



National Action Plan

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PROMOTION MINISTRIES FROM
WOMEN, FAMILY AND
CHILD PROTECTION



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Unity - Dignity - Work

**NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN
WORK OF THE RESOLUTION “WOMEN,
PEACE AND SECURITY” OF THE COUNCIL OF
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY AND ITS
RELATED RESOLUTIONS**

2019 – 2022

(2nd Generation)

July 2019

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AFJC: Association of Women Jurists of the Central African Republic

ICC : International Criminal Court

CPS : Special Criminal Court;

DGPG : General Directorate for the Promotion of Gender;

DDRR : Demobilization, Disarmament, Reintegration, Repatriation

FAO: United Nations Agricultural Fund

FACA : Central African Armed Forces

CEDAW : Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

DDRR : Demobilization, Disarmament, Reintegration and Repatriation

MINUSCA : United Nations Integrated Mission in the Central African Republic;

MPFFPE : Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children;

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

NGO : Non-governmental organization

INGO : International non-governmental organization

UN : United Nations Organization

UN Women : United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
Women

CSO : Civil Society Organizations

RGPH: General Population and Housing Census

WFP : World Food Program

NAP II : second national action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325

UNDP : United Nations Development Program

UNFPA : United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF : United Nations Children's Fund

UNHCR : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

RCPCA : Recovery and Peace Consolidation Plan in the Central African Republic

CAR : Central African Republic

REFAMP : Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians

SNIS : National Health Information System

AIDS : Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

GBV : Gender Based Violence

HIV : Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Foreword

The restoration of lasting peace throughout the Central African territory is essential for the establishment of indicators of economic, human, social and cultural development and a powerful gender balance.

Aware of this imperative, the women of the CAR have gradually begun to demonstrate, through practical actions, their determination to translate this desire to take an active part in the peace consolidation process which is on the way to becoming a reality.

A retrospective look at the history of the Central African Republic teaches us that Central Africans have always found a way to prevent conflicts, to resolve them based on traditional norms that are transmitted to future generations. This mechanism based on orality is perceptible through the process of the palaver tree, the existence of customary jurisdictions as well as the role played by the elders, the elders within the various ethnic groups. The culture of impunity did not exist in the societies of Oubangui-Chari, which became the Central African Republic on December 1 , 1958. However, they were marked by male domination to the detriment of the valorization of women, relegated to the background in decision-making spheres involving the life of the community.

Today, the CAR is going through the worst times of its existence with the emergence of armed conflicts which give national and foreign combatants the opportunity to abuse and exploit women and young girls without being the object of legal proceedings.

In such an environment, isn't it normal that women can raise their voices and demand their legitimate integration in all stages of peace? It is the recognition of the manifest desire to integrate women into the processes of peace, the prevention of

conflicts and security which led the UN Security Council to adopt, on October 31, 2000, Resolution 1325 and its subsequent resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889 and 1960).

Nineteen (19) years after the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, the CAR is developing its second National Action Plan (NIAP) for implementation. This NAP II remains a framework for the implementation of practical actions in accordance with the diversity of needs and specificities of the country's formal and informal institutional structures in terms of women's participation in peace, security and good governance initiatives.

The Government, civil society, community organizations, all actors involved in the process of peace, security and good governance will find this document very useful.

NAP II will also be of vital importance for development partners, one of whose missions is to provide support to resolve gender inequalities in the area of prevention, protection and participation. in order to guide the contribution and strengthen the "women, peace and security" program in the CAR.

The Minister for the Advancement of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children,

Aline Giselle PANA

General Introduction

Data from the 2003 General Population and Housing Census (RGPH03) revealed that women constitute the majority of the Central African population (50.2%). They have been for more than two decades for most of the time, deeply affected by the various conflicts that the CAR has known.

The Central African Republic, a country spread over an area of 623,000 km² with 5.069 million inhabitants according to the projections of the RGPH, still remains the scene of the activism of armed groups which are at the origin of the commission of multiple violence based on gender and sexual violence in almost the entire territory.

These armed conflicts generally impose several statuses on women and young girls in that they may find themselves in the position of victims of human rights violations, combatants when they are alongside armed forces or groups.

With a view to providing an adequate response to the somewhat discriminatory and marginal treatment reserved for women and young girls in post-conflict periods and during the peace negotiation process, the United Nations Security Council adopted unanimously resolution 1325 on "women, peace and security" in its session of October 31, 2000. This resolution aims to promote the participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the consolidation of peace . In its statement of October 27, 2005, the United Nations Security Council called on the Member States of the United Nations to take the necessary measures with a view to the elaboration of a National Action Plan for implementation.

Resolution 1325 is entirely devoted to the link between armed conflict, peace-building and the gender dimension and remains based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

It also provides the first international, legal and political framework that recognizes the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and the central role they are called upon to play in building peace. The eighteen articles of this Resolution have opened a door of opportunity for women who have demonstrated, throughout the history of humanity, that they are capable of bringing about a qualitative improvement in the structuring of peace.

The Security Council reinforced this commitment by adopting six other resolutions under the title: Resolution 1820 of 19 June 2008 on sexual violence in conflict situations, Resolution 1888 of 30 September 2009, Resolution 1889 of 5 October 2009, Resolution 1960 of December 2010, Resolutions 2106 and 2122.

Since then, at the international level, it has established itself as a legal instrument of reference on the relevance of women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the consolidation of peace.

It is in this environment that the Central African Republic, a member country of the United Nations, is required to set up a mechanism for implementing the content of Resolution 1325 and other related legal instruments.

The CAR has developed a first generation NAP for the period 2014 to 2018, the implementation of which mobilized all the actors for a short time. The implementation report was presented with satisfaction to the African Union Commission.

In the context of conflict and dispute resolution, women are also potential actors in the process of cessation, negotiation, peacebuilding, Security Sector Reform (SSR), the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and in reconstruction and development policies.

The National Action Plan (NAP), a political and operational tool, is an instrument intended not only for the execution of the terms of Resolution 1325, but also has the role of reflecting the Government's commitment and its responsibility to ensure the safety of women and girls during armed conflict while strengthening their active, direct participation in building peace.

The content of Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security is mainly articulated around 4 axes: participation; prevention, protection and recovery. Responsibility for its implementation rests with the respective Governments and the Secretary General of the United Nations.

The implementation of the NAP action plan is more than necessary in CAR, which is experiencing an almost chronic crisis.

Despite enormous efforts, the situation of the involvement of women in the management of the crisis as well as the management of public affairs remains weak: 8 women are appointed to the breasts of the last government out of 39 members; 11 women are elected MP out of 140. Gender disparities are still severe, especially in the areas of education, training and illiteracy (68% among women against 46.2% among men). The enrollment rate for girls at the primary level stands at 55% against 71% for boys in 2009. As they reach the age of puberty, girls show dropout rates at relatively higher than for boys (15% of the workforce against 26.5% for boys). In 2009, girls represented only 23.46% of enrollments at the higher education level against 76.53% for boys. In rural areas, the poverty rate reaches 81% for women, against 69% for men.

I. Methodology for the preparation of NAP II

The development of NAP II obeyed a process led by the Government, responsible for planning, drafting the draft text, finalization and approval, under the diligence of the Ministry of Promotion women, family and child protection with the financial and technical support of UN WOMEN.

The development process went through several stages, including document review, data collection through consultation with civil society and women's organizations, a short writing period and validation of the report.

1) The Documentary Review

The documentary review focused on:

- NAP 1 and its implementation report;
- Analysis of the conformity of national laws with international legal instruments in the field of the protection of women and girls against violence
Gender-based;
- The study on the organizational structure and operating methods of the national observatory for gender parity in the CAR, including the proposals for decrees formulated by civil society and the network of women parliamentarians of
Central African Republic;
- Diagnosis on discriminatory laws against women in the republic
Central African,
- The baseline study of the joint PBF project;
- Study on the extent and typology of violence against women and girls during crises in the
Central African Republic ;
- The action plan of the associative structures ;
- Reports on the implementation of activities on epidemics (Cholera, monkey pox and preparation for a possible Ebola epidemic) as well as a view of a possible terrorist incursion into the CAR.

2) Data Collection and Processing

Data collection is done both in Bangui and in two large parts of the CAR: Bambari for the eastern region and Bouar for the western and southwestern regions.

It consisted of interviews with key actors (politico-administrative authorities, relevant services, civil society leaders including women) and focus groups with OACs and platforms of women's organizations likely to actively participate in the implementation work of NAP II.

