



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI



Ministère de la Femme et de la Famille
Protection-Equité-Autonomie

National Action Plan for the **Implementation of Security Council** **Resolution 1325 (2000) and Related Resolutions** **of the United Nations on Women and Peace**

November 2017

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ADDS: Djibouti Social Development Agency

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

CEIO: Listening, information and orientation unit

CERD: Center for Study and Research of Djibouti

CEWARN: Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism / Mechanism of Alert and Rapid Response to Conflicts

CEWERU: Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit / National Unit for Alerting and Rapid Response to Conflicts

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

DISED: Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

IGAD: Inter-Governmental Authority for Development

MFF: Ministry of Women and the Family

FGM: Female Genital Mutilation

ONARS: National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Victims

NGOs: Non-governmental organizations

NAP: National Action Plan

PNG: National Gender Policy

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

SNIF: National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development

UNFD: National Union of Djiboutian Women

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

I. Introduction

With the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, better known as the "Beijing Conference", the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the United Nations made the advancement of women and equality between genders are crucial issues to which governments should pay particular attention. Among the twelve priority areas is "women and armed conflict". Similarly, the United Nations committed itself through its General Assembly during its 23rd special session entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the 21st century" held in 2000 to combat the sexual violence against women

during armed conflicts. Also, since 2000, the United Nations Security Council has devoted a total of eight resolutions to the issue of women, peace and security: 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015). The objectives pursued through these resolutions aim to improve the participation of women in the prevention and resolution of armed conflicts, to strengthen the protection of women and young girls against sexual violence during conflicts, to heavily punish the perpetrators of such violence and to take into account the special needs of women in all phases of armed conflict.

All member countries of the United Nations, whether developed, developing, exsanguinated by armed conflict, in conflict or in a post-conflict situation, are required to adopt national action plans for the implementation of resolution 1325. (2000) and other related UNSC resolutions to reflect their commitment to the rights of women and girls in peace and security. As of August 2017, only 67 countries out of the 193 members of the United Nations have adopted a NAP on UNSC resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace, including 19 African countries.

1. Summary of UNSC resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)

In resolution 1325 (2000), the United Nations Security Council starts from the observation "that the great majority of those who suffer the harmful effects of armed conflict, including refugees and displaced persons, are civilians, in particular women and children, and that combatants and armed elements are increasingly targeting them" and recognizes "the important role that women play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in the consolidation of peace". As a result, women being concerned in two ways: main victims of armed conflicts and very useful actors in the return to peace and its preservation, he urges the Member States of the United Nations "to ensure that women are more represented at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of disputes". In addition, it calls for women and girls to benefit from special protection against the risk of sexual violence and for the perpetrators not to go unpunished where appropriate. Finally, the gender-specific needs of women and children must be taken into account at all times, including in facilities for refugees and displaced persons.

In resolution 1820 (2008), the UNSC observes "that women and girls are particularly victims of sexual violence used in particular as a weapon of war", that this violence can "considerably exacerbate any armed conflict and impede the restoration of international peace and security" and that "rape and other forms of sexual violence may constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity or an element of the crime of genocide". This resolution reinforces resolution 1325 (2000) and urges the United Nations and Member States to redouble their vigilance with regard to sexual violence against women and girls during and after conflicts and to strongly condemn their perpetrators, whether they are combatants or members of UN peacekeeping operations. It is quite radical in the sense that it establishes sexual violence as a war crime and a crime against humanity. She insists on the importance of training and raising the awareness of the armed forces and on the need to incorporate ever more female soldiers and police officers in peacekeeping operations¹ .

2. IGAD Regional Context

IGAD developed in 2011 a Regional Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) through a participatory process that brought together women parliamentarians, representatives of ministries of gender, representatives of civil society and academic circles in the region and launched its Women and Peace Forum, which Djibouti chairs. The regional institution urges each of its member countries to adopt its own national action plan based on the RAP. Of the eight countries that make up IGAD, only three countries – Uganda in 2008, South Sudan in 2015 and Kenya in 2016 – have so far finalized their national action plans² .

It is within this framework that the Republic of Djibouti intends to undertake the development of its National Action Plan initially and its subsequent implementation. Thus, like many African countries, the Ministry of Women and the Family is responsible for drive this process.

3. NAP development methodology

The methodology for developing this NAP took place in three stages:

- a first stage which was spread over the months of June and July 2017 during which were carried out research and documentary analyzes and a series of qualitative interviews with the actors of the institutions and organizations intervening on the questions of women, peace and security;
- a second phase with the organization of a workshop to launch the development of the NAP in September 2017 in which participants from the institutions concerned discussed, amended and made proposals on the basis of a draft of the matrix of shares;
- finally, the last stage, in November and December 2017, made it possible to finalize and validate the NAP as a whole.

1 See the text of resolution 1325 in the Annex.

2 For analyzes of the situation of countries in the Horn of Africa vis-à-vis UNSCR 1325 (2000), see the issue of the Horn of Africa Bulletin, *UN Resolution 1325 at 16: Where to from here in the Horn*, Volume 28, Issue 6, November-December 2016.

II. National context in terms of women and peace and security

Despite its geographical location in a conflict-prone region marked by the multifaceted crisis that Somalia has been going through since 1991, by that of Yemen, by the civil war in South Sudan, the sporadic clashes between state forces and communities in Sudan and Ethiopia, by the warlike character of Eritrea, by the many border disputes and the insecurity caused by terrorism in all the countries of the region, Djibouti offers the image of an island of stability and peace despite the civil war (1991-1994) and a brief armed conflict in 2008 with Eritrea still unresolved so far.

However, as previously mentioned, the absence of conflict in a country does not exempt it from drawing up its NAP for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and other related UNSC resolutions on women and peace. . These resolutions focus on three pillars:

- the *participation* of women at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts;
- *prevention* of violence against women and girls, in particular gender-based sexual violence, sexual abuse and exploitation;
- the *protection* and *assistance* of women and young girls who are victims of sexual violence during or after an armed conflict.

Understood in this sense, the spirit of these resolutions adapts to any country whatever its situation. Thus for Djibouti four situations deserve our attention within the framework of this NAP:

- women and sexual violence at the national level;
- refugee women and sexual violence;
- women in pastoral conflicts;
- security and defense forces and issues of sexual violence.

Naturally, each of these situations deserves a detailed study in its own right to have a good basis of understanding, but in the following part we will content ourselves with drawing up brief outlines which will enable us to approach the rest of our work.

1. Women and sexual violence at the national level

Here it is a question of having an overview of the efforts of the State in the promotion and protection of the rights of women and of briefly brushing the level and type of violence of which they are victims to better understand the national context which will certainly influence all women, peace and security efforts.

The general situation of women at the national level has improved considerably over the past fifteen years. If only the ordinary resident population is taken into account,

Djibouti has slightly more women (50.7%) than men (49.3%)³. Between 2002 and 2015, the literacy rate for women increased from 37.6% to 52.9% compared to 61.9% to 66.6% for men and that of girls enrolled in university from 39.8 % in 2006 to 42.9% in 2015.

