



National Action Plan

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Union, Discipline, Labor

SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY 2019 - 2023





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Acronyms and abbreviations

APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ASNU	United Nations System Agency
CEDEAO	Economic Community of West African States
CEDEF	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
CNLVFE	National Committee for the Fight against Violence against Women and Children
CNLVSC	National Committee for the Fight against Sexual Violence linked to Conflicts
Committee	National Coordination Committee of PAN R 1325
CSGN	Higher National Gendarmerie Command
DGPN	Directorate General of the National Police
HCDH	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
HCR	High Commissioner for Refugees
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDEF	Department of Defense
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEFO	Ministry of Waters and Forests
MFFE	Ministry of Family, Women and Children
MGF	Female Genital Mutilation
WHAT	Ministry of Interior and Security
MR	Mediator of the French Republic
MSCSLP	Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and the Fight against Poverty
ODD	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN Women	United Nations Entities for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
OSC	Civil Society Organizations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
Protocol	
Maputo	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
PTF	Technical and Financial Partners
SCNS	Secretariat of the National Security Council
UA	African Union
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VBG	Gender Based Violence

Program Identification Sheet

Titre du plan	Deuxième Plan d'action national de mise en œuvre de la Résolution 1325 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies sur les Femmes, la Paix et la Sécurité – PAN R1325
Structure responsable	Ministère en charge de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant
Localisation	National
Période d'exécution	2019 - 2013
Objectif global	Améliorer le rôle et la position des femmes dans l'architecture de paix et de sécurité en Côte d'Ivoire à travers le renforcement des mécanismes de promotion et de protection dédiés aux femmes et aux enfants dans les périodes de conflit et post-conflit.
Objectifs spécifiques	Réduire les risques de conflit et éliminer les violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants en période de conflit et post-conflit
	Accroître la participation et la contribution des femmes dans les mécanismes de médiation, de consolidation de la paix et dans les réformes post-crisis ;
	Protéger efficacement les femmes et les enfants contre les Violences basées sur le genre et les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits
	Assurer la coordination effective, le financement, la vulgarisation et le suivi-évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325
Estimation financière	Un milliard neuf cent soixante-trois millions FCFA (1 963 000 000 FCFA)
Source de financement	- État de Côte d'Ivoire - ONU Femmes, PNUD, UNFPA, Ambassade du Canada et autres partenaires



INTRODUCTION

In October 2000, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (hereinafter, R1325). This resolution is a historical political and programmatic framework that addresses the impact of war and conflict on women, but also the pivotal role that women can play in resolving conflicts and building peace.

It lays the foundations for a gender-sensitive approach to conflict resolution, insisting that the needs of women and girls be taken into account in all interventions aimed at resolving conflicts and to consolidate peace. R1325 calls for the full participation of women at all levels of peacebuilding, from peace negotiations to post-crisis reconstruction to the implementation of peace agreements.

In October 2005, the Secretary General of the United Nations (UNSG) called on States members to adopt national action plans (hereafter NAP R1325) for the implementation of the R1325. According to the United Nations, such an approach reflects the commitment States to implement the “*Women, Peace and Security*” program, but it also facilitates the mobilization of resources, strengthens the accountability of actors and ensures better coordination of interventions.

Responding to this call, in 2008 Côte d'Ivoire adopted its first five-year Action Plan for the implementation of R1325 (2008–2012).

At the time of its adoption, the country was in the grip of a serious military-political crisis which erupted in September 2002. This crisis finally culminated in a post-election crisis from October 2010 to April 2011 with the violent contestation of the results of the second round of the 2010 presidential election.

The succession of crises in the country has profoundly deteriorated the security and economic environment, accentuated the social divide and caused the destruction of basic social infrastructure. Above all, it has given rise to numerous serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including attacks that have specifically targeted women and children. The National Commission of Inquiry set up by the Government documented many Ivorians in 2011

“cases of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, in particular summary executions, enforced and involuntary disappearances, rape, cases of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment, mass and individual arrests arbi

illegal, indiscriminate and targeted attacks against unarmed civilian populations, in particular women and children2 ...”.

The Ivorian conflict has also caused massive displacements of civilian populations, mostly women and children who had fled the combat zones for safer places within the national territory or outside the country.

1 Decree No. 2011-176 of July 20, 2011 establishing the National Commission of Inquiry responsible for shedding light on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in Côte d'Ivoire in the post-election period from from October 31, 2010 to May 15, 2011 inclusive.

The first national action plan was evaluated at the end of its implementation in 2012. This external evaluation made numerous recommendations, including the revision and extension of the duration of the execution of the plan to address the many remaining challenges due to the negative impact of the decade of crisis. Today, it should be noted that the first NAP R1325, even if it still contains relevant elements, has become obsolete while the "Women, Peace and Security" program remains a subject of national concern shared by all the actors. Projects such as security sector reform, national reconciliation and peacebuilding are not complete. Many challenges

persist and the potential for a resurgence of violent conflict still exists. In such context and a few months before the presidential election of October 2020, it is necessary to strengthen the national system for the protection of women and children in (post) conflict armed by the adoption of a new PAN R1325.

With this in mind, the Ministry in charge of Women, Family and Children has decided to capitalize on the achievements recorded in the implementation of the first NAP and to draw up a new strategic plan with the support of certain partners, in particular UN Women and the Canadian Embassy in Côte d'Ivoire.

The intervention of the Government of Canada is inscribed within the framework of the activities of the Group of Friends of the Gulf of Guinea (G7++) whose objective is to help the countries of this geographical area to improve the security of their maritime areas, to harmonize the legislative frameworks in terms of combating maritime crime and promoting the blue economy³.

UN Women is the United Nations entity that holds the mandate for the promotion of gender and the empowerment of women. Created to accelerate progress in meeting the needs of women and girls everywhere around the world, UN Women supports UN Member States in adopting international standards to achieve gender equality⁴.

The development of the new NAP R1325 was done following a participatory and interactive process which mobilized all the stakeholders involved in the protection of the rights of women and children at both central and local levels. These are public authorities (ministries and other government entities), civil society organizations

and technical and financial partners.

The process started with a multilateral experience-sharing workshop in December 2018 in Abidjan. This workshop made it possible to share good practices in the implementation of the national 1325 plans of Côte d'Ivoire and Canada. It also made it possible to examine the different methodological approaches that could be used to draw up the new NAP R1325, to examine the matrix of actions of the old NAP R1325 and to formulate recommendations aimed at obtaining the effective commitment of all the actors in the process of setting up the new PAN R1325.

³ National Commission of Inquiry, Inquiry report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that occurred between October 31, 2010 and May 15, 2011, Abidjan, July 2012

⁴ The G7++ includes: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States, European Union



Following this workshop, a technical working group was set up within the MFFE to draw up the basic document and the various matrices. This working group benefited from the support of a Consultant who organized consultations at the central and local level in order to collect the needs and aspirations of key stakeholders.

The evaluation report on the implementation of the first NAP R1325 (2008-2012), the general observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the National Development Plan and several reports relating to the Women, Peace and Security agenda, were used for the diagnosis and the outline of strategic orientations.

The data collected made it possible to have an updated diagnosis of the situation of women in relation to the objectives of R1325. They made it possible to assess the relevance of a new PAN R1325, to identify the main needs and to identify the problems deemed to be persistent as well as the challenges and constraints at the origin of this persistence. The institutional obstacles and the socio-cultural resistances which annihilate progress in the elimination of gender discrimination have been analysed.

Consultations with stakeholders and the documentary review finally made it possible to determine the priority actions capable of meeting the challenges, to identify those responsible for implementation actions as well as the technical and financial partners that can be mobilized and involved. The priority actions have been organized around four strategic areas of intervention that take into account government priorities and the needs expressed by the actors. An institutional mechanism for coordination and monitoring of activities has been defined and the duration of execution was set for five years from 2019 to 2023.

After having been pre-validated by the Technical Working Group, the draft NAP R1325 including the basic document and the annexes (matrices of results, resources, and monitoring-evaluation), was adopted during a workshop validation from April 24 to 25, 2019 in Abidjan. The final document was then submitted to the Government and adopted by the Council of Ministers.



* <http://www.unwomen.org/fr/about-us/about-un-women>

1

CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECOND PLAN NATIONAL ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION 1325

This second PAN R1325 is drawn up nearly seven years after the expiry of the first, which covered the period 2008-2012. Overall, it was developed in a socio-political context marked by the end of the multiple serious socio-political crises that the country experienced during the 2000-2010 decade and which reached their peak in 2010-2011 thanks to the post-crisis. election that occurred after the second round of the presidential election. These crises have aggravated the precariousness of populations and profoundly affected the living conditions of households, especially women and children.

Following these crises in 2011, the Government took numerous measures to deal with the humanitarian emergency. Thus, a Presidential Emergency Program (PPU) was implemented from 2011 to rebuild and rehabilitate basic infrastructure destroyed by war. A Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process has been put in place to reintegrate ex-combatants and a national social cohesion program (PNCS) has been launched.

These projects have generated significant progress in terms of stabilization and pacification from the country. Security challenges have been contained; the rule of law and the security of property and people have been gradually restored throughout the country. The most important roads and social infrastructures have been rehabilitated. Political dialogue has been resumed with key players.

With the implementation of the first National Development Plan (PND) from 2012, the Ivorian economy badly shaken by

the various crises was quickly revived, resulting in strong and sustained economic growth over the past five years.

The annual economic growth rate was estimated at 8% in 2017. This rate is driven by many factors including the good performance of the agricultural sector, the appeasement of the socio-political situation and the benefit of favorable conditions. more favorable on international markets⁵.

At the level of the justice sector, the Ministry in charge of Justice and Human Rights adopted in 2013, a Orientation document of the sectoral policy of Justice to implement the priorities defined by the PND. These priorities include

physical achievements (construction or rehabilitation of courts and prisons) but also several legislative and institutional reforms. Thus, the law on marriage was revised in 2014 to establish equality between spouses in the household and a new Code of Criminal Procedure was adopted.

in 2018 . The different texts that make up the Civil Code and Penal Code are being revised. These new texts take into account gender challenges by strengthening gender equality and the criminalization of rape.

ences made to women and children. rape and sexual assault will be defined, age marriage will be standardized for the man and the woman, the inheritance rank of the spouse survivor will be improved and will now come in competition with the children of the deceased.

⁵ World Bank, "So that tomorrow never dies: Côte d'Ivoire in the face of climate change", Abidjan 2018

⁶ Law no. 2018-975 of December 27, 2018 on the Code of Criminal Procedure.



In terms of promoting Gender and equal opportunities, the new Ivorian Constitution of November 2016 advocates gender equality, the protection of women and compulsory education for all children from 06 to 16 years old. In application of this Constitution, a bill which establishes a minimum quota of 30% in favor of women in the

elected was adopted by the Government and forwarded to Parliament in April 2019.

In 2014, the Government adopted a National Strategy Document for the fight against Gender-Based Violence (GBV). He put set up a National Observatory for Equity and Gender (ONEG) attached to the office of the Prime Minister in 2015. A National Council for la Femme (CNF) was also created in 2015.

At the security level, a Security Sector Reform (RSS) program was initiated by the government. This program includes 108 priority reforms taking gender into account, which is one of its strategic objectives. As such, one of the reforms to be implemented is: "*developing an energetic gender promotion policy based on the effective participation and empowerment of female personnel within the institutions responsible for security and defence*". Thus, certain trades within the armies which were initially closed to women, have been opened up to them. The Preparatory and Technical Military School welcomed its first female contingent during the 2013-2014 academic year and was followed by the Gendarmerie School in January 2016.

In terms of women's empowerment, several funding programs for women's activities have been developed by the MFFE and other sectoral entities with a view to improving women's accessibility to financial services. access to credit, it must be underlined, constitutes one of the main obstacles to female entrepreneurship. Among the measures taken, there is the project "*Funds, Women and Development*"

of the MFFE, the "*Support Fund for Women in Côte d'Ivoire*" set up in 2012 by the First Lady and the Women's Entrepreneurship Fund initiated by the Ministry of Trade. These different projects complement each other and strengthen themselves to respond effectively the challenges women face in economic empowerment.

All in all, the emergency measures taken by the Ivorian authorities have made it possible to move from a context of emerging from the crisis to one of reviving the national economy and strengthening the rule of law. But the challenges of peace and security remain plentiful given the adverse effects of the decade of crisis in all sectors of national life. Among

These challenges include the new forms of security threats, both complex and multifaceted, which all West African countries are currently facing. Among these threats, mention should be made of terrorism, maritime piracy, socio-political conflicts, inter-community conflicts,

juvenile delinquency and clandestine gold panning.

Today, in fact, terrorism has become one of the main security problems for West African states. It also affects both the forces of order and the civilian population, including women and children. The terrorist threat is mainly concentrated in the Sahelian countries located to the north of Côte d'Ivoire (Mali and Burkina Faso), but it nonetheless spared since the town of Grand-Bassam was attacked on March 13, 2016.

In addition, the country is experiencing an increase in violent inter-community conflicts, particularly in the west, north and center of the country. The localities of Zouan-Hounien, Duekoué, Bangolo, Bouna and Béoumi have experienced violent clashes between communities over the past two years. the Ivorian government reacted to the seriousness of these events and their consequences for peace and social cohesion. Measures have been taken to strengthen the security and health situation in areas at risk.



7 National Security Council (Presidency of the Republic), National Security Sector Reform Strategy, Abidjan, p.23

8 The first promotion of 20 young girls was welcomed during the 2013-2014 academic year. The Gendarmerie School recorded the arrival of the first promotion of female non-commissioned officers with 18 girls in January 2016. The proportion of woman in the police is 12%, against 1% for the FRCI, and 2% for water and forests.

Insecurity also continues to prevail in certain large cities such as Abidjan, due to the rise in power of the phenomenon of children in conflict with the law, commonly called " *Children microbes* ". This phenomenon is now a security challenge

size faced by the security forces in certain municipalities of Abidjan.

These are groups of children who operate in gangs of several dozen using edged weapons. A real threat to the tranquility of the Ivorian populations, these children attack with rare violence, loot everything in their path and sometimes kill their victims. Women, especially shopkeepers, are among their preferred targets.

