



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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**UNITED NATIONS IN THE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**



**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Unity – Dignity – Work**



**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY**

2014 - 2016

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFJC: Association of Women Jurists of the Central African Republic
APRD: People’s Army for the Restoration of Democracy
AfDB: African Development Bank
BINUCA: United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
CAAF: Central African Armed Forces
CAR: Central African Republic
CBO: Community-Based Organization
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CPJP: Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace
DDR: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of ex-combatants
ECASEB: Central African Study for the Monitoring and Assessment of Well-being
FDPC: Democratic Front of the Central African People
GVB: Gender-based Violence
HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
JPO: Judicial Police Officer
LRA: Lord’s Resistance Army
MCDCC: Ministry of Communication and Democratic and Civic Culture
MINURCA: United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
MISAB: International Mission to Monitor the Bangui Agreements
MISCA: International Support Mission to the Central African Republic
MLC: Movement for the Liberation of the Congo
MSANSGP: Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Gender Promotion
MTAD: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
NAP: National Action Plan
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
PBF: Peace-Building Fund
PDCAGV: Project for Community Development and Support to Vulnerable Groups
PRSP: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTS: Permanent Technical Secretariat
UN: United Nations
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UFDR: Union of Democratic Forces for Unity
UNCT: United Nations Country Team
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Gender Promotion responsible for the design, implementation, coordination and monitoring/evaluation of strategies and programmes for protecting and promoting the rights of women, with the support of contributing partners including BINUCA, has developed the present National Action Plan to serve as a reference framework for the implementation of Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations on women, peace and security.

Since its adoption in October 2000, there has been little international progress in the implementation of Resolution 1325. The international community as a whole remains deeply concerned by the continued under-representation of women at all levels in peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts, as well as by their very low representation in peace negotiations despite the importance of their roles in society and their natural ability to create life.

The results on the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325, which was celebrated in October 2010, were very mixed. The study conducted for this occasion found that very few achievements had been made and that the progress that had been identified was insufficient. Most of the provisions of the Resolution have remained at the stage of good intentions and promises without an operational plan for implementation.

The benefit of action plans was highlighted in 2004 by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan, in his report on the implementation of Resolution 1325. In this report, he urged all Member States to develop National Action Plans (NAPs) to ensure the implementation of the resolution. These NAPs will allow the initiation of strategic actions, the identification of priorities and resources, and the determination of accountability, and will establish a timetable for implementation.

CONFLICTS AND PEACE PROCESSES IN THE CAR

The socio-political situation of the Central African Republic has been marked by recurrent military and political crises with immeasurable consequences for almost two decades. Since 1996, the country has experienced three mutinies (1996-1997), coup attempts (2001 and 2002), one successful coup (2003), and a climate of insecurity fuelled by the presence of numerous armed groups of internal and foreign rebels, including the LRA of Joseph KONI which still remains active in the north-eastern and south-eastern regions of the country.

The search for peace and national reconciliation since the mutinies in 1996-1997 has been a constant priority of the Central African people and the various successive governments at the head of the State. With the support of the international community, peace negotiations have been initiated, and have resulted in the signing of peace agreements and the implementation of monitoring mechanisms.

Thus, thanks to African mediation, a National Reconciliation Conference assembled at Bangui allowed a National Reconciliation Pact to be signed in March 1998, and an Inter-African Mission for Monitoring the Bangui Agreements (MISAB) was instated to ensure that the Agreements are observed. This was later replaced by the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) in 1997, and then by the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) in 2000, which since 2011 has been known as the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA).

The persistence of military and political disruptions led the Government to organize a series of national meetings to facilitate dialogue between each of the actors of the national political landscape with the objective of finding political solutions to the conflict and building peace and security within the nation. In 2003, the transition period that followed the rise to power of President François BOZIZE was marked by the organization of National Dialogue and the adoption of the Constitution on the 27th December 2004. Additionally, several Peace Accords were negotiated and signed between the Government and armed rebel groups, including:

- The Peace agreement signed in 2006 at Sirte in Libya with the Democratic Front of the Central African People (FDPC);
- The Peace agreement signed in April 2007 at Birao with the Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UFDR);
- The Cease-fire agreement signed in May 2007 at Libreville in Gabon with the People's Army for the Restoration of Democracy (APRD);
- The Global Peace Accords signed in June 2008 at Libreville with the mediation of the late President of Gabon, Omar BONGO ODIMBA, led to the organization of an Inclusive Political Dialogue in December 2008, one of the recommendations of which is disarmament, demobilization and the reintegration of ex-combatants.
- The Cease-fire agreement signed in June 2011 between the Government and the Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace (CPJP);

Among the efforts undertaken by the Government towards the restoration of peace and security, it is worth noting the organization of a National Seminar on the Reform of the Security Sector in April 2008.

The creation of a National Mediation Council in 2008 equally expresses the manifest will to promote dialogue and negotiations as a sufficient means of conflict prevention and the preferred method for resolving national disputes.

Despite the efforts made in the Peace Agreements, the reform of the security sector, the implementation of the DDR programme and the political process of inclusive dialogue launched in 2008, the Central African Republic continues to face the long-standing challenge of armed conflict and insurgency. Sporadic clashes between armed groups continue to occur in north-eastern and south-eastern regions, where the presence of the State remains low, and

where the proliferation of weapons is increasing as a result of the presence of criminal groups (poachers, livestock thieves, highway bandits), LRA segments and coalitions forces of the African Union responsible for tracking the Ugandan rebel leader Joseph KONI, who is located on territory belonging to the Central African Republic.

In December 2012, a coalition of armed groups known as SELEKA resumed hostilities against the armed forces in the northern regions of the country. Faced with low resistance from loyalist troops, this coalition very quickly gained ground and forced the then Government to conduct negotiations under the supervision of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in Libreville on 11th January 2013. These peace negotiations led to the signing of the Libreville Agreements, which demand, among other things, the establishment of a National Unity Government that must implement a three-year transition, at the end of which the security and authority of the State must have been established throughout the entirety of the national territory, and free and transparent elections must have been organized to allow the selection of the country's future political authorities.

Prevarication in effectively implementing the commitments made in the Libreville Agreements led the SELEKA coalition to march on the capital and overthrow the regime of President BOZIZE on the 24th March 2013. The assumption of power by SELEKA was accompanied by serious violations of human rights with an outbreak of insecurity which led to killings, the rape of women and children, looting and destruction of property and the displacement of populations both inside and outside of the country.

