## National Action Plan

## **UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION**

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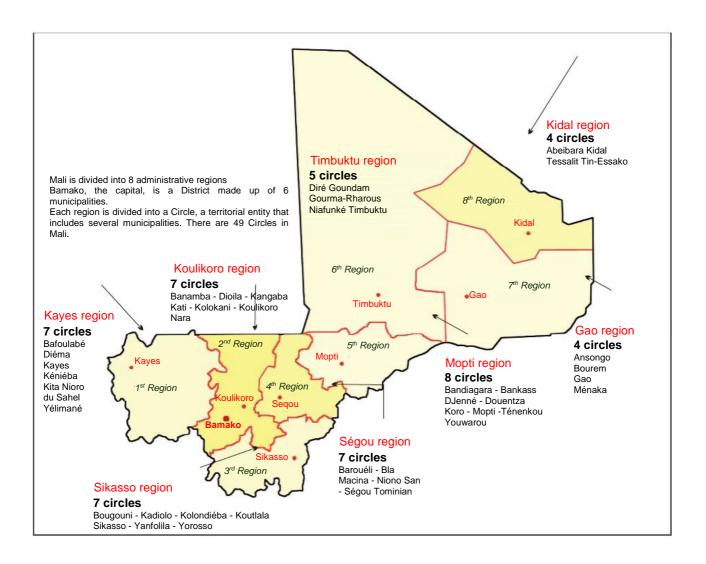
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## MALI NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) AND RELATED ISSUES ON WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY

2015-2017

**June 2015** 

## Map of the administrative divisions of Mali







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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

IGA : Income-generating activitiesSLCA : Small and Low-Caliber Arms

CCGCMDA : Communal Committee for Guidance, Coordination and Monitoring of

**Development Actions** 

DRC : Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission ECWAS : Economic Community of West African States

CEDAW : Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against

Women

LCGCMDA : Local Committee for Guidance, Coordination and Monitoring of

**Development Actions** 

CMA : Coordination of Movements of Azawad NHRC : National Human Rights Commission

NCD WC : National Centre for Documentation and information on women and

children.

NYC : National Youth Council

RCGCMDA : Regional Committee for Guidance, Coordination and Monitoring of

**Development Actions** 

NMC : National Plan monitoring committee UNSC : United Nations Security Council

CTJR : Commission for Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation
DDR : Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
ABB/PS : Alioune Blondin BEYE Peacekeeping School

HCTE : High Council of Territorial Entities

MFA A C : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African integration and International

Cooperation

MTAD : Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization

MRAW : Ministry of Religious Affairs and Worship DDVA : Department of Defense and Veterans Affairs

MEF : Ministry of Economy and Finance

MEYPTCF : Ministry of Employment, Youth Professional Training and Citizen

Formation

MDEC : Ministry of the Digital Economy, information and Communication

MHESR : Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

MJHR : Ministry of Justice and Human Rights

MINUSMA : United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

MNR : Ministry of National Reconciliation

MSHANR : Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action and Northern Reconstruction

MHPS : Ministry of Health and Public Sanitation
MSCP : Ministry of Security and Civil Protection

MAWCF : Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family

BCO : Base Community Organizations CSO : Civil Society Organizations

NAP : National Action Plan

SCEDP : Social and Cultural Economic Development Program

NGP : National Gender Policy

TFP : Technical and Financial Partners

R-1325 : United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)

NPSWES : Network for the Peace and Security of Women at the ECOWAS Space

SSR : Security Sector Reform GBV : Gender-Based Violence

## **PREFACE**

The realities of the conflict in Mali are widely known, as are its consequences for the entire population, especially for women and children, who have been the most gravely affected. On the other hand, there is no doubt that peace and security can be achieved only through the combined effort of all sectors of the nation, including women. It is therefore urgently necessary for women as citizens to be fully involved in the various processes for the search for and consolidation of the peace process. This participation by women should be seen not merely as women's passive presence or waiting for probable assistance, but rather as an effective and active participation in the peace process in order to benefit from all related positive effects.

In situations of conflict, women and children can be the victims of violence such as rape, mutilation, flogging, forced marriages, and exile. They are exposed to disease and famine and are thus deprived of their basic human rights: dignity, equality, and justice. They also suffer the severe economic consequences, either through the loss of their jobs or the loss of their economic activities.

To properly address such challenges, the following questions must be asked:

signed on May 15 and June 20, 2015, in Bamako.

- Is it possible to achieve peace without the participation of women and girls?
- Is it possible to maintain peace in a society that is out of balance, to the detriment of the majority of the people of that society?

To answer these questions, we need to engage in processes for restoring peace and reconciliation. With this in mind, the adoption of Resolution 1325 on 31 October 2000 by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting was welcomed by all players involved in the promotion of gender equality, peace, and security.

