

STAPLE CROPS PROCESSING ZONEs (SCPZs): Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains.



GENDER ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT GUIDE AND ACTION PLAN (GAP):

African Development Bank

April 2023

A. GENDER PLAN OF ACTION FOR TOGO'

A.1 GENDER ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT

Context and Background

The Togolese population is estimated at 7,552,318 inhabitants in 2015, of which 51.4% are women. Togo has made progress on gender equality in the area of legislative reform. However, the country ranks 134th out of 149 countries in the 2018 Global Gender Gap Report. This low ranking is the result of a number of adverse socio-economic indicators. Thus, the incidence of poverty is higher for households headed by women than for those headed by men (57.5% against 54.6%) and increased for the former while it is decreasing for women. the latter, between 2011 and 2015 (PND 2015).

Legal and Policy Framework and Gender Institutional Mechanism: Togo is a party to all international conventions on women's rights and gender equality. At the national level, the gender legal framework does not contain any particular discrimination. The Constitution of the Republic of 1992 stipulates equality before the law of all citizens without distinction (Article 2). In addition, it recognizes the right to equality and dignity (art.11), the right to development (art.12) and property (article 27). Following the adoption of the National Policy on Equity and Gender Equality (PNEEG), significant progress has been made at the legislative level, including: (i) mainstreaming gender in the electoral code; 2013; (ii) The revision of the Code of Persons and the Family providing the Togolese woman with a set of rights allowing better protection; (iii) the adoption in 2015 of a new penal code with the prohibition of violence and discrimination against women, (iv) the adoption in June 2018 of a new land and land code which guarantees the access to land for women as well as men. However, many challenges remain. It is in this perspective that the government, through the Ministry of Social Action, the Promotion of Women and Literacy, adopted a new National Strategy for Equity and Gender Equality 2019-2028 (SNEEG) with the support of the African Development Bank (ADB).

Promoting gender and women's empowerment is one of the areas of intervention of the Ministry of Social Action, Advancement of Women and Literacy. It is led by the Directorate General of Gender and the Advancement of Women (DGGPF). The Government has also set up in each sectoral ministry, a cell composed of three persons of high decision-making level, as gender focal point. As for the women's organizations of the civil society, they have regrouped in a Coordination of Women's Organizations of Togo since 2016 to work synergistically in areas such as gender-based violence, women's economic empowerment and women's participation in decision-making.

Governance: the 2012 Electoral Code revised by the 2013 Law, has incorporated exceptional measures to improve the participation of women. The guarantee of female candidates for the legislative elections is reduced by half. The principle of parity of the lists of candidates for parliamentary elections is enshrined in Article 220 paragraph 5 to concretise the political will of the Head of State expressed in his speech to the nation in December 2012.

It is also noted a significant advance of the presence of women in decision-making spheres. The number of women in the National Assembly rose from 9 out of 81 deputies in 2007 and to 16 out of 91 deputies in 2013. In percentage terms, the proportion of women deputies increased from 11.1% in 2013 to 18.7 % in 2015 and 2018. On the government, 5 women were appointed ministers in 2010 and 2012, 06 in 2013 and 05 in 2016. In 2018, women ministers represent 23.07% against 76.93% of male ministers. In small numbers at the level of the traditional chieftaincy, they are more and more represented as notable. According to the staffing analysis report of the public administration, in 2017, women civil servants make up 19.30% against 80.7 male civil servants.

Education: the abolition of preschool and primary school fees, as well as the reduction of school fees for girls at secondary level (70% compared to 100% for boys), have greatly contributed to increase the school enrolment rate of girls and achieving parity at the primary level. For example, in 2017, the primary school attendance rate was 88.7% for both boys and girls. There is also a clear increase in women's literacy rate from 50% to 63.4% between 2015 and 2018.

Health: The maternal and infant mortality rates remain, respectively, 401 deaths per 100,000 live births and 49%, in 2014 (EDS-III). According to the EDST survey (2013-2014), nearly 29% of women have suffered physical violence since the age of 15. The rate of early marriages is about 32% and the regions of Savanes (Tamongue and of Nadjoundi) and the Central Region (Cantons of Lama-Tessi and Kri-Kri) have a prevalence of early marriages of more than 35%. The prevalence rate of chronic malnutrition is almost identical among female and male children (27% versus 28%). The prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15 to 49 is 48% (64% of pregnant women), whereas it is only 20% for men (FAO, IEH, 2016: 47-48).

Employment and entrepreneurship: 74.6% of women of working age (15-64 years) are economically active compared to 79.1% for men. They are the majority in the informal sector and play an important role in agriculture (51.1% of the agricultural population), services and trade, where they account for 24.2%. Women are also present at all stages of production and generally cultivate two different plots: their "personal" plots that they obtain after marriage, usually small areas whose income is used to feed the family and "common" farming, or family on which men enjoy full enjoyment. In addition to domestic work and work in their own fields, women have the obligation to work in the family fields. Women also play an important role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products from the family fields, but management is the responsibility of men. Women use traditional tools because the processing units set up remain insufficient and the material and financial resources required to access to research-based technologies is not easily accessible by most of them. 9.4% of villages have corn huskers, 5.9% have rice huskers, and 6.2% have huskers for coffee. In the implementation of PNIASA, certain technologies have been successfully introduced, including rice steamers, cane planters, a smoked fish processing platform (APRM, PNIASA, 2015).

Rural women benefit from actions carried out with a view to getting them better organized in associations, groups, cooperative societies, in order to enable them to benefit from technical support. In 2012, there were 6,010 farmer organizations in activity (DSID, 2012), of which 66% of mixed type and 14% of female type receiving support at the organizational level for the marketing of cereals and several actions to make them solvent and credit recipients. However, the inadequacy of female agents in the agricultural sector, especially at the grassroots level, is a limiting factor. The Institute of Technical Support Advice (ICAT) has only 5.4% of female agents in the field (ICAT, 2014). The number of NGOs working in the sector is not high and very few women work in these NGOs because of their small numbers in the sector, precarious conditions and socio-cultural constraints. Due to this numerical insufficiency, the supervision of women's groups and individual women often comes back to the male agents whose methodologies of accompanying these agents often exclude women, because it is the chiefs of exploitation generally male which shelter the units of demonstration. As a result, because of their limited contact with extension and advisory services, women do not get their fair share of advice from extension and other services (seeds and fertilizers ...) delivered by these services. In addition, 86.1% of households headed by men against only 13.9% of households headed by women benefit from irrigation. At the National Agricultural Training Institute of Togo no specific module on the taking into account of the kind in the agricultural sector is developed within this institute. Outside, statistics show that only 14% of women work in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources.

Access to land ownership: only 20% of women between the ages of 45 and 49 own land. The 2013 National Census of Agriculture shows that female heads of households have smaller plots than their male counterparts. Household concentration Depending on the size of the farms, the size of farms is between 1 to 3 hectares for men and, for women, between 0.5 and 2 hectares. As a result, women are confined to food crops (maize, cowpeas, groundnuts, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, vegetables, etc.), which generally have more immediate, less profitable and more household consumption (GIZ, INADES, ProDRA, 2015: 19-20 and GIZ, GFA, ProSeCal, 2016: 07).