The new authorities expressed willingness to work in the spirit of the Libreville Agreements. To this effect, the fourth extraordinary summit of the Heads of State and Governments of the ECCAS, held at N'Djamena on 18th April 2013, resulted in a Declaration which defined the roadmap for the transition in the CAR over a timeframe of 18 to 24 months. All of the institutions demanded by the Declaration of N'Djamena have been established and the question of Central Africa was discussed on the occasion of the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York in September 2013. The international community was informed of the situation in Central Africa and committed to support the Transitional Government in restoring security and State authority throughout national territory and urgently provide humanitarian action to affected populations. The commitment of the international community was reflected in the adoption of Resolution 2121 by the United Nations, which demanded, among other things, the strengthening of the mission of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, as well as support for the creation of the International Mission to Support the Central African Republic (MISCA) under African leadership with a strong mandate to re-establish security, facilitate the deployment of humanitarian assistance to affected populations and supervise the elections expected to be held at the end of the transition period in 2015.

CONSEQUENCES OF ARMED CONFLICT FOR WOMEN

The state of armed conflict and insurgency endured by the Central African Republic over the last two decades, which resulted in general insecurity throughout national territory since the accession to power of the SELEKA coalition on 24th March 2013, has had dramatic economic and social consequences. Women and children represent the groups most exposed to the harmful effects of these military and political crises.

The destruction of social and economic infrastructure as a consequence of conflict-related vandalism and looting has resulted in a deterioration of the quality of life of the population and the spread of poverty. The climate of insecurity created by the movements of armed groups and their demands prevents the population from engaging in economic activity to satisfy their basic needs. Women, who are very active in informal trade and agricultural production in particular of food crops, are prevented from accessing markets and working in the fields by the fear of physical and sexual abuse at the hand of armed groups.

According to the results of the Central African Study for the Monitoring and Assessment of Well-being (ECASEB, 2008), 62% of the population of the Central African Republic is living below the poverty threshold¹. Poverty is particularly pronounced in rural areas (69.4%) and in regions more heavily affected by armed conflicts, where women are more likely to assume the responsibilities of head of household in the absence of their husbands and sons who may have enlisted or deceased in confrontations or been killed by armed groups.

Armed conflicts have thus contributed to the formation of single-parent families, forcing widowed women to assume all familial responsibilities alone, and care for orphaned children in the absence of an available social transfer or support system.

From a social perspective, a number of several population movements have been observed, with affected persons fleeing from conflict zones in search of refuge both inside and outside of national territory. In September 2013, the Central African Republic has reached almost 400,000 internally displaced persons and more than 60,000 new refugees living in neighbouring countries². This displacement compounds the vulnerability of civilian populations, including women and children, who are faced with the problem of satisfying their basic needs for protection and survival. The United Nations humanitarian mission has estimated that 1,000,000 persons in the country are living without the guarantee of sufficient food in the aftermath of the most recent crisis.

Within the context of generalized insecurity and lack of access to basic services and goods prevailing in the areas affected by displacement, serious violations of the rights of civilian

¹ Report by the Central African Study for the Monitoring and Assessment of Well-being, ICASEES, 2008.

² Report on the situation in the Central African Republic, n° 29 OCHA, October 2013.

populations are being perpetrated with complete impunity against displaced persons and host populations by armed groups.

Throughout the whole country, numerous violations of human rights have been perpetrated against women; a number of women have been victims of gender-based violence, notably including sexual violence, with disastrous consequences such as trauma, HIV infection, stigmatization of victims, children born of rape, and repudiation from the matrimonial household. The flagrant violations of human rights, in particular the rapes and sexual abuse committed on the civilian population by MLC soldiers between 2002 and 2003, were studied in the investigative report published by Amnesty International, and prompted the Government to initiate a judicial procedure at the International Criminal Court leading to the indictment of the Head of the MLC, Jean Pierre MBEMBA, for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

With the deterioration of social infrastructure and weakened public institutions, the challenges of protecting civilian populations, providing support to women who have suffered sexual violence, and guaranteeing nourishment represent the highest-priority concerns of humanitarian action in the CAR.

Furthermore, with a maternal mortality rate of 850 deaths per 100,000 births³ and an HIV prevalence twice as high (6.3%) as that of men (3%)⁴, the sanitary situation of women in the Central African Republic remains alarming. The same is true of the state of education and training, with a high rate of illiteracy among women (68%) relative to men (46%).

ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN PEACEBUILDING PROCESSES IN THE CAR

The CAR and other Member States of the United Nations have committed to implementing Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations with the objective of facilitating the participation of women in negotiations and agreements relating to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Other UN Security Council resolutions to which the CAR has adhered place emphasis on the need to protect the rights of women during armed conflict, to prevent sexual violence, and to fully integrate women into post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction processes. In particular, Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106 highlight the continued use of sexual violence as a tactic of war, and demand the immediate cessation of this type of violence.

Despite the political and strategic frameworks developed at international, regional and national levels, Central African women continue to face enormous challenges in participating in peacebuilding processes and the conversion of normative instruments into concrete rights and changes. Furthermore, the ability of women to effectively influence peace processes is

³ Data provided by the Inter-Agency Working Group, 2005.

⁴ Data on HIV status, MICS Survey 2010.

often compromised by the threat or physical experience of gender-based sexual violence (GBSV), which commonly deteriorates during and after periods of armed conflict, and by the continued existence of obstacles that prevent the full political participation of women.

Central African women are the principal victims of conflicts, and are neither adequately represented in decision-making nor involved in peace negotiations and agreements. At the signing of the peace agreements at Libreville in June 2008 and the foundation of Inclusive Political Dialogue organized in December 2008, the near-total absence of Central African women in organizations and peace initiatives was conspicuous. The participation of women in each of the stages of the Inclusive Political Dialogue was very low; out of 25 members in the Preparatory Committee and 18 members in the Monitoring Committee, only one woman was present in each. The same is true of the process for the Reform of the Security Sector (RSS) and within the Steering Committee for DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration), in which women are poorly represented. This situation has deteriorated at all levels of decision-making⁵. In the framework of transition management, with the exception of the Constitution Transition Council in which women represent almost half of the members (4 women out of 9 members), the state of the representation of women is discouraging: 3 of 33 Ministers of the National Unity and Transition Government are women, and 27 of 135 members of the National Transition Council are women. It is therefore clear that the participation of Central African women in the processes of peacebuilding, conflict resolution and the reform of the security sector remains low.