3) Writing the Report

Two weeks were used to write draft 1 of the report shared with the sponsoring Ministry before its validation.

4) Validation of the draft report

The draft of the report is subject to validation by the commissioning Ministry and all the actors in charge of gender issues.

The NAP II is, ultimately, the culmination of a qualitative approach and a participatory and inclusive process which sought to reflect the needs of the actors.

II. Status of the first National Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325

Following the injunction issued to all Member States by the United Nations Security Council in 2004, followed by the exhortation of the African Union Commission in December 2014, the CAR adopted during the same year its first National Action Plan for the implementation of the "Women, Peace and Security" Resolutions.

The Ministry for the Advancement of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children coordinated, at the national level, the actions for the implementation of this interministerial action plan, drawn up in 2014 and which expired in the end of 2018.

Developed, adopted and popularized at the end of a process, the first national action plan was focused on five (05) priority strategic axes:

1. Improvement of the knowledge of national actors and the population on Resolution 1325 and other international instruments for the protection of women's rights with a view to social mobilization in favor of the protection of civilian populations in times of conflict and the involvement of women in peace processes;
2. Strengthening the prevention of violence and conflicts and the protection of civilian populations;
3. Strengthening of the participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making in matters of conflict prevention, management and resolution;
4. Reinforcement of the protection of civilian populations against violence and rehabilitation of victims of conflict-related sexual violence;
5. Strengthening the coordination and monitoring and evaluation of actions

The implementation report noted the following points:

1) Good practices and lessons learned

- ÿ Changing Central African legislation;
- ÿ Analysis of discriminatory laws and existence of a directory of discriminatory laws;
- ÿ Existence of a law instituting parity between men and women;
- ÿ Development of the implementing decree for the law on parity and the decree on the organization and operation of the national parity observatory;
- ÿ Existence of a national strategy to combat GBV and child marriage;
- ÿ Creation of the National and Technical Committee to Combat Gender-Based Violence gender, harmful traditional practices and child marriage;

- ÿ Establishment of the Mixed Rapid Intervention Unit for Violence Against Women and Children (UMIRR);
- ÿ Establishment of the Special Criminal Court with integration of the gender-based sexual violence component;
- ÿ Emergence of women's NGOs defending women's rights and developing women's leadership;

- ÿ Existence of the Protection/GBV sub-cluster;
- ÿ Remarkable support from partners, especially agencies of the United Nations system and international NGOs working in the area of the women, peace and security agenda;

- ÿ Exemplary sanctions for perpetrators of GBV during the last criminal session etc.

2) Challenges

- ÿ Existence of discriminatory laws in Central African legislation;
- ÿ Lack of production of the periodic report on the implementation of international legal instruments;

- ÿ The lapse of the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325;
- ÿ The persistence of insecurity in the country;
- ÿ Low allocation of financial resources for the implementation of the activities of the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325 and Related;
- ÿ Absence of a holistic care center and a security/transit center for survivors;
- ÿ Absence of an approach based on gender-sensitive planning and budgeting at national and sectoral level; ÿ
- Absence of a gender/GBV database at the national level; ÿ Absence of a Gender Sector Strategy on the Defense and Security Forces;
- ÿ Absence of a directory of women's skills within the Defense Forces and Security,
- ÿ Multiplicity of coordination mechanisms within national NGOs and international;
- ÿ Lack of synergy between implementing actors etc.

III. Background and Rationale for NAP II

The history of the CAR has been marked in recent decades by politico-military unrest which led to the overthrow of the constitutional order followed by a short period of transition which culminated in the organization of a democratic presidential and legislative election.

The unprecedented activism of armed groups, with the assistance of certain foreign mercenaries associated with that of the Ugandan rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) constitutes a major challenge to the return of State authority to the entire national territory.

This chronic political instability, with the corollary of the multiple human rights violations of which women and children are regularly victims, does not allow the Government, which emerged from the last elections, to ensure the security of the whole country. .

The free movement of goods, people and humanitarian aid is hampered in areas that remain under the control of armed groups that set taxes, impose taxes, rape women and girls while looting the country's resources, object various contra bands.

Despite the signature of various cessation of hostilities agreements by almost all the belligerents, in the light of both international and national initiatives, and their entry into the DDR process, the weapons continue to crackle, thus pushing part of the vulnerable population, either to go into exile or to integrate the sites of internally displaced persons.

Indeed, in the search for solutions, in order to put an end to the recurring cycle of self-destruction, several political meetings, accompanied by peace agreements, have been held.

Such have been the cases with: i. the Brazzaville Accords, signed on July 24, 2014, at the end of the Inter-Central African Forum, deciding on the cessation of hostilities by the belligerents, as well as the acceptance by all the stakeholders of a dialogue process aimed at ultimately a peaceful exit from the crisis; ii. the N'Djamena Declaration in April 2013; and iii.

The Libreville Agreement in January 2013 which led to the establishment of a government and a Transitional Presidency, led for the first time by a woman, in this case Mrs. Catherine SAMBA PANZA in 2014

The latest Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR) between the Government and the 14 Armed Groups following the political dialogue in Khartoum was signed on February 6, 2019. Considered the only gender-sensitive political agreement, the foundations of Khartoum took place in the presence of 9 women out of 49 negotiators, three of them representing the government and one representing an armed group. The negotiators on the government side, including the ministers of defence, foreign affairs and humanitarian action and national Central African Women's Organization

The rise in power of the MINUSCA forces and the gradual redeployment of the FACA, supported by certain Russian soldiers, do not yet contribute effectively to the imposition of peace throughout the Republic.

On the political level, the DDRR program has just been launched by the Central African Government on December 17, 2018, while a round table for peace negotiations, under the aegis of the AU, is in full preparation. The work of this inter-Central African peace discussion in January 2019 in Khartoum, Republic of Sudan, is a new opportunity for peace talks, the results of which are eagerly awaited by the entire national community.

At the legislative level, the adoption of the law on parity, the creation of a specialized judicial police unit responsible for combating gender-based violence and the special criminal court are significant reforms.

On the institutional level, we can record the partial establishment of the institutions resulting from the Constitution of March 30, 2016.

The political, legislative and institutional innovations made bear sufficient witness to the will of the CAR to create an environment conducive to the participation of women in decision-making bodies, to the prevention and resolution of conflicts and to the consolidation of peace.

In the current context of the development of this second national action plan, it is worth recalling the insufficient representation of women in decision-making spheres, their low participation in the new institutions resulting from the elections of 2015-2016, the Government of the Republic and Parliament, public and private administrations, the limited public awareness of Resolution 1325 as well as the insufficient number of women in traditionally male-dominated sectors.

In the Central African Republic, the Government is in the process of creating favorable conditions for the establishment of the transitional justice mechanism, the truth, justice and reconciliation commission while fighting against impunity through the judgment of the alleged perpetrators of cases of violence based on gender and sex committed in times of conflict by the criminal courts of Bangui and Bouar.

The active cooperation with the ICC in the context of the preliminary investigations launched by the Office of the Prosecutor, the mobilization of certain national and international human rights NGOs alongside the victims of GBV as well as the reflections on the issue of compensation or the establishment of a fund for the benefit of surviving victims are all assets to be reckoned with.

Notwithstanding the first action plan and the efforts made, some enormous challenges still remain, as regards the effective and efficient implementation of the entire content of Resolution 1325 on "women, peace and security", in that women are abandoned to their sad fate in rural areas within the reach of abuses by armed groups of foreign origin.

The second generation action plan is undoubtedly an opportunity that will enable women to contribute to conflict resolution in the CAR and to the consolidation of peace.

IV. Key Concepts

-Gender or gender

Disparities between men and women are a global reality, the African continent is no exception. Extreme poverty, low social status and the extreme violence of which women are particularly victims in times of conflict, are extensions of the discrimination they experience in times of relative normality.

Gender : it is the (social) identity that society, in a given socio-cultural, religious and economic context, confers on men and women. "Gender" identity largely determines the relationships between women and men, in the private sphere (family) as well as in the public sphere (eg at work).

Gender specificity : What is specific to each sex in a given society and culture. Different perceptions on the attributions of men and women within the same cultural community. Variables and differences between men and women in terms of roles, responsibilities, strengths, needs and constraints

Sex: Biologically defined characteristics, determined by birth, universal, unchangeable unless surgical and hormonal intervention. The word "sex" refers to the biological differences between males and females: to the visible difference between their genital organs and to the correlative difference between their procreative functions. "Gender", on the other hand, is a question of culture: it refers to the social classification into "masculine" and "feminine".

