditions to women's access to credit.

However, the low amount of credit allocated by these structures constitutes a handicap for the financing of great scope activities. To that, is also added the tax rate still too high, the procedures of access quite long and principally the required warranty.

C) The communication mechanisms

The media, the traditional communicators, the community intermediary and artists play an important role in information and heightening awareness domains but also at the plea level next to political authorities and at the level of opinion leaders for behaviors change and the implementation of an environment favorable to the promotion of equality and gender equity.

Nowadays it is noticed a trend to networking with the emerging since 2009 of Community Dynamics Bearers Agents (CDBA) at the basic level to constitutes intermediaries in villages and neighborhoods. That is a new community approach for the social protection of vulnerable families.

D) Data collect mechanisms

It exist a national mechanism data treatment collect through the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (NASD) with divisions in the different regions of the country, completed in that by study and search institutes. However we can notice paradoxically the insufficiency of sexespecific data disaggregated by sex.

E) The constraints and difficulties of mechanisms

Generally, we must notice that despite the efforts expended in the domains of capacities improvements, of plea and the mobilization of resources for the financing of incomes generator activities, these mechanisms have not achieved the expended results in the domain of women's promotion, equity and gender equality.

The insufficiency of their material, financial and human means, the lack of synergy between the different stakeholders, the institutional instability, the insufficiency of financings, constitutes so much major difficulties which strangle the well going of theses mechanisms.

About the indicators and the disaggregated data by sex, we must notice that despite the efforts expended the insufficiency of data concerning gender remains worrying insomuch as they constitute limits to institutionalize gender inclusion in the budget and the integration in the policies. The availability of such data would facilitate the working out of more performing indicators and would enable to better chose priorities in favor of equity and gender equality.

Challenges:

- Mobilization of sufficient resources
- Integration of gender in sector-based policies
- Aid destination respect for more efficiency
- Achievement of MDGs by 2015

Emerging questions:

- Financing of equity and gender equality and women's empowerment
- The effect of climatic changes on women's reproduction health in developing countries
- The consideration of gender and gender equality in the new architecture of the aid as key stake of development since the 3rd High Level Forum assessing the Paris Declaration on the efficiency of the aid.

IV. Fourth part: challenges and actions to be undertaken

1°) Gender integration in programs and projects

- The awareness and sensitivity level of projects and programs managers;
- The level of awareness of women about inequalities, stereotypes and discrimination they faced and the dispositions to fight against them;
- Improvement of the capacities of men and women equality and equity actors.

***Actions to be undertaken**

- To give rise with the republic president to directives accompanied by deadlines to integrate gender;
- Organize a wide consultation at the level of ministerial structures: consultation tables to concretely define the strategies, the agenda and necessary resources for this integration;
- To hold presidential board of sharing executed programs in the domain of the promotion of gender equity and equality;

2°) The challenge of the availability of statistics data disaggregated by sex and gender indicators

***Actions to be undertaken**

- Improvement of the means of the National Statistics and Demography Agency;
- Development of a plea in collaboration with the national authorities of the ECA and organisms of the United Nations system for the consideration of this priority in their budget;
- Improvement of expert's capacities: macroeconomist and economist of the ministry of economy and finance in gender analysis and inclusion in the budget.

3°) the challenge of resources mobilization principally that of financial and technical partners for the implementation of the action program

The scarcity of resources allocated by the technical and financial partners to national mechanism programs; constitute a real fact of which the determining factor worth to be mastered for solutions to be found. It will be to:

- Develop a deep reflection on the question by the light of the conclusions of the DOHA meeting about the aid efficiency.
- To renew with the working out and implementation of bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs between government and technical and financial partners with the systematization of contractualisation with NGOs and women's organizations in the execution.
- Improvement of women and men national experts' ability to formulate programs taking into account specificities and norms of each TFP.

4°) the challenge of the operationalization of feminine associative movements

- Main frameworks of targets evolution, the Senegalese associative movement despite its continuous commitment, does not always fit the expectations, it faces many difficulties.

To overcome this challenge we need:

- To proceed to a real diagnostic of the juridical frame, of the strategies of creation, of the appreciation of its functioning and capacities to lead this programs
- Readapt the texts and support-advice norms of supervision and management
- Improve their empowerment
- Assess the effects and impacts of their interventions on the satisfaction of their practical needs and strategic interests

5°) the challenge of men's effective participation in women's access to their social and economic rights

This hindering factor have been the main cause of difficulties, identified barriers in rights access. It is the basis of most of the difficulties which affect families and communities.

***Actions to be undertaken:**

- To proceed deeply in a situational analysis which goes beyond the causes in order to highlight endogenous and exogenous factors which support these causes known by everyone.
- To identify the good practices or approaches and to valorize them in this context. The "Gooru Mbotaye" example in the executed programs and projects.

6°) the challenge of the feminization of the pandemic and the maintaining at the national level of HIV/AIDS prevalence, under 1%

***Actions to be undertaken**

- Improvement of actions and means of the action plan Women-AIDS
- Informing, sensitizing and protection of the partners and children of MSM;
- Improvement of the pea for a behavior change at the familial and community level;
- Improvement of medical staffs' capacities for a protective care of serologic status of the concerned.
- Improve the mobilization of feminine organizations on their projects.

7°) the challenge of organizational capacities improvement and in girls' leadership

***Actions to be undertaken**

- Identification, organization, mobilization;

- Training for a competence transfer;
- Sensitization, girls' prevention and protection against violence, STI/AIDS, abuses, sexual exploitation, draft and trafficking or assimilated practices;
- Setting up of girls sponsoring system (badiénu xaleyi).

Conclusion: Learned lessons

- 1) Integration of equity and equality questions in the fundamental law (Senegalese constitution is an considerable gain that should be highlighted);
- 2) Noteworthy progress have been realized thanks to the public will of the government which allocated important financial resources of its budget;
- 3) Important measure have been taken in favor of equity and equality concerning fiscal treatment in the civil service and, in women's husband and children medical care coverage;
- 4) Concerning the realization of the exercise, the absence of sub-regional meetings which enabled better preparation of these conferences must be deplored ;
- 5) The insufficiency of disaggregated data by gender was a limiting factor in the assessment of achievements.