The SCPP Project aims to develop and strengthen child protection mechanisms for effective engagement of children, families, communities and the government in order to provide adequate care and protection of children. It has the following outcomes:

**Result 1:** Adaptive community systems developed to strengthen awareness and capacity of children, families and communities to contribute effectively in addressing child protection issues.

**Result 2:** Children capacity and skills as active citizens strengthened to participate and effectively contribute to improve their well-being.

**Result 3:** Improvement of local and national laws and policies stimulated to eliminate or reduce barriers and traditional practices that hamper child protection initiatives.
BASLINE KEYS FINDINGS

• Birth registration
Almost all of the parents knows the law on birth registration (97.0%) but only 53.6 % of the young people (12 -18 years old) are a birth certificate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaggregation of the proportion of youth who have birth registration certificate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>By region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By disability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By school attendance (12-18 years old)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causes of the weak birth registration
- Negligence of the parents
- Childbirths at home
- Absence of birth certificate of the parents
- Misunderstanding of the procedures and the mechanisms of birth
- Bad archiving in certain local authorities,
- Break of register and exercise books, the estrangement of the secondary centers
- Weak qualification of the staff of civil status
- Loss or the deterioration of registers or exercise books of village

• Child abuse
- Weak knowledge of the laws and the politics which govern the violence against the children: young people (16.6 %), parents (38.5 %),
- But more than half have negative perceptions towards harmful traditional practices: Young people (60.8 %), parents (66.8 %).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls married or promised in marriage (17.7%)</th>
<th>Proportion of girls (12 - 18 years old) who go through FGM (51.4%)</th>
<th>Causes of early marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>By region</strong></td>
<td>Fatick (1.6%)</td>
<td>Kaffrine (34.8%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By school attendance</strong></td>
<td>Attend school (7.9%)</td>
<td>Not attend school (34.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>By ethnic</strong></td>
<td>Alpular (75.8%)</td>
<td>Manding (73.1 %)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causes of FGM
- Traditional and religious convictions
- Uncircumcised woman is stigmatized and marginalized

PROJECT MONITORING

- According to the national strategy of child protection, the activities are implemented by the Warning, Watch and Listening Committee (CAVE),
- The CAVE submit monthly report to the Local Committee of Child Protection of every district (CLPE),
- The CLPE compiles the reports and send them at the Departmental Committee of Child Protection (CDPE),
- The CDPE, analyses the reports and return the data to World Vision Senegal,
- World Vision Senegal prepares the monitoring report and shares the information with the ministry of the family and the childhood.,
- Surveys and case studies.