The project area is one of the poorest, with a fairly visible impact on women and children. Women are involved in most of the product lines: rice, soybean, sesame, maize. Land insecurity, access to affordable financing to invest in climate resilient agricultural practices, lack of capacity in climate resilient agricultural practices and technology adoption, poor access to small water infrastructure for market gardening and horticulture, lack of access to post-harvest handling equipment to reduce losses, and poor outlets for the marketing of agricultural products are some of the major problems for women in the project area.

The following measures and actions will be taken to boost the role of women and maximize their contribution to the project: (i) grouping of women farmers by food product line (rice, maize, soybean and sesame); (ii) allocation of at least 30% of developed land to groups of women farmers; (iii) allocation of a 30% quota, at least, for women industrial promoters in the CTA; (iv) facilitation of women's access to modern agricultural production and processing equipment: inputs (seeds, fertilizers and phytosanitary products), processing materials and equipment (rice parboiling, maize husking); (v) building of the entrepreneurial capacities of women's groups in the production, storage, processing, packaging and marketing of agricultural products; (vi) building of women's capacities in business plan preparation, marketing and networking for the market and access to financing; (vii) facilitation of access to basic services, such as water and electricity; and (viii) facilitation of the process of obtaining civil status documents, such as identification and nationality cards. The budget to be allocated for specific gender promotion and women's empowerment activities is UA 7.2 million. The project is classified under category 2, according Gender Marker System.

A.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN: TOGO

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
Impact Statement: Strengthened climate resilience of the agricultural value chain, to help stimulate productivity, value addition, competitiveness and income generation for the most vulnerable communities, including women and girls.			
Outcome Statement: Improved Access to Climate Resilient Livelihood Options for at least 201,500 Smallholder Women Farmers including Women-led Agribusiness Enterprises (Farm-Based Associations and Cooperative Societies).			
Output(s) Statement 1: Critical SAPZ value chain infrastructure strengthened and made more climate resilient			
(i) Smallholder women farmers (SHWF) provided with access to finance to invest in drip irrigation technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20% SHWF in project areas 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(ii) Increase in women-led agricultural cooperative societies and farm-based associations, adopting low carbon technologies to reduce post-harvest losses of staple food crops in programme areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
(iii) SHWFs and women-led agribusiness enterprise (WABEs), provided with access to low carbon technologies for renewable energy generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
Output(s) Statement 2: Climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies adoption among smallholder farmers promoted			
(i) SHWFs provided with access to finance to invest in climate resilient agriculture and agroforestry practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of SHWF in project areas 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
(ii) SHWFs and WABEs trained in the adoption of climate resilient livelihood options and low carbon technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
(iii) SHWFs and WABEs trained in climate smart agro advisory services and digital technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75% of SHWFs and WABEs in project area 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
(iv) SHWFs and WABEs trained in the maintenance of installed hydromet equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20% of SHWFs and WABEs in project area 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
Output(s) Statement 3: Enabling environment for the adoption of sound agribusiness policies within the SCPZs enhanced			
(i) Women-led civil society organisations (WCSOs) empowered on land Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% WCSOs in project areas 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
(ii) More female-headed households (FHH) empowered with managerial responsibilities at SCPZs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of managerial staff at SCPZs 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency

B. GENDER PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENEGAL

B.1 GENDER ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT

Context and background

Senegal's population is predominantly rural (54.8%) and has a young demographic structure (50% of the population is under 18 years of age). Women represent 50.1% of the population. The country has made significant progress in gender mainstreaming. However, the World Economic Forum ranks Senegal 94th out of 149 countries in the Gender Gap Report in 2018, reflecting the persistence of large social disparities between men and women in the country. Several constraints related to the patriarchal nature of society hinder the achievement of gender equality in Senegal, including insufficient enforcement of laws in favor of women, the persistence of social and cultural constraints.

It is established that economic constraints and cultural norms prevent women from having optimal access to natural resources and formal jobs, which implies that their livelihoods or the improvement of family livelihoods (nutrition, health, education, food, energy, income, etc.) depend on initiatives in climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water collection, energy, etc. Indeed, women have distinct vulnerability, exposure to risk, inadequate coping capacity, and inability to recover from climate change impacts (Masika 2002¹). Women's empowerment strategies are directly affected by the upheavals of climate change: they walk longer distances to find food, fuel and water, which are becoming increasingly scarce, and to care for family members exposed to the health risks associated with climate change. They spend less time on education, income-generating activities or participation in decision-making processes in the community, which further accentuates gender inequalities. In addition, gender inequalities in the distribution of assets and opportunities (e.g. difficulties in access to land, credit and permits to use forest resources), make women's choices even more limited in the face of climate change.

It is recognized that economic constraints and cultural norms prevent women from having optimal access to natural resources and formal employment, which implies that improving family livelihoods (nutrition, health, education, food, energy, income, etc.) depends on initiatives in climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water harvesting, energy, etc. Women are clearly vulnerable, at risk, lack adaptive capacity and are unable to recover from the effects of climate change (Masika 2002). Their empowerment strategies are directly affected by the upheavals of climate change: they walk longer distances to find food, fuel and water, which are becoming increasingly scarce, and to care for family members exposed to the health risks associated with climate change. They spend less time in education, income-generating activities or participation in community decision-making processes, further exacerbating gender inequalities. In addition, gender inequalities in the distribution of assets and opportunities (e.g., difficulties in access to land, credit and permits to use forest resources) further limit women's choices in the face of climate change.

Gender inequalities in the region covered by the project heighten women's vulnerability, which is required to better mainstream their needs into the project and to focus on the integration of women's empowerment initiatives. Women are still few from the climate change and natural resource-related decision-making processes at all levels. Equal participation in community-based decision-making remains a complex and difficult goal to achieve, especially in the contexts of highly unequal gender relations. Despite significant effort, in general, women's participation has low social visibility, and this has repercussions on social development strategies implemented to support or assist vulnerable households. Resilience is inconceivable without rural women

Legal and policy framework and Institutional mechanism

In 2001, Senegal adopted a constitution that reaffirms the equality of women and men. Senegal has set important milestones in terms of gender mainstreaming in public policies. These include the law on absolute parity between men and women in elective bodies, the Prime Minister's circular letter on gender budgeting through the Medium-Term Sectoral Expenditure Frameworks in 2008. The country also has a National

¹ Masika, Rachel. 2002. "Gender and Climate Change." *Gender and Development Journal* 10 (2): 2–9.

Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity (SNEEG) 2016-2026 structured around four issues: (i) the enhancement of women's social position and the strengthening of their potential; (ii) the economic advancement of women in rural and urban areas; (iii) the promotion of the equitable exercise of the rights and duties of women and men and the strengthening of women's access and position in decision-making spheres; and (iv) the improvement of the impact of interventions in favor of gender equality and equity.

The National Gender Mechanism for the Advancement of Women is responsible for ensuring the political and operational implementation of the public authorities' commitment to equality between women and men and the advancement of women. The Directorate of Equity and Gender Equality (DEEG) was created by decree n°2008-1045 and the Family Directorate has a division in charge of Women. In addition, gender units have been set up at the level of sectoral ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has an operational gender unit that coordinates capacity building activities on gender equity and equality in farmers' organizations and leadership of members of women's farmers' organizations.

Governance

Senegal is cited as one of the top 7 African countries in terms of women's representation in politics: there were about 41.7% women in local authorities and 41% in the National Assembly in January 2019. However, women are still under-represented in political life both as voters, elected officials and in public administration. For example, there are only about ten female mayors and few of them are heads of a large municipality.