Another strongly emerging security threat is clandestine gold panning, which affects several localities in Côte d'Ivoire. This phenomenon, which fuels crime and prostitution, is very harmful to the environment and threatens the quality of life of populations.

The conflicts and security threats described above affect women more and children. They reinforce their vulnerability.

Moreover, despite the measures taken, the Ivorian judicial system still has many weaknesses such as the remoteness of judicial services, corruption, the population's distrust of judicial institutions, the slow processing business, limited access to protection and

legal aid, prison overcrowding and the lack of reintegration programs for detainees¹⁰. The judicial response is weakened by a culture of violence developed as a result of repetitive crises since 2002 and persistent impunity due to the absence of systematic judicial repression of crimes¹¹.

At the social level, the average poverty rate was 46.3% in 2015 according to the ministry in charge of planning and development. The proportion of women living below the poverty line is 75% according to the results of a study conducted in "all regions of Côte d'Ivoire" in July 2012 by the World Bank.

Access to health care, education and vocational training remains difficult for the most Ivorians. The net enrollment rate for the 2016/2017 school year was 91.0%, including 91.90% for boys and girls.

90.10% for girls according to statistics from the ministry in charge of national education.

Women, children and more generally vulnerable populations continue to suffer various forms of violence and abuse at the family and community level. This persistence of violence against women and

children is due to the weakening of government interventions by several factors, including poverty, which affects many families in both rural and urban areas.

Poverty and lack of education contribute to increasing the risks of neglect, evasion of responsibility, trivialization of violence and abuse against women and children. They fuel other phenomena such as children in conflict with the law, trafficking of persons, exploitation and prostitution.

Certain harmful traditional practices such as forced and early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM) and levirate are perpetuated especially in rural areas.

FGM records a national prevalence of 38% with peaks in the West (57%), in the North (74%) and in the North-West (80 %) ¹².

9 This attack resulted in at least 19 people killed and many injured 10 National Development Plan 2016-2020, p.28 11 ONUCI / Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Rapport sur les rapes and their repression in Côte d'Ivoire, between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2015", Abidjan, July 2016



Sexual violence has increased during times of crisis. According to a UNOCI report covering the period 2012-2014, the cases of GBV recorded amounted to 4,950 with respectively 1,367 cases of rape, 1,263 cases of physical assault and 609 cases of denial of resources, of opportunities, tee or service. Despite the end of hostilities since 2011 and the lull generated by the gradual stabilization of institutions, rapes, committed mainly by private individuals, have continued at a worrying rate. The current prevalence of rape and other sexual violence has undoubtedly been exacerbated by these years of crisis .

According to MFFE statistics in 2017, out of a total of 3,415 incidents handled by the GBV Platforms, 696 cases are rapes, i.e. 20.38%, and 774 cases of physical assault, i.e. 22.66%. The number of rape cases reported in 2017 is up from 2016 when it was 59,914 .

This violence considerably compromises the physical and mental well-being as well as the quality of life of women and children.

Furthermore, the promotion of women's participation in politics and their empowerment are still insufficiently addressed. In terms of participation in decision-making, women are under-represented in all decision-making bodies. Their proportion is respectively 11.37% in the National Assembly, 7.96% at the head of municipal councils (Mayor) and 3.2%

for the presidency of the Regional Councils¹⁵ . Regarding the structure of employment in Côte d'Ivoire, there is a quasi-predominance of informal jobs (93.9%). This predominance of informal employment is more marked among women; their percentage in formal jobs is 3.2% against 8.1% for men¹⁶ . The unemployment rate is higher among women (3.5%) than among men (2.3%).

In terms of entrepreneurship, although the texts do not contain any discrimination, women encounter real difficulties in the exercise of their activities, especially in terms of access to financing. They hold only 3.5% of jobs in the secondary sector¹⁷.

¹² National GBV strategy document, Abidjan 2014

¹³ UNOCI/OHCHR, Idem

¹⁴ GBV-IMS data

¹⁵ GOFEHF, "Inventory of the representation of women in decision-making bodies in the Administration public and parapublic and in elected assemblies in Côte d'Ivoire", Abidjan 2019

2 LEGAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. International reference instruments

2.1.1. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

R1325 is the first international instrument to have recognized the differentiated impact of conflicts on women and girls as well as the role crucial role that they can play in the prevention and management of conflicts¹⁸. It is a historical text which modifies the reading grid of conflicts and which makes it possible to anchor the promotion of gender in the field of peace and security by conceptualizing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Programme¹⁹.

R1325 promotes two complementary objectives which are, on the one hand, the systematization of women's participation in mediation and peacebuilding processes and, on the other hand, their protection against systemic violence during conflicts and during periods of conflict. She thus makes it possible to systematically integrate the gender dimension into security policies, functions and programs,

defense and the search for peace at the international and local level.

R1325 imposes strict obligations on states and belligerents regardless of their status. Thus, States must integrate a gender perspective into disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and reconstruction programs. They must also

whether to exclude from the scope of amnesty measures, crimes against humanity and war, including sexual and other violence perpetrated against women and girls. All belligerents must protect women against violence, respect the civilian character of refugee camps and displaced persons and fight impunity for the perpetrators of such acts.

R1325 argues that the development of institutional mechanisms and programs for the protection of women and girls

at the national level, can contribute significantly to maintaining and the promotion of international peace and security. It therefore urges States to adopt national action plans based on the strategic framework for the application of national action plans put in place

by the United Nations around the thematic pillars of R1325²⁰:

i) Prevention: Integrate the problem gender mainstreaming in all conflict prevention activities and strategies, creating early warning mechanisms and institutions taking into account women's needs and stepping up efforts to prevent violence against women, including sexual violence;

ii) Participation: Promote and support the active and useful participation of women in all peace processes, as well as their representation in official and informal decision-making bodies; to improve working in partnership and networking with associations and organizations for the defense of women's rights; recruit and appoint women to key positions within the United Nations system;

iii) Protection: Reinforce and amplify the efforts made to guarantee the protection, physical and mental health, well-being, economic security and dignity of women and girls; promote and defending women's rights and mainstreaming gender issues into legal and institutional reforms;

¹⁸ Action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 2008-2009 under each of the thematic areas (S/2007/567, para. 42),



(iv) Relief and recovery: Promoting women's access, on equal terms with men, to aid distribution mechanisms and services, particularly when these aim to meet their specific needs, in all relief and recovery activities.

2.1.2.

Additional Resolutions

In 2009, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1889, which calls for further strengthening the participation of women in peace processes and developing indicators to measure progress in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)

Faced with the persistence of certain forms of violence, in particular sexual violence against women and children in times of armed conflict, which in some cases, became systematic and generalized, the Security Council adopted other complementary resolutions (1820; 1882; 1888, 1960, 2242) for the purposes

to address more targeted challenges of the FPS program. This broadening of objectives concerns the fight against sexual violence

(VSC)²¹, the special protection of children, the fight against the rise of violent extremism, the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation as well as the introduction of early warning indicators according to the gender to identify risks and threats.

VSC are understood as a question of peace and security which requires an integrated response. Resolution 1820 requires all parties to armed conflicts to

put immediately and tota end to acts of violence against civilians and take adequate measures to protect civilians, especially women and girls, from

all forms of sexual violence.

Resolution 1882 requires parties to an armed conflict to respect strictly their obligations under international law.

national law on the protection of children in armed conflict, including the prohibition of the recruitment and use of children, murder, mutilation, rape and all other forms of sexual violence against children.

2.1.3.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

In 2011, following the review of the initial report, 2nd and 3rd periodic report of Côte d'Ivoire on the implementation of CEDAW, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against woman commended in her closing remarks²² the efforts of the

Government of Côte d'Ivoire, in the promotion and protection of women. He encouraged the government to implement R1325 and urged it to take appropriate measures to ensure effective participation of women in

decision-making, but also taking their needs into account in the context of post-crisis repair and reform.

Finally, the Member States of the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015, which constitute a new global program for economic, social and environmental development, replacing the Millennium Development Goals. Covering the period 2015-2030, the SDGs include 17 goals, including equality between

gender (Goal 5). The SDGs recognize gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as a human right

of the human person and above all as a necessary foundation for the establishment of a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. According to this programme, "women and girls continue to suffer from

discrimination and violence in all regions of the world".

The relevant aspects of these different documents will be taken into account by the new PAN R1325.

2.2. Reference texts at regional and sub-regional level

2.2.1.

The African Peace and Security Architecture

The African Union (AU) has adopted the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) as a leaf

²¹ See Report of the UN Secretary General on SCV, 13 January 2012, A/66/657-S/2012/33 and Analytical and Conceptual Framework on SCV, 2011. SCV is defined as any act or type of sexual violations such as rape, sexual slavery, prostitution, forced pregnancy and sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, perpetrated against women, men or children in times of conflict or post-conflict or in other serious situations (political unrest). Such violence may constitute international crimes.

²² Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, following the consideration of the report initial, second and third periodic reports of Côte d'Ivoire, presented in one document at its 1013th and 1014th meetings, held on 14 October 2011 in Geneva

2.2.2.

The Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the ECOWAS and ECCAS on the peace, security, stability and the fight against terrorism and violent extremism

At the sub-regional level, the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS and ECCAS adopted in July 2018 a declaration on peace, security, stability and the fight against terrorism and extremism. Under the terms of this Declaration, the Heads of State and Government undertake to prevent conflicts,

to fight against terrorism and violent extremism and to promote peace and stability in the two regions through the establishment of early warning and rapid response mechanisms to crises involving civil society, the leaders of opinion, women, young people and state actors .

2.3.

The national legal and policy framework

At the national level, efforts constant efforts are made for the implementation of the commitments resulting from the main international legal instruments for the protection of women and children

. In addition to their ratification, the main treaties are gradually being incorporated into national texts to facilitate their application. The 2016 Constitution devotes several provisions to the promotion of the political rights of women, to parity between men and women in the

employment as well as the elimination of all forms of violence do to wife and little girl .

Côte d'Ivoire has started a program to reform its usual legal texts. A new Code of Criminal Procedure and a new law on civil status were adopted in December 2018³⁰ . The Penal Code and the laws relating to succession, marriage, filiation and minority are currently being revised. Strengthening the protection of women and gender equality are priority objectives of these reforms.

In 2016, the Ivorian Government adopted its second Five-Year Development Plan (PND 2016-2020) as a reference document for public action for all actors. The different sector strategies

must be based on the PND which integrates gender issues, the protection of women and children as cross-cutting issues. The PND's gender objectives focus mainly on: (i) strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for mainstreaming gender into policies, plans, programs and actions, (ii) development of the skills of stakeholders in gender mainstreaming, (iii) strengthening of supervision, support and socio-economic and professional integration of women, (iv) implementation of the National Strategy for the Fight against GBV and (v) the strengthening of

community system and child protection service .

In addition, the Ivorian Government adopted at the beginning of 2019 a Social Program (PSGouv) for a total cost of 727.5

Billion FCFA covering the period 2019-2020. The vision of this program is: "Economic growth that generates social well-being with an accessible, efficient and quality public service".

It includes five strategic axes that integrate gender issues in a cross-cutting manner. In addition, this program includes a specific component relating to the empowerment women and young people which is estimated at 49.601 billion FCFA.

The PSGouv takes into account the provision of local health services and other essential services to the populations, the strengthening of the conditions of access and retention in school for children with an emphasis on young girls and the improvement well-being populations in rural areas.

At the sectoral level, the Ministry in charge of the Family, Women and Children adopted a National Policy document on Equal Opportunities, Equity and Gender in 2009 . It also adopted a Roadmap for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2012, then a National Strategy Document for the fight against GBV in 2014. Accé efforts to combat school pregnancies and FGM have

have also been adopted and a Strategic Action Plan, of which R1325 is one of the reference documents, is being drawn up.

²³ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/objectifs-de-developpement-durable/>

²⁴ Optional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa adopted, ratified by Côte d'Ivoire in 2011.

²⁵ Theme n°6 is "Peace, Security and Violence against Women".



The Roadmap for the implementation of the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee focuses its objectives on the popularization of relevant texts on the advancement of women, legislative and institutional reforms, capacity building of actors, strengthening of structures to address GBV including harmful traditional practices.

The National Strategy for the Fight against GBV includes five areas of intervention which are: (i) the Prevention of GBV; (ii) Justice and the fight against impunity; (iii) the Security Sector Reform, Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration; (iv) Support multisectoral and (v) coordination and data collection.



26 African Union, Women, Peace and Security Agenda Continental Results Framework, Reporting Guidelines, February 2018. This is a framework that gives a succinct explanation of the aspirations of each of the four pillars with indicators that should be used to report on progress.

27 Final Communique of the Joint Summit of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS and ECCAS on Peace, security, stability and the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, Lomé, 30 July 2018

3

LESSONS LEARNED FROM BETTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIRST PAN R1325

The lessons learned are at two levels:
the weak implementation of the plan and the achievements recorded.

3.1. An implementation compromised by an incomplete adoption process

One of the lessons learned from the implementation of the first PAN R1325 relates to the shortcomings noted during its adoption.

Indeed, after its development by the Ministry in charge of the Family, Women and Children, the process of adoption and budgeting by the Government has not come to an end in order to give it force for action, if

although its implementation has been compromised. No budget has been allocated to the plan and it has not been popularized as a planning document with line ministries.

This shortcoming was also aggravated by the ineffectiveness of the institutional mechanism for managing the plan, which was not put in place.

The organs responsible for implementation, namely the National Coordinating Committee and the Project Management Committees, have not been set up.

Consequently, the mobilization of resources, the coordination of interventions and the management of the plan have not been properly

carried out. For example, after five years of implementation, the evaluation showed that no technical and financial report had been produced.

The evaluation concluded that the first NAP R1325 as a strategic action document was not systematically implemented. The activities were carried out in a disparate manner with no logical link or programmatic connection to the plan.

