



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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The project's chief investigator is Laura J. Shepherd, who is Professor of International Relations at the University of Sydney and Visiting Senior Fellow at the LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security. If you have questions about the research, please direct queries by email to laura.shepherd@sydney.edu.au.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



MINISTRY OF GENDER, FAMILY AND CHILDREN

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN, PEACE, AND
SECURITY, 2ND GENERATION**

2019 -2022

September 2018

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Abbreviations

AUNS	Agencies of the United Nations System
AYW	Adolescents and young women
CAFCO	Permanent Framework of Congolese Women
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
UNCRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
CEHAJ 1325	Center of Studies on Handicap, Justice and Resolution 1325
NCC	National Children's Council
NWC	National Women's Council
COFIL	Steering Committee
CORDAID	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
PCC	Provincial Council for the Child
PCW	Provincial Council for Women
CPP	Provincial Steering Committee
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
DIAKONIA	
FARDC	Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo
FONAFEN	National Fund for Promoting and Protecting Women and Children
WPS	Women, peace and security
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peace-builders
GTG	Gender Topic Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
UN	United Nations
SDO	Sustainable Development Objectives
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UNO	United Nations Organization
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Equality and the Empowerment of Women

NAP	National Action Plan
PNC	Congolese National Police
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RCSNU	United Nations Security Council Resolution
RDC	Democratic Republic of Congo
SADC	Southern African Development Community
CS	Civil Society
SG	Secretary-General
UNS	United Nations Systems
SNVBG	National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence
STAREC	Stabilization and Reconstruction In the Eastern RD Congo
TOR	Terms of reference
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States dollar
GBV	Gender-based violence
WILPF/RDC	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Section /RDC

PREFACE

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo, through the work of the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children, has just consolidated the elements of its first Action Plan for implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security by preparing its 2nd generation Action Plan, with a view to improving inclusion of women, adolescents and young women via mechanisms for preventing, managing and resolving conflict. This Action Plan is an instrument of great importance, defining the steps to be taken by state and non-state actors working in the field of promoting human rights, particularly the rights of women, adolescent, young women and girls for a peaceful, just and egalitarian society.

As such, I appreciate and welcome the inclusive contribution made by Government experts, civil society and our Technical Partners who have developed this 2nd generation Action Plan as a tool for important work on the agenda for women, peace and security in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

I shall take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the Government of the Republic to our partners for their technical assistance and their financial support, thanks to which the development, national validation and production of this instrument has been made possible.

May this National Action Plan for implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, promote the equitable and inclusive participation of men and women in preventing and managing conflict in our country.

Bruno TSHIBALA NZENZE

Prime Minister

Foreword

The Democratic Republic of Congo has been a post-conflict state for nearly ten years but is still dealing with a resurgence of armed groups, notably in the eastern part of the country. There is still a large number of displaced persons within the country, as well as of incidents of violations of human rights, notably those of women, adolescents and young women, as well as of girls.

The Government has made tireless efforts through various national institutions with the support of the national and international community to eradicate these armed groups with a view to bringing and consolidating peace, demonstrating the importance of gender sensitivity in both the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the management of the post-conflict period.

It is within this context that the Democratic Republic of Congo has endorsed United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, adopted on 31 October 2000, with a view to realizing equality of the genders.

In an attempt to operationalize this important instrument, which will guarantee the fair inclusion of women in political governance, the DRC had adopted its first National Action Plan to implement the resolution in 2010. The First generation NAP 1325 had been inspired by the clear and steady vision of the National Gender Policy drawn up by the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children, which drew on the positive values inherent in Congolese culture amounting to an inclusive style of governance based on the involvement of all actors in society in promoting gender equality.

Eight years after implementing the first Action Plan, production of a 2nd generation National Action Plan 1325 was urgently required in that there was a need not only to conform to the requirements of the United Nations Security Council's norms on the matter but also, and in particular, to conform to the recommendations of international, regional and sub-regional legal instruments which the country has endorsed, as well as to national laws; furthermore, there was a need to integrate the challenges and concerns brought about by the political, social and economic situation of the day, notably sustainable development objectives(SDO), the inclusion of young people, adolescents and young women, children and young girls, decentralisation, Agenda 2063, the NEW DEAL and more besides.

With this in mind, the Government of the Republic has developed this 2nd generation National Action Plan for implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 with a view to equipping the country with an instrument allowing it to manifest its commitment to promoting gender equality in respect of preventing and managing conflict and consolidating peace and the rule of law.

In this respect, we must first thank His Excellency Mr. Joseph KABILA KABANGE, the President of the Republic and Head of State, who has always made promoting gender equality a priority of his mandate and who is integrating women into every stage of the implementation of his agenda.

We would also like to thank His Excellency TSHIBALA Bruno, the Prime Minister, and all the members of the government for the political will they have demonstrated in getting involved in this vast programme of integrating gender into sectoral policies and programmes as well as into the support afforded the development of this current National Action Plan.

Chantal SAFOU LOPUSA

Ministry of Gender, Family and Children

INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC), a post-conflict country, has endorsed United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, adopted on 31 October 2000¹ with a view to integrating the aspect of gender into the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

Resolution 1325 encourages member states of the United Nations to adopt policies and programmes on gender equality in peace, security and development processes.

This Resolution constitutes a legal and political instrument aimed at combating all forms of gender-based discrimination.

Eighteen (18) years after the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, it must be noted that despite the economic crisis, the efforts undertaken by the DRC's institutions with the support of the international community to bring peace to the country and to consolidate peace have resulted in the creation of a national legal framework that is favorable to promoting women's rights.

However, implementation of the operational framework manifested in the National Action Plan and its mechanisms is encountering difficulties of a political, technical and financial nature, and will require the commitment of the government and its agents who are involved at every level. Efforts will have to be made to be able to achieve the objectives of Resolutions 1325 and 2250 on youth, peace, and security, the sustainable development objectives (SDO), the New Deal, agenda 2063, and the continental scope of the findings of the African Union's agenda on women, peace and security.

1. Context and Justification

Taking a participatory and inclusive approach under the leadership of the Minister for Gender and with the support of its partners, the Government had adopted its first National Action Plan 1325 (NAP) in October 2010.