Gender equality refers to equal enjoyment by men and women of all ages of rights, opportunities, responsibilities and decision-making equally.

Gender equality refers to taking into account without discrimination the interests, contributions, capacities, potentialities, needs and priorities of women and men, girls and boys.

Gender-based or gender-based violence is violence that is directed specifically against a man or woman because of their gender or that affects women or men disproportionately.

Responding effectively to the many challenges posed by inequalities between men and women in the context of conflict and post-conflict requires a gender-differentiated analysis approach or a gender-specific approach. The gender approach includes four main levels of intervention, namely:

-Analysis of the political, economic and cultural context - the definition of political and strategic frameworks focused on gender equality - the definition, planning and implementation of gender equality programs - the management and the evaluation of gender equality programs.

Human security is a concept that goes beyond state security while approaching it from a holistic perspective where the prevention of human rights violations, the protection of civilians against organized violence as well as the consideration of the lived experiences of civilians during conflicts, become the anchor point;

V. Political and strategic orientation of the action plan

The execution of the government mission letter by the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children in partnership with UN WOMEN, the other Agencies of the United Nations system (UNFPA, UNDP , UNICEF, WFP, FAO, MINUSCA, UNHCR,) and relevant national and international NGOs are an asset not

negligible in the manifest desire to implement Resolution 1325 of October 31, 2000.

On the political and strategic level, the empowerment of women makes it possible to reshape their image, highlighting their role and their contribution to security and peace. From this point of view, women cease to be automatically confined to a perception that reduces them to the rank of victims and welfare recipients. They become citizens who enjoy the right to participation, representation and decision-making, equitable access to resources and factors of production, the right to autonomy, to dispose of their bodies and to be protected against violence

In CAR, it is important that the policies and programs of sectoral entities integrate the gender, facilitation of access to basic social services, free health care for pregnant women, schooling and literacy.

The protection of the rights of women and young girls, in its entirety, should really be achieved through measures and reforms at the legislative, judicial, security and physical protection levels.

Prevention would do better to include issues of justice and reparation, transitional justice, gendered demands, security sector reform as well as a new culture of peace inspired by the contribution of women and built on equality between men and women. It is also essential that the search for equality between the sexes through the direct application of Resolution 1325 does not stop at the transversal integration of gender but that, depending on the specific cases and needs, voluntary measures strengthening and promotion of women are adopted.

Participation and representation should be guaranteed through humanitarian programs, negotiation sessions and peace agreements, peacekeeping operations, including MINUSCA, institutions of the rule of law and democratic governance, reintegration and reconstruction programs.

The results-based NAP II should focus on cohesion, coordination and accountability. This means that all the objectives to be achieved in the short, medium and long term must be subject to periodic evaluation.

NAP II on Resolution 1325 is a more effective and strategic way to integrate gender into constitutional, legislative and institutional reforms

This document will :

- To guarantee the principle of parity between men and women in positions decision-making;
- A national and collective approach inherent in the impact of conflicts on women and children as well as the need to protect them, ensure their right to participate in all issues relating to peace and security;
- To provide a framework for recognizing the role and contribution of women to peace and national reconciliation efforts by strengthening women's organizations and civil society;
- Achieve political stability with targets not only internally but also externally (possible contribution to peacekeeping operations, negotiation processes, penal mediations);

- To ask the States contributing troops to MINUSCA to prosecute the alleged perpetrators of cases of sexual abuse and exploitation committed during peacekeeping operations in the Central African Republic;

The effective implementation of this NAP II aims to better protect the rights of women, to recognize their contribution to peace efforts and to promote their participation and representation in decision-making structures.

The implementation of Resolution 1325 will be crowned with success when the CAR puts a definitive end to political instability and armed conflicts.

VI. The strategic axes of NAP II

This Action Plan draws on the guidelines of the African Union reporting plan. This sets out four pillars and a related peace and security agenda in situations of emerging security threats. This Action Plan covers a period of four years and is based on five (05) priority areas:

1. Reinforcement of conflict prevention measures in order to avoid the emergence of violent conflicts and consolidation of peace so that the CAR does not fall back into conflict.
2. Increased participation to promote full and meaningful participation and strong leadership of women in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security
3. Strengthening protection to promote and protect human rights, specifically those of women, in times of peace, in times of conflict and at all stages of conflict resolution
4. Recovery and transitional justice so that the specific needs of women and girls are guaranteed in all reconstruction processes in conflict or post-conflict situations, with particular attention to the most vulnerable (displaced and/or refugee women and girls , survivors of gender-based violence, women and girls with disabilities)
5. Reinforcement of protection and security in the event of new threats of human security.

VII. NAP II Objectives and Results

VII.1. Overall objective

Strengthen the participation of women at all levels of decision-making, especially in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts and the consolidation of peace

VII. 2. Specific objective

- Ensure the involvement of women and the introduction of their rights and needs specific in conflict and post-conflict situations in peacebuilding and economic recovery programs.

VII. 3. Intermediate objectives

- Create conflict prevention measures or the resumption of violent conflicts in post-conflict situations;
- Promote the meaningful participation and strong involvement of women in all efforts to resolve conflicts, consolidate peace and security ;
- Promote and protect the rights of women with an emphasis on the prevention of VBG ;
- Guarantee the specific needs of women and girls during the reconstruction of the country during and after the crisis, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable;
- Strengthen the protection and care of women and girls during epidemics emerging, natural disasters and terrorist threats

VII. 4. Main Expected Results

- The National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 is drafted, adopted and popularized by the Government then appropriated by partners and the national community;
- Resolution 1325, national and international texts on human rights as well as protection of the rights of women and girls are known by 60% of the community and sufficiently implemented by the main actors;
- At least 60% of women in the CAR participate in decision-making at all levels of the State, in decision-making bodies during conflict resolution and prevention as well as in security governance is significantly increased with results tangible;
- Concrete measures are taken to promote and protect women's rights;
- The specific needs of women are taken into account in the reconstruction of the country in a conflict and/or post-conflict situation with particular attention to the most vulnerable (displaced women and girls, disabled women and girls, survivors of VBG ;
- Women and girls are better protected and cared for during devastating emerging epidemics such as Ebola, my key pox, natural disasters and terrorist threats;

Strategic axis 1: Strengthening prevention

Objective of the strategic axis:

Create measures for conflict prevention and the resumption of violent conflicts in post-conflict situations

Expected result :

Resolution 1325, national and international texts on human rights as well as protection of the rights of women and girls are known by 60% of the community and sufficiently implemented by the main actors

Activities :

1. Sensitize members of the Government and senior national officials on resolution 1325 and national and international legal human rights instruments and the need to initiate texts, regulations and policies/strategies that strengthen the protection of women and girls;
2. Sensitize members of Parliament and Republican Institutions on resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments and the need to initiate texts and regulations that strengthen the protection of women and girls;
3. Retrain judges and judicial police officers and prison administration staff on resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments;

Train administrative and local authorities on resolution 1325 and the national and international human rights legal instruments as well as on the community mechanism for initiating prosecution;

4. Train NGO and OAC leaders on resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments as well as on the community mechanism for triggering prosecution ;
5. Facilitate dialogue with all signatories of peace and reconciliation agreements by calling on them to end violence in all forms
6. Sensitize community leaders and opinion leaders on resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments as well as on the need for peacebuilding.
7. Organize series of radio programs and campaigns to sensitize the whole community and parties in conflict on the need for peacebuilding;

Strategic axis 2 :

Strengthening participation for full and meaningful participation and strong leadership of women

Objective of the strategic axis:

Promote the meaningful participation and strong involvement of women in all conflict resolution, peacebuilding and security efforts

Expected results of the strategic axis :

The participation of women in decision-making at all levels of the State, in decision-making bodies during conflict resolution and prevention as well as in security governance is significantly increased with tangible results

Activities :

1. Identify, strengthen and popularize laws and regulations that promote participation women in decision-making;
2. Revise discriminatory laws to promote women's rights;
3. Popularize the new gender-sensitive electoral code;
4. Provide technical, material and financial support to women candidates for the different electoral deadlines;
5. Advocate with the Government, parliament and republican institutions for strict application of the Parity Law;
6. Support the operationalization and functioning of the National Observatory of parity;
7. Organize sensitization campaigns for political and administrative authorities on the Parity Law in the CAR;
8. Organize sensitization campaigns for community leaders and political parties on the Parity Law in the CAR
9. Reinforce functional literacy for women's NGOs and OACs;
10. Train female leaders on conflict resolution, mediation and peacebuilding;
11. Systematically involve women leaders in peace agreement negotiations and conflict prevention
12. Train women leaders on monitoring the implementation of the NAP

Strategic axis 3: strengthening protection

Objective of the strategic axis:

Promote and protect women's rights with a focus on GBV prevention

Expected results of the strategic axis:

Concrete measures are taken to promote and protect women's rights

Activities :

1. Retrain magistrates and court officers on women's rights and the fight against GBV;
2. Train administrative authorities and community leaders on the rights of women and the fight against GBV;
3. Support the operationalization and functioning of the House of Hope and CASEF;
4. Train the staff of basic social services (teachers of Fundamentals I and II, Health, Social Affairs) on women's rights and the fight against GBV and the early care of victims;
5. Organize community awareness campaigns on women's rights and girls
6. Ensure holistic care for women/girls, men/boys survivors sexual violence
7. Set up an appropriate care structure for children born as a result of conflict-related sexual violence
8. Advocate for the appointment of gender focal points, Resolution 1325 in all strategic sectors by an act of the Government
9. Create UMIR branches in Bambari, Bouar, Sibut and strengthen their capacities d'intervention.