Maternal mortality fell from 546 to about 229 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Over the same period, the unemployment rate for women fell from 68.6% to 49.2% and for men from 54.6% to 34.1%. They lead a quarter of Djiboutian households and are increasingly represented at all levels of decision-making spheres. A quota of at least 10% of women in elective functions and in high State functions was established by law in 2002. Her rights are better protected by legislation – Family Code of 2002, law on FGM in 2009, ratification of CEDAW in 2008 - and its needs taken into account and promoted both at the institutional level - creation of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women in 1999, establishment of the CEIO in 2007 within the 'UNFD - only on the strategic plan - SNIF from 2000 to 2010, PNG from 2011 to 2021, strategies - without forgetting all the permanent information and communication work (awareness and training campaigns, development of guides on violence gender-based).

Nevertheless, the socio-cultural weightlessness continues to operate in mentalities by confining the Djiboutian in the supporting roles and by maintaining practices and perceptions against the current of the promotion of women carried by state institutions. Despite everything, the level of violence against women remains high. Between 2002 and 2012, the prevalence rate of FGM – the first form of violence of which women are victims – fell from 97.2% to 78.4% among women aged 15 to 49⁴. Over the same period, the percentage of women married before their 18th birthday rose from 25.6% to 24.0%⁵.

In 2012, “ more than 14.3% of non-single women aged 15 to 45 have actually suffered violence of various kinds – threat, humiliation, slapping, shoving, strangulation, punching and kicking, forced marriages, rape by all components of society (men and women) ”⁶.

According to figures from the Listening, Information and Orientation Unit (CEIO), in 2014, for example, 904 people requested its assistance compared to 604 in 2013. The two tables below give us the distribution of the 904 cases by type of violence, by constituency and by sex.

Types of violence by constituency

	Economic	Verbal/moral	Physical	Rape	Sexual	abuse	Forced marriage	Total
Ras Dika 4,220								7
Boulaos		3		70		3	2	402
Balbala 266		107		67			1	459
Ali Sabieh 8		122						12
Tadjoura 2		4	1				1	4

³ Unless otherwise indicated, all figures and statistics in this paragraph are taken from *Study of the evolution of the situation of women in Djibouti from 2000 to 2015*, DISED and MFF, 2017.

⁴ DISED and MFF, *Study of the evolution of the situation of women in Djibouti from 2000 to 2015*, 2017, p. 48.

⁵ Same, p. 50.

⁶ Same, p. 49.

Obock	2						3
Arta		1	2				13
Dikhil							4
Total	7 2 511	4 1 243	139	3	15	3	904

Cases of violence by constituency and gender

	Men		Women		Total
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
Ras Dika					7
Boulaos	13		7,372	17	403
balbala	23	11	425	10	459
Ali Sabieh	1		12 3		13
Tadjoura			3 13		3
Obock			1,836		3
Arta					13
Dikhil					3
Total	37			2 29	
Total per sex	2 39		865		904

Comments:

- In 2014 among the cases of violence collected by the CEIO at the national level, economic violence comes first (57%) followed by moral violence (27%) and physical violence (15%). Sexual violence is marginal (less than 1% of the total).
- The commune of Balbala concentrates 51% of the cases of violence in 2014 and is closely followed by the commune of Boulas (44%).
- Women are the most affected and represent almost 96% of the victims of violence who seized the CEIO in 2014.

Notes and Suggestions:

- The analysis of the figures of a single year is not sufficient since it is just a momentary photograph to have a rather vague idea of the situation of violence. These 2014 figures do not allow us to see the evolution of the phenomenon over a long period.

which is necessary to draw relevant conclusions for understanding and to better choose the appropriate corrective actions. It would be interesting to build a multi-year database.

- We only have the number of people who contacted the CEIO and its branches and asked for its help. Many victims do not take these steps for fear of reprisals, shame or ignorance of assistance mechanisms. Many of them choose to approach other official (police, courts) or unofficial (family, traditional chiefs) channels. Not all types of violence are there. It would be important to build an expanded database centralizing all cases of violence. Consideration should also be given to improving existing mechanisms in terms of adaptability, communication and

of efficiency. An overall diagnosis would allow us to see more clearly.

- These figures do not tell us either about the follow-up reserved for these different cases. There too, the figures are lacking and there is a great need to establish a monitoring system.

Despite the remarkable work carried out by the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and the CEIO in collaboration with their national and international partners:

- support measures (reception and accommodation) and psychological, medical and legal care, in particular the free provision of these services, for victims of gender-based violence remain insufficient⁷ ;
- violence of a sexual nature remains poorly documented, poorly regulated and still surrounded by taboos, unlike spousal violence and FGM.

2. Refugee women and sexual violence

According to UNHCR figures, Djibouti was hosting 27,601 refugees and asylum seekers from countries in the region as of July 31, 2017, distributed among the camps of Ali Addeh (15,676), Holl Holl (4,617) and Markazi (2172) and in Djibouti (5136, as refugees. Women represent 49% urban) ⁸ of refugees and asylum seekers and 73% are women and children, including little girls. Law No. 159/AN/16/7th L on the Status of Refugees in the Republic of Djibouti of January 5, 2017 regulates the situations of refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti and grants them fundamental rights and obligations. They have rights "to non-discrimination, to freedom of movement, to civil status documents, to identity and travel documents, to education, to work, to be a party to justice, to property, to practice their religion, to freedom of association, to social and public assistance, to naturalization" (art. 14) and the obligation to respect the laws and regulations of Djibouti (art. 15). Through this law, Djibouti seeks to comply with its international commitments and in particular that made at the UN Summit in September 2016 in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to include refugees in development programs in destination of the Djibouti population and in particular education and health while also paying attention to mitigating the impact of refugees on host communities. This will force the Djiboutian authorities to increase their efforts in favor of refugees and more specifically those tending to fight against GBV on refugee women and girls. For the Djiboutian government, ONARS is responsible for monitoring all matters concerning them on a daily basis. However, several other national and international institutions and organizations are involved in assisting refugees, each in one or more areas. The VFG or SGBV component is the responsibility of the UNFD via the CEIO.

Cases of GBV are regularly reported in refugee camps. Among the 31 people who requested assistance from the CEIO in 2015, we find all forms of violence: moral, economic and physical, including FGM and rape⁹. which favor GBV we find weightlessness of a cultural nature and the situation of

7 As recalled by the report on the *Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, CEDAW, United Nations, 2011, p. 8 and the 3rd *Implementation of the Republic of Djibouti Declaration of Heads of State of the African Union*, MFF, 2016, p. 11.

8 UNHCR Djibouti Fact Sheet, August 2017.

9 UNFD and UNHCR, *Semi-annual report on the program to combat sexual and gender-based violence*, 2015.

vulnerability intrinsic to the nature of refugee life. The CEIO, in partnership with the UNHCR and other Djiboutian institutions, has undertaken a number of actions in favor of refugee women and girls who are victims of sexual violence, especially since 2010 with the creation of a listening unit in Ali Addeh's camp. Similarly, the CEIO has staff in each camp and organizes awareness and popularization campaigns.

around SGBVs. CEIO and UNHCR have developed a Standard Operating Procedure for the prevention of and response to sexual violence and a 2014-2015 five-year strategy on SGBV. With the Ministry of Justice, in particular the Personal Status Court, it organizes mobile hearings and the issuance of legal certificates for marriages and divorces. Also, it should be noted that ONARS and UNHCR with their partners have undertaken preventive measures against GBV such as strengthening lighting, increasing operational staff or greater involvement of refugee leaders.