The DRC has supported the 4 pillars of this Resolution and committed itself to achieving significant progress in the active inclusion of women in all peace processes and in their representation on decision-making bodies at a local, provincial and national level.

With the first NAP for Resolution 1325 having been implemented over a period of 8 years, it became time to develop the 2nd generation NAP for a number of reasons: there was notably a need to conform with the requirements of the United Nations, which recommends revisions every 4 years; and to sign up to the objectives of the New Deal, of Resolution 2250 on youth, peace, and security, the continental framework guidelines arising from the African Union's findings on the Agenda for Women, Peace

¹ United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, adopted by the Security Council at its 4214th session on 31 October, 2000

and Security, and the AU's Agenda 2063; as well as to pursue objectives linked to the country's current social and political situation, which has evolved from that of 2010.

The current action plan squares with the strategic axes of the national gender policy by proposing to put a stop to violations of the fundamental rights of women, young women and girls during and after conflict, and to the impunity enjoyed by those committing crimes of all kinds.

There is a need to guarantee the security of women, to ensure the rule of law and the imposition of the punishments imposed under international law in respect of combating the violence done to women, young women and girls (sexual violence, in particular), and this is one of the government of the DRC's priorities.

2. General Objective of NAP 1325 II

To promote a secure environment that guarantees the fair inclusion of women, men and young people in consolidating peace in the DRC.

3. Methodology/development process of the 2nd generation NAP

Development of the 2nd generation NAP was inclusive and underwent the following stages:

i. Producing a Road Map

Two high-level workshops were organized in November 2016 and March 2017 by the National Secretariat 1325 of the United Nations Security Council on Women, Peace and Security (abbreviated to "SN1325 UNSC"), in collaboration with UN Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom "WILPF" and TROCAIRE to produce the road map before defining the different stages leading up to the drafting process for the 2nd generation NAP.

ii. Evaluation of the 1st generation NAP and development of the initial rough draft of the 2nd NAP.

In April 2017, a workshop was organized to evaluate NAP1, allowing government experts and representatives of civil society to identify constraints, forces and opportunities in order to orientate themselves and make recommendations before cementing the draft of NAP 2, with support from CEAHJ and CORDAID.

The work done by this workshop made it possible to develop the initial rough draft of NAP2, taking into consideration its wider orientation, i.e. the DRC's other commitments in respect of peace and security, including the New Deal, the Sustainable Development Objectives, African Union Agenda 2063, Resolution 2250 and the integration of vulnerable women's issues, particularly indigenous women and those living with disability, in NAP2.

iii. The preparatory phase:

This phases consisted of setting up two working teams, of which one consisted of consultants tasked with developing the draft and the other was detailed to follow the development process.

iv. Gathering and analyzing data

Collection of data was conducted using validated tools in 21 of the 26 provinces making up the DRC. This made it possible to obtain information and canvass concerns relating to the provinces. In addition, analysis of the data made it possible to gauge the level of implementation of NAP 1 and to identify the wider orientation and objectives intended for NAP 2.

v. Drafting the document

Two consultants had been recruited and proceeded to develop the draft in collaboration with the NS 1325.

- **Exploratory interviews**

These interviews consisted of consultations with resource persons. The aim of these consultations was to gather viewpoints relevant to challenges currently facing the country and to identify directions to take in implementing NAP 2.

- **Literature review**

The literature review focused on making use of legal instruments relating To the topic “Women, Peace and Security” especially Resolution 1325, Resolutions 1820 and 1860, the African Union Action Plan, and the national action plans of certain countries that have already undertaken such a revision, including Belgium and Burundi, and the DRC’s NAP 1 1325, as well as national legal instruments promoting women’s rights, the 15-year anniversary reports on Resolution 1325 in the DRC, and the national report on data-gathering. The aim of this literature review was to ensure coherence in the objectives pursued in NAP 2 with a range of existing texts.

- **Editing and consolidating the draft**

The draft drawn up by the Consultants was read through by stakeholders at both a national and provincial level for any amendments or additions. A pre-approval workshop was organized by the NS 1325 in collaboration with CEHAJ 1325/CORDAID to integrate all the stakeholders’ contributions and to consolidate the draft that was submitted for national approval.

CHAPTER I: REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTION 1325

I.1. International Regulatory Framework

I.1.1. International legal instruments

Resolution 1325 serves to reinforce existing legal instruments promoting women's rights and focuses on the importance of involving women in preventing, managing, and resolving conflict.

The Democratic Republic of Congo has ratified a certain number of national, sub-regional, regional and international legal instruments through which the country has committed to respecting key standards relating to specific women's rights. These include in particular:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- The Convention on the Political Rights of Women (Resolution 640 (VII) of 20 December 1952);
- The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 1979;
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1990;
- The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995;
- United Nations Resolution A/RES/58/142 of 10 February 2004 on women and political inclusion;
- The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights (1993);
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights² ratified by the DRC on 20 July 1987;
- Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security of 31 October 2000;
- Resolution 1820 adopted in June 2008 demanding effective measures to prevent and punish acts of sexual violence;
- Resolution 1888 adopted on 30 September 2009 protecting women and children from sexual violence in armed conflict, which requests the SG to nominate a special representative tasked with combating sexual violence during armed conflict, to send teams of experts to conflict zones, and to mandate peacekeeping soldiers to protect women and children.
- Resolution 1889, also of 2009, which examines the exclusion of women from processes of rapid reparation and consolidation of peace, and the lack of adequate provisions and financing; demands a proper strategy to increase the number of women in resolving conflict and decision-making, and tools to improve its applications –indicators and proposals for a follow-up mechanism.
- Resolution 1960 (2010)

It recommends specific measures to prevent and protect against acts of sexual violence during armed conflict and requests the SG to draw up a list of

² Ratified on 9 September 1999

All those responsible for acts of sexual violence (*name and shame*) and analytical measures and follow-up reports on sexual violence linked with conflict

- Resolution 2106 (2013) notes that sexual violence may constitute a crime against humanity and is a constitutive element of the crime of genocide;
It reaffirms that gender equality and the political, social and economic empowerment of women lie at the heart of long-term efforts to prevent sexual violence in periods of armed conflict and post conflict situations.
- Resolution 2122 (2013),
Which particularizes the priorities adopted in Resolution 1325 and underlines the important of the involvement of women in every phase of preventing and resolving conflict and consolidating peace via transitional justice.
- Resolution 2242 (2015),
Which requests States to consider questions relating to the war on terrorism and to strengthen women's access to justice by punishing perpetrators of sexist and sexual violence and paying reparation to the victims.
- Resolution 2250 on youth, peace, and security (2015);
- Resolution 2389 relating to recognition of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 2017;
- The Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO 5);
- The New Deal on fragile states.