3.2. Many disparate achievements to capitalize on and strengthen

Despite the procedural and methodological limits, it should be noted that certain actions presented as being an offshoot of the first five-year plan R1325 have directly or indirectly generated appreciable results in terms of improving the environment and the system. against GBV. These positive results include:

- the strengthening of structures to fight against gender-based violence with the establishment

Platforms for the fight against GBV at community level and the opening of centers specializing in the prevention and integrated care of victims of violence. These are mainly the PAVVIOS center in Attécoubé (Abi djan) and the Center of Excellence for Women of Man (west of the country).

The normal operation of these structures has been disrupted by major budget deficits recorded after the withdrawal of donors. This situation raises the issue of the sustainability of actions.

A national GBV intervention coordination committee comprising all the key players has also been set up with the help of certain technical and financial partners. This

coordination committee has not met for several years.

- the establishment of sectoral Gender Cells and the Gender Thematic Group: gender promotion structures, the Gender Cells were created within technical ministries with close proximity to gender issues. The Gender and Development Thematic Group brought together the Ministry in charge of the family and women, the TFPs and certain sectoral ministries;



All these structures that have demonstrated their usefulness and efficiency

practice, should be revitalized and supported as part of the mission of the new NAP.

- law enforcement training

(Police, Gendarmerie and military) and the opening of Gender Reception Offices in the Commissariats: these actions reinforce the prevention of GBV and improve the reception and care of victims. They thus allow women victims of physical, sexual, psychological violence or any other order to go to police stations in order to be heard in a

appropriate setting and atmosphere with knowledgeable agents;

- building the capacities of stakeholders: numerous training workshops and internships have been organized to build the technical capacities of key players on issues of

Gender, GBV and Human Rights;

- information and sensitization on Gender and GBV:

numerous information and public awareness campaigns have been organized in all regions of the country.

Awareness messages have reached a significant number of people even if this is not systematically measured. It is gratifying to note that a culture sensitive to Gender is beginning to emerge among the populations. Each year, awareness-raising and social mobilization activities multiply in favor of the commemoration of International Women's Day;

- the establishment and strengthening of mechanisms for financing women's activities and women's entrepreneurship:

The ministry in charge of women has developed a system of micro-credit and support for women's activities through the project "Women Development Fund".

The First Lady's Office

set up the Support Fund for Women in Côte d'Ivoire;

- improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework: the law on marriage was amended in 2014 to instituting equality between spouses in the household and an interministerial circular asking judicial police officers to receive complaints for cases of rape without a medical certificate was also distributed. The Code of

criminal procedure has been revised to improve judicial procedure.

- taking gender into account by the PND and certain sectoral programs: it makes it possible to gradually establish a culture of systematic integration of gender in economic and social development policies and programmes. The evaluation of the first NAP had strongly recommended the strengthening of these structures and mechanisms to make it possible to have solid instruments for the fight in terms of gender equality and the protection of women.

29 Law No. 2016-886 of 08 November 2016 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, articles 35, 36 and 37

30 Law No. 2018-675 of December 27, 2018 on the Code of Criminal Procedure

31 Côte d'Ivoire, National Development Plan II (2016-2020): AXIS 1: strengthening the quality of institutions and governance / Axis 2: acceleration of human capital development and promotion of social well-being

32 Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, National Policy Document on Equal Opportunities, Equity and Gender, Abidjan 2009

33 Law no. 2013-33 of 25 January 2013 relating to marriage

34 Interministerial Circular No. 016/MJ/MEMIS/MPRD of August 4, 2016 on the receipt of complaints resulting from gender-based violence

4

PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN STAKEHOLDERS OF THE AGENDA FPS

Several structures and actors are involved in the implementation of the WPS agenda. Alongside the ministry in charge of women, which has a global mandate, other sectoral ministries have important responsibilities in the protection of women and children. This sharing of missions between different ministerial departments which sometimes provide essential supervision in their sphere of competence is an opportunity for the leader if a good collaboration is developed. On the other hand, this could be a limiting factor in the event of a communication deficit and mobilization, which again raises the question of the effective coordination of interventions. To the sectoral ministries, we must add the high commands of the security and defense forces, development partners and civil society organizations.

4.1. Mandate of the Ministry in charge of Women, Family and Children

The Ministry in charge of Women, Family and Children is the ministerial department which plays the role of leader of the FPS agenda. It holds the mandate for the promotion of gender in Côte d'Ivoire and is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of government policy in the area of protection of women, families and children. As such, the MFFE coordinates the fight against gender-based violence, the promotion of gender equity and the empowerment of women throughout the national territory.

In addition to the cabinet, this ministry has several technical directorates and structures under supervision, including:

- the National Committee for the Fight against Violence Against Women and Children (CNLVFE), which is mission to implement national policy and strategies to combat violence against women and children. It has a Coordination Unit

created in 2006, which coordinates the missions of the committee, ensures the formulation and implementation of assistance and prevention actions,

- Platforms for the fight against GBV, which are structures for the coordination, prevention and management of GBV at the local level. Their role is to provide multi-sectoral support and the management of individual cases at the local level. These platforms are housed in social centers and work in conjunction with the CNLVFE.

The active involvement of the Minister and all the leaders of the structures under her supervision is essential for achieving the expected objectives of NAP R1325.

4.2. Mandate of other sector ministries

The ministerial departments with a strong proximity to the WPS program are mainly the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and Security, the Ministry of Justice and that in charge of social cohesion.

The Ministry in charge of Defense is responsible for the execution and monitoring of the Government's defense policy. It is responsible for the organization, management, recruitment, training and mobilization of all the armed forces. It ensures the construction and management of military infrastructures. He has authority over the armed forces and is responsible for their security. For this, it has a central administration and two command bodies for the armed forces and the gendarmerie.

The Ministry of the Interior is the ministerial department responsible for the security of goods and people, the administration of the territory and the protection of public freedoms. It ensures throughout the territory the maintenance of order, the regular functioning and the cohesion of the institutions of the country.

Its organization, its human and material resources constitute the privileged tool of the State to guarantee citizens the exercise of the rights, duties and freedoms reaffirmed by the Constitution.



4.3.

Responsibility of the major commands of the Defense and Security Forces

The General Staff of the Armed Forces, the High Command of the National Gendarmerie and the General Directorate of the National Police are the command bodies of the defense and security forces. These high commands are central to the protection of women and children, especially in times of conflict.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces and the High Command of the National Gendarmerie are placed under the authority of the Ministry in charge of Defence. To accomplish the mission of protecting women and children, a National Committee for the Fight against Sexual Violence

in conflict situations was created in June 2016. Placed under the authority of the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, this committee has the mandate to eliminate sexual violence committed by armed men, through the prevention and punishment of these crimes. Through these actions, Côte d'Ivoire was removed from the list of countries where sexual violence is used as a weapon of war at the end of 2017.

Placed under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior, the General Directorate of the National Police is responsible for maintaining order and public security, ensuring

the protection of public freedoms and to ensure the security of the State throughout the territory. The national police contribute in conjunction with the other forces to the defense of the Institutions of the Republic, to the maintenance of peace and order public and the protection of persons and property. It has within it a focal unit for the fight against GBV responsible for setting up gender reception desks and building staff capacity.

4.4.

Technical and financial partners

The Technical and Financial Partners (PTF) involved in the implementation of R1325 includes UN system agencies, intergovernmental bodies and diplomatic missions.

The agencies of the United Nations system play an eminently important role in the fight against GBV. They financially and technically support the Government and civil society. The main agencies involved in gender and GBV are UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF.

They assist and support the MFFE in the formulation and implementation of its programs.

On the margins of the United Nations system, several diplomatic representations like Canada, which supports the development of this plan, show a strong interest in gender and GBV issues in Côte d'Ivoire.

4.5.

The role of civil society organizations

Many local or international civil society organizations intervene in support of the public authorities in the implementation of the WPS agenda. These are organizations

individual or NGO platforms engaged in conflict prevention and the search for peace, including several women's organisations.

The dynamism of these organizations and the diversity of initiatives as observed in the field show that they constitute a positive force capable of optimizing the roles and place of women in the prevention of conflicts and consolidation in Côte d'Ivoire.

They have real assets that can enable them to play a positive and significant role in terms of early warning and prevention of violence against women.

They must be involved in the implementation of the new plan. However, because of their large number, it will be necessary to strengthen their structuring and pool in their means as far as possible. To this end, the establishment of a platform of civil society organizations working on the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda was proposed by most officials interviewed during data collection. This platform will be a framework for consultation and exchange that can serve as an interface between the State and civil society. The National Coordinating Committee could support the establishment of this platform based on the indicative list of organizations drawn up by the National Strategy for the Fight against GBV.

³⁶ http://www.defense.gouv.ci/ministere/role_mission

³⁷ <http://www.gouv.ci/> <http://www.depse.ci/presentation/5/>

³⁸ Les-Directions-Generales-et-Centrales

5 PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN CHALLENGES

The situational analysis identified some major and persistent challenges that must be addressed in order to guarantee the achievement of the results expected by this new R1325 plan.

5.1.

Weak national coordination of the Women, Peace and Security agenda

The first and most important challenge according to all the actors, is the insufficient coordination of interventions and the approximate ownership of the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda by the party national. This situation is explained by the ineffectiveness, or even the absence coordination mechanism which was noted by the evaluation report and the actors as having been the missing link of the first NAP R1325. The shortcomings linked to coordination did not make it possible to create interactions and synergies between the various interventions. They compromised the implementation of the activities of this plan.

The MFFE cannot work alone without taking into account the contribution of other departments and non-state actors. This is why it is essential to systematise the coordination of the activities of the plan by means of the urgent establishment of a partnership framework dedicated to this task. This

partnership framework will make it possible to:

- Strengthen the accountability and involvement of the various sectoral ministries, partners

technical and financial and civil society organizations,

- Harmonize sector strategies, pool resources and capitalize on results,

- Strengthen action synergies,
- Facilitate the sharing of experience and information,
- Improve the functioning of support structures,
- Facilitate the mobilization of resources.

Similarly, good vertical coordination will develop greater synergy between the various structures of the Ministry responsible for the family (cabinet, technical directorates, national committee to combat violence against women, regional directorates and platforms for the fight against women).

Furthermore, the actors share the idea that the effective implementation and sustainability of the plan's activities are highly dependent on the mobilization of domestic financial resources. This requires good ownership by the national side of the WPS program, in particular strong leadership from the ministry responsible for women and the support of the ministry responsible for the national budget. Experience shows that the sustainability of interventions must be at the heart of all strategies.

5.2.

The persistence of traditional practices and harmful socio-cultural burdens

Another no less important challenge is the persistence of certain customs, traditional practices and harmful socio-cultural burdens which still constitute barriers to the eradication of violence against women and children as well as the empowerment of women. Non-denunciation of violence against women

and their trivialization within communities, the tolerance of domestic violence, are so many difficulties to overcome for

provide better protection for women. For example, despite the constitutionalization of the prohibition of FGM, this practice is still perpetuated in many communities.

The expectations that emerge from the analysis of the socio-cultural barriers that hinder the protection of women are the mobilization social through the involvement of community and religious leaders as well as the systematic repression of law breakers regardless of social status.



5.3.

The unavailability of statistical data on GBV

The fight against GBV in Côte d'Ivoire and more generally the gender issue suffers from the weakness of the production of statistical data. The statistical data collection tool is not up to the ambitions in the fight against GBV. It is still under construction. The database (GBV-IMS) which is an asset

fundamental is insufficient. National trends relating to certain indicators such as access to CEP services and their quality, the prevalence of different forms of

GBV and risk areas are not regularly updated.

5.4.

The weakness of the legal and regulatory framework

Some legal texts are unsuitable or contain discriminatory clauses against women and do not facilitate the elimination of GBV. For example, the laws relating to marriage, succession, filiation, minority and the Penal Code always include discrimination against women.

Furthermore, the judicial response to incidents of GBV, in particular rape and female genital mutilation (FGM), is still timid.

The first convictions of perpetrators of the practice of FGM took place only in 2012 when

that the law on FGM was adopted in 1998. Moreover, the sentences handed down seem light in view of the provisions of the law.

To compensate for this weakness, the expectations expressed can be summed up in the revision of the texts with a view to bringing them up to standard and the strengthening of the judicial response through exemplary penalties for the culprits.

5.5.

The weakness of prevention and multisectoral care structures

Across the country, there are only about sixty platforms for the fight against GBV with sometimes very limited material and technical capacities. The CNLVFE, the gender reception offices and the specialized structures such as the PAVVIOS center are few in number and do not have sufficient financial resources to operate regularly and meet the care needs.

the victims. Some mechanisms such as gender reception desks in police stations and Gender cells are not institutionalized and remain very fragile. Incident handling procedures are not standardized and there is no holistic care center for victims in the country.

The personnel assigned to the fight against GBV undergoes strong mobility, which does not make it possible to capitalize on the training received. This has been decried as being an obstacle to a better structuring of protection mechanisms.

The recurring changes in the organic frameworks of the ministry in charge of the family and the lack of institutionalization of the structures for the fight against GBV are also perceived as obstacles to maintaining the dynamics engaged.

In view of the foregoing, the strengthening of support structures through the provision of financial resources and sufficient material resources, their extension throughout the territory as well as the training and assignment of qualified personnel are needs to be met in order to improve the care of victims.

39 In July 2012, nine women were sentenced in Katiola, (northern Côte d'Ivoire), to a one-year suspended prison sentence for the excision of about thirty young girls, following the first trial of circumcisers in the country. Law n°98/757 of 23 December 1998 provides for a prison sentence of one to five years and a fine

6

PRESENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF
NEW PAN R1325

6.1.

PAN R1325 global objective

The overall objective of NAP R1325 is to improve the role and position of women in the architecture of peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire through the strengthening of mechanisms for the promotion and protection dedicated to women and children in times of conflict and post-conflict.

6.2.

Specific objectives and strategic orientations of the PAN R1325

The overall objective of the plan is broken down into several specific objectives organized around four strategic axes. These axes are defined from the different pillars of the R1325: Strategic axis 1 concerns the prevention of conflicts and violence against women and children in times of conflict and post-conflict. It aims globally reduce the risk of conflict and eliminate violence against women and children in times of conflict and post-conflict; Strategic axis 2 relates to strengthening women's participation in peacebuilding processes and post-crisis reforms. It aims to increase participation

and the contribution of women in the mechanisms of mediation, peacebuilding and post-crisis reforms;

Strategic axis 3 concerns the protection of women and children against gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence (VSC). This axis aims to effectively protect women and children against GBV and VSC; Strategic axis 4 relates to the coordination, financing, popularization and monitoring-evaluation of the PAN R1325. It aims to ensure the effective coordination, financing, popularization and monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of NAP R1325.