This resolution urges all UN Member States and parties in armed conflict to take concrete steps intended specifically for women and girls. These measures include participation by women in conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and their representation in decision-making bodies. In this context, Mali developed its first Action Plan for the period of 2012 to 2014. Unfortunately, this period coincided with the outbreak of the country's humanitarian, political, and security crisis. Thus, this Plan is based on the lessons learned from such events, the changing context, and the prospects for peace and security provided for in the agreement for peace and reconciliation in Mali

We consider this plan as one of the tools for the implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

I wish to thank all experts who finalized this document, and to the team of the steering committee responsible for drafting this plan.

Finally, we express our gratitude to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, the MINUSMA, UN-Women and all partners for their technical and financial support. The efforts for the appropriation and mobilization around the implementation of this plan must be the focal points of the synergies between all players involved.

This National Action Plan is to be used as a guide and road map for all players committed to the effective participation of women in Mali in the reconstruction of the country. The process of drafting this 2015-2017 plan was participatory, inclusive, and a testament to the political will shown by the President of the Republic, SEM Brahim Boubacar KE TA, and the Government of Mali.

As regards the MAWCF, which led the process, it has been able to ensure it plays a leading role and will be an integral part of the implementation of this action plan.

Mrs. SANGARE, Oumou BA Minister for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family

## **FOREWORD**

Mali has just gone through the longest crisis in its history, which broke out in 2012. This has led to a long series of dialogue and negotiations, which fortunately has just recently given rise to the signing of a peace and security agreement at the time of the finalization of this action plan. The dawn of an era of lasting peace for Mali has come, and the crucial stage of peacebuilding will now begin.

The conflict in Mali has generated a number of adverse consequences within all sectors, and on the population as a whole. An extensive analysis shows that women have suffered greatly. Not only have they lost their own loved ones, and been pushed into exile and forced displacement, but they have also been victims of sexual and other forms of violence (rape, mutilation, flogging, executions, etc...).

Women have not only been victims of conflict, they have played an especially important role in bringing about peace. Some women acted courageously as soon as the conflict broke out, refusing to remain merely as silent victims or passive observers: They have drawn on their own voices of reason to rescue the victims, call for a return to constitutional order and an end to war, and have led many other peacekeeping initiatives.

As a result, this plan, the second of its kind seen in Mali, is based on lessons learned and projections of the changing national context, as well as the prospects for peace and security provided for in the agreement for peace and reconciliation in Mali. It is the result of a broad consultation involving most of the stakeholders from both the government and civil society, as well as technical and financial partners, in particular the MINUSMA and the ECOWAS women's peace and security network. Its development has benefited from both national and international expertise in order to produce a document that meets international standards and norms.

UN Women is pleased to work together with other partners in this inclusive process and to be able to provide technical input based on the experiences drawn from several other countries.

We are convinced that the necessary effort to ensure the implementation of this action plan will also require a commitment to it by the different players involved, both in the public and non-governmental sectors, as well as by the technical and financial partners. This calls for a strong, inclusive, and accountable mechanism for implementing it effectively and in a coordinated way.

Dr Maxime Houinato Resident Representative UN Women

## **INTRODUCTION**

The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and security on October 31, 2000. This resolution was welcomed with great satisfaction by the entire world. It has raised people's hopes, especially among women.

In R1325 (2000), the UN Security Council recognized the need to take into account the perspective of gender and the specific needs of women and girls at all levels of conflict management and the process of building peace. The resolution was described as historic, because it focused on women's participation in crisis prevention and management, a long-ignored issue in the contexts of conflict and post-conflict periods. For the first time, the Security Council addressed the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women.

The resolution emphasizes the importance of the equal and active participation by women in conflict prevention and resolution, as well as in peace-building and peacekeeping. In other words, this resolution notes that men and women must participate together in peace negotiation processes, in humanitarian planning, in peacekeeping, and in peace-building operations.

R-1325 (2000) urges all involved parties to increase the participation of women and to give consideration to gender parity in all areas of peacebuilding.

R-1325 (2000) was strengthened by the adoption of six additional UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122(2013).

Three of these deal with sexual violence in armed conflict as a tactic of war: the resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1960 (2010).

Resolution 1889 (2009) specifically addresses gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of post-conflict peacebuilding and long-term conflict prevention, calling for indicators to monitor the implementation of R1325 (2000).

R-2106 (2013), strengthens efforts to end impunity for sexual violence that affect not only large numbers of women and girls, but also men and boys.

R-2122 (2013) sets out stronger measures to enable women to participate in conflict management and peacemaking. It calls for increased engagement by all women's civil society groups and for the development by Member States of specialized funding mechanisms to support reinforcing the capacity of women's groups in the contexts of conflicts.

The above-mentioned resolutions provide guidance on the obligations of the member states that have ratified them to ensure that these rights are protected before, during, and after conflicts.