I.2. Regional and Sub-Regional Regulatory Framework

The following legal instruments should be cited at a regional and sub-regional level:

- The Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to women's rights in Africa, adopted in 2003;
- The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance;
- The AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, adopted by Heads of State and Government of Member States of the African Union in 2004;
- African Union Agenda 2063 of 2015;
- The Addis Ababa Agreement on Peace and Security in The Great Lakes Region of 2013.

I.3. National Regulatory Framework

National Action Plan 1325 is in line with national laws, and policies, programmes and strategies relating to gender equality. These include in particular:

- The Constitution of the DRC, of which articles 14 and 15 respectively are devoted to the equality of men and women and the elimination of sexual violence;
- Law no. 15/013 of 1 August 2015 on Procedures for Enforcing the Rights of Women and Equality;

- Law no.06/018 of 20 July, modifying and completing the decree of 30 January 1940 on the Congolese Penal Code and Law no. 06/019 of 20 July 2006 modifying and completing the decree of 06 August 1959 on the Congolese Code of Penal Procedure;
- Law no. 81-003 of 17 July 1981 on the status of career personnel in State public services which determines the conditions for recruitment, remuneration, promotion and other social advantages without gender-based discrimination;
- Law no. 001/2001 of 17 May on the organization and function of political parties;
- Law no. 08/005 of 10 June on the public financing of political parties;
- Organic law no.11/012 of 11 August 2011 on the organization and function of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- Law no.13/005 of 15 January 2013 on the status of FARDC military personnel;
- Organic law no.11/013 of 11 August 2011 on the organization and function of the Congolese National Police.

I.3.4. Policies, Programmes and Strategies

Certain national policies and strategies have been adopted to implement various commitments that have been made. Among these, we may mention:

- The National Gender Policy (NGP) of 2009;
- The National Strategy to combat gender-based violence (SNGBV) of 2009;
- The Action Plan for Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo to combat sexual violence.

CHAPTER II. PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP 1

The first edition of the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325 was published in 2010 and has been implemented since then, a total of eight years to the present day. NAP1 covered 10 topics or areas of intervention. These include:

- (i) Peace;
- (ii) Security;
- (iii) HIV/AIDS;
- (iv) Sexual violence;
- (v) Promotion and protection of women's rights;
- (vi) Political inclusion;
- (vii) Consolidation of the rule of law;
- (viii) Regional and international cooperation;
- (ix) Research and studies
- (x) Follow-up and evaluation.

2.1. Status report for implementation of NAP 1

Implementation of NAP 1 revealed the following:

- **In the field of peace**

The country organized several discussions between 2013 and 2018. These include in particular the Addis Ababa Agreement of 2013 (6.2%), the People's Palace National Discussions of 2013 (12.4%), the African Union's Negotiations on the City of 2016 (18%), St Sylvester Accord of 2016 (9.4%). The findings of all these dialogues was that inclusion of women was low.

- **In the field of security**

The work done in respect of reform of the security sector yielded several important results. Within the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC), the first women generals were appointed as military personnel by the Head of State and there were other promotions to senior officer ranks. Within the police force, 10% of senior commission ranks are held by women. The difficulties encountered in this sector are due to the fact that men outnumber women, but women are also less well trained than men to be able to stand for promotion to higher ranks.

During implementation of NAP1, the country also passed other essential laws relating to defense and the police force, in particular organic laws on (respectively) the organization and function of the police and the defense forces (Armed Forces), as well as laws

on the status of career police officers and military personnel, integrating the perspective of gender, especially in respect of recruitment to these elite units.

- **On the topic of sexual violence**

With the ongoing armed conflicts in certain parts of the nation's territory, sexual violence has continued not only as a result of the silence of the victims, but also because of the fact that certain perpetrators of these crimes are unknown.

- **On the topic of HIV/AIDS**

The action undertaken on the topic of HIV/AIDS were intended to reduce its prevalence and address access to antiretrovirals for infected people. With the country's adoption of the National Sanitation Development Plan (NSDP) and the 2014-2017 national strategic plan for HIV, the infection rate has dropped from 2.57% to 1.1%.

- **In the field of promoting and protecting the rights of women**

This field aimed to improve legal frameworks, in particular revision of the Family Code and adoption of the law on the equality of men and women. With the advocacy work done, two major results had been achieved. These include modification of law no. 16/008 of 15 July 2016, modifying and completing the Family Code, and the promulgation of law no.15/013 of 1st August 2015 on procedures for enforcing the rights of women and equality. In the meantime, Parliament adopted the law on organization of elections in the DRC in 2011.

- **In the field of political inclusion**

The action undertaken in the field of political inclusion sought a significant improvement in the numbers of women in decision-making bodies, with special emphasis on youth.

In fact, the number of women in office was 10.4% in the National Assembly; 4.6% in the Senate; 10.2% in the National Government, 3.8% as Provincial Governors; 9% as Provincial Deputies; 10.6% as Secretary Generals of Public Administration; 8.1% of chairpersons of Administration Councils of Public Enterprises; 7% of chairpersons of political parties.

- **On the consolidation of the rule of law**

The objectives pursued in consolidation of the rule of law consisted in particular of achieving a full commitment from decision-makers to protecting and defending the rights of women, young women and girls, and of promoting and consolidating gender equality in Congolese society. Bearing in mind the fundamental principle of the SDOs, "Leave no one behind", a particular focus had to be placed on categories of women that are often marginalized, such as women living with disability, indigenous women, women in rural areas, etc.

These objectives were in fact covered in the field of protecting and promoting women's rights.