6.3.

Results of implementation of the plan (Impact and effects)

The execution of this new plan will contribute to strengthening the protection of women and children in times of conflict or post-conflict and improve their role and their position in the architecture of peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire. This result will be the consequence of obtaining the following different effects:

- **Effect 1.1:** Security and peacekeeping forces effectively prevent VSCs,

- **Outcome 1.2:** Women and girls participate in the fight against violent extremism and radicalization, - **Outcome 1.3:** Women's leadership is strengthened in the area of social cohesion and the prevention of inter-community and electoral conflicts, - **Outcome 2.1:** The participation of women in peacebuilding and peacekeeping processes, is strengthened, - **Outcome 2.2:** The reintegration and repair needs of women and girls are met by peacebuilding programs, - **Effect 3.1:** Survivors

of GBV and VSC have access to care (PEC)

Integrated of good quality, - **Outcome 3.2:** Women and children are protected against SGBV within communities, - **Outcome 3.3:** The legal and regulatory framework for the protection of women, girls and children against violence

and operation, is strengthened -

Outcome 4.1: Day-to-day management and coordination of the implementation of the PANR 1325 are effective

- **Outcome 4.2:** Sectoral partners adopt NAP R1325 as a reference document for their planning,

- Outcome 4.3: The financial resources for the implementation of the NAP are available and executed, - **Outcome 4.4:** The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NAP R1325 are carried



7

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PAN R1325

7.1.

Role and responsibility of actors

The implementation of PAN R1325 will involve all actors intervening in Gender, Peace and Security issues throughout the national territory. These actors fall into three main groups.

7.1.1.

Public authorities: The Ministry in charge of women and children and the other ministerial departments

The Ministry in charge of Women, Family and Children is the national body that holds the mandate for the promotion of Gender and the fight against GBV within the Ivorian Government.

He is responsible for the implementation of the PAN R1325 and the sustainability of the interventions. He will provide leadership in the management, coordination and monitoring/evaluation of planned actions.

The Ministry in charge of Women will endeavor to obtain from the government the political commitment necessary for the implementation of the plan, will ensure good coordination of activities and will mobilize adequate technical and financial resources for the execution. activities. He will put in place in connection with the other departments

concerned, the management bodies of the plan, which are: the National Coordination Committee, the PAN R1325 Permanent Technical Secretariat and the regional "Women, Peace and Security" Committees.

The other ministerial departments involved in the "Women, Peace and Security" program are mainly the Ministry in charge of Defence, the Ministry in charge of the Interior, the Ministry in charge of Justice and the Ministry in charge of budget burden.

These ministries must contribute to the implementation of the activities of the NAP R1325 by integrating them dance planificationssectorielles and cooperating fully with other stakeholders for better synergy of action.

7.1.2.

Technical and Financial Partners (PTF)

Multilateral or bilateral Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) are called upon to continue their efforts to support the implementation implementation of the Plan. They must strengthen their role in terms of technical and financial assistance by contributing to the formulation of actions and the monitoring-evaluation of NAP R1325 activities.

7.1.3.

Civil Society Organizations

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) should participate in planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of activities. They must continue to ensure the extension of interventions in the field. Very active in terms of PEC and awareness-raising, CSOs have developed strong expertise that could be capitalized on for the effective implementation of the plan. In this perspective, for field activities, calls for projects could be initiated with a view to subsidizing projects in favor of CSOs.

7.2.

PAN R1325 implementation structures

The structures for implementing PAN R1325 are the National National Coordinating Committee, the Regional Committees and the Permanent Technical Secretariat.

7.2.1.

The National Coordinating Committee of the PAN R1325

A National Coordinating Committee bringing together representatives or R1325 Focal Points of sectoral ministries, TFPs, CSOs and other relevant institutions will be created by the ministry in charge of women, families and children. Chaired by the Ministry in charge of Women,

40 A joint decree from the ministry in charge of the family, the ministry of defense and that of security could possibly create this committee

family and child, the coordination committee is created by decree of the President of the Republic. The Coordination Committee is the steering, decision-making and monitoring body for the execution of the action plan. Its main responsibilities are:

- Coordinate the implementation of activities;
- Define national priorities by link with the PAN R1325, - Approve the work plan and the annual budget of the PAN R1325; - Examine the activity and monitoring reports on the implementation of PAN R1325; - Organize joint actions.

The Coordinating Committee meets once a year in ordinary session when convened by the mid Minister in charge of Women, Family and Children. It can meet if necessary, in extraordinary session.

The Coordination Committee includes representatives of the following structures:

- the Minister in charge of Women, Family and Children or under representative, Chairman of the Committee,
- A representative of the Ministry in charge of defence, - a representative of the Ministry in charge of the Interior,
- a representative of the Ministry in charge of Health and the fight against HIV/AIDS, - a representative of the Ministry in charge of Justice and Human Rights, - a representative of the Ministry in charge of Planning and Development, - a representative of the Ministry in charge of Social Affairs,
- A representative of the Ministry in charge of social cohesion,
- A representative of the Ministry in charge of Foreign Affairs

- A representative of the Ministry in charge of the budget,
- A representative of the National Human Rights Council (CNDH)
- A representative of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, - A representative of the High Command of the National Gendarmerie, - A representative of the Directorate General of the National Police,

- Two representatives of civil society organizations working on the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda;

- A representative of UN WOMEN,
- A representative of the UNDP,
- A representative of UNFPA,
- A representative of UNICEF,
- A representative of ECOWAS.

7.2.2. The Permanent Technical Secretariat for the implementation of PAN R1325

A Permanent Technical Secretariat (STP) is created within the ministry in charge of women, families and children.

responsible for implementing and ensuring the day-to-day management of the PAN R1325. The STP is run by technical staff dedicated exclusively to this mission. The PTS is responsible for:

- Implement and monitor the activities of PAN R1325,
- Provide technical support to stakeholders when needed, - Prepare activity reports,
- Prepare the annual plans for the implementation of the PAN R1325
- Support the mobilization of resources;
- Organize coordination meetings,
- Coordinate the activities of the regional committees;

- Ensure the communication and dissemination of information relating to to PAN R1325.

The STP is composed of:

- A Coordinator
- A program manager,
- A monitoring-evaluation officer,
- A communication officer,
- A person in charge of administration and finance,
- A driver

7.2.3. Regional "Women, Peace and Security" Committees

The National Coordinating Committee will establish regional committees in all regions of the country. These Committees constitute frameworks for consultation between the various actors involved in

implementation of the plan at the regional level. The Regional Committees meet twice a year in ordinary session when convened by the Prefect. They can meet in extraordinary session if necessary.

Each regional committee is chaired by the regional Prefect or his representative. The Regional Director of the Ministry in charge of Women, Family and Children provides the secretariat.

Each Regional Committee is composed of:

- The Regional Prefect or his representative, Chairman of the committee,
- The Regional Director of the Ministry in charge of Women, Family and Children, Secretary or rapporteur of the Committee,
- The Regional Directors of ministries involved in the fight against GBV,
- Representatives of local authorities (Region and Town Hall),



- Representatives of the Defense and Security Forces, -
- Representatives of technical and financial partners present in the locality,
- Representatives of local NGOs engaged in the fight against GBV, - Representatives of religious and customary authorities, - Representatives of women's and youth associations.

8 DGET AND FINANCING OF THE PLAN

8.1. Financing modalities

Funding for the plan will be provided by the State budget and by contributions from technical and financial partners. In

Immediately, TFPs will be called upon to finance the activities of start-up and revitalization of the plan.

Funding strategy will strive to gradually reverse the trend of strong im

plication of TFPs to achieve greater commitment from the national party. Thus in the medium term, the State of Côte d'Ivoire should take charge of the national budget, most of the expenses of management and implementation of activities.

The plan will be implemented in synergy with all

the structures involved in WPS agenda, especially the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Security. Each of these departments having their own budget, they will be asked to use the action plan as a planning and budgeting document.

so as to include certain activities in their respective annual work plans. This approach is also valid for all the structures of the MFFE.

In total, the financing of the activities of the PAN R1325 will be done according to the following modalities:

- the allocation of a specific budget for the implementation of the plan, - the taking into account of certain activities by the respective budgets of the directorates and technical structures under the supervision of the MFFE,

- the taking into account of certain activities by the respective budgets of the sectoral ministries,

- Direct project financing specific to the plan by the TFPs,
- various AC grants

corded to the MFFE for the implementation of the WPS agenda,

For the mobilization of the TFPs, it is planned at the start of the implementation of the plan, a conference of the donors which will be organized after its adoption by the Government.

8.2 Budget you plan

The activities of PAN R1325 are valued at a total amount of one billion nine hundred sixty-three thousand lions FCFA (1 963 000 000 FCFA).

Table 1:
SUMMARY OF
BUDGET
(one million FCFA)

Axe stratégique	Année					Total par axe
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Axe stratégique 1	14	219	124	80	24	461
Axe stratégique 2	09	91	77	26	21	224
Axe stratégique 3	00	112	123	122	160	517
Axe stratégique 4	52	156	177	188	188	761
Total par année	75	578	501	416	393	1 963

9

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PAN R1325

9.1.

Monitoring and evaluation framework

The monitoring and evaluation of interventions will be central to the plan's activities. The daily monitoring of inputs and activities will be ensured by the STP through data collected directly in the field. He will have to rely on the performance measurement matrix to develop a detailed monitoring plan and produce half-yearly and annual activity reports on the implementation of the PAN R1325 which will be distributed to the

different actors. He will make monitoring and data collection missions field data. This monitoring will relate not only to the expected results but also to the changes induced by these results.

The internal evaluation of the results will be done annually by the Coordinating Committee. External mid-term and end-of-term evaluations of the project, will be carried out by external consultants. They will be based mainly on the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

9.2.

Indicators

Monitoring will be based on indicative quantitative and qualitative indicators defined by the various matrices in the appendix. These indicators are as follows:

For axis 1, the fall in the prevalence of GBV cases and the rate of reduction in GBV incidents will make it possible to know whether the violence

gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence, is prevented in times of conflict and post-conflict. Likewise, the increase in the proportion of women engaged in the field of social cohesion, conflict prevention and violent extremism

will make it possible to know if they participate in the prevention of conflicts.

The monitoring indicators for these results are: the level of functionality of the structures fighting against GBV, the number of FDS trained or made aware of GBV, the proportion of women and girls in conflict prevention mechanisms and

to counter radicalization.

For axis 2, the percentage of women and girls in social cohesion mechanisms, in peacekeeping operations and the proportion of objectives linked to the needs of women/girls

in peacebuilding programs will provide insight into whether women are equitably considered and involved in peacebuilding mechanisms, decision-making processes and post-crisis reforms.

The monitoring indicators for these results are: the proportion of women in the workforce of women in institutions in charge of mediation and security, the proportion of women in peacekeeping operations, the percentage of women in

the CCMs and CCEs, the percentage of women in the mechanisms

conflict prevention premises, the availability of a sectoral gender policy document within the FDS, the proportion of women promoted to management positions within the Police and the Army and the level of consideration of the specific needs of women and children through post-crisis rehabilitation programs.

For axis 3, accessibility to good quality integrated care for survivors of SGBV, the rate of reduction of incidents of SGBV and GBV, the level of legal protection for women, girls and children allows whether women and children are protected from armed conflict, GBV and GBV.

The various indicators that will make it possible to monitor these results are: the level of improvement in the offer of PEC services, the number of actors trained in GBV, the level of functionality of the early warning system, the level of improvement of procedures and legal texts for the protection of women and children, the number of drunk gender reception centers, the number of integrated centers created, the level of increase in legal proceedings against perpetrators of GBV.

For axis 4, the level of functionality of the permanent Technical Secretariat and of the coordination committee, the availability of reports, the level of human and financial resources mobilized will make it possible to know whether the management and coordination bodies are operational.



The monitoring indicators for these results are: the level of function the nature of the management and coordination bodies, the frequency of meetings, the number and frequency of reports, the number of executing partners mobilized, the number of TFPs mobilized, the percentage of financial mobilizations.

base is December 2018 and takes into account all previous achievements. For the sake of precision, each product is

with baseline and target. But, this exercise is unfinished due to insufficient

Datas. It must be continued during the first year of implementation of the plan, in particular through an initial survey to collect and systematise certain aggregates that can be used as reference data.

and evaluating the implementation of the plan. With this in mind, data will be collected periodically by the PTS through field surveys and documentary reviews. The expected collection schedule is month, quarter and year.

The mid-term and final external evaluations will be carried out by independent consultants.

9.3.

Performance measurement

9.3.1.

Base and target data

Some legal texts are The definition of target values requires the availability of basic data. The time reference

to determine the data of

9.3.2.

Data collection method

The PTS and the Coordinating Committee are responsible for monitoring

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CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS

Achieving the plan's objectives depends on the mobilization and availability of human, material and financial resources. This requires a strong involvement of the ministry in charge of the family, women and children and the support of other sectoral ministries.

Proper dissemination of the plan to implementing partners as well as effective mobilization of donors and all actors around the WPS agenda are necessary to carry out the planned activities.

Due to the multiplicity of actors in the WPS agenda, good coordination of interventions through the establishment of an operational partnership framework is a determining factor for achieving the expected results.