Strategic axis 4:

Recovery and transitional justice

Objective of the strategic axis:

Guarantee the specific needs of women and girls during the reconstruction of the country during and after the crisis, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable

Expected results of the strategic axis:

The specific needs of women are taken into account in the reconstruction of the country in a conflict and/or post-conflict situation with particular attention to the most vulnerable (displaced women and girls, disabled women and girls, survivors of GBV)

Activities :

1. Take steps to bring perpetrators of violent crimes to justice
sexual and gender-based information while protecting victims and witnesses;
2. Support the implementation of the Joint Communiqué on issues of conflict-related sexual violence signed between the Central African Republic and the United Nations;
3. Establish a system of redress for victims of sexual violence and gender issues in times of conflict;
4. Strengthen national legislation, in particular the criminal code and the code of criminal procedure, in order to ensure an adequate judicial response that recognizes the gravity of the crimes committed by preventing the correction of any form of conflict-related sexual violence;
5. Strengthen the capacities of national courts, including the Special Criminal Court, to prosecute and judge the perpetrators of crimes of sexual and gender-based violence;
6. Exclude perpetrators of violent crimes from amnesty procedures and provisions as well as integration into the security and defense sector
7. Organize women involved in conflicts to facilitate their participation in peace agreements as well as their reconversion;
8. Create three psychosocial support units for women involved in conflicts;
9. Train women involved in conflicts through IGAs and social safety nets;

Strategic axis 5 :

Strengthening protection and security in the face of new human security threats

Objective of the strategic axis:

Strengthen the protection and care of women and girls during emerging epidemics, natural disasters and terrorist threats

Expected result of the strategic axis:

Women and girls are better protected and supported during emerging devastating epidemics such as Ebola, monkey pox, natural disasters, climate change and terrorist threats

Activities

1. Organize community responses for prevention against a possible Ebola virus epidemic and other epidemics;
2. Organize awareness campaigns for community leaders on climate change and its harmful effects;
3. Train female CBO leaders in community outbreak surveillance
4. Train female leaders of NGOs and OACs on security risks and the precautions/attitudes in case of kidnapping/abduction;
5. Strengthen the presence of female leaders in bodies for the management and prevention of natural disasters,
6. Involve women in the fight against climate change

VIII. Coordination mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation of the miss en work of NAP II

The Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children (MPEFPE) coordinates the implementation of NAP II in partnership with UN WOMEN in collaboration with United Nations agencies including including international NGOs working in the field of women, peace and security.

The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation will be done by:

- the technical committee, made up of:
 - The national and technical committee to combat gender-based violence, harmful traditional practices and child marriage;
 - The Parity Observatory - The local peace committees
 - The national forum's recommendation follow-up committee
 - The National Mediation Council
 - The Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission;
 - The gender focal points of Governmental Organizations.

IX. NAP II financing strategy (RESOURCE MOBILIZATION)

The Minister in charge of Gender will advocate for the financing of the implementation of NAP II to be included in the national budget, particularly in the finance laws for the four (04) consecutive years of implementation.

In addition to the mobilization of the Government's internal resources, the working group will organize a meeting of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) of the CAR in order to identify the sources of available and potential financing for the implementation of NAP II (external resources: UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNDP, MINUSCA, European Union).

The Ministry, with the support of UNFPA and UN WOMEN, will organize biannual advocacy meetings with:

- ÿ Senior officials of banking institutions;
- ÿ Heads of commercial institutions;
- ÿ NGO managers

ÿ Mayors

Each advocacy meeting should be followed by a formal commitment to support NAP II.

X. RECOMMENDATION FOR PERFECT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PAN II

1. Set up a technical secretariat responsible for supporting the Ministry in implementing work of NAP II.
2. Develop a NAP II monitoring and evaluation plan. This monitoring and evaluation plan must define the reference situation, the indicators and the techniques and means of data collection.
3. Organize advocacy sessions to mobilize local resources for the financing of NAP II

I. Logical framework of NAP II

Strategic axis 1: Strengthening prevention

Objective : Create measures for conflict prevention and the resumption of violent conflicts in post-conflict situations					
Expected result : Resolution 1325, national and international texts on human rights as well as protection of the rights of women and girls are known by 60% of the community and sufficiently implemented by the main actors					
Activities	Expected results of the activity	Indicators	Means checks	Implementation assumptions	Responsible
Sensitize members of the Government and senior national officials on resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments and the need to initiate texts, regulations and policies/strategies that strengthen the protection of women and girls;	Texts and regulations that reinforce the resolution the 1325 international national legal instruments as well as the policies are put in place and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of awareness sessions to Bangui 2019 and 2020 - Number of new decrees issued in 2019 and 2020 - Number of policies and action plan integrating gender 2019 and 2020 - % of the State budget of the municipalities allocated to and gender issues 2019 and 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of awareness sessions - Reports of the Ministry - State budget 	The political and security situation in the country remains stable	MPFPE
Raise awareness and involve members of the parliament and Republican institutions in the	Laws that reinforce resolution 1325 and national and international instruments are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of laws adopted promulgated 2019 and 2020 in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliamentary session reports 	The political and security situation in the country remains stable	MPFPE, AN, CES

<p>implementation of resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments (</p> <p>need to initiate texts and regulations that strengthen the protection of women and girls);</p>	<p>adopted and enacted</p>				
<p>Strengthen the capacities of judges and judicial police officers and prison administration staff on resolution 1325 and national international human rights legal instruments</p> <p>and of the</p>	<p>The provisions of resolution 1325 and the legal instruments protecting women are applied effectively</p>	<p>- Number of judges, OPJ and prison staff retrained in Bangui and 16 prefectures in 2019 and 2020</p>	<p>Training session report</p>	<p>Judges, OPJ and prison staff are in place</p>	<p>MPFPE, Min Justice, Ministry of Public Security</p>
<p>Train local administrative authorities on resolution 1325 and national international human rights legal instruments as well as on the community mechanism for triggering prosecution</p>	<p>Those responsible for violence against women prosecuted from the action of local administrative authorities thanks to a community mechanism</p>	<p>- 150 Local authorities trained in prefectures in 2019 and 2020</p> <p>- Number of violence against women/girls reported</p>	<p>Report of training sessions</p>	<p>The security situation in the provinces remains stable</p>	<p>MPFPE, MATDDL</p>

Raise awareness among NGO leaders and OAC resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments as well as the community trigger mechanism;	Those responsible for violence against women are prosecuted from the action of NGO/OAC leaders thanks to a community mechanism	- Number of NGO/OAC leaders trained in Bangui in 16 and 2019 and 2020 - Number of violence against women/girls reported	Report of training sessions	The security situation in the provinces remains stable	MPFPE, OFCA
Train community leaders and opinion leaders on resolution 1325 and national and international human rights legal instruments as well as the need for peacebuilding	Community and opinion leaders contribute to peacebuilding	- session name awareness	Report of awareness sessions	The security situation in the provinces remains stable	MPFPE
Organize series of radio programs and campaigns to sensitize the whole community and parties in conflict on the need for peacebuilding	situation Security is getting better	Number of radio programs	Radio broadcast report	The radio stations continue to broadcast and cover the whole pays	MPFPFE, Ministry of Communication, Community of the radio association
Translate the Resolution 1325 in blood	Resolution 1325 is accessible to the general public	10000 copies	Translators report of the	resources are Available	MPFFE