- **In the field of regional and international cooperation,**

In the field of international cooperation, the participation of the DRC was noted in international, regional and sub-regional forums dedicated to comparing notes and exchanging experiences between states on the implementation of Resolution 1325, participation in the forum on the development of the ECCAS action plan and participation in other forums.

- **On follow-up and evaluation**

Aspects of particular note in respect of follow-up and evaluation work include publication of the 15-year anniversary reports and of the 2016 and 2017 reports, the appointment of 21 follow-up Provincial Secretariats for implementing Resolution 1325, production of the 2nd generation NAP and more besides.

II.3. Lessons learned

Implementation of NAP 1 has made it possible to draw a certain number of conclusions. These include

In particular:

- The low awareness of NAP among the general public;
- The poor results achieved in women's representation and inclusion at negotiation tables and in decision-making bodies because of cultural inertia;
- The persistence of sexual violence and other violations of women's rights;
- The extremely low representation of women in command roles in the Army and the Police, and in the other security services;
- Poor uptake of NAP by the Government;
- Weak support from partners in the implementation of NAP;
- Non-inclusion and lack of integration of young women and women living with disability in the implementation of NAP.

II.4. On gathering and analyzing data

The data-gathering process essentially amounted to an evaluation of the implementation of NAP 1 in 21 provinces of the country. In addition, it provided provincial actors involved in the implementation of NAP 1 an opportunity to have their say from their own perspective on the wider orientation and objectives of NAP 2 and to provide information and voice the concerns relevant to their respective provinces that should be considered in NAP 2.

Insights gains from data-gathering.

The following insights were gained from the data-gathering carried out in 21 provinces:

- 78% of the actors surveyed who were working in the field of women, peace and security declared an awareness of NAP 1;
- 48.35% of participants were active in the field of protection, 40.71% were involved in prevention and 35% in reparation;
- In respect of the topics, fields and areas addressed, 49% of actors involved gave priority to the topic of Peace, followed by security on 48.2%, promoting the rights of women on 45%, political inclusion on 40.5%, sexual violence on 43.1%, HIV/AIDS on 29%, followed by consolidation of the rule of law on 24%;
- More than 95% of the actors wished NAP 2 to be aligned with the pillars of Resolution 1325 rather than NAP 1.

II.5. Best Practice

The implementation of NAP 1 has highlighted several best practices. These include in particular:

- (i) forums for swapping notes and experiences among actors in the field of women, peace and security in the Great Lakes Sub-region;
- (ii) publicizing the NAP and legal texts guaranteeing women's rights;
- (iii) advocacy for respect of judicial procedural timetables and follow-up prosecutions of cases of sexual violence in the courts to convict perpetrators;
- (iv) formation of peace committees in provinces affected by armed conflict;
- (v) creation of synergy for peace in the Great Lakes Region, etc.

II.6. Challenges to overcome

The implementation of NAP 1 presents several challenges which will have to be overcome by the 2nd generation NAP.

These include in particular:

- (i) the fair inclusion of women, with consideration of vulnerable women, young women and girls in decision-making bodies and mechanisms for the prevention and peaceful settlement of conflict;
- (ii) widespread publicizing of the 2nd generation NAP and of legal texts Guaranteeing women's rights;
- (iii) persistent acts of violence;
- (iv) the impunity of perpetrators of violations of women's rights, the increased inclusion of women and young women in security service decision-making bodies.

CHAPIII. PRIORITY AXES OF INTERVENTION

The current 2nd generation NAP has been produced with a clear definition and delimitation of the priority axes of intervention, which are intended to reflect the present priorities of the government of the DRC; these include 4 axes of intervention. These are

- Inclusion;
- Prevention;
- Protection and;
- Recovery.

III.1. Objectives

The current National Action Plan 1325(NAP1325) pursues 11 specific objectives drawn from Resolution 1325 and is aligned with the New Deal, the guidelines of the international framework of the findings of the African Union Agenda on women, peace and security, African Union Agenda 2063 and the SDOs to which it is linked, the expected results, the activity to be undertaken with their intervening actors and the key indicators for measuring change.

AXIS 1. “INCLUSION”

Inclusion is intended to increase the number of women and AYW in decision-making bodies, negotiations and peacekeeping missions, in addition to any other mechanism with a bearing on peace and security.

This axis comprises 2 specific objectives, viz:

Objective 1. Helping to raise the inclusion rate of women and young women to 20% within local, provincial, national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for preventing, managing and resolving conflict and in the security services

The representation of women and young women within national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for preventing, managing and resolving conflict and in the security services, and in all negotiations intended to restore peace still remains very low.

In order to be able to achieve this objective, advocacy programmes will be undertaken with a view to obtaining commitments from officials to align women in various peace negotiations. In addition, awareness-raising measures will be intensified on female leadership among women and AYW, with special emphasis on women in rural areas and vulnerable women (women living with disability and indigenous women).

Objective 2. Helping to raise to 20% the inclusion rate of women and young women in decision-making bodies of socio-political, economic, public and private institutions

Since embracing democratic voting, the DRC has successfully held two free elections, in 2006 and 2011. Women have always been included in these two Presidential and Legislative elections. However, despite their superior demographic weight to men, women have taken up no more than 11% of the seats in the National

and Provincial Parliaments. The representation of women has been no greater in the two successive governments the country has elected, not exceeding 7% of ministerial portfolios. Women occupy only 18% of the decision-making roles within public and private enterprises. As a result, women have almost no room for manoeuvre in being able to influence to their advantage the policies and development programmes implemented in the country. It will thus be necessary to pursue this work in such a way as to increase the representation of women by a significant degree, both in number and in quality, and both in decision-making bodies and for electoral and nominative mandates.

AXIS 2. “PREVENTION”

This axis seeks to prevent all forms of violation of the rights of women, young women et girls during and after armed conflict.

The prevention axis comprises 5 specific objectives. These are:

Objective 3. Large-scale publicization of legal instruments promoting the inclusion of women in political and public governance and NAP 1325

The base study on levels of awareness of Resolution 1325 and other national legal instruments relating to the rights of women carried out by CEHAJ 1325 in the districts of FUNA and Lukunga in 2016 indicates that 85% of the people surveyed were unaware of Resolution 1325.