Poverty and migration

The incidence of poverty at the national level is on a downward trend, falling from 46.7% in 2011 to 34.6% in 2015. It is estimated at 59.9% for men against 42% for women in rural areas. The project area has a poverty rate higher than the national average, which particularly affects women given their lack of access to productive resources.

International migration is 6.1 in the region and remains the most important of the Casamance regions. The migration phenomenon mainly concerns the class composed of young people between 15 and 24 years of age and that of men than women (11,533 male migrants compared to 10,916 female migrants). Migration of household members who do not send remittances is likely to increase household food insecurity and spouses of international migrants are worse-off in several domains of empowerment, including decision-making on productive activities and agricultural income, and access to information.

Socio-economic indicators

In terms of health, life expectancy at birth in 2018 was estimated at 67.5 years, above the average for sub-Saharan Africa (60.7 years). Women live longer on average than men (69.7 years compared to 65 years, respectively).

Maternal mortality remains high overall at 434 per 100,000 live births. There are 459 deaths in rural areas compared to 398 deaths in urban areas per 100,000 live births. In 2017, the infant and child mortality rate reached 56% in 2017. The fertility rate is 4.6 children per woman. In rural areas, a woman has an average of 5.9 children compared to 3.5 for a woman living in urban areas (DHS 2016). The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel was 68% in 2017. Modern contraceptive use has improved significantly: the contraceptive prevalence rate was 28% in 2017. Female genital cutting remains a strong cultural practice (24% of women aged 15 to 49 years excised in 2017) and 27% of women have been victims of gender-based violence (GBV).

Regarding food and nutrition security, according to the Rural Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ERASAN 2014), rural households, which are food insecure, represent 30% of households (about 153,728 households), of which 12% are in severe and 18% in moderate situations. The food insecurity rate is higher among female-headed households, where it is 40.4% compared to 29.4% for male-headed households. The regions of Ziguinchor (63%), Sédhiou (52%) and Kolda (52%) have the highest rates of food insecure households.

Nearly one in two Senegalese children aged ten or over (45.4%) can read and write in any language (53.7% for men and 37.7% for women). At the pre-school level, girls dominate with 51.2% while boys represent 48.8%. The rural environment has the lowest enrolment rate at only 35.4%, while the urban environment polarizes 64.6%. For primary education, the rural environment dominates with 51.2% of learners. Girls represent about 51% in rural areas. In the field of secondary education, girls are more in the minority in rural areas (38.7%) than in urban areas (45.4%). Finally, for higher education, men represent 60.5% of the workforce compared to 39.5% for women. This difference is the result of the low representation of women (27.0%) in rural areas. For vocational training, women are generally more disadvantaged than men: 92.5% of women do not have access to it compared to 86.3% for men.

Employment / Unemployment

The National Employment Survey of Senegal (ENES), conducted in 2015, shows that the labour force participation rate is 65.2% at the national level. It is more important in men (72.1%) than among women (52.3%). At national level, in terms of employment rates, there is a clear predominance of young men (55.2%) over young women (34.6%). The distribution of jobs by age group shows the same disparities to the disadvantage of women. The unemployment rate for people aged 15 and over was estimated at 15.7% in the 4th quarter of 2017. Women are more affected (22.1%) than men (9.6%). According to the ENES 2015, the underemployment is 27.7%. This indicator reveals a significant disparity by gender. Indeed, the level of women underemployment linked to women's working time is very high, compared to that of men (40.3% and 20.9% respectively).

In the project area ;

- Sédhiou region, unemployment in the region is quite high with a rate of 21.7%, of which 16.5% for men and 12.1% for women, and represents a fairly frequent phenomenon;
- Kolda region: the employment rate is 55.6% for men and 60.0% for women. According to residence, it is 42.5% in urban areas and 46.5% in rural areas. The unemployment rate observed is 38.8% overall in the Kolda region. It is 30.6% for men and 53.7% for women;
- Ziguinchor region: the employment rate is 52.9% for men and 32.0% for women. The unemployment rate is 26.5%, of which 18.4% for men and 42.1% for women.

Agriculture

Women are very active in the processing and marketing of food products, livestock and fisheries. Generally, women work more on family land and in subsistence activities. In the informal sector, they are widely represented in small trade (40%) and in services. Women have little access to training and research services, and illiteracy affects 69.3% of them. They have difficult living conditions, particularly in terms of access to drinking water, sanitation, health, transport and communications.

Some of them are involved in export crops, particularly horticultural products (fruit and vegetables) and handicrafts, even if they face significant difficulties related to access to promising markets, information, training and services for marketing, packaging, labeling (e.g. labeled products, organic certifications), and promising outlets. They face unfair competition from manufacturers and exporters.

Women are scarcely present in cash crops, except as unskilled labour. The production and marketing of non-timber forest products is an activity mainly practiced by women. They use these products as nutritional supplements, for family pharmacopoeia but also to generate income.

At the level of agricultural value chains, women are less integrated and play the least skilled roles than men due to their low levels of literacy and education, their low income and limited access to factors of production (capital, land) and financing. They are often mere employees, while men occupy managerial positions. They also dominate activities generating higher added value thanks to their strong purchasing power enabling them to acquire means of production. For the crop production sub-sector, at the level of the various links in agricultural value chains, women are more involved in sowing or transplanting and harvesting, in the

processing, conservation and marketing of agricultural products, while men are more involved in the supply of inputs and production (phyto treatment, watering, soil preparation, manure spreading)

Despite their poor access to factors of production, women occupy a significant share of the rural labour force and play an important role in the various links in the agricultural value chain. Thus, according to the annual rainfed crop survey, 80.7% of farms in 2015 were run by men compared to 19.3% by women, while in 2014, 16.4% of farms were run by women compared to 83.6% by men. This shows an improvement in the situation of women

Generally, women generally have little access to land, due to their dependence on men's land management and other productive resources (seeds, fertilizers, loans). In this regards, women farmers organizations often appears as a means of economic emancipation that allows them access to means of production and resources. Thus, men control 93.6% of the cultivated areas compared to 6.4% for women, with the exception of rainfed rice cultivation where women farmers cultivate 62.7% of the plots. In general, women access land indirectly or even through family farm managers, village chiefs and landowners. This access is done through verbal agreements without written records. Their access is therefore not exempt from customary law. Since women are expected to marry and leave the family, the traditional system of land tenure considers that giving them access rights to land could lead to a dislocation of the family's land assets.

Regarding access to seeds, women face difficulties in obtaining them due to both their male head of household status and their low income :70.1% of men were able to build up personal seed reserves against 53.7% of women; 30.8% of men bought seeds without subsidies against 20% of women.

Because of their status as inferior, women have less access to the labour force than men in the exploitation of their plots. On the other hand, men, because of their status as heads of households, can mobilize family labour. This explains why most of them cultivate small areas of about 0.4 ha, while men cultivate an average of 1.3 ha. In addition, women are unable to maintain their plots properly, due to not only the overload of domestic work and lack of sufficient manpower for tillage, but also because of their poor access to agricultural inputs such as plant protection products (herbicides, etc.) and agricultural equipment.