R1325 (2000), on Women, Peace, and Security, is concentrated around four (4) central priorities: Prevention, Protection, Participation, and Promotion. The responsibility for implementing this resolution lies with the respective governments and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In celebration of the tenth anniversary of R1325 (2000), the Secretary-General of the United Nations appealed to all member states to accelerate the preparation of National Action plans for the concrete implementation of R1325 (2000). Taking this into account, Mali has prepared its first Action Plan for the period of 2012-2014.

## I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

The Dakar Regional Forum, held from September 15 to 17, 2010, with the participation of the ECOWAS Member States, assessed the implementation of R-1325, and the challenges and recommendations involved with its implementation.

To implement the recommendations, as was the case with other countries, Mali adopted its First Action Plan 2012-2014 of R1325 (2000) in November 2011. Then, in the first quarter of 2012, Mali experienced an unprecedented security, institutional, and humanitarian crisis, resulting in serious human rights violations (physical, moral, sexual, and gender-based violence, etc.).

This violence has had a significant impact on people, including women, and girls, causing negative effects to their physical, mental, and social health. It should also be noted that the conflict also involved the recruitment of child soldiers, and the movements of small arms, explosives, and drugs.

The conflict has deeply affected Mali in general, and the northern regions in particular, which were occupied by armed groups, terrorists, and drug traffickers. As a result, a climate of insecurity has been established over time, with almost no penalties made against the perpetrators of violence.

Despite this crisis, affecting multiple aspects of people's lives, the mobilization of domestic and international actors has allowed for a return to normal constitutional order and the gradual liberation of the occupied areas. This mobilization has led to the organization of presidential and legislative elections. An inclusive inter-Mali dialogue has also been initiated under the auspices of the people's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

After eight months of consultation, the agreement for peace and Reconciliation in Mali was signed on May 15, 2015 in Bamako by the Government of Mali, the Platform, a Part of the Coordination of Movements of the Azawad (CMA), and representatives of National Mediation, and on June 20, 2015, in Bamako, by the other part of the CMA.

The increased participation of women in the implementation phase of the Mali peace agreement must be decisive, and UNSC R-1325 (2000) and its related documents remain one of the few appropriate tools to serve as a guide for such Participation.

It is in this context of a return to peace and national reconciliation that this NAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and related resolutions is being developed as a replacement for the first NAP of 2012-2014.



## II. STATUS OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY 2012-2014

Mali's NAP of 2012-2014 covered the following five (5) priority areas:

- **I.** Prevention of conflict and gender-based violence;
- **II.** Protection and rehabilitation of victims:
- III. Participation and representation;
- IV. Promotion of Gender and Women;
- V. Coordination and Monitoring Evaluation of Activities.

As part of the implementation of these key areas, various activities were carried out, including open day sessions, surveys, and evaluations of the 2012-2014 NAP.

## 2.1. Open door session



The REPSFECO/Malian partnership with the MINUSMA organized an "Open Door Session" in November 2014. This activity was devoted to exchanges with women from the regions of Mopti, Gao, Timbuktu, and the Bamako District on peace and security. It was reinforced by live debates, broadcast and synchronized on radio outlets from Bamako and the interior.

## 2.2. Survey

With the support of MINUSMA, a survey on UNSC R1325 (2000) and related resolutions targeting young people at Four (4) public and private universities in Bamako was conducted. Its goal was to assess the level of perception of UNSC R1325 (2000) and related resolutions at the university level.

## **2.3. Evaluation of the 2012-2014 NAP**

The status of the implementation of the 2012-2014 NAP on R1325 (2000) consisted of identifying planned actions carried out, unplanned actions carried out, results achieved, and the identifying of lessons to develop the new NAP for 2015-2017.

From the five (05) focal points of the NAP, implementation will only be made given their relevance related to the context of the country's security and the humanitarian crisis. As a result, activities for prevention, protection, and rehabilitation were urgently needed to mitigate the direct and collateral effects of the crisis. At these levels, women were at the center of this crisis as victims, mediators, and participants in the process for building peace and security. This area of focus has experienced a low level of execution due to the security crisis.

Thus, in view of the challenges related to the crisis and conflict, the need to develop a new action plan for 2015-2017 is necessary given the current context of the country, in order to enter into conformity with the NAPS of the West African region. The impact of the crisis on women and girls and their participation in the implementation of the peace and reconciliation agreement in all respects has justified the development of this new plan.

The development of this NAP reflects the MAWCF's commitment to involve all stakeholders in order to bring different visions in line with each other and coordinate its implementation.



In addition, the document will serve as a basic tool for all participants involved, through awareness raising of the specific rights and needs of women and girls in processes for peace, security, and national reconciliation. It remains an element of operationalization of the National Gender Policy (NGP) thus giving legitimacy to the leadership of the Department.

## III. UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) AND RELATED ISSUES, THE EVOLUTION OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL AND SECURITY CONTEXTS.

## 3.1. Socio-political environment

Since its independence in 1963, Mali has experienced successive waves of armed conflicts due to revolts by certain groups in the north of the country. These conflicts have been settled by agreements signed each time between the Government of the Republic of Mali and armed groups. These agreements have not led to a final and lasting peace.