Overall, the national data-gathering report established the rate of women who were unaware of the first NAP 1325 and of legal instruments guaranteeing human rights in general and the specific rights of women in particular to be more or less 22%.

Objective 4. Setting up community-based mechanisms for early warning and peaceful resolution of conflict

Armed conflict is at the root of all the violations to which women, adolescents and young women fall victim and requires a robust mobilization of the entire community with a view to preventing it from occurring.

To achieve this, concrete action will be taken, in particular to:

- (i) Study and revise the laws and programmes dealing with situations of violence and insecurity in public administration and special security structure within the country;
- (ii) Train women, adolescents and young women in techniques for early warning, mediation and peaceful resolution of conflict;
- (iii) Setting up operational surveillance systems of violations of the rights of women, of adolescent and young women, and of vulnerable persons;
- (iv) Instituting committees of peace mediators in every province, to include women and young women of different categories and made up from all the movements across the country;

- (v) Aligning women and AYF into all missions for negotiation, mediation and peaceful resolution of conflict.

Objective 5. Reducing the rate of recruitment of child soldiers (young girls and boys) within armed factions

With armed factions still present and active in the eastern part of the country in particular, girls are still being forcibly recruited, and the presence of girls within armed factions involves serious consequences both for the community at large and for the girls themselves. In fact, a great number of the girls currently in armed factions have no future there; they nonetheless constitute a danger to the community as they have been brought up to live in criminality.

Reform of the security sector that is underway in the country is reinforcing consideration of gender at every level of the process and in the setting up of mechanisms for looking after war invalids (persons with war-related disability), especially where these are young ex-combatants.

Objective 6. Helping to raise the inclusion rate of women and AYW in decision-making bodies within the security services

Women currently occupy no more than 2.8%, 6.7% and 19.46% of command ranks within the Army, the Police and the justice sector respectively. A significant presence of women within the decision-making bodies of these services would thus constitute a security guarantee to prevent violations of women's rights, and the work to achieve this goal will consist of organizing knowledge exchange workshops and advocacy work with officials from these services and bodies in such a way as to increase the inclusion rate of women amongst their ranks.

Objective 7. Reinforcing control and reduction of the circulation of small arms and light weapons

Armed conflict contributes to the proliferation of light weapons. These light weapons claim more victims among women and girls as a result of their activity related to foraging for food, water and firewood. There is thus a necessity to reinforce control and reduction of the circulation of light weapons in such a way as to save more human lives, particularly those of women. It will thus be necessary to proceed to organize working sessions between those coordinating implementation of NAP1325 and the national commission for the control of small arms and light weapons and reduction of armed violence with a view to considering gender. Furthermore, awareness-raising campaigns will also be organized for the benefit of the public about combating the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

The involvement of women, young women and persons living with disability in programmes to combat the proliferation of light weapons is a great asset in identifying networks and other holders of illegal weapons.

AXIS 3. "PROTECTION"

This field seeks to assure protection of their rights for women, young women, children and other vulnerable persons during and after conflict. This axis is linked

to objectives 10, 11, 12 and 14 of Resolution 1325, the “justice and security” objective of the New Deal, SDO 16, and objectives 11, 12 et 13 of African Union Agenda 2063.

The protection axis comprises the 2 following specific objectives:

Objective 8. Guaranteeing respect for the rights of women, adolescents and young women, and for other vulnerable and marginalized persons (persons living with disability, indigenous persons, refugees and displaced persons, etc.) during and after conflict

During and after armed conflict in the DRC, women, adolescents and girls have been involved in a number of incidents of the hardships of war, with detrimental consequences linked to the violation of their fundamental rights, necessitating care and treatment programmes for survivors to lift them out of difficulty.

To achieve this, actors will have to take steps to:

- (i) widen the skillsets of judicial employees (magistrates, clerks, bailiffs, prison staff), auxiliaries of the justice system (advocates, defense lawyers) and police and military personnel;
- (ii) pursue the institution of courts and tribunals throughout the country;
- (iii) renovate or construct penal institutions, prisons and cell blocks that take consideration of the gender-specific needs of men and women;
- (iv) pursue the organization of community policing (PdP) right across The country;
- (v) set up mechanisms for transitional justice in all the provinces, (vi) inform all women of their rights.

Objective 9. Combating impunity for sexual violence and other violations of the rights of women, adolescents, young women and girls during and after armed conflict

Sexual violence is one of the most common types of violations of rights utilized by armed factions. It should be noted that the country is facing up to considerable challenges in order to bring justice and make amends to victims by organizing trials and payment of reparations by the courts and tribunals within a reasonable time.

The steps taken to achieve this objective will include:

- (i) trying and sentencing the perpetrators of sexual violence and other violations of the rights of women and girls during armed conflict;
- (ii) equipping the courts and tribunals with human resources and adequate materials.

AXIS 4. “RECOVERY”

Countries emerging from conflict face enormous challenges in respect of recovery and reconstruction in the wake of massive destruction and irreplaceable loss. Consolidation of peace largely remains the prerogative of a male elite, despite the generally acknowledged notion that men and women should be equal in this process and that the inclusion of all contributes to the peace process.

In post-conflict situations, empowerment of women and AYW is one of the determining factors contributing over the short term to re-establishment of stability, reintegration, socioeconomic progress and durable peace.

This axis is linked to objectives 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of Resolution 1325, to objectives 4 “Economic foundations” and 5 “Revenues and services” of the New Deal, to SDO 1 (Eliminating poverty in all its forms throughout the world), SDO 5 (Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls), SDO 16 (Promoting the advent of peaceful and open societies for the purposes of lasting development) and objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 18 of African Union Agenda 2063, subsuming 2 specific objectives.

Objective 10. Integrating the dimension of gender into the management and peaceful resolution of conflict

Although women and AYF are the main victims of conflict, their specific needs are not considered.

Integrating the dimension of gender into the process of management and peaceful resolution of conflict will make it possible to accommodate the specific needs of women, young (and adolescent) women, and of marginalized groups (persons living with disability, indigenous peoples etc), to increase their empowerment or to progress the equality of the sexes.

The measures to achieve this objective will consist of analysis and integration of the dimension of gender in interventions, projects and post-conflict development programmes.