The project runs in a social environment where gender inequalities are still alive and accentuated by the migration of men. This situation reinforces the triple role of women with its corollaries of work overload and poverty. Thus, the project will take into account the specific needs of women and men as well as young people of both sexes. The aim is to reduce the inequalities of access for women and men of all social categories to the opportunities offered by the Agropole. Thus, the actions to be carried out are: (i) equity in the implementation of activities in the project (selection of projects, training, etc.), (ii) taking into account the specific needs of women and girls in the choice of infrastructures to be financed, (iii) support to women's and youth groups, (iv) recruitment of an expert in strengthening gender-specific organizations in the PIU. Thus, the project would be classified in category 2 according to the Bank's gender marker system.

B.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN: SENEGAL

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
<p>Impact Statement: Strengthened climate resilience of the agricultural value chain, to help stimulate productivity, value addition, competitiveness and income generation for the most vulnerable communities, including women and girls.</p> <p>Outcome Statement: Improved Access to Climate Resilient Livelihood Options for at least 100,000 Smallholder Women Farmers including Women-led Agribusiness Enterprises (Farm-Based Associations and Cooperative Societies).</p>			
<p>Output(s) Statement 1: Critical SAPZ value chain infrastructure strengthened and made more climate resilient</p>			
(i) Smallholder women farmers (SHWF) provided with access to finance to invest in drip irrigation technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20% SHWF in project areas 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(ii) Increase in women-led agricultural cooperative societies and farm-based associations, adopting low carbon technologies to reduce post-harvest losses of staple food crops in programme areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(iii) SHWFs and women-led agribusiness enterprise (WABEs), provided with access to low carbon technologies for renewable energy generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
<p>Output(s) Statement 2: Climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies adoption among smallholder farmers promoted</p>			
(i) SHWFs provided with access to finance to invest in climate resilient agriculture and agroforestry practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of SHWF in project areas 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(ii) SHWFs and WABEs trained in the adoption of climate resilient livelihood options and low carbon technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(iii) SHWFs and WABEs trained in climate smart agro advisory services and digital technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75% of SHWFs and WABEs in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(iv) SHWFs and WABEs trained in the maintenance of installed hydromet equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20% of SHWFs and WABEs in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
<p>Output(s) Statement 3: Enabling environment for the adoption of sound agribusiness policies within the SCPZs enhanced</p>			
(i) Women-led civil society organisations (WCSOs) empowered on land Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% WCSOs in project areas 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
(ii) More female-headed households (FHH) empowered with managerial responsibilities at SCPZs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of managerial staff at SCPZ 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency

C. GENDER PLAN OF ACTION FOR GUINEA

C.1 GENDER ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT

Context and Background

Demographics

With 51.7% women, Guinea's current population is estimated at 11,883,516², including 1.9 million for the city of Conakry. The rate of urbanization is low: only 33% of the population lives in urban areas and more than 50% of the urban population resides in Conakry. The population growth rate remains high, although it has stalled in recent years, from 3.1% in 1983-96 to 2.2% for 1996-2014 (RGPH3). It is the result of this strong growth, an extreme youth of the population. More than half of the population (51.3%) is under the age of 18 and more than three-quarters of the population is under 35 (77.4%). Life expectancy at birth is estimated in 2018 at 61.7 years for women, compared to 58.8 years for men. In 2014, more than four in ten women (47.3%) were of childbearing age, or 24.5% of the total population.

Socio-cultural data

The current Guinean population is the result of a deep mix between indigenous populations and migrants who have come in successive waves (RGPH 2014). It is made up of several ethnic groups that live in harmony. Several dialects or languages are spoken in the country, the main ones being Soussou, Malinké, Peul, Kissi, Toma and Guérézé. Religiously, there is a high representation of Muslims (89.1%); Christians account for 6.8%, animists 1.6% and people without religion 2.4% (RGPH 2014). The variety of religious customs and beliefs induces different behaviors regarding certain practices such as marriage and dowry. The dowry, sum of money or property given by the fiancé (or his family) to the father of the bride (Binet; 1958) is a very old tradition that modern Guinean legislation has enshrined (Article 249 of the Civil Code of February 2016) by providing that the future spouses may be symbolically suitable for the determination of a dowry, in kind or in cash, to be given to the bride-to-be. In fact, rites and practices vary and women are endowed according to rules specific to ethnic groups. In some Guinean ethnic groups, the high value, but especially the social perceptions and representations of the dowry make it an instrument of domination of the man over the woman, since interpreted as a support of the title of property granted to the latter on his woman who is now one of her property. Polygamy is widespread, with a prevalence of 48% (MICS 2016). The same is true of free unions. Some ethnic groups practice levirate and sororat.

The country is marked by a socio-cultural context that is unfavorable to women's rights, with the persistence of harmful traditional practices such as forced and early marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting (96.8%, MICS, 2016). Guinean customs limit women's power to the administration of the household, to the domestic aspects of family and community management. In this regard, their activities are agricultural, domestic work and the education of children³. Unsurprisingly, the AfDB's Gender Equality Index ranked Guinea 48th out of 52 countries assessed in 2015⁴, with customary rules and practices devoting the distribution of roles and tasks between men and women (revised PNG, 2017). With a gender index of 0.439 (OECD SIGI Index), Guinea is among the 8 countries (78th out of 86) with the largest disparities between women and men in the non-OECD area and among one of the ten African countries with the highest gender disparities.

Legal Framework and Gender Promotion Policy

Legal and regulatory framework for promoting gender equality in Guinea

2 <http://www.stat-guinee.org/>

3 Institut National de la Statistique – RGPH 2014 - Rapport d'analyse des données - thème : Situation des femmes - Analystes : LENO Émilie Bernadette & KABA Ibrahima ; 2017

4 Banque africaine de développement ; Autonomiser les femmes africaines : Plan d'action - Indice de l'égalité du genre en Afrique ; 2015

In its preamble, Guinea's Constitution proclaims its adherence to the ideals and principles, rights and duties established in the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights and its additional protocols on women's rights. Article 8 states that men and women have the same rights. The country has signed and ratified all international conventions on women's rights and gender equality, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDEF). The country has a legal arsenal that guarantees the principle of equality between men and women. However, some notable discriminatory provisions relate to the legal age of marriage (s. 280) which is 17 years for women and 18 for men, family authority (s. 324), since "the husband is the head of the family" and, as a result, the choice of the residence is his responsibility (s. 247 and 331) and that he may object to his wife practicing the profession of his choice (s. 328). In the event of divorce, the woman will only be able to obtain custody of the children until the age of 7 (s. 359). Adultery is considered grounds for divorce if committed by the wife. For the husband, it will only be considered a ground for divorce if the husband has "maintained his concubine in the matrimonial home" (s. 341 and 342). In addition to the juxtaposition of legal orders (religious, customary and modern), there is a lack of application of the laws, in a context where these texts and the mechanisms of redress are unknown to the population in particular women (due to illiteracy and socio-cultural burdens).

On the other hand, the existing texts enshrine the principle of non-discrimination in access to land ownership. Article 1 of the Guinean Land Code allows any individual or legal person to hold the right of ownership on the land and the buildings he wears. But the practices are mainly based on the preponderance of customary law, which discriminates more against women, both for access to land and for the right to inheritance. Currently, reflections are under way on land reforms. However, the general statements on land held in 2016 were not an opportunity to invite gender issues into these debates.