Throughout this time, women have been only marginally involved in the negotiation processes of these agreements, despite the fact that they are not only the majority and a vulnerable sector of the population, but also the first victims of all these conflicts.

It is extremely important to note that, apart from national and international legal instruments, Mali has effective traditional mechanisms in place for conflict resolution.

In general, the women of Mali, as mothers and wives, experience a variety of situations that determine their level of access to productive resources, participation, messaging, decision-making, and economic and social opportunities.

However, certain customs and religious practices still shape public life, including the roles and responsibilities that define the relationship between men and women. Unfortunately, these practices have been used to justify harmful behaviors that further marginalize women, including in processes for peace and reconciliation.

## 3.2. Security Situation

The security situation deteriorated significantly with the events occurring from March 2012 until January 2013, which resulted in the invasion of the northern part of the country by armed separatist groups, drug traffickers, and jihadists. During this period, women and girls experienced abuses of all kinds: rapes, forced and collective marriages, flogging, stoning, forced displacement, exile, etc.

Another telling factor is the awareness among women leaders of the danger of the multi-sector crisis of March 2012, which led them to demand a return to a normal constitutional life. They would then participate in the Ouagadougou negotiations (1 and 2) and the inclusive-inter-Malian talks in Algiers on the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

They also expressed their concerns to the delegations of the United Nations, the AU, and ECOWAS, who had inquired about the situation in Mali. Throughout the country, women have mobilized at all levels to ensure that as many of them as possible have the same level of information on conflict management. They organized themselves into peaceful movements, in all regions and the District of Bamako, for the reception and accommodation of displaced women. They also provided moral, material, and financial support to those under occupation. The latter organized themselves to resist the actions of the occupants until their districts were gradually liberated.

It should be noted here that initiatives have been taken by the transitional government within the framework of the peace process, including the establishment of the DRC, which was subsequently replaced by the CTJR. And it is important to remember that the implementation and initiation of the transitional justice are in process.

The MINUSMA was deployed within the national territory, mainly in the northern regions, to ensure the security of people and property. The international community, through its support, has accelerated the peace process that led to initiating the inter-Malian talks in Algiers in July 2014.

## 3.3. National commitments

Mali has at its disposal an array of legal tools that guarantee the human rights of women. These include, among others:

The Constitution of the Republic of Mali of February 25, 1992;

The General Regime of Obligations of August 29, 1987;

Law No. 01-079 of August 20, 2001, the Criminal Code;

Law No. 01-080 of August 20, 2001, the Code of Criminal Procedure;

Law no. 2011-087 of December 30, 2011 on the personal and Family Code;

The National Gender Policy of November 24, 2010.

As regards the promotion of human rights and the advancement of gender, the main actions carried out are:

The dissemination of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);

The Adoption of the National Gender Policy by the Council of Ministers of November 24, 2010;

The creation coordination, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms for the NGP;

The submission to the National Assembly of the Proposed Law for the promotion of gender in nominative and elective positions in July 2014.

## 3.4. Regional and international commitments

Mali has ratified several regional and international conventions on the defense and advancement of women's rights. The most important from among such texts include:

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted by African States on June 25, 1981 in Nairobi, Kenya by the OAU and entered into force on October 21, 1986 after its ratification by 25 States. Mali signed it on November 13, 1981 and ratified it on December 21, 1981;

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW of 18 December 1979);

The protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the rights of women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and governments of the African Union on July 11, 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique and ratified by Mali on November 25, 2005;

The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, the additional protocol to the Convention to prevent, suppress and punish human trafficking, particularly women and children;

The Solemn Declaration of the African Heads of State on equality between men and women.

## IV. 2015-2017 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000) AND RELATED

## 4.1. Overview of the National Action Plan

This PLAN is a contribution to the process of managing peace, security, and national reconciliation, based on the conclusions drawn from the NAP evaluation (2012-2014). The draft, developed by a consultant, was further developed during a workshop that brought together the main actors involved in the implementation of UNSC R-1325 (2000) and related actors around the MAWCF. The steering committee established for this purpose coordinated all the activities of the NAP finalization and validation process.

It consists of (1) general objective and two (02) specific objectives:

## 4.1.1. General objective

To promote the participation of women in the implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

## 4.1.2. Specific objectives

Ensure that the specific rights and needs of women and girls are taken into account in peacebuilding programs;

Increase women's participation in decision-making processes for national reconstruction and economic empowerment.

## 4.1.3. Priority Areas of the National Action Plan

The NAP is structured around five (05) priority areas that respond to the specific needs of women with regard to the current situation, intended to build peace and national reconciliation. These areas include the four (04) pillars of UNSC R 1325 (2000) and related, to which a component has been added on the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the NAP. All the activities identified in these areas are decisive in contributing the accomplishment of the expected results.

