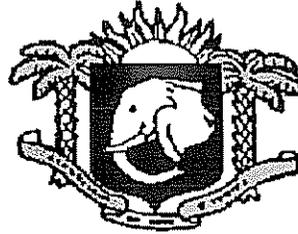


REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

MINISTRY OF THE FAMILY, WOMENT
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

GENDER EQUALITY AND PROMOTION
DIRECTORATE

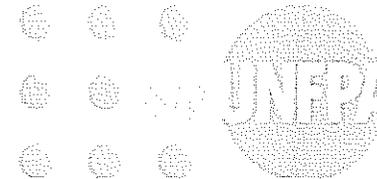
**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION
1325 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (2008 – 2012)
BACKGROUND DOCUMENT**



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PREFACE

La violation of women's and girls' rights during armed conflicts and the issue of their effective and active participation in the mechanisms for the return of peace and reconstruction constitute a major concern worldwide, and more particularly in Africa.

Nowadays, the number of women and girls who are the victims of all kinds of violence during armed conflicts is on the rise, and as the Secretary General of the UN, BAN KI MOON, noted at the launching of the World Campaign against Violence to Women and Girls on February 25, 2008, "Today, arms include rape, sexual violence and the abduction of children who are enlisted are soldiers or reduced to the state of sexual slaves."

Given the scope of this recurrent phenomenon since the end of the 1990s, several sub regional, regional and international conferences have been organized in order to provide an appropriate response to the many sufferings of women and girls throughout the world.

It is from this standpoint that the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Action Plan on the integration of an approach focusing on gender equity in multidimensional peace operations have been adopted. In the implementation of these two instruments, the Security Council of the United Nations unanimously adopted, on October 31, 2000, Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. That resolution aims at protecting women against sexual violence on the one hand and on the other hand at promoting their effective participation in peace negotiations.

Our country, Côte d'Ivoire, is one of the States which have adhered to that resolution, which, in the current context, undoubtedly constitutes the appropriate reference framework to meet the concerns related to security, post-crisis recovery after long crisis years.

We have taken a giant step toward its appropriation at country level through dissemination actions implemented in 2007 by the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs. These actions have led to the drawing up and adoption of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of Resolution 1325. That Action Plan was presented to national players and to partners in January 2007.

It is an opportunity to recall that the financial and technical support of our development partners was quite significant and enabled us to achieve the objectives we had set for ourselves. Today, Côte d'Ivoire is one of the rare countries that have a

national action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325, as recommended by the Security Council to all the Member States.

The National Action Plan is adapted to the realities and the needs of our people in all their diversities. That plan, whose implementation will last up to 2012, is the consensual framework to give directions to actions relating to the protection of the people, national reconstruction and the political participation of women for the consolidation of a sustainable peace consistent with a prospect of gender equality.

The future of our country will be safe if we commit ourselves here and now to recognize the position and responsibilities which are ours in the implementation of that action plan, which is from now on considered as our compass through the four priority areas that have been indentified, namely:

- i) The protection of women and girls against sexual violence, including women's genital mutilations;
- ii) The inclusion of gender issues into development policies and programs;
- iii) The participation of women and men in the national reconstruction and reinsertion processes;
- iv) The strengthening of women's and men's participation in the political process.

It is important to implement successfully this voluntary policy which goes beyond the adoption of laws for women through specific measures aimed at correcting the obvious divides existing at all levels in all sectors between men and women.

HE Laurent GBAGBO
President of the Republic
of Côte D'Ivoire

FOREWORD

Since 1975, the International Women's Year, and the Beijing Conference in 1995, Côte d'Ivoire made the commitment to promote the role of women in all the development sectors. By ratifying and adopting many international instruments, including the Convention on the Eradication of all kinds of Discriminations against Women (CEDEF 1995), the country has materialized its commitment to achieve gender equity.

In addition, the Ivorian Constitution of August 1, 2000 asserts the principle of equality between women and men by stating that all human beings are born free and equal before the law. They are also endowed with unalienable rights that are the rights to life, liberty, personal development and respect for dignity.

Nevertheless, experience has revealed that women and girls undergo all kinds of violence (physical, sexual, psychological) which are generally tolerated and accepted by society as the standard. That violence to women, which is not specific to Côte d'Ivoire, led the Security Council of the United Nations to adopt Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security on October 31, 2000.

Through its Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs, Côte d'Ivoire has started implementing that resolution. Today, a new wind is blowing over Côte d'Ivoire with the Political Agreement of Ouagadougou and its additional agreements. This new wind that opens reconstruction, reconciliation and peace consolidation sites thus provides an opportunity to the country to be more firmly committed to this portion of the population, especially children and women, who has suffered a lot from the contingencies of the crisis.

Indeed, no reliable reconstruction, no real reconciliation and no sustainable peace can be achieved without our taking account of that portion of our society who has been the victim of discrimination and violence. The positioning of Côte d'Ivoire in the international, regional and national challenges will also have an impact on the quality of the involvement and inclusion of girls and women in the final resolution of that crisis.

This is why the National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations has its full meaning in this post-crisis reconstruction period.

The Plan aims at integrating the gender approach in the peace policy with a view to a better legal, social, and economic protection of women and men.

This document enables us to match our actions to our words in order to show to the Ivorian people the extent to which the Government really wants to fill the gap between the sons and daughters of this country. It will also serve to protect girls and women against all sorts of violence and to involve them in the negotiation and decision-taking processes.