Objective 11. Guaranteeing the socio-economic empowerment of women and AYW victims of conflict

It should be pointed out that large-scale investment in the socioeconomic empowerment of women generates social dividends over the short and long term, including in post-conflict situations. In essence, investment in the economic empowerment of women is the surest route to the equality of the sexes, the eradication of poverty and inclusive economic growth. Women make an enormous contribution to the economy, be it within companies, in farming enterprises, as entrepreneurs or employees, or through their unpaid work at home, where they look after their families. It is within such a framework that concrete action is planned to guide women in leaving the vicious circle of poverty and marginalization with a view to guaranteeing their effective empowerment before, during and after periods of conflict.

The important thing will be to provide women and AYW with a chance of education and training in every field again, to enhance their capacity to act in order to advance equality in promoting the social economy. Women should also be encouraged to join farming collectives where they can take out loans and obtain fertilizer in order to improve their productivity via small businesses and other revenue-generating undertakings.

CHAP IV. FOLLOW-UP AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP II 1325

A national coordination mechanism has been set up with a view to guaranteeing successful implementation of NAP II 1325 throughout the country.

The coordination mechanism comprises three bodies: the Steering Committee, the National Secretariat and the 1325 trust fund.

4.1. The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is structured as a national, provincial and local committee. Its task is to guide policy, to approve the action plan for implementing Resolution 1325, and to provide its various periodic and annual reports.

4.1.1. The National Steering Committee.

The Resolution 1325 Steering Committee comprises the following members:

- **Chair** : The Minister responsible for Women, Family and Children or his/her representative;
- **First Vice-Chair**: A representative of UN Women;
- **Second Vice-Chair**: A representative of the fund's donors;
- **Third Vice-Chair**: The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Gender;
- **Secretariat and reporting**: the permanent members of the National Secretariat 1325.
- **Members**:
 - ✓ A delegate of the Presidency of the Republic;
 - ✓ A delegate of the Prime Minister;
 - ✓ The Minister of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ The Minister of the Interior and Security or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ The Minister of Foreign Affairs or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ The Minister of Justice or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ The Minister of Human Rights or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ The Minister of the Plan or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ The Minister of the Budget or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ The Minister of Finance or his/her delegate;
 - ✓ Two delegates from Civil Society;
 - ✓ A delegate from International NGOs;
 - ✓ A delegate from AYW.

Coordination of the Steering Committee shall be provided by Central Government via the Ministry with Gender, Family and Children as part of its responsibilities.

The delegate(s) of the Ministries shall be chosen from career State public servants holding the rank of at least Director or Head of Department.

The Steering Committee's task is:

- To provide policy guidelines for the implementation of the Action Plan for Resolution 1325;

- To approve biannual and annual working plans presented by the technical infrastructure for implementation of the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325;
- To stimulate development of institutional partnerships with other State and Non-state institutions;
- To sign off on reports in order to guarantee final quality control;
- To make recommendations to the “Administrator of UN Women’s trust fund 1325” for approval of final-stage projects;
- To monitor the consideration of questions of gender in activities promoting peace, preventing and managing conflict, in security matters and in humanitarian undertakings;
- To determine the eligibility criteria and access to financing for institutions, NGOs, national, provincial and local networks etc.

4.1.2. The Provincial Steering Committee

The Provincial Steering Committee shall be made up of the Governor of the province and officials from the provincial ministries in charge of gender, the Interior, justice, the plan, the budget, social affairs, public health, the security services (FARDC, Police and NIA), the Provincial Assembly, technical and financial partners, the private sectors and delegates from Civil Society.

4.1.3. The Local Steering Committee

The Local Steering Committee shall be placed under the authority of the Mayor of the town/city, the Burgomaster of the municipality, the Administrator of the territory, or the Head of the sector/administrative area.

The tasks assigned to the National Steering Committee shall apply *mutatis mutandis*

4.1.4. Meetings of the Steering Committees

National and Provincial Steering Committees shall meet biannually and annually, convening the ministries and administrations involved to evaluate the implementation of NAP II1325.

4.2. The National, Provincial and Local Secretariats

4.2.1. The National Secretariat

4.2.1.1. Tasks and objectives

The National Secretariat shall be the body responsible for day-to-day management of implementation of National Action Plan 1325. As such, it shall be responsible for the following tasks:

- Coordinating the implementation of NAP1325;
- Gathering, analysing, publishing and archiving the implementation data for NAP 1325;
- Guiding actors in implementing NAP1325;
- Making up the Secretariat of the Steering Committee;
- Participating in international forums and organizing feedback meetings;

- Mobilizing resources;
- Budgeting activities for NAP1325;
- Following up and evaluating the implementation of NAP1325.

4.2.2. The Local and Provincial Secretariats

4.2.2.1. Their tasks

The Local and Provincial Secretariats shall be responsible for managing implementation of NAP at a provincial or local level.

4.2.2.2. Their composition

The Provincial Secretariat shall have the same composition (*mutatis mutandis*) as the National Secretariat. It shall be coordinated by the Provincial Head of Division (Gender) at a provincial level and by the Head of Office (Gender) at a local level.

4.3. Mobilizing financial resources for NAP1325

Implementation of NAP 1325 cannot succeed without financing. In order to successfully obtain financial resources, a structure known as the Trust Fund has been set up.

4.3.1. Setting up the trust fund for Resolution 1325

The 1325 trust fund has been set up with a view to supporting the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo and NGOs, national NGOs in particular, in undertaking action to benefit the promotion of women, peace and security at a national and provincial level, with special emphasis on the areas identified in the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325.

The 1325 trust fund shall also support initiatives seeking to:

- Promote and facilitate flexible, coordinated and inclusive financing mechanisms for national and international organizations/institutions working on the agenda for women, peace and security;
- Contribute to the development of a multi-sector approach to the elimination of sexual violence and gender-based violence through the promotion of networking and documentation of best practice/lessons learned;
- Provide technical and financial support for activities strengthening the capacities of national organizations, advocacy, lobbying and awareness in respect of promoting equality and fairness in preventing, managing and peacefully resolving conflict.

Management of the 1325 Trust Fund shall be subject to operational norms and standards.