RESOLUTION 1325 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

On the 31st October 2000, the Security Council of the United Nations unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. This Resolution demands of the Member States that they take the necessary measures to protect the rights of women and girls during armed conflict, to facilitate the involvement of women at all levels of decision-making, and to ensure gender equality in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations.

To achieve these goals, Resolution 1325 recommends that the representation of women be increased at all levels of decision-making in institutions and national, regional and international mechanisms for the prevention, management and settlement of disputes.

The Resolution also advocates (i) an increase in financial, technical and logistical support from Member States for training on the subject of the protection, the rights and the specific needs of women, (ii) the end of impunity for persons responsible for violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict and (iii) the integration of gender-aware approaches into peacekeeping operations, post-conflict processes, and the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements.

⁵Technical report sector Gender “Women and Peacebuilding”, Ministry of Planning, 2011.

Resolution 1325 does not simply represent a tool for the prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls, but is also an instrument for promoting the participation of women in all processes relating to peace, prevention, reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation in conflict and post-conflict zones. It emphasizes the respect of Human Rights, in particular those of women and girls and those associated with violence against them, and promotes the presence and effective participation of women in all decision-making bodies, local governance and infrastructure, including the defence and security forces and entities responsible for conflict resolution and sustainable peacebuilding.

Nevertheless, it must be stressed that several years after its adoption, the implementation of the full extent of Resolution 1325 remains slow. Furthermore, violations of the rights of women and girls remain prevalent in zones of conflict. There has been an alarming increase in systematic large-scale sexual violence during conflicts, and mechanisms of protection and judicial responses continue to have little effect, resulting in impunity for these crimes.

DRAFTING PROCESS OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The drafting of the National Action Plan is the result of a process that began in 2011 with the day of reflection on Resolution 1325 organized by the National Forum of Women in the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) with the support of the Ministry responsible for the Promotion of Gender and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). This discussion framework allowed various national actors to familiarize themselves with this Resolution and observe the insufficiency of national efforts undertaken to execute it. An analysis of this situation allowed the principal difficulties associated with the implementation of this Resolution to be identified, including the absence of a national action plan.

Accordingly, a team of three national experts was founded to discuss the development of the national action plan. The chosen approach and methodology were based on a participatory process which privileged consultation with each partner (public institutions, development partners, civil society) at every stage. Consultations were held beforehand to facilitate analysis of the current situation, identify key challenges, define priority strategic axes. The national action plan drafted by these experts was then scrutinized in a national validation workshop, and the contributions of all participants were taken into account to produce a finalized version of the Plan.

This national action plan will act to fill the current absence of a reference and coordination framework for the actions undertaken by various parties towards peacebuilding and national reconstruction. Indeed, efforts have been undertaken to protect human rights, to promote peace, and to build social cohesion independently from Resolution 1325, the existence and/or content of which is unknown to the grand majority of actors despite sporadic interventions by several national NGOs such as OCODEFAF, AFJC, REFAMP, G23 attempting to raise awareness of the Resolution among decision-makers and within the general population.

For example, in the context of the protection of the rights of civilian populations in periods of conflict, BINUCA organized training sessions on the subject of International Humanitarian Law and Resolution 1325 targeting the officers of the Central African Armed Forces (CAAF). An awareness workshop for Resolution 1325 targeting members of civil society was held in 2011. With the support of BINUCA, the Mediation Council organized a Caravan of Peace which sealed the reconciliation between ethnic communities in the north and ended the fratricidal war between the CPJP and the UFDR. Local mediation units, within which women are legitimately represented (2 women and 3 men), have been established in Ndélé (Bamingui Bangoran), Kaga-Bandoro (Nana Gribizi), Bria (Haute-Kotto) and Birao (Vakaga).

It should also be noted that BINUCA has undertaken various capacity-building and advocacy campaigns in connection with Resolution 1325, including:

- The organization of a workshop in March 2012 at Bria for strengthening the capacities of women leaders, women with connections to groups of ex-combatants, and displaced persons on the subject of social cohesion and the contributions of women to conflict resolution and the pursuit of peace;
- Organization of a round table with displaced women and women parliamentarians at Agoumar (Rafai) in July 2012 with the objective of facilitating a discussion of their situation and the actions that must be undertaken to improve their living conditions;
- Advocacy campaign targeting Members of the Committee responsible for drafting the Electoral Code arguing for the integration of provisions favourable to the political advancement of women with the objective of achieving better representation within decision-making bodies;
- Organization of the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary General in December 2012 on Sexual Violence in Periods of Conflict in the Central African Republic. This visit culminated in the signature of two statements by which the United Nations and the Government registered their commitment to implement a cooperative programme to protect women from sexual violence and to combat the impunity of perpetrators.

Within the framework of the Peace-Building Fund (PBF), projects to promote and protect human rights and to support access to justice for victims of GBV have been implemented in zones affected by conflict. Similarly, community support projects have been executed as part of relief efforts, systematically integrating a gender-aware approach that considers the strategic needs of women in areas affected by conflict. Examples include the project for the empowerment of women (PBF fund), and the Project for Community Development and Support to Vulnerable Groups (PDCAGV) co-funded by the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AFD).

Also, in the context of the prevention of and response to GBSV in zones affected by conflict, psychosocial support programmes, medical care, legal aid and social reintegration by combating discrimination and providing economic support to victims have been undertaken

by humanitarian NGOs in the field. However, capitalizing on the achievements of these programmes and evaluating their true impact remains difficult in the absence of national mechanisms of coordination and monitoring capable of integrating all national actors. It should be noted that the progress achieved by these efforts was destroyed by the devastation of the most recent military and security crisis, which resulted in political changeover on the 24th March 2013.