On our part, we fully agree with the implementation of the Action Plan which will contribute to making a haven of sustainable peace, a country of gender equity and equality, a leading country in Africa in the area of a policy integrating gender in all its dimensions.

We therefore urge all the dynamic forces of the Ivorian Nation to take ownership of that Plan by translating it into specific actions for a sustainable and equitable development.

Mr. SORO Kigbafory Guillaume
Prime Minister, Head of the Government

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs would like to thank national and international partners who have contributed significantly to the drafting of the National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325/2000 on Women, Peace and Security of the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Ministry would like to express its gratitude to the Kingdom of Norway for the financial support that enabled the launching of the implementation process of this important resolution and that led to the drafting and validation of this plan.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to development partners, especially the United National Development Program (UNDP) for its commitment with my department for the advocacy and fundraising activities with the Kingdom of Norway and for its financial and technical support for the completion of this work.

Through its Gender Equity and Promotion Division, the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs appreciates the quality of the support of state agencies, the organizations of the civil society, the administrative and political authorities, community and religious leaders, who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the success of this work.

Mrs. Jeanne PEUHMOND
Minister of the Family, Women and
Social Affairs

I - BACKGROUND

On October 31, 2000, the Security Council of the United Nations unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. That resolution aims at protecting women during and after conflicts. Given the increase in violence against women and girls during modern conflicts, the United Nations understood that it was urgent to put an end to the impunity of the perpetrators of such violence. Indeed, violence, and especially sexual violence against women, is increasingly common in conflict and post-conflict situations, thus hampering the reconstruction of the communities after conflicts. The pernicious effects of these crises are strongly felt by women and girls who are constantly raped, and traumatized, leaving their marks on them.

In addition, women who represent the greatest number of victims are generally excluded from the resolution of the conflicts and the consolidation of peace. The consequence is the failure to take on board their specific needs in peace-keeping operations and reconstruction and reinsertion programs.

Combating violence against women, associating them to the negotiation and decision-making processes are the major challenges of Resolution 1325. It is considered up to this day as one of the most relevant documents in the establishment of a strategic framework aimed at promoting the contribution of women to peace and security.

Côte d'Ivoire, like the other UN member states, must make all the necessary provisions for the implementation of Resolution 1325. That action is more than ever a topical one after the crisis the country has gone through and the reconstruction process it has engaged in. It is therefore important for women to be involved in the definitive end-of-crisis.

The implementation of Resolution 1325 calls for a cross-cutting and coordinated answer committed in time. Indeed, the active support and involvement of the Government and a large, diversified civil society are essential for the implementation and monitoring of the resolution nationwide.

Thus, after the execution of the project for the support to the dissemination of Resolution 1325 funded by the Kingdom of Norway and implemented with the support of the UNDP, Côte d'Ivoire has equipped itself with an action plan in order to make the measures that will be taken in the framework of the enforcement of that resolution more efficient and effective.

II - SITUATION ANALYSIS

Violence against women and girls and issues relating to the men/women parity in the various fields of activities remain a real concern in Côte d'Ivoire.

It must be underlined that the military and political crisis the country has been experiencing since September 2002 has taken a heavy toll among women and girls. Indeed, about 60% out of more than 1,705,000¹ internally and externally displaced people are women. These internally displaced persons are often the victims of discrimination and have access to neither food nor education nor health care. Very often, they do not have identification papers, nor do they have the possibility to exercise their political rights, especially the voting right².

Furthermore, the crisis has caused prostitution and sexual violence cases to increase. Despite the rise of this violence, women and girls are not efficiently treated at the psychological, social, medical and legal levels owing to social and cultural sluggishness greatly due to the shortage of hospitality structures, human and financial resources.

Yet, that violence seriously damages women's health. The brutality of sexual violence, especially violence related to rape frequently leads to serious physical injuries that require long term complex treatments. Many rape victims suffer from uterine prolapse (Downward displacement of the uterus into the vaginal orifice, or beyond), vesicovaginal or rectovaginal fistulas and other injuries that affect the reproduction system or rectum. These injuries are often accompanied by internal or external bleeding or seepage³. This results in difficulties in reproduction. The impact of STDs is also undeniable. The prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS was thus estimated to be 4.7% in 2005⁴. It is feminizing and is estimated to 6.4% among women against 2.9% among men.

The health sector suffers from a deficit of infrastructures adapted to this type of problems⁵. The World Health Organization (WHO) noted in December 2005 that the political and military crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has led to a shortage of qualified health personnel worsened by the displacement of the existing human resources toward the southern regions. That organization also noted that the available cares were to a large extent for patients that patronized accredited centers. The facilities that enable a laboratory monitoring are insufficient and costly.

¹ A study by ENSEA

² Recommendation of the first regional conference on internally displaced people, April 2006

³ Amnesty International Report: Côte d'Ivoire, Women, the Forgotten Victims of the Conflict, March 2007

⁴ EIS

⁵ UNFPA, CAP 2006, p.6

The shortage of material and human resources thus increases the suffering of women who are the victims of sexual assaults. Postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) against HIV/AIDS, which can reduce the contamination risk from an STD, and especially HIV/AIDS, if it is administered to the victims within the 72 hours following the rape, is often unobtainable in most regions in Côte d'Ivoire⁶.