Finally, at this level, the main challenges remain:

- improvement of the system for reporting information on cases of GBV among refugees and the establishment of reliable statistics;
- the mobilization of funding for better application of the five-year strategy and action plans on GBV of UNHCR and CEIO;
- the extension of the services of the State of Djibouti according to the new law on the status of refugees and its implementing decree to improve prevention and care;
- the improvement of the capacities of the Djibouti staff operating in the refugee camps and the taking into account of the gender dimension among these agents.

3. Women in pastoral conflicts

Pastoral conflicts can be caused by disputes over pastures and water points and by cattle rustling. The cross-border nature of certain actions at the origin of these conflicts and the weak presence of the State in these areas complicate the search for solutions. The Horn of Africa, in general, and Djibouti, in particular, are arid regions characterized by low rainfall which implies a scarcity of vital resources and difficult living conditions for both people and livestock. In this context, the rural population, mostly nomadic, finds itself in a situation of food distress, even starvation. Calls for aid and humanitarian mobilization are increasing, but their scope and impact on these vulnerable and nomadic groups often prove to be limited. It is not impossible that this leads to livestock losses. Thus, fierce competition is triggered between social groups for the control and appropriation of grazing areas and water points. The movements of these populations, ignoring borders, give rise to conflicting encounters between them.

Most often, these conflicts take on an ethnic character and oppose Afar and Issa nomads. Indeed, these two communities which denote common points (nomads, Muslims) diverge on their relationship to space. For the Afar, grazing areas as well as water points are delimited clannically and cannot be considered as common goods available to all. While the Issa, considering that the land belongs to

everyone and not to any particular group, feel that they have the right to graze and water their animals everywhere. This difference in the relationship to the land has always been the source of many disagreements between the two communities which have led to bloody conflicts and open endless cycles of confrontations and revenge. It is especially in the border areas that clashes are most frequent. This is Dikhil, a region located in the south of Djiboutian territory and which "has the specificity of bringing together the two major components of the Djiboutian population [like the capital], the Afar and the Issa. Moreover, the region shares a long border with the Somali and Afar regions of Ethiopia and the nomadic population moves on both sides of the border without restriction" ¹⁰

Herd thefts are regularly reported in the Dikhil region where they provoke deadly clashes between Afar and Issa. The two communities accuse each other

livestock theft even in the absence of proof formally attesting to the identity of the thief. For the Afar, it will always be the Issa in a collective way and not an individual such and such, and vice versa for the Issa. With each incident, the peaceful cohabitation between the two communities is called into question and the risk of escalation is not very far away, unfortunately sometimes resulting in loss of life. For example, between January and August 2008, 329 animals were stolen on the Djiboutian side of the border and these thefts led to 15 incidents between Afar and Issa, including "7 violent ones with the use of firearms and knives which resulted in 5 dead and 5 injured" ¹¹ In some cases, these thefts are the object of groups of Ethiopian bandits - who may be Issa, Afar or others motivated by the lure of easy gain - crossing the border of the two countries with the firm intention of perpetrating their crime before disappearing in nature. Thus, the cross-border aspect of some of the flights adds to the complication of the situation. Six of these 15 incidents took place on the Ethiopian side of the border and had repercussions on Djiboutian soil. "The centers of pastoral conflicts are located in the Gobaad plain, a border zone in the south-east of the country and stop on the shores of Lake Abbé and more precisely on the entry and exit points of Bondara, Sankal, Bakeireh, Moulouhlé, Daba-Bour and Kalankaleyti" ¹². Often, the search for the real perpetrators of the thefts is put in the background in favor of the desire to do justice to oneself by carrying out a similar act on any herd of the other community. The herds resulting from these revanchist and supposedly justified raids are considered as spoils of war. Thus, what was initially a simple theft of animals turns into a declared war without a reasonable solution in the short term and further poisons inter-community relations. By way of comparison, the latest reports available to us for 2012 show a murder in June and a few minor incidents (mainly thefts).

In recent years, clashes between nomads have become increasingly rare and have also lost in intensity. Evidence that CEWARN/CEWERU and government efforts have had an effect on the causes of pastoral conflict.

10 Ilmi Awaleh Elabeh, "Djibouti Side of the Afar-Issa Cluster", Report to Djibouti CEWERU, November 2008, p. 2.

11 Ilmi Awaleh Elabeh, "Djibouti Side...", p. 2.

12 Abdi Houssein Ahmed, *The CEWERU of Djibouti*, September 2009 reissue (MAECI-IGAD), p. 16.

In April 2005, Djibouti ratified the 2002 Protocol for the creation of CEWARN and set up CEWERU one year later. The national focal point, which is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, has appointed a president of the Djiboutian CEWERU from among the officials of the ministry. Then, the National Research Institute was recruited to carry out the analysis of information relating to pastoral incidents collected by field supervisors and thus produce periodic reports. A steering committee bringing together representatives of the various parties advocated by CEWARN has been formed. In November 2008, a local committee of 17 members was created in the Dikhil region defined as a pilot zone¹³ due to its geographical and cultural specificities and the many pastoral conflicts of which it is the scene. A cross-border sub-committee between Afambo (Ethiopian town) and As-Eyla (Djiboutian village) was created in December 2011. It brings together regional authorities and customary chiefs from both sides of the border to better deal with cross-border incidents.

Officially¹⁴, the National Mechanism for Early Warning and Response to Pastoral and Urban Conflicts, or CEWERU of Djibouti, was created on June 3, 2013. It is composed of representatives of the government, parliament, regional administration, police, military, civil society, academic and research institutions. In line with the new CEWARN strategy, the mandate and geographical area of CEWERU have been extended to all types of conflicts (relating to security, environment, social, economy and governance) and throughout the national territory. The action plan to implement this new strategy was developed in August 2014 but activities have not yet started.

Women are not spared, “abductions, rapes of women are rare these days, but constitute a practice of revenge or humiliation of the adversary quite common in pastoral conflicts between Afar and Issa tribes. There are also cases where young girls flee to opposing tribes to escape forced marriage”¹⁵. Cases of rape or other types of gender-based violence or intra- or inter-community armed woman can be noted among the incidents:

- “On November 25, 2010, there was also a deadly clash between two Issa families in the Bondara sector. Moumin Awaleh, Issa Fourlaba Doul Ade, was killed by his brother-in-law Issa Odahgob Rer Maaline. The latter opened fire on Moumin and his brother who tried to seize a herd to compensate themselves. Indeed Moumin's wife had deserted her husband's home to go to town where she found work. The furious husband had asked the in-laws either for a wife or for the reimbursement of the dowry”¹⁶.

- “On Monday April 25, 2011 a young woman was beaten and raped by an Afar man. The facts happened in the locality of Bakeré. The raped woman, a young shepherdess, was alone with

¹³ More technically called “the Dikhil module” on the same model as “the Karamoja module”.

¹⁴ Decree No. 2013-110/PR/MAECI of 3 June 2013 establishing the National Mechanism for Early Warning and Response to Pastoral and Urban Conflicts, or CEWERU.

¹⁵ IGAD-CEWARN, *Baseline Study for Dikhil Cluster*, November 2007, p. 17.

¹⁶ IGAD-CEWARN, *CEWARN Country Updates: January – December 2010. For the Djibouti Side of Dikhil Cluster*, 2011, p. 3.

his herd, which allowed the aggressor to sexually abuse his victim and flee. The man is wanted

¹⁷.