CHALLENGES TO BE FACED

The analysis of the current situation conducted in connection with the drafting of the National Action Plan has identified the principal challenges and constraints that prevent the effective application of the provisions of Resolution 1325 throughout the country:

- The lack of knowledge of Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments for protecting and promoting human rights by national actors (decision-makers, developmental actors and Civil Society) is a reality that hinders social commitment and mobilization to support protecting the rights of civilian populations in conflicts and involving women in conflict resolution and peace processes;
- The continued existence of prejudice relating to the capacity of women to assume the responsibilities associated with the exercise of power leads to unawareness of their true potential and their general exclusion from decision-making bodies in matters of conflict resolution, peacebuilding and national reconstruction. The representation and participation of women in decision-making entities remains a major challenge in the Central African Republic.
- The insufficiency of the technical and operational capacities of basic social services and civil society organizations limits the scope and the impact of measures for distributing and popularizing legal instruments that protect human rights, encourage social mobilization against violence and support peace and security, as well as that of supportive measures undertaken for victims of gender-based violence at community levels.
- The persistence of insecurity and violations of the rights of civilian populations throughout national territory, the culture of impunity and the weakness of legal institutions, the lack of mobilization of resources for implementing strategies and programmes relating to conflict prevention, civilian protection, peacebuilding and national reconstruction all represent difficulties that the country must face.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY AXES OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The National Action Plan consists of five strategic priority axes:

- Improvement of the familiarity of national actors and the general public with Resolution 1325 and other international instruments for protecting the rights of

women with the objectives of achieving social mobilization, supporting the protection of civilian populations in periods of conflict, and involving women in peace processes;

- Strengthening of the prevention of violence and conflicts, and of the protection of civilian populations;
- Strengthening of the participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution;
- Strengthening of the protection of civilian populations against violence and rehabilitation of the victims of conflict-related sexual violence
- Strengthening of the coordination, monitoring and assessment of efforts.

Priority axis 1:

Improvement of the familiarity of national actors and the general population with Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments for protecting women's rights.

Objective:

To improve the knowledge of decision-makers, developmental actors and communities on Resolution 1325 and other international, regional and national legal instruments relating to the rights of women.

Expected result:

Resolution 1325 and other international, regional and national legal instruments associated with the rights of women will become more familiar to decision-makers, development partners, civil society organizations and communities;

Activities:

1. Train decision-makers on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women;
2. Train personnel employed by UNS Agencies and other technical and financial partners on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women;
3. Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting military personnel, gendarmes and police officers;
4. Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting legal actors (judges, lawyers, Judicial Police Officers and penitentiary administration staff);
5. Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting leaders of civil society organizations;

6. Raise awareness among the general population and local actors on the role of women in peace, development and national reconciliation;
7. Translate and distribute Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women in the national language;
8. Organize centralized and decentralized media campaigns on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women;

Priority axis 2:

Strengthening of the prevention of violence and conflicts, and of the protection of civilian populations.

Objective:

To develop strategies and mechanisms for the prevention of violence and the management of conflicts within the framework of promoting local governance.

Expected result:

Centralized and decentralized strategies and mechanisms for the prevention of violence and conflict management will be implemented and operationalized.

Activities:

1. Create centralized and decentralized Mediation Units based on the principle of gender equality;
2. Train members of Mediation Units on the concepts of gender, peace and security;
3. Train members of Mediation Units on the techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations;
4. Provide support to Mediation Units for developing and implementing work plans to promote gender, peace and security in their respective communities;
5. Train local authorities and opinion leaders on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations;
6. Train young people (young men and women) on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations;
7. Encourage and support local initiatives for promoting peace and protecting civilian populations against violence;
8. Strengthen security mechanisms in zones affected by conflict and around sites sheltering displaced persons and refugees;

Priority axis 3:

Participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution;

Objective:

To increase the level of representation and participation of women in decision-making bodies active in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution;

Expected result:

Women will be represented in decision-making bodies and will participate in peacebuilding and security-building processes.

Activities:

1. Conduct a diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes;
2. Distribute the results of the diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes;
3. Support the process of adopting, distributing and popularizing the law on equality between men and women;
4. Advocate the application of the law on equality between men and women to the Government, political parties, employers, civil society organizations;
5. Establish the National Observatory for Gender Equality
6. Create a national database of women with expertise applicable to conflict prevention and management;
7. Train leading women (political, economic and cultural) on leadership, mediation techniques, conflict management and the rights and duties associated with citizenship;
8. Develop the capacities of groups of women in villages (literacy, organizational structures, management);
9. Advocate an increased presence of women in peace and security negotiations to the Government.
10. Advocate the integration of gender dimensions into the design and implementation of the RSS and DDR programmes to the Government;

Priority axis 4:**Protection and rehabilitation of the victims of sexual violence and gender-based violence**

Objective 1: To ensure the protection of women and young girls against sexual violence and GBV

Expected result 1: Women and girls will be better protected from sexual violence and GBV

Activities:

1. Train personnel in the defence and security forces on the fight against conflict-related sexual violence and GBV;
2. Raise awareness among the general population on conflict-related sexual violence and GBV;
3. Train community leaders and members of NGOs/CBOs on conflict-related sexual violence, GBV and denunciation techniques;
4. Train personnel of the basic social services (Health and Social Affairs) on sexual violence and GBV
5. Train persons employed by the media on GBV and reporting techniques in cases of GBV
6. Establish Police for the protection of women and young girls

Objective 2: To combat the impunity of the perpetrators of sexual violence and GBV

Expected result 2: The perpetrators of sexual violence and GBV will be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law

Activities:

1. Train judges, lawyers and JPOs on questions of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV;
2. Create a sentinel surveillance system at the level of basic communities and a freephone for denouncing and documenting cases of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV;
3. Promote legal and judicial support services for victims of gender-related sexual violence and GBV;
4. Strengthen the Courts and existing Tribunals by internally establishing special services for effectively handling cases of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV;
5. Exclude the perpetrators of sexual violence and GBV from amnesty laws and pardons;

Objective 3: To rehabilitate the victims of sexual violence and GBV by globally and comprehensively handling their needs

Expected result: The victims of sexual violence and GBV will benefit from psychosocial assistance services, medical care, legal aid and economic support with the objective of improving their rehabilitation.

Activities:

1. Promote centralized and decentralized reception, helpline and guidance services for women who have suffered sexual violence and GBV;
2. Strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of infrastructure involved in the response to sexual violence and GBV with the objective of providing comprehensive care to victims;
3. Create a one-stop centre for providing integrated support to victims of sexual violence and GBV;

4. Support economic initiatives by women who have suffered sexual violence and GBV with the objective of achieving social reintegration and independence;
5. Support the implementation of incentives for the education of girls who have suffered sexual violence and GBV;
6. Revitalize local entities for coordinating efforts to combat GBV
7. Create a compensation fund for the victims of sexual violence and GBV.

Priority axis 5:

Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities

Despite the absence of a National Observatory for Gender, the Central African Republic has a number of different institutional mechanisms for coordinating and monitoring gender promotion efforts as a function of their specificity to each given topic. The Monitoring Committee of CEDAW ensures that the Convention is enforced nationally, and publishes reports on its implementation in collaboration with all national actors. The Sectoral Committee for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction was in turn founded to ensure the coordination of projects and programmes for gender equality and fairness within the framework of the PRSP. In order to avoid duplicating mechanisms of gender promotion, strengthening the capacities of the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Sectoral Committee is instead proposed to ensure the implementation of the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325.