Policy framework for gender promotion

The Government at the end of May 2018 has only 4 women out of 33 portfolios, compared to 7 in the previous government. In 2010, the Electoral Code provided for a quota of 30% representation for women in Article 129. But these quotas have not been met. This provision was abolished in the Electoral Code promulgated on 27 July 2017. The main political parties in the 2014 municipal and legislative elections had 22.85% in the Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea - UFDG (out of 6,521 candidates, there are only 1,490 women) and 26% in the Union of Democratic Forces - UFR (3642 candidates, 951 of whom are female candidates). In the 2015 presidential election, out of eight candidates, there was only one woman, a candidate of the Guinean Green Party. According to statistics provided by the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI), out of a total of 29,669 councilors for the 342 constituencies in the 2014 municipal and legislative elections, there were only 7070 women, or 23.83% of compared to 77% of men. Women MPs currently account for only 23% of the seats in parliament, or 26 out of 114. Women often hold junior positions in the public sphere. There are no spaces for preparing young girls for positions of responsibility. Illiteracy and the lack of financial resources of women are also constraints to their political participation.

Guinea has joined the Beijing Action Programme and the 2030 Sustainable Development Programme based on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The National Gender Policy adopted in 2011 and revised in 2017 is a contribution to addressing the inequalities that exist between women and men in Guinea. It proposes a systemic approach involving all key sectors and players in the country's development. Several other policies, national strategies, programs and projects contribute to gender equality.

One can quote without being exhaustive: the National Policy of Social Protection; National Family Policy; National Policy for the Protection of Children; National Health Policy; Agricultural Development Policy; National Environment Policy; The National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence; Energy Policy Statement; The National Strategy to Combat the Feminization of HIV/AIDS; The Strategic Plan for the Implementation of Recommendations 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and Security; The Strategic Plan to Implement the African Women's Decade in Guinea; National Health Development Program; National Reproductive Health Program; Women and Youth Development Fund; Socioeconomic Reintegration Project for Youth and Women as part of the Peace Consolidation Fund; Social nets; Basic Education for All Program; Village Community Support Program; Project Supporting The Promotion of Gender; Rehabilitation Program of Women's Self-Promotion Support Centers.

However, this policy and policy framework would be more effective if a few other reforms were accelerated,

including those related to gender-sensitive budgeting and gender cell operationalization within departments. The Ministry of Planning and Cooperation undertook in 2010 with the support of the United Nations Population Fund an assessment of the level of integration of population, reproductive health and gender issues into Guinea⁵. Moreover, the extension of the national gender policy as revised in 2017 remains insufficient; its effective operationalization is slow to take place, not only because of budget shortfalls, but also in the absence of a multi-sector plan to implement this instrument, with a coherent and realistic budgetary framework.

Institutional mechanisms for gender promotion

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Women's Promotion and Children's Affairs is central to the development, development and coordination of the Government's policy in the areas of its jurisdiction. The main mission of the National Directorate of Women's Promotion and Gender is to promote women's rights and protect them from all forms of violence and discrimination, with central and decentralized structures. In addition, several MECHANISM mechanisms can be noted: (i) gender cells in all ministries, (ii) gender-specific thematic group which provides a strategic interface between the government, the United Nations system and civil society organizations, (iii) a network of women ministers and MPs, (iv) regional anti-VBG committees, v) national observatory on VBG, vi) National Committee for the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting, vii) Monitoring Committee on CEDEF Recommendations, and viii) National Steering Committee for the Implementation of Recommendations on Women, Peace and Security. Among the public institutions is the Directorate General for women's empowerment and promotion (CAP/WOMEN).

While these structures are making an intensive effort to promote gender in its many facets, it should be noted that the staff capacity is very inadequate, with most of the organic framework positions not being filled, mainly in decentralized structures. The capacity to formulate projects and programmes on the one hand and to research and mobilize funding, on the other hand, should be strengthened to enable them to better structure the responses to the expectations of their targets, to equip themselves with resources logistics, human, financial and appropriate technical and methodological tools and improve their performance. The same is true of communication, archiving, reporting and capitalization capabilities. Women's entrepreneurial skills development skills deserve to be strengthened within the Women's Empowerment and Promotion Branch.

In 2015, the Government, by Order No. 2015/1257 of the Minister in charge of the Public Service, established a Gender and Equity Service within each ministerial department with the mission of implementing and monitoring the government's policy in the gender and equity. Within departmental departments, the operationalization of gender services is done at variable speeds; less than half have dedicated offices, less than a quarter have office furniture and less than 10% have computer equipment and an operational internet connection. In order to make these structures more efficient, they need to be provided with the right logistical, human, financial and technical and methodological tools, particularly for monitoring gender consideration in sectoral projects and programmes, production and dissemination of an annual follow-up report.

Civil society organizations working to promote gender equality and empower women in Guinea play a role of citizen watch. They are close to communities and populations and are key partners of the state in the formulation and implementation of public action. In addition, they are key players in information, awareness, training and advocacy for the ownership of political and strategic instruments to promote and protect the rights of men and women. A list of the main organizations is included in the appendix. Although very active, these structures face challenges, the most important of which are the lack of expertise in project formulation on issues of equality, research and mobilization of resources, the lack of resources to drive endogenous processes. They need support in archiving, funding and disseminating their results. They have difficulty relaying at the level of national authorities the learnings resulting from their participation in regional and international workshops and forums. A study of training, structuring and logistics needs could lead to an interesting and useful project to build the capacity of CSO networks to promote its kind in Guinea.

5 Guinée ; évaluation du niveau d'intégration des questions de population, de sante de la reproduction et de genre dans les politiques et programmes de développement ; 2010 - web2.unfpa.org/public/about/oversight/evaluations/docDownload.unfpa?docId=51

Gender and Cross-Cutting Issues

Activity and employment

The Statistical Yearbook 2016 and RGPH3 (2014) show that the proportion of the employed labour force aged 6 and over was 52.8% in 2014, of which 61.5% for men compared to 44.5% for women, with large disparities according to the environment, 38.9% for urban and 60.7% for rural people. The net participation rate of this group is 55% (64.8% for men versus 46.1% for women; 43.3% in urban areas compared to 61.7 in rural areas). For the 15-64 age group, it is 63.8%, higher among men (78.4%) women (51.4%). For the 15-19 age group, it is 44.4%, with disparities by living environment (29.1% in urban compared to 56.4% in rural areas). It is 51.7% for people who are literate compared to 67.3% for non-literate people.

The informal sector occupies 95.2% of the population. The majority of informal jobs (77.5%) rural development in the broadest sense (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing). The formal sector occupies 4.8% of the labour force, mainly in public administration. The employment rate is relatively low for women (41.7% versus 72.1% for men). The labour force unemployment rate is 5.2%, and is higher for men (6.3%) women (3.9%). People with a high degree are relatively at risk of unemployment. Data from the statistics service METFP-ET, 2017 taken by the revised DPNG document, show that Guinean women make up only 9.7% of the formal sector labour force, very low in terms of their demographic weight (51.7%).

Entrepreneurship

On women's entrepreneurship, The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 cites Guinea as one of the countries that have made substantial progress in covering gender gaps in women's participation and economic opportunities. With a score of 0.813 in this area, Guinea ranks 10th in the world out of 144 countries. Women work mainly in agriculture (over 80%). But they are present in the foodservice, crafts, mining, local product processing and small business subsectors, but they are often far from providing leadership. In the artisanal mining sector, for example, there are more than 100,000 farmers, with at least 800,000 dependents. It is estimated that 40% of these people are women. The average age of these women is 29 years for those in diamond mining and 26 years in gold. 81% of women working in the diamond sector are illiterate, compared to 91% in the gold sector. Almost all work on behalf of men (90%). For 25% of these women, incomes are only used to meet the primary needs of their families. They work in very precarious conditions: 7 days a week and an average of 10 to 12 hours of work per day; Informal access to operating sites; - inadequate infrastructure: promiscuity, housing offering no comfort.