In this pastoral environment, women are traditionally a factor of pacification between the tribes through the practice of intra-community marriages arranged to consolidate a peace agreement or when "a fraction wishes to renew peace with its enemies, it sends women to their homes who carry blades of grass as a sign of peace"¹⁸ and the rest depends how they will be received. But more generally, women and girls remain more vulnerable and doubly handicapped by the social organization which marginalizes them and by the weak presence of State services.

At this level, the challenges are:

- sensitization of pastoral populations, including notables, on the seriousness of the problem of violence against women, particularly sexual violence;
- the reinforcement of the presence and capacities of the State security services in these areas;
- the effective participation and direct integration of women and feminist associations in the process of resolving pastoral conflicts;
- support for the victim of sexual violence.

4. Security and defense forces and issues of sexual violence

The Djiboutian security and defense forces participate both nationally and internationally¹⁹ in maintaining peace and the security of the populations and are, through their missions, leading actors in the prevention of sexual violence and the protection of women. Because of their presence throughout the national territory, particularly in pastoral environments, refugee camps and conflict or conflict-prone areas, but also because of their role in investigating cases of sexual violence, these strengths must above all be beyond reproach, sensitized, trained and equipped to better fulfill their role in the fight against all types of gender-based violence and more particularly against those which are the subject of this NAP.

Therefore, the security and defense forces constitute an important component of this NAP.

The main challenges to be addressed are:

- awareness and training around the objectives of UNSC resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions;
- capacity building of human resources and means of investigation;
- the explicit consideration in regulations and disciplines of the issue of sexual violence against women and the need to provide for dissuasive sanctions for offenders;

¹⁷ Abdoukader Doualeh, *Incident report*, 2011.

¹⁸ IGAD-CEWARN, *Baseline Study for ...*, p. 24.

¹⁹ Djiboutian security and defense forces participate in four peacekeeping operations in the African level: in Somalia - with a contingent of nearly 2,000 elements -, in Sudan, in Côte d'Ivoire and in the Central African Republic.

- consideration of the gender dimension in the context of specific deployments (peacekeeping operations, pastoral areas, refugee camps).

From this rapid diagnosis of the situation of women and peace, we have drawn up the matrix of actions below.

III. Matrix of actions The

matrix is composed of three main parts around the pillars or strategic objectives: the participation of women, the prevention of gender-based violence and the protection (and relief) of victims of sexual violence during or after a conflict. armed.

It includes 13 specific objectives, 29 actions and 42 indicators. It aims to improve the protection and promotion of women's rights in situations of armed conflict or post armed conflict: women in pastoral conflicts, women refugees and women in peacekeeping operations. Finally, it will be implemented over three years: 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
<p>The participation of women at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms</p> <p>and</p> <p>for conflict prevention, management and resolution</p> <p>the the the of</p>	<p>1. Consideration of women and their interests in decision-making concerning the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts</p> <p>the the the of</p>	<p>1.1. Identify and analyze the participation of Djiboutian women in institutions and conflict resolution mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels</p> <p>1.2. List and analyze the peace agreements around pastoral conflicts and the Doumeira border dispute on taking into account the special needs of women</p> <p>1.3. Organize awareness and information campaigns on UNSCR 1325 among the population in general and among women in particular</p>	<p>1.1.1. Number and level of responsibility of Djibouti women working in conflict resolution institutions and mechanisms</p> <p>1.2.1. Number and percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions aimed at improving the security and status of women and girls</p> <p>1.3.1. Number of campaigns organized and number of participants sensitized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family ÿ Ministry of Interior ÿ Ministry of Defense ÿ Ministry of Business Foreign and Cooperation International ÿ Ministry of Justice ÿ Committee National Human rights ÿ CERD ÿ NGOs ÿ UNFD 	<p>2018</p>
	<p>2. Increased participation of women in United Nations missions and other</p>	<p>2.1. Increase the level and quality of participation of</p>	<p>2.1.1. Number and percentage of women participating in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family 	<p>2018</p>

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
	international missions on peace and security	<p>Djiboutian women in UN and AU peacekeeping missions</p> <p>2.2. Train and sensitize personnel for peacekeeping operations to the issue of women and peace</p>	<p>peacekeeping operations</p> <p>2.1.2. Number and percentage of women in senior positions in peacekeeping operations</p> <p>2.2.1. Number and percentage of people trained and sensitized among the security and defense forces 3.1.1. Number and</p>	<p>ÿ Ministry of Defense</p> <p>ÿ Ministry of Interior</p> <p>ÿ Ministry of Business</p> <p>Foreign and Cooperation International</p> <p>ÿ UNFD</p> <p>ÿ NGOs</p>	
	3. Strengthening the participation of women in mediations and peace negotiations	<p>3.1. Study and analyze the participation of women in the mediation and negotiation of pastoral conflicts</p> <p>3.2. Increase the number of women trained in mediation and peace negotiation techniques</p>	<p>percentage of female mediators and negotiators</p> <p>3.1.2. Presence or absence of civil society women's groups at the beginning and end of peace negotiations</p> <p>3.2.1. Reports of women's training workshops in mediation and negotiation techniques</p>	<p>ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family</p> <p>ÿ Ministry of Interior</p> <p>ÿ Ministry of Business</p> <p>Foreign and Cooperation international</p> <p>ÿ UNFD</p> <p>ÿ Local feminist associations</p> <p>ÿ NGOs</p>	2018-2019
	4. Increased representation of women in decision-making bodies	4.1. Identify the number of women from	4.1.1. Number and percentage of women in positions of responsibility in the	ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family	2018

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
	governance at national and local levels	regions affected by pastoral conflicts: - members of the government; -elected to parliament; -elected to the Regional Council; - occupying high positions in the prefecture and the security forces at the local level; - at the head of an association or a network of associations	national level and from regions affected by pastoral conflicts 4.1.2. Number and percentage of women in leadership positions in conflict-affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Interior ÿ National Assembly ÿ Regional Council by Dikhil ÿ Prefecture of Dikhil ÿ DISED ÿ UNFD ÿ Feminist associations ÿ NGOs 	
	5. Increased participation of women and feminist associations in activities aimed at preventing and resolving conflicts and violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls	5.1. Identify and raise awareness of feminist associations 5.2. Increase the participation of women in peace committees (in city neighborhoods and villages)	5.1.1. National directory of feminist associations 5.1.2. Number and percentage of members of feminist associations trained and sensitized 5.2.1. Number and percentage of women in peace committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family ÿ Ministry of Interior ÿ Committee National Human rights ÿ DISED ÿ UNFD ÿ Feminist associations 	2018
Prevention of violence against women and	6. Prevention of all forms of violence against	6.1. Evaluate and improve state and association mechanisms for	6.1.1. Evaluation report of legal tools and	ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family	2019-2020