ANNEXES

CADRE DES RÉSULTATS

AXE STRATÉGIQUE 1 : Prévention des conflits et des violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants en période de conflit

Objectif : Réduire les risques de conflit et éliminer les violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants en période de conflit et post-conflit

Résultats attendus	Activités prioritaires	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence (SR)					Responsables de mise en œuvre	Partenaires de mise en œuvre	Observations		
			Valeur	Année	A1	A2	A3				A4	A5
Effet 1.1 : les Forces de sécurité et de maintien de la paix préviennent efficacement les VSC et VBG												
Indicateurs d'effet 1.1 : Niveau de réduction des incidents de VBG et de VSC au sein des forces de sécurité et de maintien de la paix⁴¹												
Produit 1.1.1 : Les structures de lutte contre les VSC au sein des FDS sont renforcées	Activité 1.1.1.1 : Renforcer les capacités opérationnelles du Comité National de Lutte contre les Violences Sexuelles liées aux Conflits (CNLVSC)	Ressources affectées / type d'activités / fréquence des rapports	N/A ⁴²	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MIS • ONU Femmes • PNUD • SCNS 	Besoins opérationnels à préciser
	Activité 1.1.1.2 : Nommer et former des Points-Focaux VBG dans les camps militaires, Brigades et Commissariats de Police ⁴³	Nombre et % de Points focaux	50	2018	50	50	50	50	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • SCNS • ONU Femmes • PNUD • UNFPA 	50 Points focaux au sein la Police

⁴¹ 00 incident signalé en 2018

⁴² Lire Non Applicable

⁴³ Les Points focaux seront nommés au sein des structures où il n'y a pas de bureau d'accueil Genre

<p>Produit 1.1.2 : Les capacités techniques des FDS sont renforcées sur les VBG et VSC</p>	<p>Activité 1.1.2.1 : Former des formateurs en Genre et VBG au sein des Forces de défense et de sécurité</p>	<p>Nombre de personnes formées</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>30</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONU Femmes • PNUD • UNFPA • OSC 		
	<p>Activité 1.1.2.2 : Sensibiliser les unités opérationnelles des forces de sécurité et de défense sur les VBG</p>	<p>Nombre et pourcentage d'unités sensibilisées</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONU Femmes • PNUD • UNFPA • OSC 	
	<p>Activité 1.1.2.3 : Former les éléments affectés aux missions de maintien de la paix sur la prévention et la réponse aux VSC</p>	<p>Pourcentage des éléments formés</p>	<p>Non disponible</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<p>100 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNUD • ONUFEMMES • MFFE • SCNS 	
<p>Effet 1.2 : Les femmes et les filles participent à la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent et la radicalisation</p>														
<p>Indicateurs d'effet 1.2 : Nombre et pourcentage de femmes et filles impliquées dans la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent et de radicalisation</p>														
<p>Produit 1.2.1 : Les capacités des femmes et des filles sont renforcées en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent et de la radicalisation</p>	<p>Activité 1.2.1.1 : Profilier les femmes et les filles engagées dans la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent et la radicalisation</p>	<p>Nombre de femmes / filles profilées</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>150</p>	<p>150</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MIS • MSCSLP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chambre des Rois • Confessions religieuses • ONG 		
	<p>Activité 1.2.1.2 : Former les femmes et les filles en prévention de l'extrémisme et la radicalisation</p>	<p>Nombre de femmes formées</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>150</p>	<p>150</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MIS • MSCSLP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONU Femmes • Confessions religieuses • ONG • CNDH 		

<p>Produit 1.2.2 : Les populations, en particulier les femmes s'impliquent dans la lutte contre la radicalisation et l'extrémisme violent</p>	<p>Activité 1.2.2.1 : Sensibiliser les femmes et les filles sur l'extrémisme violent et les Droits humains</p> <p>Activité 1.2.2.2 : Rechercher et démanteler les sites d'endoctrinement des enfants et des jeunes avec un accent sur les filles</p>	<p>Nombre de femmes / filles sensibilisées</p> <p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>5000</p>	<p>5000</p>	<p>5000</p>	<p>5000</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONU Femmes • UNESCO • OSC • CNDH • CEDEAO 		
<p>Effet 1.3 : Le leadership des femmes est renforcé dans le domaine de la cohésion sociale et de la prévention des conflits intercommunautaires et électoraux</p> <p><i>Indicateurs d'effet 1.3 : Pourcentage de femmes engagées dans la promotion de la cohésion sociale et de la prévention des conflits électoraux et intercommunautaires</i></p>	<p>Produit 1.3.1 : Les capacités techniques des femmes sont renforcées en gestion des conflits et paix</p>	<p>Activité 1.3.1.1 : Former les jeunes filles et les femmes leaders au niveau local, en gestion des conflits et maintien de la paix</p>	<p>Nombre et liste de personnes formées</p> <p>Non disponible</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>250</p>	<p>250</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de la jeunesse • MSCSLP • ONU Femmes • ASNU • ONG 	
<p>Produit 1.3.1 : Les capacités techniques des femmes sont renforcées en gestion des conflits et paix</p>	<p>Activité 1.3.1.2 : Sensibiliser les acteurs institutionnels sur l'intérêt de la présence des femmes au sein des mécanismes locaux de règlement des conflits⁴⁴</p>	<p>Nombre de personnes sensibilisées</p> <p>Non disponible</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>150</p>	<p>150</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONU Femmes • PNUD • NDI • UVICOCI • ADRCI 		
	<p>Activité 1.3.1.3 : Former les jeunes filles et les femmes en leadership et mobilisation sociale au niveau local</p>	<p>Nombre de femmes formées</p> <p>Non disponible</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UVICOCI • ADRCI • ONU Femmes 		

⁴⁴ Les acteurs institutionnels visés sont : les autorités administratives et politiques, les partis politiques, les chefs traditionnels, les leaders religieux et communautaires

	<p>Activité 1.3.1.4 : Former les médiatrices (teurs) issues des mécanismes locaux de gestion des conflits sur la Résolution 1325</p>	<p>Nombre de médiatrices (teurs) formées</p>	<p>Non disponible</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<p>• ONU Femmes • MRep • Chambre des Rois • MSCSLP • ONG</p>	
<p>Produit 1.3.2 : Des mécanismes communautaires de prévention des VBG et des conflits impliquant les femmes, existent et sont opérationnels</p>	<p>Activité 1.3.2.1 : Redynamiser les mécanismes locaux de prévention des conflits et de protection des femmes</p> <p>Activité 1.3.2.2 : Étendre les mécanismes locaux de prévention des conflits et de protection des femmes aux zones à risque sur le territoire</p>	<p>Pourcentage de mécanismes fonctionnels</p>	<p>Non disponible</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>• MFFE • MSCSLP</p>	<p>• ONU Femmes • UNFPA • ONG</p>	<p>Mécanismes mis en place par certains PTF⁴⁵</p>
		<p>Nombre de nouveaux mécanismes créés</p>	<p>Non disponible</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>• MFFE • MSCSLP</p>	<p>• ONU Femmes • UNFPA • ONG</p>	

⁴⁵ Le Système d'alerte précoce, les Clubs Messagers de paix, les Médiatrices de paix, les Espaces amis des femmes, les Cases de la paix



AXE STRATÉGIQUE 2 : Renforcement de la participation des femmes au processus de consolidation de la paix et dans les réformes post-crisis

Objectif : *Accroître la participation et la contribution des femmes dans les mécanismes de médiation, de consolidation de la paix et dans les réformes post-crisis*

Résultats attendus	Activité prioritaire	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence					Responsables de mise en œuvre	Partenaires de mise en œuvre	Observations		
			Année	A1	A2	A3	A4				A5	
<i>Effet 2.1 : La participation des femmes dans les processus de consolidation et de maintien de la paix, est renforcée</i>												
<i>Indicateurs d'effet 2.1 : Nombre et pourcentage de femmes dans les mécanismes de consolidation et de maintien de la paix</i>												
Produit 2.1.1 : L'effectif de femmes dans les institutions en charge de la médiation et de la sécurité, est renforcé	Activité 2.1.1.1: Recruter et promouvoir les femmes au sein du bureau central et les démembrements du Médiateur de la République	Pourcentage de femmes au niveau central et local	Non disponible	2018	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	MRRep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • ONG • ASNU 	
	Activité 2.1.1.2 : Recruter les femmes au sein de la Police et des Forces armées	Nombre et % de femmes	Non disponible	2018	10%	20%	25%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIS • MDEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONU Femmes • MFFE • ONG • PNUD 		
	Activité 2.1.2.1 : Augmenter le nombre de femmes dans les missions de maintien de la paix civile ou militaire	% de femmes par contingent	Non disponible	2018	10%	20%	25%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONU Femmes • MFFE • ONG • ASNU 		
Produit 2.1.2 : Le nombre de femmes dans les opérations de maintien de la paix, a augmenté	Activité 2.1.2.2 : Renforcer les capacités du personnel féminin de la Police et de l'armée en vue d'améliorer sa compétitivité	Nombre et pourcentage de femmes formées	Non disponible	2018	20%	40%	60%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • ONG • ONU Femmes • PNUD • SCNS 		
Produit 2.1.3 : L'effectif de femmes dans les	Activité 2.1.3.1 : Accroître le nombre de femmes au sein des CCM et CCE	Pourcentage de femmes	30%	2018	00	15%	20%	25%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCNS • MFFE • PNUD 	





mécanismes locaux de sécurité et de cohésion sociale, est amélioré	Activité 2.1.3.2: Renforcer les capacités des membres des CCM et CCE en Genre, paix et gestion des conflits	Nombre de CCM et CCE formés	Non disponible	2018	00	50%	70%	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDEF MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ONU Femmes MFFE PNUD SCNS
Produit 2.1.4: La représentation des femmes dans les instances de prise de décision au sein des forces de sécurité et de défense, est renforcée	Activité 2.1.4.1: Élaborer un document de politique sectorielle genre tenant compte des spécificités de chaque corps au sein des FDS	Disponibilité du document de politique sectorielle genre	00	2018	00	00	01	00	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCNS MDEF MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFFE ASNU
	Activité 2.1.4.2: Promouvoir les femmes aux postes de direction au sein de la Police et de l'Armée	Nombre et % de femmes promues	Non disponible	2018	00	10%	15%	20%	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCNS MDEF MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFFE ONU Femmes PNUD
	Activité 2.1.4.3: Renforcer les capacités du personnel féminin au sein des forces armées en Genre et leadership	Nombre et pourcentage de femmes formées	Non disponible	2018	00	20%	50%	75%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS MDEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFFE ASNU ONG
<p>Effet 2.2: Les besoins des femmes et des filles en matière de réinsertion et de réparation sont satisfaits par les programmes de consolidation de paix</p> <p><i>Indicateurs d'effet 2.2: i) Proportion des objectifs ciblant les besoins des femmes/filles ; ii) taux de réalisation des objectifs ciblés</i></p>											
Produit 2.2.1.1: Les programmes de réhabilitation post-crisis intègrent les besoins des femmes et des enfants	Activité 2.2.1.1: Evaluer et renforcer le niveau d'intégration du genre par le programme de réforme du secteur de sécurité (RSS)	Disponibilité d'un rapport d'évaluation	N/A	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS MDEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCNS MFFE ONU Femmes PNUD ONG
	Activité 2.2.1.2: Mettre en place un projet spécial de prise en charge et de réparation des survivantes de VSC	Pourcentage de survivantes de VSC ayant bénéficié de réparation	00	2018	00	20%	30%	50%	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSCSLP PNCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFFE ONG ASNU

AXE STRATÉGIQUE 3 : Protection des femmes et des enfants contre les conflits, les violences basées sur le Genre (VBG) et les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits (VSC)

Objectif : Assurer une protection efficace des femmes et des enfants contre les conflits, les VBG et les VSC

Résultats attendus	Activités prioritaires	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence		Valeur cible					Responsables de mise en œuvre	Partenaires de mise en œuvre	Observations	
			Valeur	Année	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5				
<i>Effet 3.1 : Les survivant(e)s de VBG et de VSC ont accès à une prise en charge (PEC) intégrée de bonne qualité</i>													
<i>Indicateur d'effet 3.1 : Nombre et pourcentage de survivant(e)s ayant accès à une PEC intégrée de bonne qualité</i>													
	A3.1.1.1 : Étendre les bureaux d'accueil Genre à l'ensemble des Forces de sécurité sur le territoire national	Nombre de bureaux d'accueil Genre	32	2018	10	10	10	10	10	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFEF • ONU Femmes • PNUD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFEF • ONU Femmes • PNUD • UNFPA • ONUFEMMES 	Arrêté en cours de validation ⁴⁶
Produit 3.1.1 : Les structures de PEC multisectorielle sont renforcées et disponibles sur l'ensemble du territoire	Activité 3.1.1.2: Prendre un arrêté d'institutionnalisation des bureaux d'accueil Genre dans les Commissariats de police et Brigades de gendarmerie	Disponibilité d'un arrêté	Projet é	2018	01	00	00	00	00	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIDH • MDEF • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFEF • MDEF • ASNU • ONG • PNCS 	
	Activité 3.1.1.3 : Mettre en place des mécanismes (national et locaux) de coordination humanitaire de la riposte aux VBG en période de conflit	Nombre de mécanismes créés	00	2018	1	10	00	00	00	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIS • MDEF • ASNU • ONG • PNCS 	

⁴⁶ Projet d'arrêté en cours de validation par les ministères techniques concernés qui sont : Défense, Intérieur, Justice

Produit 3.1.2 : Les capacités techniques des acteurs de PEC sont renforcées	Activité 3.1.1.4 : Créer 08 centres de refuge et de transit pour survivant(e)s de VBG et de VSC	Nombre de centres créés	00	2018	00	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	• MFFE	• PNUD • UNFPA • ONUFEMMES • ONG	En projet pilote
	Activité 3.1.1.5 : Installer 50 comités communautaires de protection des femmes et des enfants (CPFE)	Nombre de CPFE créés	00	2018	00	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	• MFFE	• MIS • Chambre des Rois • Conférence religieuse	
	Activité 3.1.1.6 : Créer et redynamiser les Plateformes de lutte contre les VBG	Nombre de plateformes créées et fonctionnelles	61	Avril 2019	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	• MFFE	• UNFPA • ONUFEMMES • ONG	
	Activité 3.1.1.7 : Adopter une procédure opérationnelle standard (POS) sur la réponse aux VBG et VSC	Disponibilité d'une POS	00	2018	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	• MFFE	• PNUD • UNFPA • ONUFEMMES • ONG	
Produit 3.1.2 : Les capacités techniques des acteurs de PEC sont renforcées	Activité 3.1.2.1 : Renforcer les capacités de 100 acteurs sur les directives IASC (violences sexo-spécifiques) en période de crise humanitaire	Nombre de personnes formées	00	2018	00	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	• MFFE	• ONU Femmes • UNFPA • HCR • CICR	
	Activité 3.1.2.2 : Intégrer les VBG dans les curricula de formation initiale des Forces armées et paramilitaires ⁴⁷	Nombre de curricula prenant en compte les VBG et VSC	00	2018	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	• MIS • MIDEF • MEF • MIEFO	• SCNS • PNUD • UNFPA • ONUFEMMES • ONG	Armée, Police, Gendarmerie, Douane et Eaux forêts