Additionally, the devastating psychological consequences for the victims of sexual violence are many: emotional distress such as breakdown, post-trauma stress syndrome, stress, intense terror feelings, rage, shame, loss of self-esteem, guilt feeling, memory loss, nightmares or flash-back of the assault during the day. The distresses manifest themselves in headaches, nausea, stomach pains, redness, sexual dysfunction, insomnias or tiredness. These effects tend to last for years⁷. Some victims are stigmatized by the population.

Psychosocial treatment services are overcrowded owing to their limited number. These services do not have the necessary infrastructures to treat the victims correctly.

At the legal level, the obsolescence or even the irrelevance of the infrastructures never provide intimacy or a feeling of confidence and security to the victims. This is due to the low budget allocated to the judicial system by the State. In 2006, the budget allocated to the legal system accounted for less than 2% of the annual general budget of the State of Côte d'Ivoire. Furthermore, the number of magistrates, about 600, is not enough to meet the judicial needs of the population. In a population of about 16 million inhabitants, the ratio is one magistrate for 26,000 people. To that already bleak picture, one must add the corruption and the politicization of the judicial environment. The rules of procedures are also very complex and not well known by the general public because of its ignorance, its being far away from the courts or even and mostly its lack of financial resources⁸. A legal assistance system has been established but its implementation appears difficult because of its centralization and the conditions to its granting.

As for the police and the gendarmerie, their agents are not trained to deal with the victims of sexual violence. This hampers the smooth development of inquiries, as the victims, feeling that they are called into question, do not cooperate. Material and technical resources are inadequate and nonexistent. In addition, there is the recurrent issue of corruption that undermines the whole public sector.

⁶ Amnesty International Report: Côte d'Ivoire, Women, the Forgotten Victims of the Conflict, March 2007

⁷ Amnesty International Report: Côte d'Ivoire, Women, the Forgotten Victims of the Conflict, March 2007

⁸ Report on the Legal System UNOCI

All these factors damage the repression process, as very few victims lodge a complaint. And even if they do, there is no guarantee that the alleged offender will be convicted. The impunity feeling then sets in, making the elimination of the violence which thousands of women are the victims of difficult. They retreat into silence to protect themselves.

Women are also marginalized at the political, social and economic levels. At the political level, according to the Gender and Development Thematic Group in 2005, they accounted for only 8.5% of MPs, 5.6% of mayors and 4% of the executives in the Administration. As regard the resolution of the Ivorian crisis, they were hardly associated to the various peace negotiations from Lomé, to Marcoussis, to Accra, to Pretoria and to Ouagadougou. The consequence is that they are represented by a small percentage in the bodies in charge of the end-of-crisis process (Government, Independent Electoral Commission, National Commission for the Supervision of the Identification Operation, etc.)

In 1998, the illiteracy rate for people aged 15 and more was 71.5% among women and 59.4 among men⁹.

At the economic level, women are hardly represented in buoyant sectors. Their main activities are focused on the informal sector with about 63%.

In the area of food and subsistence crop production, they account for 49.2% of the producers and are confronted to huge marketing difficulties.

Given such a bleak picture, Resolution 1325 reminds States of their commitments to protect the civil population, particularly women. For, as BAN KI-MOON, Secretary General of the United Nations, stated in a recent report dated October 28, 2007: ***“The protection of people, established by all the main moral, religious and legal codes, does not belong to a specific culture or tradition; it is a human, political, and legal necessity that recognizes the dignity and inherent values of each human being. This is a cause that gathers all of us and forces us to protect the civilians against any abuse, to alleviate their sufferings and to mitigate the impact of conflicts.”***

Resolution 1325 also aims at taking effectively account of the gender approach in the setting up and implementation of peace keeping and promotion policies.

The State of Côte d'Ivoire, fully adhering to the principle of gender equality, has decided to make the integration of the gender approach one of the major areas of its intervention.

⁹ PNAF, 2003 p.43 - Bilan commun de pays en matière de genre et développement, p. 8, 2001

It wants to implement, for the 2008-2012 period, that is, over five (5) years, its action plan whose overall objective is to integrate the gender approach in the peace policy in order to reduce significantly inequalities and discriminations.

The implementation of that plan will be based on four major areas: (i) the protection of women and girls against sexual violence, including female circumcision; (ii) the inclusion of gender issues into development policies and programs; (iii) the participation women and men in the reconstruction and national reinsertion processes; (iv) the strengthening of the integration of women in the decision-making process.

These areas will be translated into actions that will contribute to improving the political, judicial, social, economic and professional conditions of women and men.

III- PRIORITY AREAS

In order to achieve a better implementation of Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations, Côte d'Ivoire intends to have four (4) projects implemented. These projects derive from the intervention areas pinpointed. Their objective is the welfare the people. Thus, the institutional and legal protection of women and girls against sexual violence, including female circumcision, will constitute a major pillar of the implementation of that action plan.

The priority areas are defined around of a chain of results ranging from the long terms result to immediate results and the actions to carry out. Each stage has indicators.

Priority Area 1: Protecting Women and Girls against Sexual Violence and Female Circumcision

Through this priority area, the action plan aims at protecting the rights of women against sexual violence abuse and female genital mutilations.

1 – Strategic Result

All the sexual violence and female genital mutilation against women drop significantly.

1.2. Effect Results

- Organizations and systems (mechanisms and procedures) for the prevention and fight against sexual violence are defined and implemented;
- The legal procedures for taking actions and repressing sexual offences are amended;
- The attitude of the population toward sexual violence against women fosters the reduction of that violence.