Given that the Sectoral Committee is comprised of representatives of the various ministry departments, including National Defence and Public Security, technical and financial partners, and organizations from civil society and the private sector, the creation of an integrated coordination unit for the national action plan within the Permanent Technical Secretariat will renew collaboration and strengthen the role of this entity in the coordination, monitoring and assessment of national efforts of gender promotion.

To properly fulfil this role, it will be necessary to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of this entity to ensure its effectiveness in implementing and monitoring/assessing the National Action Plan.

Objective:

To strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the coordination unit with the objective of improving the coordination, monitoring and assessment of the National Action Plan.

Expected result:

The activities of the National Action Plan will be executed, monitored and evaluated effectively.

Activities:

1. Draft the annual work plan;
2. Organize advocacy and lobbying missions to mobilize resources at regional and international levels;
3. Develop procedures and criteria for the monitoring and assessment of efforts;
4. Publish quarterly, biannual and annual reports on the implementation of the action plan.
5. Organize meetings of the coordination unit;
6. Organize biannual reviews of the annual work plan together with the Sectoral Committee and all stakeholders;
7. Assess the National Action Plan once each year

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Priority axis 1: Improvement of the familiarity of national actors and the general population with Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments for the protection of women's rights.

<i>Objective: To improve the knowledge of decision-makers, developmental actors and communities on Resolution 1325 and other international, regional and national legal instruments relating to the rights of women.</i>			
<i>Expected result: Resolution 1325 and other international, regional and national legal instruments associated with the rights of women will become more familiar to decision-makers, developmental actors, civil society organizations and communities;</i>			
Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Responsible parties
Train decision-makers on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women;	Decision-makers will become familiar with Resolution 1325 and will be willing to protect and promote the rights of women.	Number of decision-makers provided with training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women	Min. Justice, Min. Social Affairs, NGOs, partners. Min. Human Rights
Train personnel employed by UNS Agencies and other technical and financial partners on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women;	Personnel employed by UNS Agencies will become familiar with Resolution 1325 and will be able to refer to it in within the framework of cooperation programmes	Number of key staff provided with training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women	Min. Justice, Min. Social Affairs, Min. Human Rights, NGOs, partner: UNCT;
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting the military, gendarmes and police officers	The defence and security forces will uphold human rights and in particular the rights of women	Number of persons trained within each entity	Min. Defence, Min. Justice, Min. Human Rights Min. Social Affairs, Min. Human Rights, Min. Security, BINUCA, UNFPA
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting legal actors (judges, lawyers, Judicial Police Officers)	Legal actors will become familiar with the content of Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women and will be committed to enforcing them	Number of persons trained	Min. Justice, Min. Social Affairs, Min. Human Rights, Min. Security, NGOs, partners;

Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting leaders of civil society organizations and the media	The leaders of civil society organizations and the media will be mobilized for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women	Number of leaders and persons in the media given training Number of awareness/advocacy activities conducted in support of the application of R1325 and other legal texts associated with the rights of women	Min. Social Affairs, NGOs, Partners; Min. Human Rights; Min. Communication, professional media associations
Raise awareness among the general population and local actors on the role of women in peace, development and national reconciliation	The role of women in peace, development and national reconciliation will be better understood by the general population and local actors	Proportion of the population in favour of the involvement of women in peace and reconstruction processes	Min. Social Affairs, Min. Communication, NGOs, partners
Translate and distribute Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women in the national language	Resolution 1325 and other legal texts associated with the rights of women will be available and accessible to the general public	Number of copies of these instruments translated and distributed to the general public	Min. Communication, Min. Social Affairs, NGOs, Partners
Organize centralized and decentralized media campaigns on the Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women	Resolution 1325 and other legal texts associated with the rights of women will become more familiar to the general public	Number of persons familiar with the content of these legal instruments	Min. Communication, Min. Social Affairs, NGOs, Partners; professional media associations.

Priority Axis 2: Strengthening of the prevention of violence and conflicts, and the protection of civilian populations.

<i>Objective: To develop strategies and mechanisms for the prevention of violence and the management of conflicts within the framework of promoting local governance.</i>			
<i>Expected result: Centralized and decentralized strategies and mechanisms for the prevention of violence and conflict management will be implemented and operationalized.</i>			
Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Responsible parties
Create centralized and local decentralized Mediation Units on the principle of gender equality	Centralized and local decentralized Mediation Units will be created and operationalized.	Number of Units created	MCDCC, Partners: MTAD, Min. Social Affairs, BINUCA, MDH
Train members of Mediation Units on the concepts of gender, peace and security	Members of the Mediation Units will acquire a deep understanding of the concepts of gender, peace and security	Training modules produced Number of persons trained	MCDCC, Partners: MSANS GP, MTAD, MDN, MSP, BINUCA, MDH; NGOs
Train members of Mediation Units and civil society on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations	Members of the Mediation Units will acquire a deep understanding of techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations	Training modules produced Number of persons trained	MCDCC, CNM, (partners: MTAD, MDN, MSP, BINUCA) MDH
Provide support to Mediation Units for developing and implementing work plans to promote peace and security in their respective communities	Members of the Mediation Units will participate in activities to promote peace and security within their communities	Existence of a Work Plan document Number of activities performed	MCDCC, (partners: MTAD, MDN, MSP, BINUCA), MDH
Train local authorities and opinion leaders on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations	Local authorities and opinion leaders will participate in activities to promote peace and security	Number of activities performed Number of leaders provided with training	MCDCC, (partners: MTAD, MDN, MSP, BINUCA), MDH

Train young people (young men and women) on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations	Young people (young men and women) will participate in activities to promote peace and security	Number of young people provided with training	MCDCC, Min. Youth and Sport, Min. Human Rights, Partners (BINUCA, UNFPA)
Encourage and support local initiatives for promoting peace and protecting civilian populations against violence	The general public will be mobilized and encouraged to take initiatives to ensure peace and security in their communities	Number of local initiatives supported	MCDCC, (partners: MTAD, MDN, MSP, BINUCA), MDH
Re-establish and strengthen security mechanisms in zones affected by conflict and around sites sheltering displaced persons and refugees	Displaced persons, returnees and refugees will be protected against violations of human rights	Number of security arrangements implemented to ensure the protection of camps sheltering displaced persons, returnees and refugees	MDN, MSP, (partners: MTAD, UNHCR, BINUCA), MDH, NGOs

Priority axis 3: Participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution.