Facilitate dialogue between with all signatories to peace and reconciliation agreements, calling on them to put an end to violence in all forms	The signatories of the peace agreements, put an end to the violence	Number of agreement follow-up meetings with the signatories of the agreements	Agreement monitoring report	The signatories of the peace agreements commit themselves to peace	DDR Ministry, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice
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Strategic axis 2 : Strengthening participation for full and meaningful participation and strong leadership of women

Objective: To promote the meaningful participation and strong involvement of women in all conflict resolution, peacebuilding and security efforts					
Expected result : The participation of women in decision-making at all levels of the State, in decision-making bodies during conflict resolution and prevention as well as in security governance is significantly increased with tangible results					
Activities	Expected results of the activity	Indicators	Means of verification	Stake Assumptions implemented	Responsible
Identify, list and popularize laws and regulations that promote the participation of women in decision-making	Lois and Regulations promote female participation who the are popularized	- Number of texts and laws popularized	- Extension meeting reports	situation from of Security remains stable	MPFPEF, Ministère justice, OFCA
Advocate with Government, parliament, judiciary and institutions others republicans for	The law on parity is applied by the Government	Number of women in decision-making bodies of the administration and within the	Report Ministries of the	Socio-cultural burdens dissipate more	MPFPEF

strict application of the Parity Act		republican institutions			
Popularize the new gender-sensitive electoral code	The new electoral code is known to all social strata	Number of people affected	Reports from Ministries, NGOs and other institutions	Favorable security is	MPFFPE, ONG
Provide technical, material and financial support to women candidates for different electoral periods	Women candidates, women leaders and platforms of women's organizations at both central and decentralized levels are supported and are effective	Number of women of the and from organizations supported	Activity Report	The security situation remains stable	MPFFPE and NGOs
Organize awareness campaigns for political authorities Administrative on the Parity Act in RCA	The law on parity is applied by the politico-administrative authorities	Number of women in the decision-making bodies of local authorities and municipalities	Report of the Ministries	Socio-cultural burdens dissipate more	MPFFPE, OFCA, Women's NGOs
Support girls to stay in school and university for as long as possible	The dropout rate for girls is reduced	Number of pupils and students having benefited from scholarships and internships	Activity Report	Favorable security is	MPFFPE, Ministry of Education
Organize awareness campaigns for community leaders and of of	The Parity Law is enforced by community leaders and political parties	Number of women in offices of political parties and civil society organizations	Report of the Ministries and women's NGOs	Socio-cultural burdens dissipate more	MPFFPE, OFCA, Women's NGOs

of political parties on the law on parity in CAR					
Reinforce functional literacy towards NGOs and Women's OACs	Women are able to read in French/Sango	Number of literate women at Bangui and in the 16 prefectures	Statistics of Ministry of Education	structures Literacy Ministry of Education are functional throughout the territory on	National Ministry of Education, women's NGOs
Train female leaders on conflict resolution, mediation and peacebuilding	Women leaders actively participate in conflict resolution and mediation	- Number of women in conflict resolution meetings in CAR and in mediation bodies	Reports conflict resolution meetings and peace negotiations	Socio-cultural burdens dissipate more	MPFPFE, women's NGOs
Systematically involve women leaders in negotiations peace agreements and conflict prevention	Women's leaders take part in negotiations on peace agreements	Number of women leaders in the various peace agreement negotiations of the	Negotiation of the reports on peace agreements and conflict prevention	The parties in conflict are involved in a process of conflict resolution	MPFPFE, women's NGOs
Train women leaders on monitoring the implementation of the PAN	Women leaders are effectively involved in the monitoring of NAP II	Number of women leaders in the coordination of NAP monitoring	DGPG report Peace 'sets definitive	way in the country	MPFPFE, women's NGOs

Strategic axis 3: strengthening protection

Objective : Promote and protect women's rights with a focus on GBV prevention					
<i>Expected result: Concrete measures are taken to promote and protect the rights of women</i>					
Activities	Expected results of the activity	Indicators	Means of assumptions	Verification of Implementation	Responsible
Strengthen the capacity of magistrates, judges and court officers on women's rights and the fight against GBV	Magistrates and court officers participate in prevention and repression against GBV	- Number of magistrates in Bangui, Bouar and Bambari recycled - Number of legal assistants in Bangui and in the 16 Prefectures formed in 2019 to 2020	- Report of recycling sessions - Case name of GBV repressed	Magistrates and court officers took up service in their jurisdiction	MPFPEF, Ministry of Justice
Support the operability of the House of Hope and CASEF	The house of hope and the CASEF are functional and	- Number of victims recorded and supported	Activity report Funding for	the operation of the Maison de l'Espoir and the CASEF	MPFFPE,
Train administrative authorities and community leaders on women's rights and the fight against VBG	The Prefects, Under Prefects, Mayors, Pastors, Imams and priests participate in the prevention of GBV	16 Prefect, 54 Sous Prefects 150 Mayors Prefects and members of special delegations formed from 2019 to 2020 50 pastors, 50 imams and 50 priests trained	- Reports of training sessions	situation Security is stable	MPFPEF, national and international NGOs
Train the staff of basic social services (teachers of Fundamentals I and II, Health, Social Affairs) on the rights	The teachers, social affairs and health personnel participate in the prevention of GBV at	200 teachers, 200 health personnel and 200 school personnel Social Affairs	- Reports of training sessions	Basic social services staff are on duty	MPFPEF, Ministry of Health and Ministry Education Nationale

of women and the fight against GBV and the rapid care of victims		trained in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022			
Organize community awareness campaigns on the rights of women and girls	The communities participate in the protection and advancement of women and girls	- 60% of the Central African communities are sensitized between 2019 and 2023	- Reports of training sessions	situation Security remains stable	MPFPEF, OFCA, NGO
Create UMIR branches in Bambari, Bouar, Sibut and strengthen their intervention capacities	An effective intervention is made in the repression of GBV at Bangui and in the provinces	- Three branches of UMIR in Bambari, Bouar and Sibut in 2019 and reinforcement of staff and equipment and	Reports of Ministries of Public Security and MPFPEF	Resources are available	Security Ministries public and MPFPEF
Advocacy for the designation and formalization of gender focal points for Resolution 1325 in all strategic sectors by an act of the Government	Designation of gender focal points and Resolution 1325 in the ministerial departments concerned	Number of focal points in place	Report from MPFPEF		MPFPEF
Ensure holistic care for women/girls, men/boys survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence are supported in a comprehensive way	Number of survivors cared for	Reports of the Key Ministries	Peace settles permanently in the CAR	MPFPEF, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Justice, ministry of security

Set up an appropriate care structure for children born as a result of conflict-related sexual violence	Children born of sexual and gender-based violence are adequately cared for	Number of children supported	Report MPFPEF from	Peace settles permanently in the CAR	MPFPEF
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Strategic axis 4: Recovery and transitional justice

Objective : Guarantee the specific needs of women and girls during the reconstruction of the country during and after the crisis, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable					
Expected result : The specific needs of women are taken into account in the reconstruction of the country in a conflict and/or post-conflict situation with particular attention to the most vulnerable (displaced women and girls, disabled women and girls, survivors of GBV)					
Activities	Expected results of	Activity indicators	Means of verification	Stake Assumptions implemented	Responsible
Create three psycho-social support units for women to involved in conflicts	Women enlisted in belligerences are rehabilitated following adequate psycho-social support	80% of women enlisted in belligerences receive adequate psycho-social support and	SNIS, rapport du Ministry of health	DDRR is actually implemented work	Ministry of Health
Train women involved in conflicts in AGR and support them in social safety nets for the exercise of the improved tontine/ WITH;	Women enrolled in belligerences are converted into traders	60% of women enlisted in conflicts are traders	Report MPFPEF from	DDRR is actually implemented work	MPFPEF
Establish a system of reparation for victims of sexual violence and	Women victims of violence obtain redress	Number of victims obtained reparation with	Report MPFPEF from	The security situation is stable	Ministry of Justice

gender in times of conflict	financial and or material				
Strengthen national legislation, particularly the criminal code and the code of criminal procedure, in order to ensure an adequate judicial response that recognizes the seriousness of the crimes committed by preventing the correction of any form of conflict-related sexual violence;	Certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure are strengthened to recognize the seriousness of crimes of sexual violence and prevent corrections	Numbers of articles reinforced and elaborated	Ministry of Justice report	The security situation is stable	Ministry of Justice
Develop new special laws revise non-binding discrimination and lois and					
Strengthen the capacities of national jurisdictions, including the Court Special Penal to prosecute and try the perpetrators of crimes of sexual and gender-based violence;	The national courts and the CPS are appropriately operational and try the perpetrators of violence	Number of judgments rendered	Ministry of Justice report	The security situation is stable	Ministry of Justice
Exclude perpetrators of violent crimes from amnesty procedures and provisions as well as	Measures are taken for the exclusion of perpetrators of crimes of sexual violence from	Number of authors excluded	Report from Ministry of tusks and Ministry of Public security	The security situation is stable	Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Public security

integration into the security and defense sector	security and defense sector				
Organize women involved in conflicts to facilitate their participation in peace agreements as well as their retraining;	Women involved in conflicts take part in peace agreements and become part of the DDRR	Number of former combatants reconverted and participating in peace agreements	You report Ministry of DDRR and MPFPEF	The security situation is stable	Ministry MPFPEF DDRR, ever
Take steps to bring perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence crimes to justice while protecting victims and witnesses	Perpetrators of sexual and gender-based crimes are brought to justice and victims are protected	Number of perpetrators brought to justice	Ministry of Justice report	The security situation is stable	Ministry of Justice