1.3. Output Results

- The early warning system is created and is operational;
- The psychosocial, medical and legal care organizations are established or strengthened;
- The capacities of the justice system, defense and security forces, health and social affairs regarding sexual violence are built;
- The victims' access to protection mechanisms is effective;
- Programs for the increase of grants for school girls are put in place;
- Programs for micro credit, income generating activities are designed and implemented ;
- The knowledge of the people about the issues of sexual violence has improved.

1.4. Actions

For the implementation of this priority area, twelve (12) actions identified will be implemented. These actions are:

- i. The implementation of an early warning mechanism;
- ii. The establishment of a scientific police department mainly in charge of sexual violence issues;
- iii. The establishment of specialized multidisciplinary units;
- iv. The capacity building of organizations responsible for the psychosocial, medical and legal support;
- v. The facilitation of the access to medical care for the reduction, even the free care, for the victims of sexual violence;
- vi. The amendment of laws relating to sexual offences;
- vii. The capacity building of players in the police, gendarmerie, justice, social affairs and health sector in charge of sexual violence;
- viii. The establishment of a sectional and national database on sexual violence;
- ix. The establishment of a fund for women to develop income generating activities;
- x. The establishment of a scholarship program for girls;
- xi. Communication for social behavioral change aimed at preventing sexual violence and fighting against the stigmatization of victims;

- xii. The advocacy with authorities for increased fundraising for the fight against sexual violence

Priority Area 2: Inclusion of Gender Issues in Development Policies and Programs

Priority area 2 aims at integrating the gender approach in the policies to achieve the following results.

2.1. Strategic results:

Gender inequalities are reduced.

2.2. Effect Results

- The gender approach is integrated in the development policies, plans, and programs in the sectors.

2.3. Output Results

- A Ministry for gender equality and promotion is created;
- Gender directorates are created in each ministry;
- Relevant human resources to plan and analyze policies, programs, and plans according to the gender approach are put at the disposal of each sector;
- Initial or periodical reports for the conventions ratified are drafted.

2.4. Actions

For the implementation of this priority area, six (6) actions identified will be implemented. These actions are:

- i. The establishment of a gender ministry;
- ii. The establishment of a gender directorate in each ministry;
- iii. Capacity building in the area of gender issues;
- iv. Budget analysis according to gender;
- v. The generation of broken down data in accordance with gender and sector;
- vi. The drafting of initial or periodical reports for the conventions ratified.

Priority Area 3: The Participation of Women and men in the National Reconstruction and Reinsertion Process

This Priority area aims at increasing women's participation, along with men, in the peace and reconstruction processes to better meet their needs.

3.1. Strategic Results

- The issues of gender are integrated in the national peace, reconstruction and reinsertion processes
- The influence of women on the national peace and reconstruction processes is effective

3.2. Effect Results

- The female leadership in the peace process is strengthened;
- A legal framework for the increased participation of women is designed;
- The return of internal displaced persons is effective;
- The access to the renovated basic social services is effective.

3.3. Output Results

- The institutional framework is strengthened;
- Women's initiatives for peace and local know-how regarding conflict resolution are sustained and encouraged;
- A national support funds for the promotion, peacekeeping and income generating activity initiatives (IGA) is put into place;
- Awareness and training campaigns on HIV /AIDS are implemented;
- The setting up of the mechanism for the return of internal displaced persons is effective.

3.4. Actions

For the implementation of this priority area, nine (9) actions identified will be implemented. These actions are:

- i. The inclusion of gender parity considerations during peace talks and in the reconstruction program;
- ii. The increase of the role and the contribution of women in peacekeeping operations;

- iii. The improvement of health and basic education sectors;
- iv. The improvement of women's access to private investments through credit and procedures facilities;
- v. The development of income generating activities;
- vi. The improvement of access to housing, water and sanitation;
- vii. Incentives and establishment of conditions for the return of internal displaced persons;
- viii. The reduction of the HIV/AIDS rate among women.

Priority Area 4: Strengthening the Participation of Women in the Decision-Making Process

Priority Area 4 aims at enabling women to participate in the political process by holding high positions, along with men, in the political and administrative hierarchy in order to have access to the decision making process. It also aims at increasing their participation in political life as citizens.

4.1. Strategic result

The equal representation of women and men in decision-making positions is effective.

4.2. Effect Results

- The importance of women's role in the political process is better understood and accepted by all;
- Mechanisms are adopted to facilitate the increase of the number of women in decision-making positions;
- Legal measures are taken to facilitate the increase of the number of women in decision-making positions.

4.3. Output Results

- At least 30% of the decision-making positions are held by women;
- Women actively participate in the identification process;
- Women exercise their civic rights as voters;
- Women are candidates to the different elections.

4.4. Actions

For the implementation of this priority area, eleven (11) actions identified will be implemented. These actions are:

- i. The draft of an order to be signed by the Head of State;
- ii. The raising of the people's awareness on the representativeness of women and men in decision-making positions;
- iii. Media coverage of women engaged in the political process;
- iv. The establishment of a dynamic database on female competence in Côte d'Ivoire;
- v. The training of people in civic rights;
- vi. The training of women in leadership ;
- vii. The sensitization, advocacy and lobbying with decision-makers;
- viii. The development of partnerships at the local, national, regional, and international levels with experienced female and male associations.
- ix. The technical and financial support to competitive female initiatives;
- x. The promotion of a great number of women's candidatures for the various positions of responsibility;
- xi. The establishment of a network of women's organizations active in the promotion of peace.