In general, women continue to face difficulties, the most important of which are their low access and control of productive resources, their time/budget workload and their submission status that limit their access to certain opportunities and markets, limited entrepreneurial, managerial and organizational skills, difficult relationships with tax authorities and infrastructure shortfalls, energy and transport deficiencies notably. Guinean women's entrepreneurship needs a new lease of life to play a leading role in women's empowerment.

Education

MICS 2016 establishes that only just under two in five women (39%) know how to read and write. Literacy of young older women is negatively correlated with age; those aged 15-19 (41.6%) are more literate than those aged 20-24 (36%). Among children of primary school age (age 6) in Guinea, only 43% are admitted in the first year (42% among girls and 45% among boys). The gross primary school enrolment rate (GST) has changed positively over the decade, from 78% in 2010 to 85% in 2016. The TBS of primary school girls is still about 7 to 9 points below average (INS, 2016). The dropout rate is still a concern, 9% for the whole, 10% for girls and 8.2% for boys. Unfortunately, the number of children dropping out during the cycle increases as children progress through this cycle, as evidenced by the drop-out rate in the fifth grade, which was 27.99% in 2015.

In 2015-2016, general secondary education recorded a gender parity index of 0.74 and a Gross Enrolment

Rate (GST) of 38% for all, of which 28% for girls and 49% for boys. The TBS of girls, which was 75.6% at the primary level, drops in secondary school to 28%. The reasons for this decline lie in the weight of traditional values and early marriage of young girls. The situation of girls in the technical sectors is of greater concern. Of the 18,182 applicants, including 6,191 girls, in the 2017 session exit exams, only 3,138 were declared admitted. Regarding gender parity in ETFP institutions in 2017, out of a total of 35,199, there were 17,487 girls (49.7%) compared to 17,712 boys (50.3%). In order to promote girls' access to technical courses, certain challenges must be met, including: (i) the low attendance of technical and technological sectors by girls, women; (ii) the lack of qualified trainers in technical and vocational education institutions; (iii) inadequate training in relation to employment needs; girls' low awareness and motivation in technical occupations.

In higher education, the parity index has changed little, from 0.35 in 2011 and 2012 to 0.40 in 2013 and 2014 (INS, Yearbook 2016). At the 2018 session of the Single Baccalaureate, there were 99,030 applicants, 37,106 of whom were girls, or 37.5% (Ministry of National Education). A biometric student census is underway. Its completion will provide more reliable and up-to-date data. There is an under-representation of girls/women in higher education institutions (IES) in general and in particular in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (Stem). To achieve the sustainable development goals associated with education, strong literacy and second-chance schools for girls and women need to be established, and awareness-raising efforts need to be strengthened. on girls' enrolment in school and the fight against dropping out of secondary school in particular. In higher education, incentives should be developed to encourage girls to complete secondary school and prosper in higher education.

Information and Communication Technologies

According to MICS 2016 only 8.9% of the women surveyed read a newspaper or magazine, 40.2% listen to the radio and 41.3% watch television at least once a week. Overall, 42.3% are not regularly exposed to any of the three media, while 57.5% are exposed to at least one and 5.6% to all three media types each week. From an age perspective, women under the age of 25 are more exposed to all three types of media than older women. More than six women aged 15-19 (63.2%) 20-24 years (65.3%) out of ten are exposed to at least one of the three media outlets, at least once a week. This proportion decreases to 56.3% for women aged 25-29 and 45.6% for those aged 45-49. 8% of women aged 15-24 have used a computer, 5.7% have used it in the past year and 4% have used it at least once a week in the month prior to the survey.

Overall, 19.4% of women aged 15-24 have used the internet, while 17% have used it the previous year. The proportion of young women who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week in the month before the survey, is lower at 15.4%, while the percentage of young women aged 15-24 who used a computer during the last 12 months before the survey is 5.7%. Women's access to information remains limited. The information comes to them through traditional and local communication channels such as meetings, training, or the market and sometimes radios. Women's access to ICT remains very limited despite the efforts already made. This is mainly due to the low level of education of women. The mobile phone is by far the most common property in households (84% of households own a telephone at least). However, the data disaggregated by gender of the telephone owner in the household are lacking. These figures support ICT training programmes for girls and women to facilitate their connection to opportunities, as well as the establishment of community radio stations, to improve their exposure to information.

HIV, maternal and child health

According to the PDNES, HIV/AIDS remains a public health problem with a prevalence of 1.7% in 2015 while the Government's target was less than 1.5%. This rate is almost twice as high among women (2.1%) men (1.2%). The prevalence of the virus in pregnant women is higher than that of the general population. This is mainly due to the fact that HIV testing is mandatory during antenatal consultations. The rate of access to ARVs for pregnant women increased from 17% in 2011 to 62% in 2014 (PDNES), marking an improvement in limiting the spread of the AIDS virus from mother to child. The vast majority of women aged 15-49 say they have heard of AIDS, 71% (84% in urban areas compared to 61% in rural areas). Nearly 47% say they use condoms as the main means of preventing HIV transmission. The percentage of women aged 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy is 45%, 46% during childbirth and 46% during breastfeeding. The percentage of those who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child and that

this risk can be reduced if the mother takes special medications is 35%. These figures appeal to public and private actors and call on them to intensify programmes aimed at behavioral change, prevention campaigns and sexuality education for both girls and women and men.

MICS 2016 reveals that the level of infant mortality for the most recent period (0-4 years prior to the survey) is estimated at 44 per 1000 live births. Health risk factors for women remain poverty, inaccessibility of health centers and low levels of maternal education. Despite efforts, access to health services is still marked by a lack of infrastructure and health personnel at almost every level of the urban and rural shelter pyramid. Regarding reproductive health, MICS 2016 found that 31% of women aged 15 to 19 started their fertile lives (26% having already had a live birth and 5% being pregnant with their first child at the time of the survey). In addition, a significant proportion of women aged 15 to 19 had a live birth before the age of 15 (6% for the whole, 10% in urban areas compared to 4% in rural areas). The total fertility rate for women aged 15-49 is 4.8. The overall fertility pattern by age indicates that procreation begins early in Guinea (MICS 2016). Early pregnancies, expressed by the percentage of women aged 20-24 who had at least one live birth before the age of 18, is 36.9%.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (percentage of women aged 15-49 who are currently married or in a common-law relationship who use (or whose partner uses) a contraceptive method (modern or traditional) is very low, about 8.7%. Adolescent girls are much less likely to use contraception than older women. Only 6% of women aged 15-19 who are married or in union currently use a contraceptive method compared to 8% of women aged 20-24, while contraceptive use among older women is 11% for each age group aged 30-34 and 35-39 years old. These figures call for an intensification and better targeting of family planning and reproductive health programs.