Strategic axis 5 : Strengthening protection and security in the face of new human security threats

Objective: Strengthen the protection and care of women and girls during emerging epidemics, natural disasters and terrorist threats						
Expected result : Women and girls are better protected and supported during emerging devastating epidemics such as Ebola, monkey pox, natural disasters and terrorist threats						
Activities	Expected results of the activity	Indicators	Means of verification	of	Implementation assumptions	Responsible
Support girls' education in post-conflict situations	Lower school dropout rate	Number of girls benefiting from multifaceted aid and support	Report		Funding acquired	MPFFPE Ministry of Education

<p>Organize community responses for prevention against a possible epidemic Ebola virus and other epidemics</p>	<p>Community members are impregnated with useful information on emerging epidemics (mode of protection), and relay the message</p>	<p>- 80% of community leaders are imbued with protection against emerging diseases;</p> <p>- 90% of the population have good information on emerging diseases report any suspected cases and</p>	<p>- SNIS, - Min health report; - Report movement Red Cross</p>	<p>The security situation remains stable</p>	<p>- Ministry of health - Health NGOs; - Croix Rouge Central African</p>
<p>Organize awareness campaigns for community leaders on climate change and its harmful effects</p>	<p>The leaders communities are impregnated with useful information on the harmful effects of climate change and participate in the protection of fauna and flora</p>	<p>- 80% of community leaders are imbued with the harm of climate change relay the message and</p> <p>- 90% of the the population participate in the protection of fauna and flora</p>	<p>- You report Ministry of Waters and Forests, - Directorate of Meteorology - Report of the NGO for the protection of nature</p>	<p>The security situation remains stable</p>	<p>- Ministry of Water and Forest - Nature protection NGO - Directorate of Meteorology</p>
<p>Train women leaders of CBOs in community surveillance of epidemics</p>	<p>Female CBO leaders report everything from suspected cases disease with epidemic potential of community deaths including rumors</p>	<p>- 82 female OAC leaders the signs of epidemics</p> <p>- At least 80% of suspected cases are reported to health authorities to</p>	<p>- You report Ministry of Health ; - SNIS - Report of health NGO</p>	<p>The female OACs are better organized</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p>

	To local health authorities				
Train female leaders of NGOs and OACs on security risks and precautions/attitudes in the event of kidnapping/kidnapping;	The leaders of Women's NGOs/OACs are imbued with the security risks of their regions and adopt appropriate attitudes in the event of kidnapping/abduction	- 80% of the leaders of Women's NGOs/OACs are trained in security risk	- Report MPFPFE from - Report Ministry of Public Security from	The NGOs et Better organized are women's OACs	- MPFPFE - Report of the Ministry of Security - MINUSCA
Strengthen the presence of female leaders in bodies for the management and prevention of conflicts and natural disasters,	Women leaders are represented in natural disaster risk prevention and management institutions	- 50% of women are represented within the Management General of the Civil protection, from Steering Committee of the Central African Red Cross	- Report MPFPFE from	The NGOs et Better organized are women's OACs	MPFPFE
Support gender mainstreaming in defense and security forces	A gender sector strategy is developed and implemented	30% of women are represented in the security and defense sectors	MPFPFE Report Women are	are in favor of their integration into the security and defense sector	Department of Defense ; ministry of security
Advocacy for the popularization of Regulation No. 01/CEMAC/UMAC/CM of April 11, 2016 on the prevention and repression of money laundering and the financing of terrorism,	The Regulation No. 01/CEMAC/UMAC/CM of 11 April 2016	- Number of law enforcement actors sensitized	Ministry of the Justice from		- Ministry of Justice - Department of Defense ; - Ministry of security - Human rights NGO

proliferation of weapons in Central Africa					
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X. Estimated budget

Strategic axes	Estimated budget					Total CFA Total dollars 1\$=600CFA
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Strategic axis 1: Strengthening prevention	100 000 000	250 000 000	200 000 000	150 000 000	700 000 000	1 166 666,667
Strategic axis 2 : Strengthening participation for full and meaningful participation and strong leadership of women	190 000 000	320 000 000	250 000 000	135 000 000	895 000 000	1 491 666,667
Strategic axis 3 : strengthening protection	135 000 000	650 000 000	400 000 000	300 000 000	1 485 000 000	2 475 000
Strategic axis 4: Recovery and transitional justice	220 000 000	490 000 000	30 000 000	50 000 000	790 000 000	1 316 666,667
Strategic axis 5 : Strengthening protection and security in the face of new human security threats	185 000 000	250 000 000	220 000 000	150 000 000	805 000 000	1 341 666,667
<i>Coordination and monitoring evaluation</i>	50 000 000	160 000 000	160 000 000	200 000 000	570 000 000	950 000
Total général	880 000 000	2 120 000 000	1 260 000 000	985 000 000	4 440 000 000	7 400 000

Train the staff of basic social services (teachers of the Fundamentals I and II, Health, Social Affairs) on women's rights and the fight against GBV and early support for victims;																	
Organize community awareness campaigns on the rights of women and girls																	
Organize holistic care for women/ girls, men/boys/survivors of sexual violence																	
Set up an appropriate care structure for children born as a result of conflict-related sexual violence																	
Advocacy for the designation of gender focal points, the Resolution 1325 in all strategic sectors by an act of Government																	
Create UMIR branches in Bambari, Bouar, Sibut and strengthen their intervention capacities																	
Strategic axis 4: Recovery and transitional justice																	

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-Ann Oakley, « Sex, Gender and Society », 1972

-Anon (2010), National Action Plans and Government Actors, Peacewomen;

-Development and Implementation of National Action Plans on Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council and Related Resolutions:

Towards the Design and Implementation of National Action Plans,

West Africa network for peacebuilding (wanep) p.o. box: ct 4434 cantonments – accra Ghana

ANNEXES

Reference normative framework

Annex 1: International legal instruments

RESOLUTION 1325 OF OCTOBER 31, 2000

Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" is a fundamental resolution on the rights of women in situations of armed conflict. In particular, it affirms: - the important role that women play in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and calls for increased participation of women in decision-making regarding conflict resolution and peace processes; - the need to integrate a component integrating women's issues in peacekeeping missions; - that all parties to an armed conflict must fully respect international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls.

RESOLUTION 1820 OF JUNE 19, 2008

Resolution 1820 calls for the fight against sexual violence in armed conflicts, which tends to be erected as a real weapon of war. It recalls that sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or an element of the crime of genocide. It urges States to fight against impunity for perpetrators of sexual crimes and asks them to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, in particular women and girls, enjoy equal protection under the law and equal access to justice.

RESOLUTION 1888 OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Resolution 1888 is part of the follow-up to resolution 1820 on sexual violence in armed conflict. It recalls the duty incumbent on each State to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators of sexual violence in the context of armed conflicts and decides to insert specific provisions into the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations in order to ensure the protection of women and children against rape and other forms of sexual violence.

RESOLUTION 1889 OF 05 OCTOBER 2009

In resolution 1889, the Council for the first time asked States to facilitate the satisfaction of the medical needs of women victims of rape or other forms of sexual violence, particularly in terms of sexual and reproductive health.

RESOLUTION 1960 OF DECEMBER 2010

Resolution 1960 emphasizes the responsibility of states and parties to conflict to fight impunity and end conflict-related sexual violence. It asks the Secretary General of the United Nations to keep a list of infamy citing the names of the States and organizations which are guilty of sexual violence. These parties are called upon to take action to end sexual violence.