Strategic objectives	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
<p>girls, in particular sexual gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation</p>	<p>women, in particular sexual and gender-based violence</p>	<p>prevention and repression of violence against women</p> <p>6.2. Study and analyze the evolution of cases of sexual violence against women, including in areas affected by pastoral conflicts</p> <p>6.3. Strengthen the economic autonomy of women in vulnerable areas</p>	<p>institutions for the fight against gender-based violence</p> <p>6.1.2. Number of new tools and measures adopted and operationalized</p> <p>6.2.1. Detailed study on the evolution of the rate of prevalence, the nature and the effects of sexual violence</p> <p>6.3.1. Number of income-generating activities created for women in vulnerable areas</p>	<p>• Ministry of Justice</p> <p>• Ministry of Interior</p> <p>• State Secretariat in charge of Social Affairs</p> <p>• Committee National Human rights</p> <p>• UNFD</p> <p>• Other feminist associations</p> <p>• University of Djibouti</p>	
	<p>7. Establishment of operational mechanisms taking into account gender differences, specific needs and fundamental rights of women in refugee camps</p>	<p>7.1. Establish operational mechanisms and in particular create a Committee for the coordination, monitoring and surveillance of the interests of refugee women and girls</p> <p>7.2. Conduct sensitization campaigns in refugee camps on the</p>	<p>7.1.1. The existence of the Coordination, Monitoring and Oversight Committee</p> <p>7.1.2. Number of operational structures and tools created</p> <p>7.1.3. Availability of periodic reports on the situation of refugee women</p> <p>7.2.1. Number of people sensitized and number of</p>	<p>• ONARS</p> <p>• UNHCR</p> <p>• Ministry of Woman and the Family</p> <p>• Ministry of Interior</p> <p>• Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</p> <p>• Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>2019</p>

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
		<p>women's rights and the fight against sexual violence</p> <p>7.3. Increase the number of female staff among state agents working in refugee camps</p>	<p>awareness campaigns in refugee camps</p> <p>7.3.1. Number and percentage of women among State personnel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Muslim affairs, culture and property wakfs ÿ Committee National Human rights ÿ UNFD ÿ Other feminist associations 	
	<p>8. Strengthening the capacities of security and defense forces to prevent sexual violence against women</p>	<p>8.1. Train and sensitize security and defense forces on better protection of women's rights, including the fight against sexual violence</p> <p>8.2. Encourage the Ministries of Interior and Defense, in particular the National Police, the Gendarmerie and the army, to set up a preventive mechanism</p>	<p>8.1.1. Number of training and sensitization seminars organized and percentage of people trained and sensitized on women's rights</p> <p>8.2.1. Number of legal and regulatory measures and guidelines adopted to deter and prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence</p> <p>8.2.2. Effective establishment of a mechanism for monitoring situations of sexual violence involving elements of the security and defense forces</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family ÿ Ministry of Interior ÿ Ministry of Defense ÿ Ministry of Justice ÿ Committee National Human rights ÿ UNFD ÿ Other feminist associations 	2019

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
		<p>monitoring cases of sexual violence</p> <p>8.3. Increase the number of women among the personnel of the security and defense forces</p>	<p>8.3.1. Percentage of women among the elements of the security and defense forces</p>		
	<p>9. Consideration of the specific needs and issues of women and girls in early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms</p>	<p>9.1. Evaluate the consideration by CEWERU of the interests of women in general and the need to involve them more in the resolution and prevention of pastoral conflicts</p>	<p>9.1.1. Report on CEWERU's capacities to meet the needs and expectations of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family ÿ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation International ÿ Ministry of Interior ÿ Feminist associations ÿ NGOs ÿ CERD 	<p>2019</p>
<p>The protection and assistance of women and girls who are victims of sexual violence</p>	<p>10. Strengthening legislation on sexual violence against women to end impunity</p>	<p>10.1. Assess the impact of legislation in the repression of sexual violence</p> <p>10.2. Assess and strengthen the investigative capacities of the police and the</p>	<p>10.1.1. Number of legislative changes</p> <p>10.1.2. Number and percentage of sexual violence cases resulting in an appropriate conviction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family ÿ Ministry of Justice ÿ Ministry of Interior ÿ Ministry of Defense 	<p>2018-2019</p>

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
		gendarmerie in matters of sexual violence	10.2.1. List of additional means and skills acquired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Committee National Human rights ÿ UNFD ÿ University of Djibouti 	
	11. Improved access to justice for women victims of sexual violence	<p>11.1. Systematically refer cases of rape and sexual assault against women to state jurisdiction</p> <p>11.2. Assist victims in legal formalities and in covering related costs, including lawyers' fees</p> <p>11.3. Provide a protection mechanism for witnesses of sexual violence</p>	<p>11.1.1. Number and percentage of rape and assault cases sexual assault against women committed in state court</p> <p>11.2.1. Legal text or revision of the legislation that guarantees the judicial care of victims of sexual violence</p> <p>11.2.2. Number and percentage of victims who received legal assistance</p> <p>11.3.1. Effective establishment of a mechanism for the protection of witnesses of sexual violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family ÿ Ministry of Justice ÿ Ministry of Interior ÿ Committee National Human rights ÿ UNFD ÿ Feminist associations 	2018-2019
	12. Improved physical and psychological health of	12.1. Evaluate and improve medical devices and	12.1.1. Evaluation report with recommendations available	ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family	2019-2020

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Managers	Time limit
	women and girls victims of sexual violence	<p>counseling to assist women who are victims of sexual violence</p> <p>12.2. Strengthen medical and psychological care and make it completely free for women victims of sexual violence</p>	<p>12.1.2. Number and effectiveness of medical and psychological assistance devices for victims of sexual violence</p> <p>12.1.3. Number of trained and sensitized medical personnel</p> <p>12.2.1. Legal text guaranteeing this free medical and psychological care for women victims of sexual violence promulgated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Health ÿ Ministry of Justice ÿ Ministry of Education National and the Training Professional ÿ State Secretariat in charge of Social Affairs ÿ Committee National Human rights ÿ UNFD ÿ ADDS 	
	13. Establishment of a mechanism for the economic integration or reintegration of women victims of sexual violence	<p>13.1. Facilitate access to credit for women victims of sexual violence</p> <p>13.2. Create income-generating activities for women victims of sexual violence</p>	<p>13.1.1. Number of measures promoting access to credit for victims of sexual violence</p> <p>13.1.2. Number of women who have benefited from these measures</p> <p>13.2.1. Number of IGAs created</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ÿ Ministry of Woman and the Family ÿ Ministry of Economy and finance ÿ State Secretariat in charge of Social Affairs ÿ ADDS ÿ UNFD 	2020

IV. Implementation of the NAP

The implementation of the NAP over the next three years will require the establishment of a steering committee, the definition of a communication strategy and the determination of the corresponding budget.

1. Coordination and monitoring-

evaluation For better execution of the actions and activities provided for in the NAP on resolution 1325, a steering committee for the implementation of this plan will be created by decree after the formalization, also by decree, of the BANG. His missions will be:

- coordinate all the activities carried out within the framework of this NAP by the various stakeholders and institutions involved;
- ensure regular monitoring of the implementation of the NAP;
- to evaluate the proper execution of the activities;
- to make the necessary arbitrations on the roles and responsibilities of each other and in terms of budgetary allocation according to the programming detailed in the NAP and to make the necessary adjustments if necessary.