4.3.2. The fund's resources

The Trust Fund shall be funded both by the Government and by donors and technical and financial partners.

4.3.3. Management of the Trust Fund

The 1325 trust fund shall be deposited in an open account in one of the banks in the financial center under the name of the National Secretariat 1325, which is the management body for implementation of NAP1325, under the supervision of 'UN Women.

5. Follow-up indicators

As part of its follow-up framework for implementing Resolution 1325, the 2nd generation NAP has adopted 11 indicators from the UN in addition to those defined by the African Union within the context of continental results, the New Deal, the SDOs and others.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
AXIS 1. INCLUSION				
1. Helping to raise to 20% the inclusion rate of women and young women in national, regional and international mechanisms for the prevention and management of conflict	Women and AYW are represented at a level of 20% in national, regional and international mechanisms for the prevention and management of conflict	Indic: percentage of women and young women within institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and management of conflict	Advocacy for meaningful representation of women at negotiation tables, within institutions and in national, regional and international mechanisms to prevent, manage and settle disputes;	Ministries of Gender, the Interior, Foreign Affairs; political parties, Parliament CSOs, technical and financial partners,
2. Helping to raise to 20% the inclusion rate of women and young women in decision-making bodies of socio-political, economic, public and private institutions	Women and young women are represented at a level of 20% in decision-making bodies	Indic: Percentage of women and young women within decision-making bodies	Advocacy to authorities pour effective implementation of commitments to promote the inclusion of women in political governance	Ministries of Gender, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, political parties, Parliament CSOs, technical and financial partners, INEC
	National legal structures (particularly Electoral Law) for promoting the inclusion of women in political governance is gender-sensitive	Indic: Number of laws revised to be gender-sensitive	Advocacy to authorities for integration of the dimension of gender into legislation.	Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Justice, Parliament, INEC, political parties, CSOs
	The number of women in decision-making bodies	indic: Percentage of women in decision-making posts in		Ministry of Gender

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
	and involved in diplomatic representations has increased	institutions with specified mandates;	Advocacy to competent authorities for the nomination of women	CSO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, TFPs
	Transformative leadership of women and young women with a strengthening of indigenous women and women living with disability	Indic: the percentage of trained women	Organization of training sessions and awareness sessions for the benefit of opinion-makers, women and young women in all categories of female leadership.	Ministry of Gender, CSOs, TFPs
AXIS 2. PREVENTION				
3. Publicizing NAP1325 and legal instruments promoting women's rights on a large scale	NAP1325 and legal instruments promoting the political inclusion of women (CEDAW, MAPUTO, R. 1325, etc) have been publicized	Indic: Number of legal instruments, products publicized; Indic: number of persons (broken down by gender) affected by this publicization (men/women/young people)	Organization of publicity campaigns/awareness campaigns for legal instruments and for NAP1325	Ministries of Gender, the Interior, Decentralisation, Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, Justice, CSOs, TFPs
	Members of the community (in particular political and religious leaders and traditional chiefs) and women living with disability,	Indic : Number of persons affected	Organization of awareness campaigns on the political rights of women and peace culture.	Ministry of Gender, the Interior, Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, CSOs, political parties, TFPs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
	<p>indigenous women and girls are made aware of the political rights of women</p> <p>A radio/television media space makes broadcast about Resolution 1325, the NAP and the political rights of women.</p>	<p>Indic: Existence of a broadcasting media space to disseminate information;</p> <p>Indic: Number of communication channels created</p> <p>indic: Number and content of programmes Number of meeting held and topics addressed</p>	<p>– Creation of a televised and virtual media space to broadcast and publicize information about 1325</p> <p>– Creation of other communication channels to augment broadcasting of information about 1325</p> <p>Liveliness of debate in programmes televised and online forums.</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Channels of Communication and Media, CSOs, TFPs</p> <p>Ministry of Gender, CSOs, TFPs</p>
<p>4. Setting up community-based early warning mechanisms and mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflict, training women and AYW in techniques for early warning and peaceful resolution of conflict, on the New Deal and in fragility analysis; conducting studies on</p>	<p>– community-based mechanisms for early warning and peaceful resolution of conflict have been set up;</p> <p>– Women and AYF are trained in techniques for early warning and peaceful resolution of</p>	<p>Indic: Number of community-based early-warning mechanisms et of peaceful resolution existent;</p> <p>Indic: Percentage of women and AYW trained in techniques for early warning and peaceful resolution of conflict, on the New Deal, and in fragility analysis.</p>	<p>– Organization of initiatives to set up early-warning mechanisms;</p> <p>– Organization of training sessions in the 26 provinces.</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender, CSOs</p> <p>TFP</p> <p>Ministry of Gender, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, CSOs, TFPs.</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
the impact of armed conflict on women and girls have been made.	conflict and in fragility analysis			
	Studies on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls have been made	Indic: Number of studies conducted	Completion of field studies in conflict zones	Min GEFA, CSOs, Ministry of the Plan, TFPs
5. Reducing the recruitment rate of girls within armed factions.	The percentage of girls in armed factions has been reduced.	Indic: percentage of girls demobilized.	Organization of awareness campaigns for communities on the wrongness of recruiting minors to armed factions.	Min Gender, the Interior, Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, CSOs, TFPs, security services Police, Army, NIA, DGM)
6. Helping to raise the number of women and young women in decision-making bodies within the Army, the Police, the justice sector, the NIA, the DGM)	The number of women officers in the Army, the Police and other security services has increased	Indic: Percentage of women (within security services) holding decision-making ranks within the security services (Army, Police, the justice sector, the NIA, the DGM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of advocacy initiatives undertaken – Number of persons affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Holding knowledge exchange workshops and training sessions on gender with officials from the Army, the Police and other services with responsibility for security matters. – Advocacy to competent authorities promoting women within the security services. – Organization of awareness campaigns alerting young women about recruitment to the security services. – Pursuing the “He for She” campaign in the security services. – Mentoring and presenting role models to AYW. 	Ministries of Gender, the Plan, the Interior, of Justice, of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, CSOs, PFT, other security services