RESOLUTION 2106 (2013)

Resolution 2106 calls on all actors, including the Security Council and parties to armed conflict, but also all Member States and United Nations agencies, to implement previous resolutions and fight impunity for crimes committed against women.

RESOLUTION 2122 (2013)

This resolution reiterates the importance of implementing resolutions 1325 and following and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to carry out, as a prelude to the high-level review scheduled for 2015, a global study on the application of the resolution 1325, which highlights good practices, shortcomings and difficulties in implementation, new trends and priority areas of intervention, and also invites it to report to it on the results of the study in its annual 2015.

The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action designates “women and armed conflict” as one of its 12 priorities. The program advocates for women to be more involved in conflict prevention and resolution, peace building and governance, and to be protected during conflict. This is the first international text to highlight the importance of women's security and their contribution to peace, security and development.

Annex 2: Legal instruments and international reference texts

Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948

4th Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949)

European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950)

Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees (July 28, 1951 and its additional protocol of October 31, 1967)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969)

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), 1977

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), 1977

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)

International Convention on the Rights of the Child (20 November 1989) and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006)

Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (2011)

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995)

Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998)

Guidelines on international protection: gender-related persecution under Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol,

Guidelines for interventions against gender-based violence in crisis situations
humanitarian aid developed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee of the United Nations.

Annex 3: Regional legal instruments

-The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women, adopted in Maputo, Mozambique, on July 11, 2003, entered into force on November 25, 2005;

-The Solemn Declaration on equality between men and women in Africa, promulgated in July 2006 by the African Union;

Annex 4 : Sub-regional legal instruments

Judicial cooperation agreement between the CEMAC member states of January 28, 2004;

Extradition Agreement between CEMAC Member States of January 28, 2004;

Regulation No. 01 of April 11, 2016 on the prevention and repression of money laundering and terrorist financing, proliferation in Central Africa

Annex 5 : National legal instruments

Constitution of the Central African Republic of March 30, 2016

Law No. 61.221 of June 2, 1961 establishing the Labor Code of the Central African Republic

Law No. 63.441 relating to the national domain

Law No. 96.015 of March 27, 1996 on the Statute of the Judiciary of the Judicial Order

Law No. 96.029 of December 13, 1996 on the Statute of Administrative Judges

Law No. 97.013 of November 11, 1997 on the Family Code

Law No. 96.015 of March 27, 1996 on the Statute of the Judiciary of the Judicial Order

Law No. 10.006 of June 26, 2010 on the Statutes of the Legal Profession in the Central African Republic

Law No. 97.006 of May 26, 1997, on the Statute of Judges at the Court of Auditors

Law No. 97.013 of November 11, 1997 on the Family Code

Law No. 99.016 of July 16, 1999, on the General Statute of the Public Service

Law No. 00.007 of December 20, 2000 on the Status, Protection and Promotion of Persons with Disabilities in the Central African Republic

Law No. 02.004 Governing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the Central African Republic

Law No. 06.005 of June 20, 2000 relating to Reproductive Health

Law No. 06.030 of September 12, 2006, Establishing the Rights and Obligations of People Living with HIV/AIDS

Law No. 06.032 of December 27, 2006, on the Protection of Women against Violence in the Central African Republic

Organic Law No. 15.003 of June 13, 2015, on the Creation, Organization and Functioning of the Special Criminal Court

Law No. 97.014 (bis) of December 18, 1997, on the Orientation of Education

Law No. 02.004 of May 21, 2002, governing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in CAR

Law No. 17.015 of April 20, 2017, establishing a National Commission for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in CAR

Law No. 13.003 of November 13, 2013, on the CAR Electoral Code, 2013

Law No. 13.003 of November 13, 2013, on the Electoral Code of the Central African Republic

Law No. 17.015 establishing a National Commission for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in the Central African Republic;

Law No. 16.004 of November 24, 2016 establishing parity between men and women in
Central African Republic;

Annex 6 : Potential actors in the development and implementation of NAP II

1- Government institutions :

- Ministry of Gender;
- Ministry of National Defence ;
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Ministry of Public Security;
- Ministry of Territorial Administration;
- Ministry of Finance ;
- Ministry of Communication;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;
- Minister of the Environment ;
- Minister of Public Health ;
- The National Commission for Refugees;
- Parliament

2-Non-state actors :

- The organization of civil society;
- ONG ;
- Operational organizations in the field of peace; - the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, head of MINUSCA;
- The Bar of Lawyers;
- Private media;

3- International organizations :

- UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP,

Introduction

Beyond ten years, any policy must necessarily be revisited for an evaluation of its implementation in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses and to take into account the new challenges that have arisen since its adoption.

The military-political crisis that began in 2013 called into question the results of the efforts made by the Government with the support of partners in many areas of development, in particular that of the defense of human rights, especially those of woman.

Given the lapse of the National Policy for Equality and Equity, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children with the support of partners has recruited a national consultant to the revision of this policy in order to insert the new data.

Reminder of the objectives and expected results

Main objective

- Revise the PNPEE to enable the country to have a new adequate macro-economic, legal, cultural and political framework, in which the planning schemes and sectoral development programs as well as the institutional mechanisms will have to fit, so as to give equal opportunities for both men and women and to measure the impacts on these two social groups.

specifically

- Promote the participation of men and especially women in post-conflict recovery and sustainable development actions in their societies, as decision-makers, on an equal footing;
- Reduce inequalities between women and men in terms of access to development resources and benefits and control of these same resources and benefits;
- Promote, through a cross-cutting approach, consideration of the situations and needs of women and men in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national policies;

- Put in place specific measures in favor of certain categories of women and men, with well-targeted objectives in order to reduce the inequalities observed;
- eradicate individual and collective tolerance of violence in general and violence made to women and girls in particular;
- take appropriate measures to ensure cohesion between existing and future legal texts as well as their effective application;
- support women and girls in the promotion, protection and full exercise of their fundamental rights.

Course of the workshop

The date of August 23, 2019 was marked by the holding of the validation workshop for the National Policy for the Promotion of Equality and Equity in the conference room of the 20,000-seat stadium in Bangui.

The official opening ceremony was chaired by the Head of Mission for Social Affairs, Mr **Jean Claude BELEKA**, Personal Representative of the Minister for the Advancement of Women, the Family and the Protection of Impaired Children .

Three speeches marked this official opening. The first is that of Mrs. **Lina EKOMO**, Coordinator of the Platform of Women Leaders of Central Africa (RELEFCA).

In her remarks she made an observation on the situation of Central African women in relation to the international, continental texts that our country has ratified which traces the legal framework for the protection of women in all areas. The policy document that we are going to validate today is a reference document for all actions in favor of women.

She congratulates the government for the efforts made for the emancipation of Central African women and wishes the work every success.

Then comes the turn of Mrs. **Marie Solange PAGONENDJI NDAKALA**, adviser to the President of the National Assembly on gender, took the floor to encourage the government through the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, the Family and the Protection of the child for the work provided and allows this work to be reinforced with the National Assembly.

Finally, the representative of his excellent Madam Minister said that he was already satisfied with the remarks of these predecessors but would like the participants to make a lot of contributions to strengthen the document. A family photo ended the official ceremony.

Following the withdrawal of officials, an office has been set up and is composed as follows:

- President: Ms. **ROBINET LUCILE MAZANGUE** ; • Vice-president: Mr **Jean BARKA** ;
- General rapporteur: Ms. **Yolande NAMBOKINENA** ;

- Deputy General Rapporteur: Mr **Aristide Martial MOKPEM**.

Following the presentation of the participants, two points are listed for the code of good conduct, namely:

- Put phones on silent or on vibrate;
- Avoid abusive exits.

The summary of the revised PNEE document was presented by Mr **Theodore KOINAM**, Director General of Gender Promotion in place of the consultants Mr **Antoine Maximilien MBAGA** and Mrs **Marie Josée GODANZI who were** unable to attend.

He gave the history of the development and the reasons for the revision of the national equality and equity policy. This document is structured around the following points:

- The context and justification for this validation;
- The overall objective and the specific objectives;
- The methodology used to develop the document;
- Old and new domains;
- The six major orientations.

General observations were made by the participants, namely:

- Review the title of the document;
- Women's issues and document background;
- The approaches used for the elaboration of the document which had not involved all the technical sectors;
- The situation of people with disabilities, refugee and displaced women;
- Absence of basic data; • Missing table of contents;
- Make mention in the document of the transition period during which the political participation of women was considerably improved by the passage of a woman President of the Republic;
- Lack of a documentary review as well as the data collection methodology (interview, people contacted, reference people).