## 4.1.3.1. Priority area I: prevention of conflict and gender-based violence related to armed conflict

This area is made up of three (03) specific objectives:

To strengthen the participation of women in the prevention and management of armed conflicts. To strengthen the capacity of institutional and community players in the Prevention of GBV related to armed conflict. To Respect women's rights

## 4.1.3.2. Priority Area II: Protection and rehabilitation of survivors.

This area is made up of three (03) specific objectives:

To strengthen legal mechanisms to combat impunity for perpetrators of GBV associated with armed conflict.

To improve and strengthen mechanisms for the care and protection of survivors of GBV associated with armed conflict

To strengthen women's participation in the defense and security sector

## 4.1.3.3. Priority area III: Participation and Representation

This axis consists of (03) specific objectives:

To Contribute to increasing the representation of women in decision-making bodies.

To strengthen women's capacities in taking ownership of and implementing R1325 (2000) and related in the Peace Agreement

To strengthen the participation of women in Security Sector Reform and Peacekeeping Operations.

## 4.1.3.4 Priority Area IV: Gender Advancement and Women's Empowerment.

This area has one (01) specific objective:

To strengthen the role and participation of women and girls affected by armed conflict in economic recovery programs.

## 4.1.3.5 Priority area V: Coordination and Monitoring-Evaluation of the activities of the National Action Plan.

This area has one (01) specific objective:

To ensure the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the NAP activities.

# 4.2 Logical framework for the 2015-2017 National Action Plan

# Priority area I: Prevention of conflict and gender-based violence;

## Objectives

- 1. Strengthen the participation of women in the prevention and management of conflicts;
- 2. Strengthen the capacity of institutional and community players in the Prevention of GBV related to armed conflict.
  - 3. Respect women's rights.

# Implementation overseen by: Minister for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family.

BUDGET	000	00,000
	5,000,	PM 100,00
PARTICIPANTS	MAWCF, MSCP, 5,000,000 DDVA, MTAD, CSO, MJHR, AN, MNR, MRAW MDEC, TFP	MAWCF, DDVA, PM MTAD, CSO, MJHR, AN, MNR, OSE, MRAW, MHESR, URTEL 100,000,000
PERIOD	2015-2017	2015-2017
ACTIVITIES	Revising and inclusion of gender in the process of updating the national strategy for conflict prevention and management	Promotion of the national strategy for conflict prevention and management;  Training for women, youth, and opinion leaders in conflict management, mediation, and peace negotiation techniques
INDICATORS	1.1.1. Existence of an updated and Gender-inclusive national conflict prevention and management strategy document.	1.1.2- level of promotion and implementation of the national strategy for conflict prevention and management
EXPECTED RESULTS	1.1.1- The role of	women in conflict prevention and management is strengthened the national strate for conflict prevention and management
OBJECTIVES	1.1 - Strengthen the participation of women in the prevention and management of conflicts.	

OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
			Technical and financial support to women leaders in the peace and national reconciliation process	2015-2017	MAWCF, DDVA, MTAD, CSO, MJHR, NAP, MNR, CSO, MRAW, TFP, MHESR,	60,000,000
	1.1.2- Research, training and documentation on documentation for Women, Peace, reports on the and security are contribution of women to confinance in an anagement management	1.1.2.1- Existence of research and documentation reports on the contribution of women to conflict prevention and management	Support for research on Women, Peace, and Security Completion of studies on the contribution of women to conflict prevention and management  Design and maintenance of a database on Women, Peace, and Security	2015-2017	MAWCF, DDVA, 10,000,000 MTAD, CSO, MJHR, NAP, MNR, CSO, MRAW, TFP, MHESR, 10,000,000	10,000,000
		1.1.2.2 - Existence of a training program on Women, Peace, and Security.	1.1.2.2 - Existence of a training programs on Women, programs on Women, and Security at ABB/PS  Development of training programs on Women, Peace, and Security.	2015-2017	MAWCF, DDVA, MTAD, CSO, MJHR, NAP, MNR, CSO, MRAW, TFP, MHESR,	15,000,000

OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
1.2.1- The role of capacity of institutional and institutional and community players in the Prevention of GBV related to GBV related to armed conflict is strengthened.	1.2.1- The role of institutional and community players in the Prevention of GBV related to armed conflict is strengthened.	a document providing a conflict- related GBV prevention mechanism;	institutional and a document a document community players providing a conflict in the Prevention related GBV related to prevention armed conflict is strengthened.  1.2.1.1- Existence of Establishment of a conflict and a counting prevention mechanism in accordance with ECOWAS prevention mechanisms of GBV occurring during armed conflict in accordance with the ECOWAS mechanisms armed conflict in accordance with the ECOWAS mechanisms	2015-2017	MAWCF, DDVA, MTAD, CSO, MJHR, AN, MNR, MRAW, MDEC, URTEL	PM PM
		implementation of prevention mechanisms for GBV occurring during conflicts	Strengthening of the capacity of institutional and community players in the Prevention of GBV related to armed conflict.  Promotion of the prevention mechanism for GBV occurring during conflicts	2015-2017	MAWCF, MSCP, DDVA, MTAD, CSO, MJHR, AN, MNR, MRAW, MDEC, MSHANR	200,000,000
1.3.1 - Women's rights are better known and respected	1.3.1 - Women's rights are better known and respected	1.3.1.1 - number of involved parties trained, informed, and sensitized on resolutions RI 325 (2000) and related 1.3.1.4 - number of copies of RI 325 and related distributed	of Training, information, and sensitization of involved parties and the population on R1325 (2000) and related Distribution and dissemination of UNSCR 1325 of (2000) and related UNSCRs and (through the media).	2015-2017	MAWCF, DDVA, MTAD, CSO, TFP, MJHR, MNR, URTEL, MRAW	300,000,000
Budget for Area						715,000,000

## Priority Area II: Protection and rehabilitation of survivors

## **Objectives**

Strengthen legal mechanisms to combat impunity for perpetrators of GBV associated with armed conflict; 1. 2. %

Improve and strengthen mechanisms for the care and protection of survivors of GBV associated with armed conflict

Strengthen women's participation in the defense and security sector.

Implementation overseen by: Minister for the Advancement of Women. Children, and the Family

Implementation over	seen by: Minister 10	of the Auvancement	Implementation overseen by, primisee for the Auvancement of Women, Children, and the Family	ranniy		
OBJECTIVES	RESULTS EXPECTED	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
2.1- Strengthen legal 2.1.1 - Legal	<b>2.1.1</b> - Legal	<b>2.1.1.1</b> - Existence	Data collection from GBV 2015-2017	2015-2017		50,000,000
mechanisms to	mechanisms are	_	survivors			
combat impunity for strengthened and	strengthened and	occurring during	Identification of	2015-2016	MSCP, CSO,	50,000,000
perpetrators of GBV perpetrators of associated with GBV occurring	perpetrators of GBV occurring	armed conflict, and mechanisms and	perpetrators of GBV during		MEF, MJHR,	
armed conflict;	during armed		armed commet and ormging them to justice		MAWCF, MSHANR, MEN	
	conflict are put on trial		Development, adoption,	2015-2017		10,000,000
			promulgation and			
			popularization of texts related			
		-	to GBV occurring during			
			conflicts			
		<b>2.1.1.2</b> - Number of	Capacity-building of	2015-2017		75,000,000
		involved parties	actors in international law and			
		trained	methods for bringing cases			
		-	before international courts			
		<b>2.1.1.3</b> - Number of	Establishment of a	2015-2017		PM
		perpetrators of GBV	perpetrators of GBV functional coordination			
		occurring during	mechanism within the criminal			
		armed conflict	process chain to effectively			
		identified and	fight against impunity for			

OBJECTIVES	RESULTS EXPECTED	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
		brought to justice	perpetrators of GBV occurring during conflicts			
ne	2.2.1 - The performance of services provided to survivors is improved	2.2.1.1 - Number of sensitization and information sessions on GBV occurring during armed	2.2.1.1 - Number of sensitization and information and information and sensitization information sessions sessions on GBV occurring during armed conflict for the benefit of communities	2015-2017	MSCP, CSO, MEF 100,000,000 MJHR, MAWCF, MSHANR, MEN, Collectivities, TFP	100,000,000
survivors of GBV occurring during conflicts		conflict 2.2.1.2 - Quality of training on GBV during armed conflict	Training of involved parties (criminal procedure chain, medical services, NGOs, civil protection units, social development services, local services for the advancement of women, academies) on mechanisms for providing care for survivors of GBV occurring during armed conflicts			120,000,000
		2.2.1.3 - Number of involved parties trained.	Establishment and equipping of specialized units (criminal procedure chain, medical services, NGOs/CSOs).			200,000,000
		2.2.1.4 - Quality of services	Establishment of a coordination system at national and local level between the different parties: assistance centers, listening centers, legal support services, and security and civil protection forces	2015-2017	MJHR, CSO, MSCP, MHPS, MSHANR, MEN, MAWCF, Collectivities, TFP	60,000,000

OBJECTIVES	RESULTS EXPECTED	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
			Establishment and strengthening of orientation, listening, and referral centers for women who are survivors of GBV occurring during armed conflict	2015-2017	MJHR, CSO, TFP MHPS, MSHANR, M.E.N, MAWCF, Collectivities.	100,000,000
		2.2.1.5 - Number of survivors who have received medical, legal and economic assistance	Strengthening of capabilities of legal and judicial support services for victims of GBV occurring during armed conflict			60,000,000
			Medical Assistance for survivors of GBV with HIV infection, pregnancies, and other disabilities			60,000,000
			Strengthening of the economic power of women survivors, displaced women, and refugees.			1,000,000,000
	2.2.2 - Transitional 2.2.2.1 - number justice is women in established and transitional justic survivors of GBV mechanisms are identified and rehabilitated	2.2.2.1 - number of women in transitional justice mechanisms	Participation by women in transitional justice mechanisms and survivors' access to justice		MJDH, MRN, MDAC, OSC. MRES, TPF	PM