***Objective:** To increase the level of representation and participation of women in decision-making bodies active in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution*

***Expected result:** Women will be represented in decision-making bodies and will participate in peacebuilding and security-building processes.*

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Responsible parties
Conduct a diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes	The state of participation of women in negotiations and peacebuilding processes will be understood	Study report available	MSANSGP, NGOs, Partners.
Distribute the results of the diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes	Study report produced and published	Study report distributed	MSANSGP, NGOs, Partners.
Support the distribution and popularization of the law on equality between men and women	The equality law will become familiar to decision-makers and the general public	Number of distributed copies Number of popularization activities conducted	MSANSGP, NGOs, (partners: MCDCC, UNFPA, BINUCA, UN Women)
Advocate the application of the law on equality between men and women to the Government, political parties, employers, civil society organizations	Women will be better represented and will participate in decision-making bodies	Number of advocacy campaigns held Number of decision-makers familiarized	MSANSGP, NGOs, (Partners: MCDCC, UNFPA, BINUCA, UN Women)

Establish the National Observatory for Equality between Men and Women	The National Observatory for Equality will be founded and operationalized	Official texts relating to the founding, organization and operation of the Observatory	MSANSGP, SGG, Partners: UNFPA, UN Women
Create a national database of women with expertise applicable to conflict prevention and management;	Directory of women's expertise available	Number of items of women's expertise identified	MSANSGP, MTAD, NGOs
Train leading women (political, economic and cultural) on leadership, mediation techniques, conflict management and the rights and duties associated with citizenship	Women leaders will be involved in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts	Number of women involved in programmes of conflict prevention, peace negotiation and peacebuilding	MSANSGP, MCDCC (partners: NGOs, BINUCA, UN Women, UNFPA)
Develop the capacities of groups of women in villages (literacy, organizational structures, management)	Groups of women will become more organized and dynamic	Number of organized and dynamic groups of women	MSANSGP, NGOs, Partners
Advocate an increased presence of women in peace and security negotiations to the Government	Women will be better represented in peace and security negotiations	Number of women participating in peace negotiations	MSANSGP, NGOs, Partners: BINUCA, UN Women, UNFPA
Advocate the integration of gender dimensions into the design and implementation of the RSS and DDR programmes to the government	The needs of women will be considered by RSS and DDR programmes	Number of women recruited into the defence and security forces Number of ex-combatant women who benefit from the DDR programme	MSANSGP, Partners: MDN, MSP, Min. DDR, BINUCA, UNFPA, UN Women

Priority Axis 4: Protection and rehabilitation of the victims of sexual violence and gender-based violence

<i>Objective 1: To ensure the protection of women and young girls against sexual violence and GBV</i>			
<i>Expected result 1: Women and young girls will be better protected from sexual violence and GBV</i>			
Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Responsible parties
Train personnel in the defence and security forces on the fight against conflict-related sexual violence and GBV	The defence and security forces will be strengthened and sensitized to GBV, and will contribute effectively to combating it	Number of persons provided with training Percentage decrease in cases of GBV	Min. Defence – Min. Public Security – Min. Justice – Partners
Raise awareness among the general public on GBV	The general public will be sensitized to GBV	Number of persons sensitized	MSANSGP, NGOs, Partners
Train community leaders and members of NGOs/CBOs on conflict-related sexual violence, GBV and denunciation techniques	Community leaders and members of NGOs/CBOs will be sensitized to denouncing cases of GBV	Number of persons provided with training Number of cases denounced	MSANSGP, NGOs, Partners
Train personnel employed by the basic social services (Health and Social Affairs) on sexual violence and GBV	Basic social services personnel will be better equipped and capable of more effectively managing cases of sexual violence and GBV	Number of staff trained Number of cases handled	MSANSGP, Min. Health, NGOs, Partners (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, BINUCA, EU)
Train personnel employed by the media on GBV and reporting techniques in cases of GBV	Media personnel will be better equipped and capable of more effectively managing information in cases of GBV	Number of staff trained	MSANSGP, Min. Communication, professional media associations
Establish Police for the protection of women and young girls	Police for the protection of women and young girls founded and operational	Legal texts relating to the creation and operation of the police for women and young girls Police available throughout the national territory	Min. Security, Min. Finance, Partners

Objective 2: To combat the impunity of the perpetrators of sexual violence and GBV			
Expected result 2: The perpetrators of sexual violence and GBV will be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law			
Train judges, lawyers and JPOs on questions of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV	Legal actors (judges, lawyers, JPOs) will be strengthened and sensitized to GBV	Number of legal actors trained	Min. Justice – Social Affairs – Defence – Public Security
Create a sentinel surveillance system at the level of basic communities and a freephone for denouncing and documenting cases of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV	Communities will be mobilized against sexual violence and GBV and will be willing to denounce perpetrators	Number of communities with a community surveillance system for GBV Number of cases denounced	Min. Social Affairs – Min. Justice – Min. Public Security – Min. Defence – Partners: NGOs
Promote legal and judicial support services for victims of sexual violence and GBV	Victims of sexual violence and GBV will have access to justice	Number of cases judged Number of victims who obtain reparations for damages suffered	Min. Justice - NGOs
Strengthen the Courts and existing Tribunals by internally establishing special services for effectively handling cases of sexual violence and GBV	Special services will be created within the Tribunals and GBV cases will be better handled	Number of tribunal referrals Number of decisions emitted	Government - Partners
Exclude the perpetrators of sexual violence from amnesty laws and pardons	Crimes and offences related to sexual violence and GBV will be excluded from amnesty laws and pardons	Number of cases of exclusion recorded	Min. Justice - Presidency
Objective 3: To rehabilitate the victims of sexual violence and GBV by globally and comprehensively handling their needs			
Expected result: The victims of sexual violence and GBV will benefit from psychosocial assistance services, medical care, legal aid and economic support with the objective of improving their rehabilitation.			