To be inserted in the document:

- An axis for GBV;
- An axis for reproductive health;
- An axis for the political participation of women in decision-making bodies decisions;
- An axis for the mining and gender sector.

Proposals will be made by UNFPA, UNHCR and the mines focal point to strengthen the document.

Five groups were formed for the work and returned to the plenary. Specifically, the following points were raised during the restitution of group work.

- The legal framework insert the law on the protection of persons with disabilities;
- The issue of education and employment of people with disabilities is not taken into account in the document;
- Open a paragraph to mention the evaluation of the implementation of the first document and what is the result given to the second document.

The document was validated with amendment.

Recommendation

- Set up a small committee made up of focal points from departments, United Nations agencies and consultants to strengthen and finalize the document.

Conclusion

The summary of the day was made by the Director General. He thanked the participants for their diligence and active participation in giving form and substance to the document and especially for having validated the document with amendment. He reassures the participants that the document will be reinforced and will be the subject of a second validation by a technique before its routing to the hierarchy. It was in an atmosphere of conviviality that the validation workshop of the National Policy of Equality and Equity was validated and ended at 5:05 p.m.

The rapporteurs

Ms. Yolande NAMBOKINENA

Aristide MOKPE

Report of the advocacy workshop with political party leaders

Introduction

The law on parity aims to encourage women's access to electoral mandates and elective and nominative functions and to fight against inequalities between the sexes. Provision is made for transitional provisions in which a minimum quota of 35% participation of women is fixed in nominative decision-making bodies, both in state structures and in private structures, as well as in any other organization.

The law on parity resulting from the Promotion of Gender is a principle of democratic governance, complementarity and above all social justice. It aims to promote an egalitarian society where respect for the rights of everyone, men and women, is assured. It is ultimately a sine qua non of harmonious and sustainable development.

Considering the data analyzed according to gender shows that women are weakly involved in political life and in the management and control of the country's resources. The government, through the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, the Family and the Protection of Children, anxious to make parity a reality, organized a plea for the leaders of political parties in order to sensitize them on the importance of involving women in the management of public affairs and in decision-making bodies in the CAR.

Reminder of the objectives and expected results

Main objective

- Raise awareness and popularize the law on parity between men and women in the CAR among political party leaders in order to encourage women's access to electoral mandates and elective functions and also to fight against gender inequalities in various state and non-state institutions.

Specific objectives

- Sensitize the leaders of political parties on the law on parity and certain provisions of other laws on the advancement of women;
- Raise the awareness of political party leaders to apply the law on parity in order to reduce inequalities between the sexes.

Expected results

- leaders of political parties are sensitized and made aware.

Course of the workshop

In 2019 and on Thursday August 22, a political party awareness workshop was held in the conference room of the Prestige hotel in Bangui on the promotion of female participation in governance, interactive dialogue between women leaders, political party officials and the private sector. The theme is: increasing the political participation of women for the sustainable development of the CAR.

The official opening ceremony was placed under the chairmanship of the Director General of Gender Promotion Mr **Theodore KOINAM** alongside whom we noted the presence of the country coordinator of UN WOMEN and the president of the network of women for leadership. in the Central African Republic Mrs. **Lina EKOMO**. Representatives of political parties and the platform of women leaders were present (see attendance list in appendix)

A speech and three presentations marked the day.

The DG's speech was much more about gender and its integration into the social programs of political parties in order to promote the participation of women in the political life of the CAR. He urges everyone to be attentive to all presentations.

After the official ceremony, an office was set up and is composed as follows:

President: Mrs. **Bernadette GAMBO**, Deputy of the Nation, Secretary General of the National Assembly;

Rapporteur: Ms. **Yolande NAMBOKINENA**, head of the Gender Information and Education Support Service.

Two presentations on the legal framework for the protection of women, the institutional framework, achievements in the field of gender and two sharing of experiences of political parties marked the workshop.

The first presentation is that of Mr **Narcisse FOUKPIO**, Magistrate, Gender and GBV Focal Point of the Ministry of Justice.

This presentation focused on the legal framework for the protection of women. He first made the general observation by saying that in all human societies, women and young girls constitute the category of vulnerable, weak people within the family that

States as well as all the structures for the defense of human rights must protect against the various forms of violence likely to be committed by humans.

Women's **rights** are a set of theoretical or real legal instruments, claimed for the emancipation or well-being of women and girls in various societies around the world and constitute the basis of the movement for women's rights in the nineteenth century as well as the feminist movement of the twentieth century.

Then he gave the history of the international commitments made in terms of the promotion and protection of the rights of women and young girls. We can cite among others:

- 1975: Mexico hosted the World Conference for International Women's Year, which adopted the World Plan of Action and proclaimed the years 1975-1985 the United Nations Decade for Women.

- 1980, in Copenhagen the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was opened for signature.

- The Third World Conference on Women was held in Nairobi, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women began its work in 1982.

-1995: The Fourth Conference on Women: the Declaration and Program of Action of Beijing focused on 12 areas of realizing women's rights and set a women's empowerment agenda;

-2000: the millennium development goals. One was to promote gender equality and empower women, another was to reduce maternal mortality.

Finally he presented the **Civil rights, Political rights, the Economic, cultural, social rights and** The organs and instruments for the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights of women:

- International bodies, - the Human Rights Council,
- The Security Council;
- international, regional and national instruments

After the Magistrate, the floor was given to Mr **Théodore KOINAM**, Director General of Gender Promotion to talk to the participants about the institutional framework for the protection of women and the progress made. He first mentioned the structures put in place by the government for the promotion and protection of women, namely:

- The Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family and the Protection of Children;
- The Ministry of Justice;
- The Ministry of Health;
- The Ministry of Security;
- The National and Technical Committee for the fight against gender-based violence, Harmful Traditional Practices and Child Marriage;
- The CEDAW implementation monitoring committee;
- The gender and poverty reduction sector committee

Progress made

In the area of strengthening strategic, legal and institutional frameworks, prevention protection, and of community mobilization and capacity building of national actors, the socio-economic empowerment of women and girls and the development of female leadership, the drafting of periodic reports addressed to the United Nations headquarters.

Admittedly, significant advances and progress have been recorded at the country level, but it must be recognized that much remains to be done since the extent of gender-based violence, including gender inequalities, remains persistent in Central African society.

Taking care of the most vulnerable social strata remains a major challenge. The available gender-differentiated data show that women not only are victims of all kinds of violence but also are victims of discrimination, therefore, are weakly involved in the management and control of the country's resources and are still weakly represented in the decision-making bodies. The disparities are glaring in almost all sectors (security, education, health, professional, economy etc.)

And finally the floor goes to **Mr Kevin** from UN WOMEN for his presentation on gender mainstreaming in programs and projects.

He first gave the definition of gender, which is a sociological concept designating social relations between the sexes and, in concrete terms, the analysis of statuses, social roles and relations between men and women. Applied to public policies, the concept of Gender refers to the equality of women and men, taking into account their differences in the harmony of any hierarchical social construction. Thus the gender approach is based on the analysis and questioning of the processes that differentiate and prioritize individuals according to their sex.

Gender analysis highlights unequal gender relations that prevent equitable development and women's participation. Gender-based analysis identifies:

- Members (men or women/girls or boys) disadvantaged in a community given;
- The nature of their problem;
- The structural causes of their disadvantage;
- The factors that keep them in this situation;
- The institutional changes, strategies and resources needed to solve problems and/or reduce inequalities.

Good practices of political parties Two

political parties shared their experiences with the participants.

The first is that of the political party "Bé-Africa ti zo kwé" of Mr. Mahamat KAMOUN. In his words he explained how their social project took into account men, women and young people. Their political party takes account of parity but the difficulty is that women, given the socio-cultural constraints, do not want to apply and do not want to take part in meetings that go beyond working hours at the risk of losing their homes.

As for the second political party called ITA movement (Initiative for Transformation by Action) of Mr. Dominique YADOKA.

The representative of the president in his remarks he informed the participants that his political party is still young and works with everyone and promotes the participation of women in their party.

Recommendations

- Continuation of advocacy with political parties for the promotion and involvement of women in political affairs;
- Sensitization of women to motivate them to join political parties

It was in an atmosphere of conviviality that the DGPG technically closed the advocacy workshop with political parties while thanking all the partners for their multifaceted support for the realization of this workshop. He also thanks the political parties that took part in this reflection.

The rapporteur

Ms. Yolande NAMBOKINENA, Head of Information and Education
Support Service in the field of
Genre