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
7. Strengthening controls and reducing circulation of small arms and light weapons.	Circulation of light weapons has been reduced	<p>Indic : nature of the support provided for control mechanism for light weapons;</p> <p>Indic : Number and type of small arms and light weapons recovered.</p> <p>– Number of persons affected</p>	<p>Organization of knowledge exchange workshops between the SN1325 and the commission combating the circulation of light weapons and amnesty campaigns to recover small arms and light weapons;</p> <p>Awareness-raising of the population, in particular AYW, about combating the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; cfr R-2250</p>	Ministry of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, Ministry with responsibility for security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry with responsibility for gender, international and regional partners and Civil Society.
AXIS 3. PROTECTION				
8. Guaranteeing respect for the rights of women, adolescents and young women, and of other vulnerable and marginalized persons (persons living with disability, indigenous persons, refugees, displaced persons, etc) during and after conflict	The skillsets of judicial staff (magistrates, clerks, bailiffs, prison staff, etc) have been widened	<p>Indic: Number of judicial staff (magistrates, clerks, bailiffs, prison staff) and auxiliaries of the justice system (advocates, defense lawyers) whose skillsets have been widened in the provinces and in Kinshasa.</p>	Organization of workshops to widen the skillsets of magistrates (civilian and military) (magistrates, clerks, bailiffs, prison staff and auxiliaries of the justice system (advocates, defense lawyers) relating to the treatment of cases linked to violations of the rights of women and girls	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, Human Rights, the Interior, of the Plan, TFPs and Civil Society.
	Courts and tribunals have been set up throughout the country	Indic: Number of courts and tribunals set up across the Republic	Advocacy for setting up courts and tribunals throughout the country;	Ministries of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, of Gender, of Justice, of the Plan, of the Interior, Human Rights, Social Affairs, international and regional partners and civil

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
				society, the Budget, Human Rights, Finance.
	Penal institutions have been renovated or constructed to consider the gender-based needs of men and women	Indic: Number of penal institutions renovated and/or constructed to consider the dimension of gender and the rights of the child;	Advocacy for the renovation and/or construction of gender-adapted penal institutions	Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Plan, Human rights, of the Plan, Budget, Finances, TFPs, CSOs
	Community policing (PdP) is operational right across the country	Indic: Number of community policing posts set up in the Republic; Indic: Number of cases of violence dealt with through community policing; Indic: Number of persons trained.	Advocacy for setting up community policing (PdP) right across the country; widening the skillset of community police officers, division heads in the Ministry of Gender, division heads in the Ministry of Justice, division heads in the Ministries of the Interior, Human rights and Resolution 1325, and the New Deal in all the provinces of the country.	Ministry of the Interior, Police; Ministry of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Plan, of Human rights, of the Budget, of the Plan, of Finance, international and regional partners and Civil Society.
	The rights of displaced and interned persons and of refugees are guaranteed	Indic: Number of measures taken to protect displaced/refugee women and girls; Indic: Standard and quality of life of women and girls in	Advocacy for renovating and securing camps for refugees and displaced persons with consideration of the dimension of gender; Periodic evaluation of living conditions and security for	Minister responsible for Gender, Minister responsible for security, Human Rights, Budget, of the Plan, Finance, international and regional partners (HCR, MONUSCO, UN Women, etc.) and civil society.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
		camps for displaced persons and refugees in the DRC	Displaced persons and refugees, considering the dimension of gender;	
9. Combating the impunity of perpetrators of sexual violence and other violations of women's rights during and after armed conflict and other conflicts.	The perpetrators of sexual violence and other violations of the rights of women and girls during armed conflict are tried and convicted.	<p>Indic : Number of cases effectively received, judged and concluded;</p> <p>Indic: Number of perpetrators of violence against women and young girls tried and having effectively served their sentence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness of magistrates on the strict application of the law during trials of perpetrators of violations of the rights of women and girls; - Documentation of cases of successfully prosecuted violations of the rights of women and girls. 	Ministries of Gender, of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, of Justice, Human Rights, Budget, Finance, of the Plan, international and regional partners and Civil Society
	Tribunals have been supported in trying violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls	Indic: Number of tribunals supported in addressing violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for tribunals tasked with judging cases of violations of the rights of women, adolescents and girls - Widening the skillsets of justice sector staff and auxiliaries in combating sexual violence 	Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, Ministry of Gender, Human rights, Budget, Finance, of the Plan, international and regional partners supporting the implementation of NAP 1325 and Civil Society.
AXIS 4. RECOVERY				
10. Integrating gender into the management and peaceful resolution of conflict.	Recovery projects and programmes are sensitive to gender	Indic: Number of projects and programmes integrating gender	Integration of gender into recovery projects and programmes	Ministry of Gender, of Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, of the Interior, CSOs

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE AXIS	ANTICIPATED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	ACTORS
	Community-based actors in recovery projects widen their skillsets in relation to the impact of gender	Indic: Number of community-based actors in recovery projects trained	Widening the skillsets of community-based actors relating to consideration of gender in recovery projects	Ministries of Gender, Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, the Interior, CSOs
11. Ensuring the socioeconomic empowerment of women and AYW victims of conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Women and AYF are trained in entrepreneurship. – Women and AYF receive support through empowerment and entrepreneurship kits 	<p>Indic: Percentage of women and AYW trained</p> <p>Indic: Number of women supported with empowerment kits</p>	Organization of training sessions on female entrepreneurship Supporting women and AYW with empowerment kits (relating to children, agriculture, microcredit etc)	Ministries of Gender, Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, the Interior, of the Plan, Health, Primary, Secondary and Professional Teaching (EPSP), Youth, Social Affairs, Agriculture, CSOs, TFPs
	AYW, girls and boys rejoin the education system	Indic: Number of AYW, girls and boys integrated.	Reintegration of AYW, girls and boys who are victims of conflict into the education system	Ministries of Gender, Social Affairs, EPSP, Ministry of Professional Education; Defence, Disarmament and Veterans, the Interior, CSOs, TFPs
	Schools are renovated and constructed in camps for displaced persons	Indic: Number schools renovated and/or constructed Number of advocacy initiatives undertaken	Organization of advocacy for the renovation and/or construction of schools in camps for displaced persons	Ministry of Justice, Defence, Disarmament and Veterans; Police, Gender,

APPENDICES

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