IV- RESOURCES

The implementation of Resolution 1325 is a national priority. The allocation of national human or financial resources must take that into account.

A support staff made of a national coordinator, four sectional coordinators, and technical staff will be recruited to support the institutional staff. This support personnel works under the supervision of the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs.

Premises will assigned and put at the disposal of the support personnel.

The overall budget is estimated to be 3,694,400,000 F.CFA.

V- INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

The action plan is designed and implemented under the supervision of the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs in collaboration with the Ministries of Planning and Development, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Human Rights, Economy and Finance, Defense, Interior, Solidarity and War Victims, Health and Public Hygiene, National Education and Reconstruction.

Each ministry will be responsible for the implementation of the project that falls under its field of expertise.

VI - MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

Coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanism are put in place. A periodic and constant evaluation of the action plan is conducted.

At the national level, a National Coordinating Committee chaired by the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs and gathering government and civil society players in charge of the issue is set up by an order of Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs. The National Coordinating Committee reports to the Government about the status of the action plan. Each year, it publishes a progress report on the action plan and the results achieved.

For each project, a monitoring and evaluation committee is set up on the proposal of the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs by the ministry in charge of the sector. This committee is made of government bodies and civil society players working in the specified field.

Each semester, the committee should produce a report on the activities carried out and the results achieved.

An accurate time frame is designed.

VII. REVISION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The action plan is open-ended; consequently it can be adapted and completed at any time.

Any person or institution working in the following fields can ask for the adoption of an additional measure.

Proposals for additional measures are directed to the National Committee for the Coordination of the National Action Plan for Resolution 1325/2000 which rules on their acceptances or refusal.

VIII. ACRONYMS

AIDS : Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

HIV : Human Immunodeficiency Virus

PEP : Postexposure Prophylaxis

STD : Sexually Transmitted Disease

UN : United Nations

UNDP : United Nations Development Program

WHO : World Health Organization

APPENDIXES

Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council
Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and *recalling also* the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and *recognizing* the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and *stressing* the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programs take into account the special needs of women and girls, *Recognizing* the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard *noting* the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict **resolution** and peace processes;
3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard *calls on* Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. *Expresses* its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and *urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, *invites* Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programs for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programs, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. *Calls on* all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
 - (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
 - (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
 - (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to fully respect international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of

1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard *stresses* the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;

13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and *further invites* him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ACTION PLAN					
NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCES	VERIFICATION MEANS	HYPOTHESES/ RISKS
<p>OBJECTIVE :</p> <p>To integrate the gender concept in all the areas of the peace policy</p> <p>PRIORITY AREA:</p> <p>1. Protect women and young girls against sexual violence</p> <p>2. Include gender issues in development policies programs</p> <p>3. Increase women's participation in peace and national reconstruction</p> <p>4. Strengthen women's and men's participation in the political process</p>	<p>STRATEGIC RESULTS</p> <p>1.1. Real protection of women and girls through the eradication of all forms of sexual violence against women</p> <p>2.1. The reduction of gender inequality</p> <p>3.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender issues are an integral part of the peace, reconstruction and national insertion processes; - The influence of women on the peace and national reconstruction processes is effective. <p>4.1. A better representativeness of women and men in decision-making positions</p>				

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCES	VERIFICATION MEANS	HYPOTHESES/ RISKS
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	<p>1.2. - Organizations and systems for the prevention and fight against sexual violence are defined and implemented; - Legal procedures for prosecuting and repressing sexual offences are amended and implemented; - The people are for the reduction of sexual violence.</p> <p>2.2. - The gender approach is taken into account in the policies, plans and programs in all the sectors.</p> <p>3.2. - Female leadership in the peace process is strengthened; - A legal framework enabling the increased participation of women is designed; - The return of internally displaced people is effective; - Access to renovated basic social services is effective</p> <p>4.2. - The importance of the role of women in the political process is better understood and accepted by all; - Legal mechanisms and measures are taken to facilitate the increase in the number of women in decision-making positions</p>	<p>1.2. - The number of organizations or systems that are operational or created; - The level of perception of people - The number of legal and regulatory texts amended; - The proportion of women and girls who are victims.</p> <p>2.2 The number of policies, programs and sectorial plans that take account of gender</p> <p>3.2. - The existence of laws enabling the increase of women's and men's participation in the peace process; - The quality of initiatives taken by women; - The number of women and men in decision-making positions in the bodies and organizations responsible for the peace process; - The number of internally displaced people who have returned; - The number of basic social services that are renovated and operational.</p> <p>4.2. - The proportion of the people who are in favor - The mechanisms and texts adopted - The number of women in decision-making positions.</p>	<p>Ministry of the Family, Justice, Interior, Health</p> <p>All the Ministries</p> <p>Ministry of the Family, Reconstruction, Solidarity and War Victims, Health, Reconciliation</p> <p>Ministry of the Family, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Civil Service, Ministry of Reconstruction, political parties</p>	<p>Activity report, studies</p> <p>The amended texts Statistical data</p> <p>Policy documents, Programs, Plans</p> <p>Laws Projects of women's organizations, Report</p>	<p>The mobilization of the resources for the implementation of the action plan (moderate risk level)</p> <p>The political process moves on in a positive way (moderate risk level)</p>
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NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCES	VERIFICATION MEANS	HYPOTHESES/ RISKS
	<p>1.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The early warning system is established and operational; - The organizations for the psychosocial, medical and legal management are created and strengthened; - The capacities of the players of the justice system, defense and security forces, health, social affairs regarding sexual violence are built; - The access of victims to protection mechanisms is effective; - Programs for increasing scholarships for school girls are put in place; - Programs relating to micro credit, income generating activities are designed and implemented; - The knowledge of the people on the sexual violence issues is improved. <p>2.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Gender Equity Ministry is created - Gender directorates are created in each ministry - Each sector has competent human resources to plan and analyze the policies, plans and programs in accordance with the gender approach - The initial or periodic reports of the ratified conventions are drafted 	<p>1.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of the early warning mechanism; - The number of management organizations created; - The number of management organizations strengthened; - The geographic distribution of these organizations - The number of victims treated; - The number of women and girls enjoying an economic and academic program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of trainings made; - The number of infrastructures created, equipped and operational; - Level of knowledge of the people. <p>2.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of the Ministry; - Number of directorates created; - Number of people trained; - Number of reports drafted. 	<p>Ministry of the Family, Justice, Interior, Defense, National Education, Higher Education, Economy and Finances</p> <p>Ministry of the Family, all the ministries</p>	<p>Activity Report</p>	