⁴⁷ Police, Gendarmerie, Forces Armées (FACI), Eaux et Forêts, Douanes

	Activité 3.1.2.3 : Renforcer les capacités techniques de 400 éléments des forces de sécurité impliqués dans la PEC des survivantes	Nombre et liste de personnes formées	Non disponible	2018	00	100	100	100	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MIS • MJDH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNUD • UNFPA • ONUFEMMES • ONG 	293 policiers formés ⁴⁸
	Activité 3.1.2.4 : Renforcer les capacités techniques de 250 Officiers de Police Judiciaire (OPJ) et magistrats du Parquet sur la PEC judiciaire des VSBG	Nombre de personnes formées	293	Mars 2019	50	50	50	50	50	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MJDH • MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNUD • UNFPA • ONUFEMMES • ONG 	293 policiers formés ⁴⁸
Effet 3.2 : Les femmes et les enfants sont protégés contre les VSBG au sein des communautés													
Indicateurs d'effet 3.2 : Taux de réduction de la prévalence des incidents de VBG, en particulier le viol													
Produit 3.2.1: Le dispositif d'alerte précoce et de réponse rapide est renforcé	Activité 3.2.1.1 : Créer un centre d'appel pour le référencement des cas de VBG	Disponibilité du centre d'appel	00	2018	00	01	00	00	00	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE • MSCSLP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primature • Ministère / Économie • Numérique 	Numéro vert avec usage des TIC ⁴⁹
	Activité 3.2.1.2 : Former les plateformes VBG sur le monitoring des violences et la collecte des données d'alerte précoce	Pourcentage de plateformes formées	00	2018	00	50%	70%	100%	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFFE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA • PNUD • ONUFEMMES • OSC 	

⁴⁸ Source : Cellule de Coordination Genre de la Police Nationale

⁴⁹ Il existe une Centre National de coordination du mécanisme de réponse et d'alerte précoce mis en place par la Primature et le Ministère en charge de la Solidarité et de la Cohésion sociale



Effet 3.3 : Le cadre juridique de protection des femmes, des filles et des enfants contre les violences et l'exploitation, est renforcé
Indicateurs d'effet 3.3 : 1) qualité du cadre juridique ; niveau de protection juridique des femmes, des filles et des enfants

<p>Produit 3.3.1 : Les textes juridiques de protection des femmes, des filles et des enfants contre les violences et l'exploitation sont renforcés</p>	<p>Activité 3.3.1.1 : Faire le plaidoyer pour le renforcement de l'incrimination des infractions liées aux VBG et VSC par le nouveau Code pénal</p>	<p>Niveau de prise en compte des VBG et VSC</p>	<p>Projet de Code pénal</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>• MFFE • MIDH</p>	<p>• ONG • Parlement • MIDH</p>	<p>Code pénal en cours d'examen par le Parlement</p>
<p>Produit 3.3.1 : Les textes juridiques de protection des femmes, des filles et des enfants contre les violences et l'exploitation sont renforcés</p>	<p>Activité 3.3.1.2 : Adopter une loi générale sur la répression de toutes les formes de VBG</p>	<p>Disponibilité de la loi</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>• MFFE • MIDH</p>	<p>• ASNU • ONG • Parlement</p>	<p></p>

AXE STRATÉGIQUE 4 : Coordination, financement, vulgarisation et suivi-évaluation du PAN R1325

Objectif : Assurer la coordination effective, le financement, la vulgarisation et le suivi-évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325

Résultats attendus	Activités prioritaires	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence		Valeur cible					Responsable de mise en œuvre	Partenaires de mise en œuvre	Observations	
			Valeur	Année	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5				
<i>Effet 4.1: La gestion quotidienne et la coordination de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont effectives</i>													
<i>Indicateurs d'effet 4.1: Existence d'un Secrétariat technique ; Existence des Comités de coordination</i>													
	Activité 4.1.1.1 : Installer le Secrétariat Technique Permanent (STP) de mise en œuvre du PAN R1325	Désignation du personnel	00	2018	01	00	00	00	00	00	• MFFE	• ASNU • Ambassade du Canada	
	Activité 4.1.1.2 : Installer le Comité national de coordination du PAN R1325	Désignation des membres	00	2018	01	00	00	00	00	00	• MFFE	• ONU Femmes • Ministères sectoriels • PTF	
	<u>Produit 4.1.1 :</u> Les organes de coordination et de gestion sont installés et fonctionnels												
	Activité 4.1.1.3 : Installer les Comités régionaux de coordination du PAN R1325	Nombre de comités installés	00	2018	05	05	05	05	05	05	• MFFE	• ONU Femmes • Ministères sectoriels • PTF	
	Activité 4.1.1.4 : Assurer le fonctionnement du STP et des Comités de coordination	Niveau de fonctionnalité / fréquence rapports	00	2018	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	• MFFE	• Ministères sectoriels • PTF	
	Activité 4.1.1.5 : Elaborer des plans de travail annuels (PTA) de mise en œuvre du PAN R1325	Disponibilité des PTA	00	2018	00	01	01	01	01	01	• STP	• ONU Femmes • Comité • Ministères sectoriels • PTF	



Effet 4.2 : Les partenaires de mise en œuvre s'approprient le PAN R1325 comme document de référence pour leur planification

Indicateurs 4.2 : Nombre de partenaires qui intègrent les objectifs et les activités du PAN R1325 dans leur planification

<p>Produit 4.2.1 : Le PAN et la Résolution 1325 sont promus auprès des partenaires</p>	<p>Activité 4.2.1.1 : Produire et disséminer des supports d'information et de vulgarisation du PAN R1325</p>	<p>Nombre de supports disséminés</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>N/D</p>	<p>N/D</p>	<p>N/D</p>	<p>N/D</p>	<p>N/D</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<p>• ASNU • Ambassade du Canada</p>	
	<p>Activité 4.2.1.2 : Organiser des journées portes ouvertes (JPO) sur la 'agenda « Femmes, Paix et Sécurité »</p>	<p>Nombre de JPO organisées</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<p>• ASNU • Ambassade du Canada</p>	
<p>auprès des partenaires</p>	<p>Activité 4.2.1.3 : Nommer des Ambassadeur-rices de bonne volonté « Femmes, Paix et Sécurité »</p>	<p>Nombre d'ambassadeur-rices nommés</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>03</p>	<p>03</p>	<p>03</p>	<p>03</p>	<p>• MFFE</p>	<p>• PNUD • ONU Femmes</p>	

Effet 4.3 : Le financement du PAN R1325 est effectivement assuré

Indicateurs 4.3 : Moyens financiers mobilisés ; pourcentage de financements obtenus par rapport au budget prévisionnel

<p>Produit 4.3.1 : Les ressources financières de mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont mobilisées</p>	<p>Activité 4.3.1.1 : Développer un plan de mobilisation de ressources comprenant l'actualisation de la liste des bailleurs et partenaires d'exécution du PAN R1325</p>	<p>Existence d'un plan de mobilisation des ressources</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>• STP • MFFE</p>	<p>• PTF • ONU Femmes • Ministères sectoriels • OSC</p>	
	<p>Activité 4.3.1.2 : Organiser 02 tables rondes sur le financement du PAN R1325</p>	<p>Nombre de tables rondes</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>01</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>00</p>	<p>• STP • MFFE</p>	<p>• PTF • ONU Femmes • Ministères • Secteur privé</p>	

<i>Effet 4.4 : Le suivi et l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont réalisés</i>														
<i>Indicateur 4.4: Disponibilité des Rapports de suivi/ évaluation</i>														
<p>Produit 4.4.1 : Un système de suivi et d'évaluation du PAN R1325 est mis en place et est fonctionnel</p>	<p>Activité 4.4.1.1 : Produire et diffuser un guide de suivi et évaluation du PAN R1325</p>	<p>Disponibilité du guide</p>	00	2018	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STP • MFFE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTF • ONU Femmes • ONEG • OSCS 	
	<p>Activité 4.4.1.2 : Organiser 08 missions de suivi et de partage sur le terrain</p>	<p>Nombre de missions organisées</p>	00	2018	00	02	02	02	02	02	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comité 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONEG • OSCS 	
	<p>Activité 4.4.1.3 : Organiser 08 revues et produire des rapports périodiques de suivi du PAN R1325</p>	<p>Nombre de revues / rapports</p>	00	2018	00	02	02	02	02	02	02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comité 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNUD • ONU Femmes • UNFPA 	
<p>Activité 4.4.1.4 : Organiser 02 évaluations de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325</p>	<p>Nombre d'évaluation/ Rapports</p>	00	2018	00	00	01	00	01	01	01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comité 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONEG • ASNU 		



CADRE DES RESSOURCES

AXE STRATÉGIQUE 1 :

Prévention des conflits et des violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants en période de conflit

N°	Activités prioritaires	BUDGET ESTIMATIF (en millions de FCFA)						Gouv.	Partenaires	Observations
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL			
<i>Effet 1.1 : Les Forces de sécurité et de maintien de la paix préviennent efficacement les VSC et VBG</i>										
<i>Produit 1.1.1 : Les structures de lutte contre les VSC au sein des FDS sont renforcées</i>										
A1.1.1.1	Renforcer les capacités opérationnelles du CNL/VSC	N/D ⁵⁰	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. Budget / MDEF
A1.1.1.2	Nommer et former les Points focaux VBG dans les camps militaires, Commissariats et Brigades	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. Budget / MIS et MDEF
<i>Produit 1.1.2 : Les capacités techniques des FDS sont renforcées sur les VBG et VSC</i>										
A1.1.2.1	Formation des formateurs en Genre et VBG au sein des Forces de défense et de sécurité	08	16	24	32	8	88			08*11 ateliers
A1.1.2.2	Sensibiliser les unités opérationnelles des forces de sécurité et de défense sur les VBG	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. Budget / MDEF et MIS
A1.1.2.3	Former les éléments affectés aux missions de maintien de la paix sur la prévention et la réponse aux VSC	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. Budget / MDEF

⁵⁰ Lire Non défini

<i>Effet 1.2 : Les femmes et les filles participent à la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent et la radicalisation</i>									
AS1	<i>Produit 1.2.1 : Les capacités des femmes et des filles sont renforcées en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent et de la radicalisation</i>								
	A1.2.1.1	Profilier les femmes et les jeunes filles leaders engagées dans la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent et la radicalisation	1	5	2	00	00	00	8
A1.2.1.2	Former les femmes et les filles profilées sur la prévention de l'extrémisme violent et la radicalisation	0	15	15	10	05	05	45	
AS1	<i>Produit 1.2.2 : Les populations, en particulier les femmes s'impliquent dans la lutte contre la radicalisation et l'extrémisme violent</i>								
	A1.2.2.1	Sensibiliser les femmes et des filles sur l'extrémisme violent et les Droits humains sur toute l'étendue du territoire national	0	05	05	05	05	05	20
A1.2.2.2	Rechercher et démanteler les sites d'endoctrinement des enfants et des jeunes avec un accent sur les filles	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Cf. Budget / MDEF et MIS
AS1	<i>Effet 1.3 : Le leadership des femmes est renforcé dans le domaine de la cohésion sociale et de la prévention des conflits intercommunautaires et électoraux</i>								
	<i>Produit 1.3.1 : Les capacités techniques des femmes sont renforcées en matière de gestion des conflits et de maintien de la paix</i>								
A1.3.1.1	Former les jeunes filles et les femmes leaders au niveau local, en gestion des conflits et maintien de la paix	0	30	00	15	00	00	45	03*15 ateliers
A1.3.1.2	Sensibiliser les acteurs institutionnels sur l'intérêt de la présence des femmes au sein des mécanismes locaux de règlement des conflits	5	10	00	00	00	00	15	01*15 séances

A1.3.1.3	Former et encadrer les jeunes filles et des femmes en leadership et mobilisation sociale au niveau local	00	09	09	09	03	30			03*12 ateliers
A1.3.1.4	Former les médiatrices (teurs) issu-e-s des mécanismes locaux de gestion des conflits sur la Résolution 1325	00	09	09	09	03	30			03*12 ateliers
AS1	<i>Produit 1.3.2 : Des mécanismes communautaires de prévention des VBG et des conflits impliquant les femmes existent et sont opérationnels</i>									
A1.3.2.1	Redynamiser les mécanismes locaux de prévention des conflits et de protection des femmes (Alerte précoce, Clubs messagers de paix, Médiatrices de paix, Espaces amis des femmes, Case de la paix)	00	100	50	00	00	150			02*50 mécanismes
A1.3.2.2	Étendre les mécanismes de prévention des conflits et de protection des femmes aux zones à risque sur le territoire	00	20	10	00	00	30			02*10 mécanismes
TOTAL 1		14	219	124	80	24	461			



AXE STRATÉGIQUE 2 :

Renforcement de la participation des femmes dans les processus de consolidation de la paix et les réformes post-crisis