Promote centralized and decentralized reception, helpline and guidance services for women victims of sexual violence and GBV	The victims of sexual violence and GBV will benefit from nearby reception, helpline and guidance services	Number of reception, helpline and guidance services available for victims	Min. Social Affairs - Min. Health - NGOs
Strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of infrastructure involved in the response to sexual violence and GBV with the objective of integrated care for victims	The quality of the services performed by participating entities will be improved and victims will benefit from better care	Number of structures with strengthened technical and institutional capacities	Min. Social Affairs - Min. Health - Min. Justice
Create a one-stop centre for providing integrated support to victims of sexual violence and GBV	A centre for providing integrated support to victims of sexual violence and GBV will be created and operationalized	Existence of support services for victims Number of victims benefiting from services provided by the centre	Government - Partners
Support economic initiatives by women who have suffered sexual violence and GBV with the objective of achieving social reintegration and independence	Women who have suffered sexual violence and GBV will engage in income-generating activities to meet their needs	Number of women who have suffered sexual violence and GBV benefiting from support for IGA	Government – NGOs – Partners
Support the implementation of incentives for the education of girls who have suffered sexual violence and GBV.	Young girls who have suffered sexual violence and GBV will receive support to continue their education	Number of young girls to receive support	Government, NGOs, Partners
Revitalize local entities for coordinating efforts to combat GBV	Prevention efforts and support for victims will be better coordinated	Number of local entities revitalized	MSANS GP, NGOs, Partners
Create a compensation fund for the victims of sexual violence and GBV	The victims of sexual violence and GBV will obtain reparations for damages suffered	Official text establishing the fund Financial resources mobilized	Government - Partners

Priority axis 5: Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities

Objective: *To strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the coordination unit with the objective of achieving improved coordination, monitoring and assessment of the National Action Plan.*

Expected result: *The activities of the National Action Plan will be executed, monitored and evaluated effectively.*

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Responsible parties
Draft the annual work plan	Coordinated activities	Annual work plan available	MSANSGP, PTS, Sectoral Committee, Coordination Unit
Organize advocacy and lobbying missions to mobilize resources at regional and international levels	Resources mobilized for the implementation of the National Action Plan	Available funds for the implementation of the Action Plan	MSANSGP, UNCT
Develop procedures and criteria for the monitoring and assessment of actions	Effective system for management and monitoring/assessment	Existence of procedures and tools for management and monitoring/assessment	MSANSGP, PTS, Sectoral Committee, Coordination Unit
Publish quarterly, biannual and annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan.	Stakeholders will ensure the proper execution of the Action Plan	Quarterly, biannual and annual reports available	MSANSGP, PTS, Sectoral Committee, Coordination Unit
Organize meetings of the Coordination Unit	The Coordination Unit will ensure the proper execution of the Action Plan	Number of meetings organized Meeting reports available	MSANSGP, PTS, Sectoral Committee, Coordination Unit
Organize biannual reviews of the annual work plan together with the Sectoral Committee and all stakeholders	Participatory monitoring and assessment of the Action Plan	Number of reviews organized Review reports available	MSANSGP, PTS, Sectoral Committee, Coordination Unit
Yearly assessment of the National Action Plan.	Verification of the levels of progress achieved in the implementation of the Action Plan	Assessment report available	MSANSGP, PTS, Sectoral Committee, Coordination Unit

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR ACTIVITIES AND OPERATION

ACTIVITIES	ESTIMATED BUDGET IN US \$			
	2014	2015	2016	Total
<i>Priority axis 1: Improvement of the familiarity of national actors and the general population with Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments for the protection of women's rights.</i>				
Train decision-makers on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women;	20,000	15,000		35,000
Train personnel employed by UNS Agencies and other technical and financial partners on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women;	5,000	5,000		10,000
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting the military, gendarmes and police officers	60,000	60,000	30,000	150,000
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting legal actors (judges, lawyers, Judicial Police Officers)	30,000	30,000	15,000	75,000
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting leaders of civil society organizations and the media	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000
Awareness-raising among the general population and local actors on the role of women in peace, development and national reconciliation	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
Translate and distribute Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women in the national language	20,000			20,000
Organize centralized and decentralized media campaigns on the Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
Subtotal 1	185,000	150,000	65,000	400,000
<i>Priority axis 2: Strengthening of the prevention of violence and conflicts, and of the protection of civilian populations.</i>				
Create centralized and local decentralized Mediation Units on the principle of gender equality	60,000	60,000	40,000	160,000
Train members of Mediation Units on concepts of gender, peace and security	12,000	12,000	8,000	32,000
Train members of Mediation Units and civil society on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations	12,000	12,000	8,000	32,000
Provide support to Mediation Units for developing and implementing work plans to promote peace and security in their respective communities	16,000			16,000

Train local authorities and opinion leaders on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000
Train young people (young men and women) on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000
Encourage and support local initiatives for promoting peace and protecting civilian populations against violence	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000
Strengthen security mechanisms in zones affected by conflict and around sites sheltering displaced persons and refugees	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Subtotal 2	230,000	194,000	136,000	560,000
<i>Priority axis 3: Participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution;</i>				
Conduct a diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes	20,000			20,000
Distribute the results of the diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes	20,000			20,000
Support the distribution and popularization of the law on equality between men and women	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
Advocate the application of the law on equality between men and women to the Government, political parties, employers, civil society organizations	40,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Establish the National Observatory for Equality between Men and Women	50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000
Create a national database of women with expertise applicable to conflict prevention and management	20,000			20,000
Train leading women (political, economic and cultural) on leadership, mediation techniques, conflict management and the rights and duties associated with citizenship	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000
Develop the capacities of groups of women in villages (literacy, organizational structures, management)	100,000	60,000	40,000	200,000
Advocate an increased presence of women in peace and security negotiations to the Government	20,000			20,000
Advocate the integration of gender dimensions into the design and implementation of the RSS and DDR programmes to the government	20,000			20,000
Subtotal 3	340,000	150,000	110,000	600,000
<i>Priority axis 4: Protection and rehabilitation of the victims of sexual violence and gender-based violence</i>				