RESUME NARRATIF	EXPECTED RESULTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCES	VERIFICATION MEANS	HYPOTHESES/ RISKS
	<p>3.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The institutional framework is strengthened - Women's initiatives for peace and local know-how for conflict resolutions are supported and promoted - The establishment of a national fund for the support to women's initiatives for peace keeping and promotion - Access of women and men to income generating activities - Sensitization and training campaigns on HIV and AIDS are organized - The establishment of mechanisms for the returns of internally displaced persons <p>4.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% at least of the decision-making positions are held by women; - Women actively participate in the identification process; - Women exercise their civic rights as voters; - Women are candidates - Women are candidates to the various elections 	<p>3.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existence of infrastructures, the number of people trained and the equipment - The establishment of a national fund for the support to women's and peace keeping initiatives = - The number of initiatives supported - The percentage of women and men committed to the peace, reconstruction and national reinsertion processes - The number of women and men who have access to income generating activities - The number of sensitization and training campaigns on HIV and AIDS completed - The existence of mechanisms for the return of internally displaced people <p>4.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An order regarding the quotas is signed by the President of the Republic; - The number of women who participate in the public hearings; - The proportion of women who register for the elections; - The proportion of women involved in the electoral scheme; - The number of women candidates ; - The number of women elected or appointed 	<p>Ministry of the Family, Reconstruction, Solidarity and War Victims, Health, Reconciliation</p>	<p>The order The electoral law and the regulation List of the candidates</p> <p>Activity report, Summary records of meetings, Decisions of parties</p>	

ACTIVITIES	OUPUT INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCES	VERIFICATION MEANS	HYPOTHESES/ RISKS
<p>1.4. Action 1: Establishment of a warning mechanism; Action 2: Creation of a scientific police department exclusively responsible for sexual violence issues; Action 3: Establishment of multidisciplinary specialized units. Action 4: Capacity building of the organizations responsible for the psychosocial, medical and legal management; Action 5 : Facilitation of the access to medical care through the reduction, even the free cost, of treatment relating to sexual violence; Action 6: Amendment of legal procedures regarding the prosecution of sexual offences; Action 7: Capacity building of the players in the Police, the Gendarmerie, justice system, social affairs and health involved in sexual violence issues; Action 8: Establishment of a sectorial and national database on sexual violence; Action 9: Communication for behavioral change aimed at preventing sexual violence and fighting against the stigmatization of victims; Action 10: Advocacy with the authorities for increased fundraising for the fight against sexual violence.</p> <p>2.4. Action 1: Establishment of a gender ministry ; Action 2: Establishment of a gender directorate within each ministry; Action 3: Capacity building regarding gender; Action 4: Budget analysis in accordance with gender; Action 5: Production of disaggregated data in accordance with gender and sector; Action 6: Drafting of initial and periodic reports.</p>		<p>Ministry of Justice, Interior, Defense, the Family, Health</p> <p>Ministry of the Family, all the ministries</p>	<p>Activity Reports</p>	

ACTIVITIES	OUPUT INDICATORS	VERIFICATION SOURCES	VERIFICATION MEANS	HYPOTHESES/ RISKS
<p>3.4. Action 1: Inclusion of gender parity considerations during peace negotiations and in the reconstruction program; Action 2: Increase in the role and contribution of women in peacekeeping operations; Action 3: Improvement of the health and basic education sectors; Action 4: Improvement of the access of women to private investments by the credits and procedure facilities; Action 6: Development if income generating activities; Action 7: Improvement of access to housing, water and sanitation; Action 8: Incentives and establishment of the conditions for the return of internally displaced persons; Action 9: Reduction of HIV/AIDS among women</p> <p>4.4. Action 1: Proposal for an order to be signed by the Head of State; Action 2: Sensitization of the people on the representativeness of women and men in decision-making positions; Action 3: Media coverage of the actions of women involved in the political process; Action 4: Establishment of a dynamic database on women's competencies in Côte d'Ivoire; Action 5: Training of the people on civic rights; Action 6: Training of women in leadership ; Action 7: Sensitization, advocacy and lobbying with decision-makers; Action 8: Development of partnerships at the local, national, regional and international levels with experienced women's and men's associations.</p>		<p>Ministry of the Family, Reconstruction, Solidarity and War Victims, Health and Public Hygiene, Reconciliation</p> <p>Ministry of the Family, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Civil Service, Ministry of Reconstruction, political parties</p>	<p>Activity reports</p>	

RESULT FRAMEWORK

Expected Effects:

1. A plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 of the Security Council of the United Nations is adopted and implemented;
2. A consideration of the gender approach in the design and implementation of peace and reconstruction policies and the institutional and legal protection of women against all forms of violence during and after conflicts is effective.