Placed under the chairmanship of the MFF, this committee sees itself as a collegial body for consultation and control of the execution of the NAP. It will be composed of representatives familiar with the issue of women, peace and security, from the following institutions and sectors: - National Assembly;

- Ministry of Women and the Family;
- Ministry of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs, in charge of Human Rights;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Ministry of the Interior;
- Department of Defense ;
- Ministry of Muslim Affairs, Culture and Wakf Property;
- Ministry of Health ;
- Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training;
- Ministry of Economy and Finance in charge of Industry;
- State Secretariat for Social Affairs;
- Dikhil Regional Council;
- Dikhil Prefecture;
- National Commission for Human Rights;
- National Police ;
- National Gendarmerie ;
- Djiboutian Armed Forces;
- Djibouti Social Development Agency (ADDS);
- National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Victims (ONARS);
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies (DISED);
- Center for Study and Research of Djibouti (CERD);

- University of Djibouti;
- National Union of Djiboutian Women (UNFD);
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- Feminist associations;
- Media.

2. Information, communication and awareness

The objectives and content of resolution 1325 (2000) and other UNSC resolutions on women, peace and security must be widely disseminated among the population, nationals and foreigners, living on the territory of the Republic of Djibouti. If the issue of gender-based violence as well as that of the legal-institutional mechanisms for preventing and fighting against it do not seem totally unknown, on the other hand, rarely, timidly and partially are addressed that of sexual violence whose women are victims during or after a conflict, that of their protection or their participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. It is true that this NAP provides for a certain number of activities around information and sensitization of actors and institutions targeted because of their direct links with the issue of women and peace.

Nevertheless, better dissemination and a good understanding of the novelties introduced by the UNSC resolutions require a fully-fledged communication approach and specific tools. The development of an adapted communication strategy

which will be spread over the duration of the NAP could be done through the recruitment of a consultant in this area to support the teams of the MFF and the steering committee. Finally, one of the first actions in terms of communication will consist in translating resolution 1325 into the Afar and Somali languages to facilitate the appropriation and transmission of the content by the professionals of the various media.

3. NAP Budget

The table below details the actions of the matrix by activity and by product and provides an estimate of the various costs. It also includes expenditures for communication, coordination and monitoring and capacity building of the MFF.

Strategic targets	Objectives	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
The participation of women at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts	1. Consideration of women and their interests in decision-making concerning the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts	1.1. Identify and analyze the participation of Djiboutian women in institutions and conflict resolution mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels	1.1.1. Number and level of responsibility of Djibouti women working in conflict resolution institutions and mechanisms	2018	Study	Report	2500
		1.2. List and analyze the peace agreements around pastoral conflicts and the Doumeira border dispute on taking into account the special needs of women	1.2.1. Number and percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions aimed at improving the security and status of women and girls		Study	Report	2500

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		1.3. Organize awareness and information campaigns on UNSCR 1325 among the population in general and among women in particular	1.3.1. Number of campaigns organized and number of participants sensitized		Awareness campaigns: two workshops in the regions (south and north); three in the capital; one for security and defense forces and for magistrates, judges and other judicial personnel	Reports	60000
	2. Increased participation of women in United Nations missions and other international peace and security missions	2.1. Increase the level and quality of participation of Djiboutian women in UN and AU peacekeeping missions	2.1.1. Number and percentage of women participating in peacekeeping operations	2018	Study	Report	2500
			2.1.2. Number and percentage of women in senior positions in peacekeeping operations				

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		2.2. Train and sensitize personnel for peacekeeping operations to the issue of women and peace	2.2.1. Number and percentage of people trained and sensitized among the security and defense forces		Two training workshops	Reports	20000
	3. Strengthening the participation of women in mediations and peace negotiations	3.1. Study and analyze the participation of women in the mediation and negotiation of pastoral conflicts	3.1.1. Number and percentage of female mediators and negotiators	2018-2019	Study	Report	2500
			3.1.2. Presence or absence of civil society women's groups at the beginning and end of peace negotiations				

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		3.2. Increase the number of women trained in mediation and peace negotiation techniques	3.2.1. Reports of women's training workshops in mediation and negotiation techniques		Two training workshops	Reports	20000
	4. Increased representation of women in decision-making bodies governance at national and local levels	4.1. Identify 4.1.1. Number of women affected by pastoral conflict members at national level -elected to parliament regions affected by pastoral conflicts; -elected to the Regional Council; - occupying high positions in the prefecture and the security forces at the local level; - at the head of an association or a network of associations	and number of issues from women occupying regions positions: - accountability to and from government;	2018	Study	Report	2500

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
			4.1.2. Number and percentage of women in leadership positions in conflict-affected areas				
	5. Increased participation of women and feminist associations in activities aimed at preventing and resolving conflicts and violations of the fundamental rights of women and girls	5.1. Identify and raise awareness of feminist associations	5.1.1. National directory of feminist associations	2018	Study	Report	2500
5.1.2. Number and percentage of members of feminist associations trained and sensitized			A training workshop		Report	10000	
5.2.1. Number and percentage of women in peace committees		Adjustment of legislation and regulations to establish quotas for women's participation in peace committees	Legal text		4000		

Strategic targets	Goal 6.	Shares	Indicators		Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
Prevention of violence against women and girls, in particular sexual gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation	Prevention of all forms of violence against women, in particular sexual and gender-based violence	6.1. Evaluate and improve state and association mechanisms for the prevention and repression of violence against women	6.1.1. Evaluation report of legal and institutional tools to fight against gender-based violence	Deadlines 2020	Study/Corrective action plan for one year	Report	5000
			6.1.2. Number of new tools and measures adopted and operationalized		Installation of measures corrigenda	Legal texts, training, resources	50000
		6.2. Study and analyze the evolution of cases of sexual violence against women, including in areas affected by pastoral conflicts	6.2.1. Detailed study on the evolution of the rate of prevalence, the nature and the effects of sexual violence		Psychosociological study	Report	20000

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		6.3. Strengthen the economic autonomy of women in vulnerable areas	6.3.1. Number of income-generating activities created for women in vulnerable areas		Adjustment of legislation and regulations to establish incentives for women's entrepreneurship in vulnerable areas	Legal texts, training, means	100000
	7. Establishment of operational mechanisms taking into account gender differences, specific needs and fundamental rights of women in refugee camps	7.1. Establish operational mechanisms and in particular create a Committee for the coordination, monitoring and surveillance of the interests of refugee women and girls	7.1.1. The existence of the Coordination, Monitoring and Oversight Committee	2019	Adjustment of legislation and regulations to operationalize the Committee	Legal texts, training, resources	20000
7.1.2. Number of structures and operational tools created			Development of housing structures and living spaces for refugees		Adapted living environment, adjusted internal rules	200000	
7.1.3. Availability of periodic reports on the situation of refugee women			Annual reports prepared by the Committee created above		Report	5000	

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		7.2. Conduct awareness campaigns in refugee camps on women's rights and the fight against sexual violence	7.2.1. Number of people sensitized and number of sensitization campaigns in refugee camps		Two awareness campaigns in the Ali-Addé refugee camp, one in the Hol Hol and one in Markazi's	Reports	40000
		7.3. Increase the number of female staff among state agents working in refugee camps	7.3.1. Number and percentage of women among State personnel		Increase in women among police officers, ONARS agents or doctors and medical personnel to achieve at least parity	Reports, training	10000
	8. Strengthening the capacities of security and defense forces to prevent sexual violence against women	8.1. Train and sensitize security and defense forces on better protection of women's rights, including the fight against sexual violence	8.1.1. Number of training and sensitization seminars organized and percentage of people trained and sensitized on women's rights	2019	Three awareness training workshops, preparation of guides	Reports	30000