Climate change

The main climatic disturbances identified are the decline in rainfall, violent and recurrent droughts since the 1970s, early and frequent floods (Kankan- 2001, Boké - 2003, Gaoual- 2005, etc.), disturbances to the rainfall regime. They are responsible for the drying up of rivers, the drying up of soils, the destruction of vegetation cover, the decline in agricultural production, the resurgence of waterborne diseases, especially in the northern part of the country. These changes have undermined agropastoral populations; herds have been decimated by lack of water and pasture. The devastation on food crops has led to food insecurity problems. Traditional roles for women exacerbate their vulnerability and precariousness in the face of the negative effects of climate change.

According to Guinea's National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan, more than 80% of the population lives and works in rural areas. Their livelihoods are increasingly degraded. Thus, all socio-economic groups, which depend on ecosystems and their resources to meet their subsistence needs, are vulnerable. While a plurality of actions are planned in the PANA or in the National Determined Planned Contribution (NDPC) under the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), none of the documents say how women and women people are affected by climate change in Guinea, nor how they are affected by adaptation actions/measures, even if they mention the low resilience to natural disasters to which the country is exposed (floods, floods, drought). Although the country has national policy documents and programmes on climate change, they do not take gender into account in their orientation. There are the lack of baseline studies to measure the impact of climate change on men and women and to assess adaptation strategies based on the specific types of activities in agriculture, health, and water, for example, where it is postulated that the effects of climate change are observed by a decline in land productivity, the drying up of watercourses, the upheaval of economic activities, health problems in the scarcity and distance from biomass (firewood). The risks of annihilation of sources of income and livelihoods related to agriculture, livestock and fishing are greater in these different areas/sectors and can aggravate the already complex nutritional situation of the country.

Water resources are thus threatened by the activity of men and women due to deforestation, bushfires, pastoral and agricultural nomadism, the manufacture of baked bricks, carbonization and gold riverbank gullyng, the destruction of forest galleries, the silting of the riverbed, the reduction of flow, pollution and the loss of biodiversity. Building the gender capacity of departmental executives in the development of climate change policy instruments and a national study on gender and climate change, including a review of

endogenous strategies adaptations developed by men and women would bring significant added value.

Water and sanitation

According to MICS 2016 data, only one in four households (25%) exists in a hand-washing place. Moreover, among households where a place for hand washing exists, only 13% had both water and soap (or another cleaning product) at the specific site. This proportion is higher in urban areas (21%) rural (8%). In 10% of Guinean households, there was no soap, water or other hand detergents. It shows that in Guinea, the percentage of households that have soap or other cleaning products anywhere in the dwelling is 38%. For example, hospital-acquired infections are common due to practices that do not meet hygiene standards such as clean hands, instruments, maintenance of premises and management of biomedical waste in some health care stations. The same conditions for not respecting basic hygiene rules are available to all types of households, but there is a need to educate men and women about the issues of compliance with basic hygiene rules.

MICS 2016 shows that access to an improved source of drinking water is still a challenge in Guinea. Overall, 82.1% of the population use an improved source of drinking water for drinking, with large disparities: 98% in urban areas compared to 72.2% in rural areas; 99% in large cities compared to 96.5% in secondary cities; the situation in the Kankan region (88.4%) and Forest Guinea (87.6%) contrast with the Mamou region (60%) and that of Middle Guinea (67%). The use of drinking water from improved sources increases with the level of education of the head of household (95% in households whose head has secondary education or higher, 82.2% for the primary level and 77.4% for those who are said to be without level). MICS also reports that in rural areas, 21% of the population does not use sanitation facilities. People who use them most often use pit latrines with slabs (24%) and slabless pit latrines (41%). The bush and fields remain commonly used places of comfort (21%). The use of a sanitary facility shared or shared by the population is common not only among households using improved toilets (24%) but also among households that use unimproved toilets (13%). Members of urban households (49%) are more likely than those of rural households (29%) to share their sanitary facilities with members of other households.

This situation raises important gender issues given the importance of toilets and places of comfort in women's hygiene. Indeed, it is more than humans, vulnerable to the health risks associated with poor quality water. Its level of requirement on the quality of toilets is higher: cleanliness, drinking water giving the possibility of intimate toilet without risk of infection, guarantee of total discretion and safety, changing rooms where it can change, changing a baby, ... bins where she can eventually throw out diapers or worn towels. Toilets and places of comfort that are not comfortable for women are a hindrance to women's participation in economic and social activities and call for adequate government action. It is suggested to develop and implement a gender, water and sanitation program, with an important component on menstrual hygiene management.

Gender-Based Violence (VBG)

Guinea's context is one of a high prevalence of gender-based violence in a variety of forms. The percentage of women aged 15-49 who believe it is justified for a husband to beat or beat his wife under certain conditions is 70.1%. Early and/or forced marriages are a major societal problem. 54.6% of women aged 20-49 married or were in a relationship before the age of 18. More seriously, 21.1% of women aged 15-49 married or were in a relationship before the age of 15. The percentage of women aged 15-49 who report having undergone some form of FGM/C is 96.8% (INS/MICS, 2016). The practice seems to be more common in rural areas (98%). The prevalence of FGM/C among girls aged 0-14 remains high (45.3%). Similarly, girls from the poorest households are more likely to have experienced this practice (50%) than their counterparts in the households of the richest quintiles (41%).

The decline in the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women must remain a major political objective. The Government, in collaboration with its partners, has made considerable efforts in the fight against VBG, including the adoption of legislation and regulations prohibiting and severely punishing FGM/E54 and the implementation of various initiatives aimed at training, raising awareness and raising awareness among stakeholders. At the police level, there is an Office for the Protection of Gender, Children and Moeurs (OPROGEM), with a mandate to combat violations of women's and children's rights and to protect morals. However, understaffing, lack of training for existing staff and failure to take into account violence in remote areas of the country prevent the effective functioning of the office. The Gendarmerie has

a "Child and Gender Protection Division" in the Directorate of Judicial Investigations; but it is located only in the commune of Matam (Conakry), and this service lacks sufficient and adequately trained staff.

Despite this legal and institutional mobilization, the practice of FGM/C has increased in recent years (Report on Human Rights and the Practice of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Guinea, 2016⁵⁵). In fact, the percentage of women aged 15-49 who said that the practice of FGM/C should continue is 67.2% (MICS, 2016), reflecting some approval for female genital mutilation/cutting. Support for prosecution is higher among out-of-school women (73%) those with primary and secondary education (68% and 50%)⁵⁶. Other data on VBGs are included in Appendix 6. abnormally high; (ii) on the other hand, the results of those investigations may be reduced by modesty; indeed, the prevalence of certain practices such as domestic/domestic violence is underestimated because the phenomenon is killed by victims when they consider it a private matter and fall within the secret garden. There are also, as in any retrospective survey, underestimates related to memory defects, particularly among people with relatively distant exposure periods.

Support for the development of agricultural and industrial value chains

Guinean agriculture accounts for an average of 17.5% to 23% of GDP over the last five years, and accounts for 52.6% of the working population, 75.4% of which is in rural areas (RGPH3, 2014). It is largely dominated by family-owned farms. The main agricultural export sectors are coffee, cocoa, cotton, cashew, palm oil, rubber, horticultural products. Vegetable production is the main source of income for 57% of rural people, while 30% of rural people derive their income from livestock. Rice is the main food crop with 80% of farms, 67% of the area being enclosed, and occupies 23% of primary GDP, 11% of imports and 6% of national GDP. The country has nearly 6.2 million hectares of arable land, of which only 25% is cultivated annually. Livestock, forestry and fishing account for 17%, 14% and 4% of primary GDP, respectively. The animal sectors concern the rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, milk and egg production³⁷. Industrial and artisanal fishing activities are carried out, but most of the activities of the subsector are carried out around fish farming activities carried out by hand. Fishing generates nearly 10,000 direct jobs and provides 40% of the animal protein consumed in the country.