Indicators Related to the Strategic Result:

- a. The number of women's associations working in the political process;
- b. The proportion of women involved in the political process;
- c. Index of women's participation in the various sectors (education, politics...);
- d. Gender equity in the sectors;
- e. The proportion of women and girls victims of violence during and after conflicts;

Effect Indicators 1

- i. The proportion of women and girls victims of violence during and after conflicts
- ii. The rate of change in all the kinds of violence against;

Effect Indicators 2:

- i. The proportion of policies and programs that take into account gender considerations;
- ii. The proportion of organizations (Ministries, local governments, NGOs...) that have adopted the dimension in the design and implementation of their policies and programs.

Effect Indicators 3

- i. The proportion of women taking part in the negotiation and decision-making processes during the settlements of conflicts and peace promotion;
- ii. The level of satisfaction of women's needs

Effect Indicators 4:

- i. The percentage of women in decision-making positions;
- ii. The proportion of decision-making positions filled by women.

Gender Dimension

Partnership Strategies:

1. Increased active participation and accountability of civil and State organizations in the area of the promotion of the gender approach;
2. The creation of synergy with the activities of UNDP, UNFPA, the Gender Unit of UNOCI and UNIFEM in Côte d'Ivoire as well as the experience of Norway in this area; thus, that synergy strategy will target the other programs and efforts made by local partners to ensure the necessary complementarity;
3. Resort to partnerships with specialized national and international institutions and development partner institutions;
4. Capacity building: (i) of the Ministry of the Family and Social Affairs through the Gender Equity and Promotion Directorate; (ii) the Ministry of Planning, (iii) the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; (iv) the Ministry of Economy and Finance, (v) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (vi) the Ministry of Solidarity and War Victims, (vii) the Ministry of Interior (Security and Administration of the Territory), (viii) the Ministry of Defense, (ix) the Ministry of Health, (x) the Ministry of Reconstruction, (xi) the Ministry of National Education, (xii) the Ministry of Reconciliation

Title and Number of the Project:

Project for the support of the implementation of the National Action relating to Resolution 1325 (2000) of the Security Council of the UN on women, peace and security.

Expected Result 1: The systems (legal and judiciary mechanisms and procedures) for preventing and fighting against all forms violence against women and girls are better designed, disseminated and operational.

Expected Products	Product Indicators	Actions Planned	Contributions
The system for preventing and fighting against all forms violence against women and girls.	<p>The effectiveness of the early warning system</p> <p>The number of women victims of violence instances based on gender and who bring complaints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design and establishment of the early warning system ▪ Establishment of specialized and decentralized units ▪ Strengthening of the assistance to women who are victims ▪ Recruitment and availability of a national expert 	<p>Technical resources of the Ministries, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNOCI and other partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National expert responsible for the project ▪ Reference to the experience of Norway ▪ Financial resources of the project

Expected Result 2: Gender considerations are better taken account of in the formulation and implementation of development policies and programs			
Development policies and programs in accordance with gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design by the Government of more egalitarian laws ▪ Number of gender-based development action programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bill and adoption of a mechanism for sensitization and advocacy ▪ Advocacy for the financing of projects prioritizing gender ▪ Identification of partner OSC of the project and building of their capacities ▪ Capacity building of the organizations responsible for the design and the policies and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project expert ▪ Human resources of the Ministry of the Family, Women and Social Affairs ▪ Technical resources of UNDP, UNIFEM, and UNOCI ▪ Financial resources of the project ▪ Specialized organizations

Expected Result 3: Men and women increasingly participate in the peace, reconstruction and national reinsertion processes			
Active participation of men and women in the peace, reconstruction and national reinsertion processes	<p>Number of projects that include gender in the reconstruction policy</p> <p>The number of women involved in the peace negotiation process</p> <p>Number of women in decision-making positions in organizations that settle conflicts and search for peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inclusion of gender considerations during peace negotiations and in the reconstruction program; ▪ Increase in the role and contribution of women in the peace process; ▪ Improvement of the health and basic education sectors; ▪ Improvement of women's access to private investments through credits and procedure facilities; ▪ Development of income generating activities; ▪ Improvement of access to housing, water and sanitation; ▪ Incentive and establishment of the conditions for the return of internally displaced persons; ▪ Reduction of the HIIV and AIDS rate among women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National expert for the project ▪ Technical resources of the State, UNDP, UNIFEM, and UNOCI ▪ Financial resources of the project ▪ Specialized organizations

Expected Result 4: Accession of women to decision making is a reality			
Pre-eminence of gender in political processes	Number of women elected or appointed at high decision-making positions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of mechanisms aimed at promoting women's candidatures ▪ Planning and design of training and sensitization programs ▪ Advocacy for gender equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resources and technical equipment of the Government (buildings, cars, etc.) ▪ Technical resources of the State, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNOCI and the other partners

RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

Activities and sub-activities	Total Cost in F CFA	2008 Cost in F CFA	2009 Cost in F CFA	2010 Cost in F CFA	2011 Cost in F CFA	Cost in 2012 in F CFA	Organizations in charge
1- Protection of women and girls against sexual violence, including MGFs	1,168,500,000	393,500,000	244,500,000	199,000,000	174,000,000	157,500,000	Ministry of the Family Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior
1.1. Establishment of a warning mechanism:	15,000,000						
1.1.1. Design		10,000,000					
1.1.2. Activities of the mechanism			2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000		Ministry of Interior, Justice
1.2. Establishment of a scientific police department exclusively responsible for sexual violence issues:	200,000,000						
1.2.1. Establishment of the units		100,000,000					
1.2.2. Capacity building			25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	
1.3. Establishment of three (3) pluridisciplinary specialized and decentralized units.	90,000,000						Ministry of Interior, the Family, Justice, Health
1.3.1. Establishment of the units at the rate of one in three years		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000			
1.3.2. Capacity building			5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000		
1.4. Capacity building of organizations responsible for psychosocial, medical and legal management;	100,000,000	60,000,000	40,000,000				Ministry of Health

1.5. Facilitation of access to medical care through the reduction of costs, even free cost for sexual violence	120,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	Ministry of Justice
1.6. Amendment of legal texts on sexual offences,	30,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000				
1.7. Capacity building of the players in the Police, Gendarmerie, Justice, Social Affairs and Health regarding sexual violence:	50,000,000						Ministry of the Family, Justice, Defense, Interior and Health
1.7.1. Organization of 4 seminars							
1.7.2. Rehabilitation of the organizations		30,000,000	10,000,000				
1.7.3. Equipment of the organizations				10,000,000			Ministry of the Family, Justice, Defense, Interior and Health
1.8. Establishment of a sectional and national database for sexual violence:	30,000,000						
1.8.1. Establishment of a database at the Ministry of the Family, Justice, Interior, Health		20,000,000					
1.8.1. Capacity building							
1.9. Establishment of a fund for women							
1.10. Establishment of a scholarship program for girls (500) from underprivileged social classes from primary school to the university	100,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	Ministry of the Family Ministry of Education Ministry of the Family
	412,500,000	82,500,000	82,500,000	82,500,000	82,500,000	82,500,000	
1.11. Communication for social behavioral change aimed at preventing sexual violence and	15,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	

fighting against the stigmatization of victims							Ministry of the Family
1.12. Advocacy with authorities for a greater mobilization of resources for the fight against sexual violence	6,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
II- Inclusion of gender issues in development policies and programs	445,000,000	131,000,000	131,000,000	61,000,000	61,000,000	61,000,000	
2.1 Establishment of a gender ministry							
2.2 Establishment of gender directorates within each ministry (6)	80,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Government
2.3 Capacity building for gender issues	180,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	

III- The participation of women and men in the reconstruction and national reinsertion processes	990,000,000	470,000,000	245,000,000	105,000,000	90,000,000	80,000,000	
3.1 Inclusion of gender equity considerations during peace negotiations and in reconstruction programs;	20,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		Ministry of the Family, Reconstruction, Reconciliation
3.2 Improvement of the health and basic education sectors;	200,000,000	75,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	Ministry of Health, National Education
3.3 Improvement of women's access to private investments through credit and procedure facilities;	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000			Ministry of Economy
3.4 Development of income-generating activities;	100,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
3.5 Improvement of access to housing, water and sanitation;	200,000,000	100,000,000	30,000,000		25,000,000	20,000,000	Ministry of the Family
3.6 Incentives and creation of the conditions for the return of internally displaced persons;	300,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	30,000,000			Ministry of Health, Economic Infrastructures
3.7 Reduction of the HIV/AIDS rate among women	150,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000		15,000,000	15,000,000	Ministry of War Victims Ministry of the Fight against HIV/AIDS

IV- Strengthening of women's and men's participation in the political process	220,000,000						
4.1 Proposal regarding the draft of an order to be signed by the Head of State;	5,000,000	5,000,000					Ministry of the Family
4.2 Sensitization of the people on the representativeness of women and men in decision-making positions;	15,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	Ministry of the Family
4.3 Media coverage of the actions of women engaged in the political process;	15,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	Ministry of the Family, Communication
4.4 Establishment of a dynamic database on women's competences in Côte d'Ivoire;	5,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Ministry of the Family
4.5 Training of the people in civic rights;	20,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Ministry of the Family, Human Rights
4.6 Training of women in leadership;	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			
4.7 Sensitization, advocacy and lobbying with decision-makers;	5,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Ministry of the Family
4.8 Development of partnerships at the local, national, regional, and international levels with experienced women's and men's associations.	15,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	Ministry of the Family
4.9 Technical and financial support to competitive women's initiatives;	100,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	Ministry of the Family
4.10 Promotion of a great number of female candidatures for the various positions of responsibility;	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000				Ministry of Economy
4.11 Establishment of a network of active women's organizations involved in the promotion of peace	5,000,000	3,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Government

							Ministry of the Family
Establishment of a Monitoring System	120,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,00	Ministry of the Family
Plan management (personnel, cars, operation)	575,000,000						Ministry of the Family
Contingencies and miscellaneous (5%)	175,900,000						
OVERALL TOTAL	3,694,400,000						



The Kingdom of Norway