Train personnel in the defence and security forces on the fight against conflict-related sexual violence and GBV	60,000	60,000	30,000	150,000
Awareness-raising among the general public on GBV	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
Train community leaders and members of NGOs/CBOs on conflict-related sexual violence, GBV and denunciation techniques	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000
Train personnel employed by the basic social services (Health and Social Affairs) on sexual violence and GBV	60,000	30,000	10,000	100,000
Train personnel employed by the media on GBV and reporting techniques in cases of GBV	20,000	10,000		30,000
Establish Police for the protection of women and young girls	100,000	50,000	25,000	175,000
Training for judges, lawyers and JPOs on questions of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV	30,000	20,000	10,000	60,000
Train judges, lawyers and JPOs on questions of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV	100,000	60,000	40,000	200,000
Create a sentinel surveillance system at the level of basic communities and a freephone for denouncing and documenting cases of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV	150,000	100,000	50,000	300,000
Promote legal and judicial support services for victims of sexual violence and GBV	100,000	60,000	40,000	200,000
Strengthen the Courts and existing Tribunals by internally establishing special services for effectively handling cases of sexual violence and GBV	0	0	0	0
Promote centralized and decentralized reception, helpline and guidance services for women victims of sexual violence and GBV	60,000	40,000	20,000	120,000
Strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of infrastructure involved in the response to sexual violence and GBV with the objective of integrated care for victims	100,000	60,000	40,000	200,000
Create a one-stop centre for providing integrated support to victims of sexual violence and GBV	1,200,000	600,000	400,000	2,200,000
Support economic initiatives by women who have suffered sexual violence and GBV with the objective of achieving social reintegration and independence	120,000	80,000		200,000
Support the implementation of incentives for the education of girls who have suffered sexual violence and GBV.	100,000	75,000	25,000	200,000
Revitalize local entities for coordinating efforts to combat GBV	30,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Create a compensation fund for the victims of sexual violence and GBV	800,000	600,000	600,000	2,000,000

Subtotal 4	3,070,000	1,885,000	1,315,000	6,270,000
<i>Priority axis 5: Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities</i>				
Draft the annual work plan	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Organize advocacy and lobbying missions to mobilize resources at regional and international levels	40,000			40,000
Develop procedures and criteria for the monitoring and assessment of actions	2,000			2,000
Publish quarterly, biannual and annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan.	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Organize meetings of the Coordination Unit	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Organize biannual reviews of the annual work plan together with the Sectoral Committee and all stakeholders	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Yearly assessment of the National Action Plan.	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Subtotal 5	69,000	27,000	27,000	123,000
OPERATION				
Equipment				
Purchase of all-terrain vehicle	50,000			50,000
Purchase of computers and printers	20,000			20,000
Purchase of furniture	10,000			10,000
Operating costs				
Communication costs	10,000	8,000	8,000	26,000
Documentation and publishing costs	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Costs of local transport and representation of members of the Sectoral Committee	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Equipment maintenance costs	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Fuel	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Purchase of office equipment and supplies	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
Consultation fees	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Subtotal 6	124,000	42,000	42,000	208,000

OVERALL TOTAL	4,018,000	2,448,000	1,695,000	8,161,000
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SCHEDULE

ACTIVITIES	PERIOD											
	2014				2015				2016			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
<i>Priority axis 1: Improvement of the familiarity of national actors and the general population with Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments for the protection of women's rights.</i>												
Train decision-makers on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women			X	X	X	X						
Train personnel employed by UNS Agencies and other technical and financial partners on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women			X	X	X	X						
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting the military, gendarmes and police officers			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting legal actors (judges, lawyers, Judicial Police Officers)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Organize cascade training on Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women targeting leaders of civil society organizations and the media			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Raise awareness among the general population and local actors on the role of women in peace, development and national reconciliation			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Translate and distribute Resolution 1325 and other legal instruments associated with the rights of women in the national language		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Priority axis 2: Strengthening of the prevention of violence and conflicts, and of the protection of civilian populations</i>												

Create centralized and local decentralized Mediation Units on the principle of gender equality		X	X	X	X	X						
Train members of Mediation Units on concepts of gender, peace and security			X	X								
Train members of Mediation Units and civil society on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations			X	X								
Provide support to Mediation Units for developing and implementing work plans to promote peace and security in their respective communities					X							
Train local authorities and opinion leaders on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations			X	X								
Train young people (young men and women) on techniques of conflict management, mediation and peace negotiations			X	X								
Encourage and support local initiatives for promoting peace and protecting civilian populations against violence			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Strengthen security mechanisms in zones affected by conflict and around sites sheltering displaced persons and refugees			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Priority axis 3: Participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution;</i>												
Conduct a diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes			X									
Distribute the results of the diagnostic study on the participation of women in negotiation and peacebuilding processes				X								
Support the distribution and popularization of the law on equality between men and women			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Advocate the application of the law on equality between men and women to the Government, political parties, employers, civil society organizations			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Establish the National Observatory for Equality between Men and Women				X								
Create a national database of women with expertise applicable to conflict prevention and management			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Train leading women (political, economic and cultural) on leadership, mediation techniques, conflict management and the rights and duties associated with citizenship				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Advocate an increased presence of women in peace and security negotiations to the Government			X									
Advocate the integration of gender dimensions into the design and implementation of			X									

the RSS and DDR programmes to the government												
Priority axis 4: Protection and rehabilitation of the victims of sexual violence and gender-based violence												
Train personnel in the defence and security forces on the fight against conflict-related sexual violence and GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Raise awareness among the general public on GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Train community leaders and members of NGOs/CBOs on conflict-related sexual violence, GBV and denunciation techniques			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Train personnel employed by the basic social services (Health and Social Affairs) on sexual violence and GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Train personnel employed by the media on GBV and reporting techniques in cases of GBV		X	X	X	X							
Establish Police for the protection of women and young girls			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Training for judges, lawyers and JPOs on questions of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Train judges, lawyers and JPOs on questions of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Create a sentinel surveillance system at the level of basic communities and a freephone for denouncing and documenting cases of conflict-related sexual violence and GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Promote legal and judicial support services for victims of sexual violence and GBV				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Strengthen the Courts and existing Tribunals by internally establishing special services for effectively handling cases of sexual violence and GBV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Promote centralized and decentralized reception, helpline and guidance services for women victims of sexual violence and GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of infrastructure involved in the response to sexual violence and GBV with the objective of integrated care for victims				X	X	X						
Create a one-stop centre for providing integrated support to victims of sexual violence and GBV			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Support economic initiatives by women who have suffered sexual violence and GBV with the objective of achieving social reintegration and independence				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Support the implementation of incentives for the education of girls who have suffered sexual violence and GBV.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Revitalize local entities for coordinating efforts to combat GBV		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Create a compensation fund for the victims of sexual violence and GBV				X									
<i>Priority axis 5: Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities</i>													
Draft the annual work plan	X	X											
Organize advocacy and lobbying missions to mobilize resources at regional and international levels	X	X											
Develop procedures and criteria for the monitoring and assessment of actions	X	X											
Publish quarterly, biannual and annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organize meetings of the Coordination Unit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organize biannual reviews of the annual work plan together with the Sectoral Committee and all stakeholders		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Yearly assessment of the National Action Plan.					X				X				X