N°	Activités prioritaires	BUDGET ESTIMATIF (en millions de FCFA)					TOTAL	Gouv.	Partenaires	Observations
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023				
<i>Effet 2.1 : La participation des femmes dans les processus de consolidation et de maintien de la paix est renforcée</i>										
<i>Produit 2.1.1 : La représentation des femmes dans les institutions en charge de la médiation et de la sécurité, est renforcée</i>										
A2.1.1.1	Recruter et promouvoir les femmes au sein du bureau du Médiateur de la République et de ses démembrements	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. Budget / MRep
A2.1.1.2	Recruter et promouvoir les femmes au sein de la Police et des Forces armées	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. Budget / MDEF et MIS
AS2	<i>Produit 2.1.2 : Le nombre de femmes dans les opérations de maintien de la paix a augmenté</i>									
A2.1.2.1	Augmenter le nombre de femmes dans les opérations et missions de maintien de la paix civile ou militaire	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. Budget / MDEF et MIS
A2.1.2.2	Renforcer les capacités du personnel féminin de la Police et de l'armée en vue d'améliorer sa compétitivité	00	16	32	16	16	80			08*10 ateliers
AS2	<i>Produit 2.1.3 : L'effectif de femmes dans les mécanismes locaux de sécurité et de cohésion sociale est amélioré</i>									
A2.1.3.1	Faire le plaidoyer pour accroître le nombre de femmes au sein des CCM et des CCE	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence financière
A2.1.3.2	Renforcer les capacités des membres des CCM et CCE en Genre et gestion des conflits	09	30	30	00	00	69			03*23 ateliers



AS2	<i>Produit 2.1.4 : La place des femmes dans les instances de prise de décision au sein des forces de sécurité et de défense, est renforcée</i>										
A2.1.4.1	Elaborer un document de politique sectorielle genre au sein des FDS	00	15	00	00	00	00	15			Honoraire consultant + frais atelier
A2.1.4.2	Promouvoir les femmes aux postes de direction au sein de la Police et de l'Armée	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence financière
A2.1.4.3	Renforcer les capacités du personnel féminin de la Police, de la Gendarmerie et de l'armée en Genre et leadership	15	15	15	10	5	45				05*9 ateliers
AS2	<i>Effet 2.2: Les besoins des femmes et des filles en matière de réinsertion et de réparation sont satisfaits par les programmes de consolidation de paix</i>										
	<i>Produit 2.2.1: Les programmes de réhabilitation post-crisis intègrent les besoins spécifiques des femmes et des enfants</i>										
A2.2.1.1	Evaluer et renforcer le niveau d'intégration du genre par le programme de réforme du secteur de sécurité (RSS)	00	15	00	00	00	15				Honoraire consultant + autres dépenses
A2.2.1.2	Mettre en place un projet spécial de réparation des survivantes de VSC dans le cadre du processus d'indemnisation des victimes de guerre	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. budget PNCS
	TOTAL 2	09	91	77	26	21	224				

AXE STRATÉGIQUE 3 :
Renforcement de la participation des femmes dans les mécanismes de consolidation de la paix, au processus de prise de décision et dans les réformes post-crisis

N°	Activités prioritaires	BUDGET ESTIMATIF (en millions de FCFA)						Gouv.	Partenaires	Observations
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL			
AS3	<i>Effet 3.1 : Les survivant(e)s de VBG et de VSC ont accès à une prise en charge (PEC) intégrée de bonne qualité</i>	<i>Produit 3.1.1 : Les structures de PEC multisectorielle des survivant(e)s de VBG et VSC sont renforcées et disponibles sur l'ensemble du territoire</i>								
		A3.1.1.1	Étendre les Bureaux d'accueil Genre à l'ensemble des forces de sécurité	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	
A3.1.1.2	Prendre un arrêté d'institutionnalisation des Bureaux d'accueil Genre	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence financière
A3.1.1.3	Mettre en place des mécanismes de coordination humanitaire de la riposte aux VBG en période de conflit	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D		Cf. budget / Ministère solidarité
A3.1.1.4	Créer des centres de refuge et de transit pour les survivant(e)s de VBG et de VSC	00	34	68	102	136	340			17* 8 centres
A3.1.1.5	Installer des comités communautaires de protection des femmes et des enfants (CPFE)	00	04	08	12	16	40			0,4*40 comités
A3.1.1.6	Créer et redynamiser les Plateformes de lutte contre les VBG	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. budget/ SNLVBG
A3.1.1.7	Adopter une POS sur la réponse aux VBG et VSC	00	00	08	00	00	08			

AS3	<i>Produit 3.1.2 : Les capacités techniques des acteurs de PEC sont renforcées</i>									
A3.1.2.1	Renforcer les capacités des acteurs sur les directives IASC en situation de crise humanitaire	00	16	08	00	00	24			8*3 ateliers
A3.1.2.2	Intégrer les VBG dans les curricula de formation des FDS ⁵¹	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. budget MDEF et MIS
A3.1.2.3	Renforcer les capacités techniques des forces de sécurité impliquées dans la PEC des survivantes	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. budget SNLVBG
A3.1.2.4	Renforcer les capacités des OPI et des magistrats sur la PEC judiciaire des VSBG	00	16	16	08	08	48			8*6 ateliers
AS3	<i>Effet 3.2 : Les femmes et les enfants sont protégés contre les VSBG au sein des communautés</i>									
	<i>Produit 3.2.1 : Le dispositif d'alerte précoce et de réponse rapide est renforcé</i>									
A3.2.1.1	Créer un centre d'appel pour le référencement des cas de VBG	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D			Cf. budget SNLVBG
A3.2.1.2	Former les plateformes VBG sur le monitoring des violences et la collecte des données d'alerte précoce	00	30	15	00	00	45			03*15 ateliers

⁵¹ Police, Gendarmerie, Forces Armées (FACI), Eaux et Forêts, Douanes

AS3	<i>Effet 3.3 : Le cadre juridique de protection des femmes, des filles et des enfants contre les violences et l'exploitation est renforcé</i>																		
	<i>Produit 3.3.1 : Les textes juridiques de protection des femmes, des filles et des enfants contre les violences et l'exploitation sont renforcés</i>																		
A3.3.1.1	Faire le plaidoyer pour le renforcement de l'incrimination des infractions liées aux VBG et VSC par le nouveau Code pénal	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00								Sans incidence financière
A3.3.1.2	Adoption d'une loi générale sur les VBG	00	12	00	00	00	00	12											05*2 ateliers honoraires consultant +
	TOTAL 3	00	112	123	122	160	517												





AXE STRATÉGIQUE 4 :

Financement, coordination, vulgarisation et suivi-évaluation du PAN R1325

N°	Activités prioritaires	BUDGET ESTIMATIF (en millions de FCFA)						Gouv.	Partenaires	Observations
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL			
<i>Effet 4.1: La gestion quotidienne et la coordination de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont effectives</i>										
<i>Produit 4.1.1 : Les organes de coordination et de gestion sont installés et sont fonctionnels</i>										
A4.1.1.1	Mettre en place le STP	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence financière
A4.1.1.2	Mettre en place le Comité national de coordination du PAN R1325	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence financière
A4.1.1.3	Installer les Comités régionaux de coordination du PAN R1325	00	10	20	30	30	90			01/comité*30
A4.1.1.4	Assurer le fonctionnement du STP et des Comités de coordination	50	100	100	100	100	450			Équipements, Salaire, Frais de fonctionnement
A4.1.1.5	Élaborer des plans de travail annuel	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence financière
<i>Effet 4.2: Les partenaires de mise en œuvre s'approprient le PAN R1325 comme document de référence pour leur planification</i>										
<i>Produit 4.2.1 : Le PAN R1325 et les objectifs de la Résolution 1325 sont promus auprès des partenaires</i>										
A4.2.1.1	Produire et diffuser des supports d'information et de vulgarisation du PAN R1325	02	20	20	20	20	82			Affiches, livrets, t-shirts, flyers, kakemono,
A4.2.1.2	Organiser des JPO sur la R1325 et l'agenda « Femmes, Paix et Sécurité »	00	05	05	05	05	20			05*4 JPO
A4.2.1.3	Nommer des Ambassadeur-ri-ces « Femmes, Paix et Sécurité »	00	06	12	18	18	54			02/Ambassadeur*9

<i>Effet 4.3 : Le financement du PAN R1325 est effectivement assuré</i>										
<i>Produit 4.3.1 : Les ressources financières nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont mobilisées</i>										
AS4										
A4.3.1.1	Développer un plan de mobilisation de ressources	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence financière
A4.3.1.2	Organiser des tables rondes	00	05	00	05	00	10			05*2 tables rondes
<i>Effet 4.4 : Le suivi et l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont réalisés</i>										
AS4										
<i>Produit 4.4.1 : Un système de suivi et d'évaluation du PAN R1325 est mis en place et est fonctionnel</i>										
A4.4.1.1	Produire et diffuser un guide de suivi et évaluation du PAN R1325	00	00	05	00	00	05			Conception et production
A4.4.1.2	Organiser des missions de suivi et de partage sur le terrain	00	10	10	10	10	40			Frais de mission
A4.4.1.3	Organiser des revues et produire des rapports périodiques de suivi du PAN R1325	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Sans incidence
A4.4.1.4	Evaluer la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325	00	00	05	00	05	10			Honoraire consultant + atelier
TOTAL 4		52	156	177	188	188	761			
TOTAL GÉNÉRAL		75	578	501	416	393	1 963			

RÉSUMÉ DU BUDGET (en millions de FCFA)

Axe stratégique	Année					Total par axe
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Axe stratégique 1	14	219	124	80	24	461
Axe stratégique 2	09	91	77	26	21	224
Axe stratégique 3	00	112	123	122	160	517
Axe stratégique 4	52	156	177	188	188	761
Total par année	75	578	501	416	393	1 963

CADRE DE MESURE DES PERFORMANCES

AXE STRATEGIQUE 1 :

Prévention des conflits et des violences faites aux femmes et aux enfants en période de conflit

Résultats attendus	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence		Valeur cible					Sources des données	Méthode / moyens de collecte	Fréquence	Resp.	
		Valeur	Année	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5					
<i>Effet 1.1 : Les Forces de sécurité et de maintien de la paix préviennent efficacement les VSC</i>	Niveau de réduction des incidents de VBG et de VSC	00 cas	2018	00	00	00	00	00	00	CNLVSC	Enquête Rapport	Annuelle	STP
Produit 1.1.1 : Les structures de lutte contre les VSC au sein des FDS sont renforcées	Niveau de fonctionnalité	N/D	2018	00	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CNLVSC	Enquête	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.1.1.1 : Renforcer les capacités opérationnelles du CNLVSC	Ressources affectées / Activités réalisées /	N/A	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MDEF État-major	Rapport activité	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.1.1.2 : Nommer et former des Points-Focaux VBG dans les camps militaires, Brigades et Commissariats	Nombre de Points focaux nommés et formés	50	2018	50	50	50	50	50	50	DGPN État-Major CSGN	Dénombrement Rapport	Annuelle	STP
Produit 1.1.2 : Les capacités techniques des FDS sont renforcées sur les VBG et VSC	Nombre de personnes formées / sensibilisées	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	DGPN État-major CSGN	Dénombrement Rapport d'activité	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.1.2.1 : Former des formateurs en Genre et VBG au sein des Forces de défense et de sécurité	Nombre de personnes formées	N/D	2018	30	30	30	30	30	30	DGPN État-major CSGN	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.1.2.2 : Sensibiliser les unités opérationnelles des forces de sécurité et de défense sur les VBG	Nombre d'unités sensibilisées	N/D	2018	10	10	10	10	10	10	DGPN État-major CSGN	Dénombrement Enquête	Annuelle	STP

Activité 1.1.2.3 : Former les éléments affectés aux missions de maintien de la paix sur la prévention et la réponse aux VSC	Pourcentage des éléments formés	N/D	2018	100%	100%	100	100%	100	État-major	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
<i>Effet 1.2 : Les femmes et les filles participent à la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent et la radicalisation</i>	<i>Nombre et pourcentage de femmes</i>	00	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	STP	<i>Dénombrement Enquête</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	STP
<u>Produit 1.2.1 : Les capacités des femmes et des filles sont renforcées en matière de prévention de l'extrémisme violent et de la radicalisation</u>	Nombre de femmes et filles formées	00	2018	00	150	150	100	100	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.2.1.1 : Profiler les femmes et les filles engagées dans la lutte contre l'extrémisme violent et la radicalisation	Nombre de femmes / filles profilées	00	2018	00	150	150	100	100	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.2.1.2 : Former les femmes et les filles en prévention de l'extrémisme et la radicalisation	Nombre de femmes et filles formées	00	2018	00	150	150	10	100	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
<u>Produit 1.2.2 : les populations, en particulier les femmes s'impliquent dans la lutte contre la radicalisation et l'extrémisme violent</u>	Nombre de personnes engagées dans la lutte	00	2018	00	5000	5000	5000	5000	STP	Dénombrement Rapport	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.2.2.1 : Sensibiliser les femmes et les filles sur l'extrémisme violent et les Droits humains	Nombre de femmes / filles sensibilisées	00	2018	00	5000	5000	5000	5000	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.2.2.2 : Rechercher et démanteler les sites d'endoctrinement des enfants et des jeunes avec un accent sur les filles	Nombre de sites identifiés et démantelés	00	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	-DGNP -CSGN	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP

<i>Effet 1.3 : Le leadership des femmes est renforcé dans le domaine de la cohésion sociale et de la prévention des conflits intercommunautaires et électoraux</i>	<i>Pourcentage de femmes engagées</i>	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	STP	<i>Enquête</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	STP
<u>Produit 1.3.1</u> : Les capacités techniques des femmes sont renforcées en gestion des conflits et paix	Nombre de femmes formées	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.3.1.1 : Former les jeunes filles et les femmes leaders au niveau local, en gestion des conflits et paix	Nombre de personnes formées	N/D	2018	00	250	250	200	200	200	200	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.3.1.2 : Sensibiliser les acteurs institutionnels sur l'intérêt de la présence des femmes dans les mécanismes locaux de règlement des conflits	Nombre de personnes sensibilisées	N/D	2018	00	150	150	100	100	100	100	STP	Dénombrement Enquête	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.3.1.3 : Former les jeunes filles et les femmes en leadership et mobilisation sociale au niveau local	Nombre de femmes formées	N/D	2018	100	200	200	200	200	200	200	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.3.1.4 : Former les médiatrices (teurs) issus des mécanismes locaux de gestion des conflits sur la Résolution 1325	Nombre de médiatrices (teurs) formées	N/D	2018	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	STP	Dénombrement Enquête	Annuelle	STP
<u>Produit 1.3.2</u> : Des mécanismes communautaires de prévention des VBG et des conflits impliquant les femmes, existent et sont opérationnels	Nombre de mécanismes créés	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP

Activité 1.3.2.1 : Redynamiser les mécanismes locaux de prévention des conflits et de protection des femmes	Pourcentage de mécanismes locaux fonctionnels	N/D	2018	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	STP	Enquête	Annuelle	STP
Activité 1.3.2.2 : Étendre les mécanismes locaux de prévention des conflits et de protection des femmes aux zones à risque sur le territoire	Nombre de nouveaux mécanismes créés	N/D	2018	00	20	10	10	10	10	STP	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP

AXE STRATÉGIQUE 2 :

Renforcement de la participation des femmes dans les processus de consolidation de la paix et les réformes post-crisis

Résultats attendus	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence		Valeur cible					Source des données	Méthode /moyens de collecte	Fréquence	Resp.	
		Valeur	Année	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5					
<i>Effet 2.1 : La participation des femmes dans les processus de consolidation et de maintien de la paix, est renforcée</i>	Nombre et pourcentage de femmes	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	STP	Enquête	Annuelle	STP
Produit 2.1.1 : L'effectif de femmes dans les institutions en charge de la médiation et de la sécurité, est renforcé	Nombre et pourcentage de femmes	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	-MRep -DGPN	Dénombrement Enquête	Annuelle	STP
Activité 2.1.1.1: Recruter et promouvoir les femmes au sein du bureau central et les dénombrements du Médiateur de la République (MRep)	Pourcentage de femmes	N/D	2018	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	MRep	Dénombrement Enquête	Annuelle	STP

Activité 2.1.1.2 : Recruter les femmes au sein de la Police et des Forces armées	Nombre et pourcentage de femmes	N/D	2018	00	10%	20%	25%	30%	DGPN État- major	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
<u>Produit 2.1.2 : Le nombre de femmes dans les opérations de maintien de la paix, a augmenté</u>	Nombre et proportion de femmes par contingent	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	État- major	Dénombrement Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 2.1.2.1 : Augmenter le nombre de femmes dans les missions de maintien de la paix civile ou militaire	Pourcentage de femmes par contingent	N/D	2018	00	10%	20%	25%	30%	MDEF MIS MAE	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 2.1.2.2 : Renforcer les capacités techniques du personnel féminin au sein de la Police et de l'armée en vue d'améliorer leur compétitivité	Nombre et pourcentage de femmes formées	N/D	2018	00	20%	40%	60%	80%	-DGPN -État- major	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
<u>Produit 2.1.3 : L'effectif de femmes dans les mécanismes locaux de sécurité et de cohésion sociale, est amélioré</u>	Pourcentage de femmes	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	-DGPN -PNCS	Dénombrement	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 2.1.3.1 : Accroître le nombre de femmes au sein des CCM et CCE	Pourcentage de femmes	-30%	2018	00	15%	20%	25%	30%	-DGPN -État- major	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 2.1.3.2: Renforcer les capacités techniques des membres des CCM et CCE en Genre, paix et gestion des conflits	Nombre de CCM et CCE formés	00	2018	00	50%	70%	100%	100%	-DGPN -État- major	Dénombrement Enquête	Annuelle	STP
<u>Produit 2.1.4 : La représentation des femmes dans les instances de prise de décision au sein des forces de sécurité et de défense, est renforcée</u>	Pourcentage de femmes aux postes de prise de décision	N/D	2018	N/D	10%	10%	20%	30%	-DGPN -État- major	Dénombrement	Annuelle	STP
Activité 2.1.4.1 : Elaborer un document de politique sectorielle	Disponibilité du document	00	2018	00	00	01	00	00	-MIS -MDEF	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP

genre tenant compte des spécificités de chaque corps au sein des FDS																				
Activité 2.1.4.2 : Promouvoir les femmes aux postes de direction au sein de la Police et de l'Armée	Nombre et % de femmes promues	N/D	2018	N/D	10%	15%	20%	30%	-MIS -MDEF	Enquête	Annuelle	STP								
Activité 2.1.4.3: Renforcer les capacités du personnel féminin au sein des forces armées, en Genre et leadership	Nombre et % de femmes formées	00	2018	00	20%	50%	75%	100%	-DGPN -État-major	Dénombrement Enquête	Annuelle	STP								
<i>Effet 2.2: Les besoins des femmes et des filles en matière de réinsertion et de réparation sont satisfaits par les programmes de consolidation de paix</i>	<i>% des objectifs ciblant les besoins des femmes / taux de réalisation des objectifs ciblés</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>PNCS</i>	<i>Enquête</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	<i>STP</i>								
<u>Produit 2.2.1 : Les programmes de réhabilitation post-crisis intègrent les besoins spécifiques des femmes et des enfants</u>	Nombre de programmes intégrant les besoins des femmes	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	-MSCSLP -MDEF	Enquête	Annuelle	STP								
Activité 2.2.1.1: Évaluer et renforcer le niveau d'intégration du genre par le programme de réforme du secteur de sécurité (RSS)	Disponibilité d'un rapport d'évaluation	N/A	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	SCNS	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP								
Activité 2.2.1.2: Mettre en place un projet spécial de prise en charge et de réparation des survivantes de VSC	% de survivantes de VSC ayant bénéficié de réparation	00	2018	00	20%	30%	50%	80%	-MSCSLP -PNCS	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP								

AXE STRATÉGIQUE 3 :

Protection des femmes et des enfants contre les conflits, les violences basées sur le Genre (VBG) et les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits (VSC)

Résultats attendus	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence					Source des données	Méthode /moyens de collecte	Fréquence	Resp.		
		Valeur	Année	A1	A2	A3					A4	A5
<i>Effet 3.1 : Les survivant(e)s de VBG et de VSC ont accès à une prise en charge (PEC) intégrée de bonne qualité</i>	<i>Nombre et % de survivant(e)s ayant accès à une PEC intégrée de qualité</i>	N/D	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plateforme MFFE	Enquête Démembrement Liste	Mensuelle	STP
Produit 3.1.1 : Les structures et procédures de PEC multisectorielle sont améliorées et disponibles sur l'ensemble du territoire	Niveau d'amélioration de l'offre de service de PEC	N/D	2018	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	-DGPN -MFFE -MSCSLP	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP
A3.1.1.1 : Étendre les bureaux d'accueil Genre à l'ensemble des Forces de sécurité sur le territoire national	Nombre de bureaux d'accueil Genre	32	2018	10	10	10	10	10	-DGPN -MFFE -MSCSLP	Dénombrement Liste	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.1.2: Prendre un arrêté d'institutionnalisation des bureaux d'accueil Genre	Disponibilité d'un arrêté interministériel	00	2018	01	00	00	00	00	-MIS -MDEF	Arrêté	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.1.3 : Mettre en place des mécanismes de coordination humanitaire en période de conflit	Nombre de mécanismes (national /locaux) créés	00	2018	1	10	00	00	00	MFFE	Liste Rapport d'activité	Annuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.1.4 : Créer 03 centres de refuge et de transit pour les urvivant(e)s de VBG et de VSC	Nombre de centres créés	00	2018	00	02	01	00	00	MFFE	Dénombrement	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.1.5 : Installer 50 comités communautaires de protection des femmes et des enfants (CPFE)	Nombre de CPFE créés	00	2018	00	20	10	10	10	MFFE	Dénombrement Liste	Annuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.1.6 : Créer et redynamiser les Plateformes de lutte contre les VBG	Nombre de plateformes créées et fonctionnelle	61	Avril 2019	05	05	05	05	05	MFFE	Dénombrement Enquête	mensuelle	STP

Activité 3.1.1.7 : Adopter une POS relative à la réponse aux VBG et VSC	Disponibilité d'une POS	00	2018	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	MEFE	POS	Ponctuelle	STP
<u>Produit 3.1.2 :</u> Les capacités techniques des acteurs de PEC sont renforcées	Nombre d'acteurs formés	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	MEFE	Dénombrement /liste	Trimestrielle	STP
Activité 3.1.2.1 : Renforcer les capacités de 100 acteurs sur les directives IASC en période de crise humanitaire	Nombre de personnes formées	00	2018	00	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	MEFE	Dénombrement Liste	Annuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.2.2: Intégrer les VBG dans les curricula de formation initiale (Police, Gendarmerie, Forces Armées, Eaux et Forêts, Douanes)	Nombre de curricula prenant en compte les VBG et VSC	00	2018	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	MIS MDEF MEFE	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.2.3 : Renforcer les capacités techniques de 400 éléments des forces de sécurité impliqués dans la PEC des survivantes	Nombre de personnes formées	N/D	2018	00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	MEFE	Dénombrement Liste	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 3.1.2.4 : Renforcer les capacités techniques de 250 OPI et magistrats sur la PEC judiciaire des VSBG	Nombre de personnes formées	293	Mars 2019	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	MEFE	Dénombrement liste	Annuelle	STP
<i>Effet 3.2 : Les femmes et les enfants sont protégés contre les VSBG au sein des communautés</i>	<i>Taux de réduction de des incidents de VBG, en particulier le viol</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>N/D</i>	<i>MEFE</i>	<i>Enquête Dénombrement</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	<i>STP</i>
Produit 3.2.1: Le dispositif d'alerte précoce et de réponse rapide est renforcé	Niveau de renforcement du dispositif	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	MSCSLP MEFE	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 3.2.1.1 : Créer un centre d'appel pour le référencement et	Disponibilité d'un centre d'appel	00	2018	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	MEFE	Rapport d'activité	Ponctuelle	STP

le contre-référencement des cas de VBG																					
Activité 3.2.1.2 : Former les plateformes VBG sur le monitoring des violences et la collecte des données d'alerte précoce	Pourcentage de plateformes formées	00	2018	00	50%	70%	100 %	100 %	MFFE	Dénombrement Liste	Ponctuelle	STP									
<i>Effet 3.3 : Le cadre juridique et réglementaire de protection des femmes, des filles et des enfants contre les violences et l'exploitation, est renforcé</i>	Niveau de protection juridique des femmes, des filles et des enfants	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	MJDH	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP									
<u>Produit 3.3.1</u> : Les textes juridiques de protection des femmes, des filles et des enfants contre les violences et l'exploitation, sont renforcés	Niveau d'amélioration des textes de protection des femmes et des enfants	N/D	2018	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	MFFE	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP									
Activité 3.3.1.1 : Plaider pour le renforcement de l'incrimination des infractions liées aux VBG et VSC par le nouveau Code pénal	Niveau de prise en compte des VBG et VSC	N/D	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MFFE	Enquête	Ponctuelle	STP									
Activité 3.3.1.2 : Adopter une loi générale sur la répression de toutes les formes de VBG	Disponibilité d'une loi générale sur les VBG	00	2018	00	00	01	00	00	MFFE MJDH	Loi	Ponctuelle	STP									



AXE STRATÉGIQUE 4 :

Coordination, financement, communication et suivi-évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325

Résultats attendus	Indicateurs de résultat	Situation de référence					Valeur cible					Source des données	Méthode / moyens de collecte	Fréquence	Resp.
		Valeur	Année	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5							
<i>Effet 4.1: La gestion quotidienne et la coordination de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont effectives</i>	<i>Existence d'un Secrétariat technique et d'un Comité de pilotage</i>	00	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MFFE	<i>Décision de création</i>	<i>Ponctuelle</i>	STP		
<u>Produit 4.1.1:</u> Les organes de coordination et de gestion sont installés et sont fonctionnels	Niveau de fonctionnalité des organes	00	2018	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	MFFE	Fréquence (rapports réunions) /	Ponctuelle	STP		
Activité 4.1.1.1 : Installer le Secrétariat Technique Permanent (STP) de mise en œuvre du PAN R1325	Nomination ou recrutement du personnel	00	2018	05	00	00	00	00	00	MFFE	Décision de Nomination / contrat	Ponctuelle	STP		
Activité 4.1.1.2 : Installer le Comité national de coordination du PAN R1325	Nomination des membres	00	2018	100 %	00	00	00	00	00	MFFE	Liste des membres	Ponctuelle	MFFE		
Activité 4.1.1.3 : Installer les Comités régionaux de coordination du PAN R1325	Nombre de comités installés	00	2018	05	05	05	05	05	05	MFFE	Dénombrement Liste	Ponctuelle	MFFE		
Activité 4.1.1.4 : Assurer le fonctionnement du STP et des Comités de coordination	Ressources mises à disposition/ fréquence des rapports/réunions	00	2018	50 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	MFFE	Budget Rapport activité	Ponctuelle	STP		
Activité 4.1.1.5 : Elaborer des PTA de mise en œuvre du PAN R1325	Disponibilité des PTA	00	2018	00	01	01	01	01	01	STP	PTA	Annuelle	STP		
<i>Effet 4.2: Les partenaires sectoriels s'approprient le PAN R1325 comme</i>	<i>Nombre de partenaires</i>	N/D	2018	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	-Min Sectoriels	<i>Enquête Liste</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	STP		

<u>Effet 4.4</u> : Le suivi et l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325 sont réalisés	Disponibilité des rapports	00	2018	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	Comité	Rapport suivi/évaluation	Annuelle	STP
Produit 4.4.1 : Un système de suivi et d'évaluation du PAN R1325 est mis en place et est fonctionnel	Disponibilité du système de suivi-évaluation	00	2018	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	Comité	Système	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 4.4.1.1 : Produire et diffuser un guide de suivi et évaluation du PAN R1325	Disponibilité du guide	00	2018	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	STP	Rapport activité	Ponctuelle	STP
Activité 4.4.1.2 : Organiser 08 missions de suivi et de partage sur le terrain	Nombre de missions organisées	00	2018	00	02	02	02	02	02	02	STP	Rapport	Semestrielle	STP
Activité 4.4.1.3 : Organiser 08 revues et produire des rapports périodiques de suivi du PAN R1325	Nombre de revues / rapports produits	00	2018	00	02	02	02	02	02	02	Comité	Rapport	Semestrielle	STP
Activité 4.4.1.4 : Organiser 02 évaluations de la mise en œuvre du PAN R1325	Nombre d'évaluation/ Rapports	00	2018	00	00	01	00	00	01	01	Comité	Rapport	Mi-parcours /fin projet	STP