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		8.2. Encourage the ministries of interior and defence, in particular the national police, the gendarmerie and the army, to establish a preventive mechanism for monitoring cases of sexual violence	8.2.1. Number of measures laws and regulations and guidelines adopted to deter and prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence		Legal and regulatory development	Legal texts, internal regulations	10000
			8.2.2. Effective establishment of a mechanism for monitoring situations of sexual violence involving elements of the security and defense forces		Create a Monitoring Committee composed of representatives of the security and defense forces and the UNFD	Legal texts, training, resources	5000
		8.3. Increase the number of women among the personnel of the security and defense forces	8.3.1. Percentage of women among the elements of the security and defense forces		Study	Report	3000

Strategic targets	Objectives	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
	9. Consideration of the particular needs and problems of women and girls within the framework of early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms	9.1. Evaluate the consideration by CEWERU of the interests of women in general and the need to involve them more in the resolution and prevention of pastoral conflicts	9.1.1. Report on CEWERU's capacities to meet the needs and expectations of women	2019	Study	Report	3000
The protection and assistance of women and girls who are victims of sexual violence	10. Strengthening legislation on sexual violence against women to end impunity	10.1. Evaluate the impact of legislation in the repression of sexual violence	10.1.1. Number of legislative changes	2018-2019	Study	Report	5000
			10.1.2. Number and percentage of sexual violence cases with an appropriate conviction				

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		10.2. Evaluate and strengthen the investigative capacities of the police and the gendarmerie in the area of sexual violence	10.2.1. List of additional means and skills acquired		Improvement of skills, material and technical means	Reports	100000
	11. Improved access to justice for women victims of sexual violence	11.1. Systematically refer cases of rape and sexual assault against women to state jurisdiction	11.1.1. Number and percentage of rape and sexual assault cases against women transferred to state jurisdiction	2018-2019	Legal and regulatory development	Legal texts	10000
		11.2. Assist victims in legal formalities and in covering related costs, including lawyers' fees	11.2.1. Legal text or revision of the legislation that guarantees the judicial care of victims of sexual violence				

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
			11.2.2. Number and percentage of victims who received legal assistance				
		11.3. Provide a protection mechanism for witnesses of sexual violence	11.3.1. Effective establishment of a mechanism for the protection of witnesses of sexual violence				
	12. Improved physical and psychological health of women and girl victims of sexual violence	12.1. Evaluate and 12.1.1. Evaluate and 12.1.2. Number and effectiveness of medical and psychological assistance devices for victims of sexual violence	11.1. Evaluation report with improve	2019-2020	Study	Report	5000
			12.1.2. Number and effectiveness of medical and psychological assistance devices for victims of sexual violence		Create appropriate medical and psychological care units	Care units	50000

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
			12.1.3. Number of trained and sensitized medical personnel		Training workshop	Minutes	10000
		12.2. Strengthen medical and psychological care and make it completely free for women victims of sexual violence	12.2.1. Legal text guaranteeing this free medical and psychological care for women victims of sexual violence promulgated		Same as judicial support		0
	13. Establishment of a mechanism for the economic integration or reintegration of women victims of sexual violence	13.1. Facilitate access to credit for women victims of sexual violence	13.1.1. Number of measures promoting access to credit for victims of sexual violence	2020	Same as legal and medical care		0
13.1.2. Number of women who have benefited from these measures			Study		Report	3000	

Strategic targets	Goals	Shares	Indicators	Time limit	Activities	Products	Costs (in US\$)
		13.2. Create income-generating activities for women victims of sexual violence	13.2.1. Number of IGAs created				
Total cost of matrix activities							813000
Communication							20000
Coordination and follow-up							30000
MFF capacity building							50000
Total NAP budget							913000

V. Conclusion

This plan is valid for the next three years: 2018, 2019 and 2020. It focuses mainly on the implementation of legal and institutional arrangements, studies, awareness campaigns, training workshops and capacity building measures. capacities of public institutions and civil society organizations. At the end of the third year and on the basis of a critical evaluation of the implementation of the NAP, the MFF will initiate the development of a new NAP in order to pursue the outcome of the actions not carried out in the first and to complete with the wording of news.

The total budget for the implementation of the NAP amounts to 913,000 US\$, or 162,514,000 fdj. A first step in the strategy for mobilizing this budget could be the organization at the beginning of 2018, in collaboration with the UNDP, of a round table bringing together all development partners and donors during which each, according to their areas of predilection, would undertake to provide support for the implementation of the NAP and to finance such and such an activity. Naturally, the participation of the Djiboutian government should also be specified.

While the MFF, the instigator of the development of this NAP, remains the linchpin of its proper execution, it does not, however, assume sole responsibility for its full implementation. The collaboration of all the institutions mentioned in the NAP is essential so that each one can at its level contribute to the realization of the actions and activities programmed within the time limits. The MFF should continue along the same lines as this inclusive and participatory approach that led to the development of the NAP.

Appendices

Text of resolution 1325 (2000)

**Conseil de sécurité**Distr. générale
31 octobre 2000

Résolution 1325 (2000)**Adoptée par le Conseil de sécurité à sa 4213e séance,
le 31 octobre 2000***Le Conseil de sécurité,*

Rappelant ses résolutions 1261 (1999) du 25 août 1999, 1265 (1999) du 17 septembre 1999, 1296 (2000) du 19 avril 2000 et 1314 (2000) du 11 août 2000, ainsi que les déclarations de son Président sur la question, et *rappelant aussi* la déclaration que son Président a faite à la presse à l'occasion de la Journée des Nations Unies pour les droits des femmes et la paix internationale (Journée internationale de la femme), le 8 mars 2000 (SC/6816),

Rappelant également les engagements de la Déclaration et du Programme d'action de Beijing (A/52/231) ainsi que ceux qui figurent dans le texte adopté par l'Assemblée générale à sa vingt-troisième session extraordinaire intitulée « Les femmes en l'an 2000 : égalité entre les sexes, développement et paix pour le XXIe siècle » (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), en particulier ceux qui concernent les femmes et les conflits armés,

Ayant présents à l'esprit les buts et principes énoncés dans la Charte des Nations Unies et *considérant* que la Charte confère au Conseil de sécurité la responsabilité principale du maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales,

Constatant avec préoccupation que la grande majorité de ceux qui subissent les effets préjudiciables des conflits armés, y compris les réfugiés et les déplacés, sont des civils, en particulier des femmes et des enfants, et que les combattants et les éléments armés les prennent de plus en plus souvent pour cible, et *conscient* des conséquences qui en découlent pour l'instauration d'une paix durable et pour la réconciliation,

Réaffirmant le rôle important que les femmes jouent dans la prévention et le règlement des conflits et dans la consolidation de la paix et *soulignant* qu'il importe qu'elles participent sur un pied d'égalité à tous les efforts visant à maintenir et à promouvoir la paix et la sécurité et qu'elles y soient pleinement associées, et qu'il convient de les faire participer davantage aux décisions prises en vue de la prévention et du règlement des différends,

Réaffirmant aussi la nécessité de respecter scrupuleusement les dispositions du droit international humanitaire et des instruments relatifs aux droits de l'homme qui protègent les droits des femmes et des petites filles pendant et après les conflits,

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*Soulignant* que toutes les parties doivent veiller à ce que les programmes de déminage et de sensibilisation au danger des mines tiennent compte des besoins particuliers des femmes et des petites filles,