According to the 2013 PNIASA report, agricultural activities are largely carried out by women. There is an average of 144 women per 100 men in the national agricultural population, or 87% of the female labour force. In general, women are present throughout the agricultural production process, from land preparation to post-harvest activities. They devote 80% of their working time to agricultural activities. Despite this reality, they control only a few resources in the sector they devote to family maintenance and child-rearing. Men, on the other hand, despite their relatively low participation in agricultural work, are masters of decisions about land-sharing and the choice of areas to be developed.

The Report on Women's Access to Land and Technology Resources in the Republic of Guinea (CEA, 1998) states that across Guinea, traditional systems provide women with land-use rights, depriving them of the rights to control and control transfer. These rights of use are based on women's relationships with men in the family. For example, in the event of divorce, separation or widowhood, women may lose their rights to the land they exploit. Advocacy initiatives for gender-friendly land reform have not yet produced significant results. Thus, for example, despite the strong involvement of women in the rice sector, the management of rice fields remains a reality mainly reserved for men; almost 91% of rice acreage is managed by men compared to only 9% of areas managed by women (ANASA, General Report of the Agricultural Survey 2014-2015, 2015)

Women's illiteracy limits their access to agricultural training and extension services, climate information, market information and market opportunities. Their time/budget workload and submission status hinder their access to certain opportunities, especially when they take them away from their place of residence (PNG; 2017). Inadequate road infrastructure, low sensitivity to the gender of commercial equipment and weak cross-cutting gender considerations in agricultural sector policies, strategies, plans and programs are all challenges for the full development of men and women in the agricultural sectors. Indeed, the ANASA report (2016) indicates that almost all of the agricultural population (80.54%) ages 7 and over, has not been to school; Only 1% of the population, ranging in age from 20 to 79, report having received literacy training at some point. RGPH3 (2014) establishes that 62.8% of people without education end up in agriculture.

Conclusion and Recommendations

While the legal framework for protecting the rights of men and women in Guinea is satisfactory, there are shortcomings in the application of texts due to socio-cultural factors as well as the juxtaposition of legal orders (religious, customary and modern), in a context where these texts and mechanisms of redress are unknown to the population and in particular to women (due to illiteracy). Thus, women's rights, although guaranteed by the current texts, remain largely unprotected in practice, especially with regard to inheritance, access to family property, choice of family residence, choice of activity women's economic scans. On these matters, the decision is usually up to the man or is made in his favor by the community actors.

The policy and policy framework for gender promotion, as well as institutional mechanisms for gender promotion, are consistent and effective. However, ownership and mastery of the gender concept is not certain among policy, technical and administrative decision-makers. The integration of gender into policy instruments at the national, sectoral or local level is not yet sufficient to generate significant impacts on reducing gender inequalities. Budget and gender skills gaps are factors that limit the coverage rate and penetration rate of most women's empowerment initiatives.

Women and men are affected differently by the challenges of accessing modern energy sources. In fact, the well-being of men and women is affected differently by the quality of access to energy. This is linked, for example, to the difficulty of household chores in the absence of electricity, but also to the difficulties of maintaining a quality technical plateau in health centers, particularly in the area of reproductive health. In this regard, the integration of gender into energy sector policies, plans, strategies and reforms is of the utmost importance. The same is true of gender integration at all stages of the energy sector infrastructure project and program cycle. Possible solutions are better management of the social risks associated with the massive influx of foreign workers, the promotion of women's employment and entrepreneurship in and around projects, strengthening women's leadership in local development decisions. Similarly, in agricultural and industrial value chains, the mastery of data on the roles and responsibilities of men and women, on their positioning in the sectors, but also on their opportunities and constraints, on the extent of gaps in access and control of critical resources, their specific needs and perspectives, is the first step for relevant intervention.

In many programmes and projects, gender integration remains marginal and non-cross-cutting, with participation quotas or specific activities, but without inclusion in the outcome frameworks of indicators that can measure effects and impacts of action on men and women; there is, for example, little ownership of the "Gender Response to Regional and National Agricultural Investment Plans to Meet the Zero Hunger Challenge in the ESAO region." The aim of this initiative is to analyze gender inequalities in access to important resources, knowledge, opportunities and markets, which contribute to low agricultural productivity as well as food and food insecurity and Nutritional. Reference studies and recent gender data on men and women in agricultural activities and agri-food in Guinea are non-existent. Thus, there is no reliable and up-to-date data to measure the extent of the challenges faced by women such as: poor access and control of productive resources (crop land, credits, inputs, techniques, technologies and means of work, including production, storage, conservation and processing equipment, low market access, poor organization/structuring of women's groups; weak entrepreneurial skills and low participation in the sectors, particularly in the juicy processing, labeled and marketing segments of agricultural products.

Finally, in most development sectors, actions to establish, establish and sustain gender equality are producing insufficient results. It is therefore imperative that a gender-sensitive culture be developed at all levels of Guinean society so that appropriate solutions are made to the causes of gender inequalities. This requires awareness, awareness and gender training at all levels aimed at increasing the capacity to perceive inequalities so that as few Guineans as possible continue to remain indifferent to the discrimination and inequality.

C.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN: SENEGAL

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
<p>Impact Statement: Strengthened climate resilience of the agricultural value chain, to help stimulate productivity, value addition, competitiveness and income generation for the most vulnerable communities, including women and girls.</p> <p>Outcome Statement: Improved Access to Climate Resilient Livelihood Options for at least 160,000 Smallholder Women Farmers including Women-led Agribusiness Enterprises (Farm-Based Associations and Cooperative Societies).</p>			
<p>Output(s) Statement 1: Critical SAPZ value chain infrastructure strengthened and made more climate resilient</p>			
(i) Smallholder women farmers (SHWF) provided with access to finance to invest in drip irrigation technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20% SHWF in project areas 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(ii) Increase in women-led agricultural cooperative societies and farm-based associations, adopting low carbon technologies to reduce post-harvest losses of staple food crops in programme areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(iii) SHWFs and women-led agribusiness enterprise (WABEs), provided with access to low carbon technologies for renewable energy generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
<p>Output(s) Statement 2: Climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies adoption among smallholder farmers promoted</p>			
(i) SHWFs provided with access to finance to invest in climate resilient agriculture and agroforestry practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of SHWF in project areas 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(ii) SHWFs and WABEs trained in the adoption of climate resilient livelihood options and low carbon technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60% of women-led agric business enterprises in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(iii) SHWFs and WABEs trained in climate smart agro advisory services and digital technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75% of SHWFs and WABEs in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
(iv) SHWFs and WABEs trained in the maintenance of installed hydromet equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 20% of SHWFs and WABEs in project area 	By 20XX +5	Executing Agency
<p>Output(s) Statement 3: Enabling environment for the adoption of sound agribusiness policies within the SCPZs enhanced</p>			
(i) Women-led civil society organisations (WCSOs) empowered on land Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% WCSOs in project areas 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency
(ii) More female-headed households (FHH) empowered with managerial responsibilities at SCPZs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of managerial staff at SCPZ 	By 20XX+5	Executing Agency