*Considérant* qu'il est urgent d'incorporer dans les opérations de maintien de la paix une démarche sexospécifique et, à cet égard, *prenant note* de la Déclaration de Windhoek et du Plan d'action de Namibie sur l'intégration d'une démarche soucieuse d'équité entre les sexes dans les opérations multidimensionnelles de paix (S/2000/693),

*Mesurant* l'importance de la recommandation contenue dans la déclaration que son Président a faite à la presse le 8 mars 2000, tendant à ce que tout le personnel des opérations de maintien de la paix reçoive une formation spécialisée au sujet de la protection, des besoins particuliers et des droits fondamentaux des femmes et des enfants dans les situations de conflit,

*Considérant* que, si les effets des conflits armés sur les femmes et les petites filles étaient mieux compris, s'il existait des arrangements institutionnels efficaces pour garantir leur protection et si les femmes participaient pleinement au processus de paix, le maintien et la promotion de la paix et de la sécurité internationales seraient facilités,

*Notant* qu'il est nécessaire de disposer d'un ensemble de données au sujet des effets des conflits armés sur les femmes et les petites filles,

1. *Demande instamment* aux États Membres de faire en sorte que les femmes soient davantage représentées à tous les niveaux de prise de décisions dans les institutions et mécanismes nationaux, régionaux et internationaux pour la prévention, la gestion et le règlement des différends;

2. *Engage* le Secrétaire général à appliquer son plan d'action stratégique (A/49/587) prévoyant une participation accrue des femmes à la prise des décisions concernant le règlement des conflits et les processus de paix;

3. *Demande instamment* au Secrétaire général de nommer plus de femmes parmi les Représentants et Envoyés spéciaux chargés de missions de bons offices en son nom, et, à cet égard, *demande* aux États Membres de communiquer au Secrétaire général le nom de candidates pouvant être inscrites dans une liste centralisée régulièrement mise à jour;

4. *Demande instamment aussi* au Secrétaire général de chercher à accroître le rôle et la contribution des femmes dans les opérations des Nations Unies sur le terrain, en particulier en qualité d'observateurs militaires, de membres de la police civile, de spécialistes des droits de l'homme et de membres d'opérations humanitaires;

5. *Se déclare prêt* à incorporer une démarche soucieuse d'équité entre les sexes dans les opérations de maintien de la paix, et *prie instamment* le Secrétaire général de veiller à ce que les opérations sur le terrain comprennent, le cas échéant, une composante femmes;

6. *Prie* le Secrétaire général de communiquer aux États Membres des directives et éléments de formation concernant la protection, les droits et les besoins particuliers des femmes, ainsi que l'importance de la participation des femmes à toutes les mesures de maintien de la paix et de consolidation de la paix, *invite* les États



Membres à incorporer ces éléments, ainsi que des activités de sensibilisation au VIH/sida, dans les programmes nationaux de formation qu'ils organisent à l'intention du personnel des forces militaires et de la police civile qui se prépare à un déploiement, et *prie en outre* le Secrétaire général de veiller à ce que le personnel civil des opérations de maintien de la paix reçoive une formation analogue;

7. *Prie instamment* les États Membres d'accroître le soutien financier, technique et logistique qu'ils choisissent d'apporter aux activités de formation aux questions de parité, y compris à celles qui sont menées par les fonds et programmes compétents, notamment le Fonds des Nations Unies pour la femme, le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance, le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés et autres organes compétents;

8. *Demande* à tous les intéressés, lors de la négociation et de la mise en oeuvre d'accords de paix, d'adopter une démarche soucieuse d'équité entre les sexes, en particulier :

a) De tenir compte des besoins particuliers des femmes et des petites filles lors du rapatriement et de la réinstallation et en vue du relèvement, de la réinsertion et de la reconstruction après les conflits;

b) D'adopter des mesures venant appuyer les initiatives de paix prises par des groupes locaux de femmes et les processus locaux de règlement des différends, et faisant participer les femmes à tous les mécanismes de mise en oeuvre des accords de paix;

c) D'adopter des mesures garantissant la protection et le respect des droits fondamentaux des femmes et des petites filles, en particulier dans les domaines de la constitution, du système électoral, de la police et du système judiciaire;

9. *Demande* à toutes les parties à un conflit armé de respecter pleinement le droit international applicable aux droits et à la protection des femmes et petites filles, en particulier en tant que personnes civiles, notamment les obligations qui leur incombent en vertu des Conventions de Genève de 1949 et des Protocoles additionnels y afférents de 1977, de la Convention de 1951 relative au statut des réfugiés et de son Protocole additionnel de 1967, de la Convention de 1979 sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes et de son Protocole facultatif de 1999, ainsi que de la Convention des Nations Unies relative aux droits de l'enfant de 1989 et de ses deux Protocoles facultatifs du 25 mai 2000, et de tenir compte des dispositions pertinentes du Statut de Rome de la Cour pénale internationale;

10. *Demande* à toutes les parties à un conflit armé de prendre des mesures particulières pour protéger les femmes et les petites filles contre les actes de violence sexiste, en particulier le viol et les autres formes de sévices sexuels, ainsi que contre toutes les autres formes de violence dans les situations de conflit armé;

11. *Souligne* que tous les États ont l'obligation de mettre fin à l'impunité et de poursuivre en justice ceux qui sont accusés de génocide, de crimes contre l'humanité et de crimes de guerre, y compris toutes les formes de violence sexiste et autre contre les femmes et les petites filles, et à cet égard *fait valoir* qu'il est nécessaire d'exclure si possible ces crimes du bénéfice des mesures d'amnistie;

12. *Demande* à toutes les parties à un conflit armé de respecter le caractère civil et humanitaire des camps et installations de réfugiés et de tenir compte des be-

soins particuliers des femmes et des petites filles, y compris lors de la construction de ces camps et installations, et *rappelle* ses résolutions 1208 (1998) du 19 novembre 1998 et 1296 (2000) du 19 avril 2000;

13. *Engage* tous ceux qui participent à la planification des opérations de désarmement, de démobilisation et de réinsertion à prendre en considération les besoins différents des femmes et des hommes ex-combattants et à tenir compte des besoins des personnes à leur charge;

14. *Se déclare de nouveau prêt*, lorsqu'il adopte des mesures en vertu de l'Article 41 de la Charte des Nations Unies, à étudier les effets que celles-ci pourraient avoir sur la population civile, compte tenu des besoins particuliers des femmes et des petites filles, en vue d'envisager, le cas échéant, des exemptions à titre humanitaire;

15. *Se déclare disposé* à veiller à ce que ses missions tiennent compte de considérations de parité entre les sexes ainsi que des droits des femmes, grâce notamment à des consultations avec des groupements locaux et internationaux de femmes;

16. *Invite* le Secrétaire général à étudier les effets des conflits armés sur les femmes et les petites filles, le rôle des femmes dans la consolidation de la paix et la composante femmes des processus de paix et de règlement des différends, et *l'invite également* à lui présenter un rapport sur les résultats de cette étude et à le communiquer à tous les États Membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;

17. *Prie* le Secrétaire général d'inclure, le cas échéant, dans les rapports qu'il lui présentera, des informations sur l'intégration des questions de parité entre les sexes dans toutes les missions de maintien de la paix et sur tous les autres aspects ayant trait aux femmes et aux petites filles;

18. *Décide* de demeurer activement saisi de la question.

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