BUDGET	1,000,000,000	70,000,000	800,000,000	60,000,000
PARTICIPANTS	1	MJHR, CSO MSCP, MHPS DDVA, MEYPTCF MEYPTCF, TEB		Ĭ,
PERIOD		2015-2017		
ACTIVITIES	compensation for survivors of GBV occurring during armed conflict.	Training of managers of DDR Commission and armed movements on gender women beneficiaries awareness in DDR women beneficiaries awareness in DDR mechanisms	female ex-  combatants involved compensation for women who are former combatants and who are associated with combatants	Identification and training of women and youths trained in the DDR process
INDICATORS	survivors of GBV occurring during Armed Conflict identified 2.2.2.3 - % of survivors of GBV occurring during armed conflict compensated	2.3.1 - Women women beneficiaries awareness in DDR women beneficiaries awareness in DDR commission 2.3.1.2 - number of mechanisms	female ex- combatants involved	2.3.2.1 - Number of women and youth who are members of in the DDR process the DDR
RESULTS EXPECTED		<b>2.3.1</b> - Women benefit from DDR	programs	2.3.2 - Women are women and youth members of the who are members DDR commission the DDR commission commission
OBJECTIVES		2 3. Stronathen	women's participation in the defense and security sector.	

BUDGET	3,000,000	PM	3,000,000	80,000,000
PARTICIPANTS		MJHR, CSO MSCP, MHPS, MTAD,	MDAC, MSCP	MJHR, MSCP, MHPS, MTAD, CSO
PERIOD	2015-2016	2015-2016	2015-2017	2015-2017
ACTIVITIES	Organization of brainstorming sessions on gender and women's rights in the defense and security sectors	Establishment of Gender Units in the staff and Directorate of services of the defense and security forces	Advocacy for increasing the number of women in security sectors at the national level	Strengthening of capacities for women on regional and international legal instruments governing SLCAs and explosive devices
INDICATORS	2.3.3.1 - Number of staff and directorates of defense security	stan und nave established a Gender Unit	women in the the n operational system secur 2.3.3.3 - Number of level women in security sectors (national level)	2.3.4.1 - Number of women and youth who benefit from disarmament programs
RESULTS EXPECTED	2.3.3 - Processes of SSR made	gender sensitive (youth and women)		2.3.4 - women benefit from practical disarmament programs and
OBJECTIVES				

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OBJECTIVES	RESULTS EXPECTED	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
	combating the practice and contra proliferation of of the proliferation small, low caliber of SLCAs and arms and explosive explosive devices	practice and control of the proliferation of SLCAs and explosive devices	Advocacy for the participation of women and youth in structures for the struggle against SLCAs at all levels			7,000,000
	2.3.5 - Women are members of practical disarmament commissions	2.3.5 - Women are members of SLCAs collected practical disarmament commissions	Establishment and support of local women's initiatives in the collection of SLCAs and explosive devices	2015-2017	MJHR, MSCP, MHPS, MTAD, CSO, DDVA, CNLP SLCA	100,000,000
		2.3.5.2 - Number of weapons caches identified, dismantled, and destroyed	Identification and destruction of weapons caches			PM
Budget for Area II						4,008,000,000

# Priority Area III: Protection and Rehabilitation of Survivors.

## Objectives

- Contribute to increasing the representation of women in decision-making bodies. 1. 4
- Strengthen women's capacities in taking ownership of R1325 (2000) and related provisions, the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, and the implementation of these;
- Strengthen the participation of women in Security Sector Reform and Peacekeeping Operations.

Implementation overseen by: Minister for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family.

OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
3.1 - Contribute to increasing the representation of women in decisionmaking bodies.	3.1.1- Law for the promotion of gender in appointed and elective positions at 3 is voted on, enacted and implemented of a documen code of condustrial and elected to dec making bodie	the law ered  0% is  tence it on act  conen  ixision- ss	Increasing awareness and information campaigns for opinion and community leaders Continued advocacy for the adoption and enacting of the 30% quota bill  Strengthening of the Monitoring Committee for the adoption, enacting, and implementation of the 30% quota law.	2015-2016 2015-2017 2015-2017	Government, 20,000,000 Political parties of 20,000,000 AN, CSO, TFP 15,000,000	20,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000

OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
3.2 - Strengthen women's capacities in taking ownership of R1325 (2000) and related provisions, the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, and the implementation of these;		.1 - Number of mation sessions .2 - Number of ipants (women outh) at ings.	3.2.1.1 - Number of information sessions forums on the content of R held. 3.2.1.2 - Number of and agreement for peace and participants (women reconciliation meetings.	2015-2017	MAWCF, MRN, MJDH, MSCP, MTAD, CSO, MEYPTCF, TFP.	PM
	3.2.2 - Women are represented in at least 30% of the bodies provided	75	Support for the Monitoring Committee on the representation of women on the various entities			15,000,000
	agreement (DDR, RSS, CTJR, agreement monitoring mechanism)	agreement (DDR, RSS, CTJR, agreement monitoring mechanism	Development and adoption of a gender perspective in the implementation of the peace agreement during the DDR process and post-conflict reconstruction	2015-2017	MAWCF, MNR, MSCP, CSO, TFP, 15,000,000 MDEC, MSHANR	15,000,000
		3.2.2.2 - Number and ratio of Men-to- Women in crimes on security reported and by type community.	3.2.2.2 - Number and ratio of Men-to- Women in crimes on security threats within a reported and by type community.			5,000,000

OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
3.3 - Strengthen the participation of women in Security Sector Reform and Peacekeeping Operations.	3.3.1 - the specific needs of female personnel of the Armed Security Forces are addressed	3.3.1.1 - The number of female personnel trained and placed on active duty in their corps 3.3.1.2 - Number of	3.3.1.1 - The Capacity-building for women 2015-2017 staff bersonnel trained and placed on active implementing bodies of the SSR duty in their corps peace agreement	2015-2017	MRN, MSPC, MDAC, MPFEF, OSC, TFP, MDEC,	200,000,000 15,000,000
		women in decision- making entities in the Security Sector	Gender Coaching to help female superior officers Training and awareness of gender and HIV/AIDS in national training programs for military, civilian police, and civilian personnel			50,000,000 300,000,000
		3.3.1.3 - Actions taken to address the specific needs of women 3.3.2.1 - Existence	3.3.1.3 - Actions Advocacy to address the taken to address the specific needs of female staff women Creation of a directory of	2015-2017	MNR, MSCP, MDAC, MAWCF, CSO, TFP, MDEC,	15,000,000
	3.3.2 - Women's participation in	of an updated repertoire of CSOs for women working	women's CSOs working in the field of peace and security.  Training of a pool of women	2015-2017	MSHANK, ABB/PS	5,000,000
	peacekeeping operations is improved	peace	and youth defense and security personnel to participate in peacekeeping missions			
		3.3.2.2 - % of women participating in peacekeeping operations	Formation of a pool of women and youth in peacekeeping and humanitarian activities	2015-2017		200,000,000
Total budget for Area III	a III					1,025,000,000

# Priority Area IV: Promotion of Gender and women's empowerment

## Objectives:

Strengthen the role and participation of women and girls affected by armed conflict in economic recovery programs.

Implementation overseen by: Minister for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family

OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
4.1 - Strengthen the role and participation of women's IGAs are funded.  women and girls affected by armed conflict in economic recovery programs.		4.1.1.1 - Existence of a directory of women's economic activities 4.1.1.2 - Number of IGAs identified 4.1.1.3 - % of IGAs financed	Identification of economic activity channels for financing Organization of training sessions on income-generating activities  Mobilization of resources for financing women's incomegenerating activities	2015-2017	CSO, MSCP, MNR, MRAW, MEF, TFP, MAWCF, MSHANR.	PM 100,000,000 1,000,000,000
	4.1.2-Women's entrepreneurship is information and encouraged and training sessions women's entrepreneurship	on	Organization of information campaigns on entrepreneurship Organization of training sessions on women's entrepreneurship	2015-2017	OSE METPTCF MNR, MDAC, MRAW, MEF, MSHANR, MAWCF, TFP	100,000,000

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OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
	4.1.3 -	4.1.3.1 - Number of	Organization of awareness			
	opportunities for		and information sessions on youth employment			
	youth are promoted	information sessions opportunities	opportunities			
	<b>4.1.4</b> - Youth projects are funded	<b>4.1.3.2</b> - Number of projects submitted	4.1.4 - Youth 4.1.3.2 - Number of Revitalization/implementat 2015-2017 projects are funded projects submitted	2015-2017		150,000,000
		4.1.3.3 - Number of levels	Ion or youn pianomis at an levels			
		projects funded	Youth training for fundraising			80,000,000
			ng of youth	2015-2017		500,000,000
Budget for Area IV						2,280,000,000

# Priority Area V: Coordination and Monitoring - Evaluation of Activities.

## Objective:

Ensure the coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of the activities of the plan.

Implementation overseen by: Minister for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family

OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
5.1 - Ensure the	<b>5.1.1</b> - A	<b>5.1.1.1</b> - Existence	Establishment and operation of 2015	2015	CSO, NMC, MNR, 20,000,000	20,000,000
coordination,	communication	of a communication	of a communication NAP management and		MRAW, MDEC,	
monitoring, and	strategy of RI 325	strategy document.   coordination bodies	coordination bodies		MTAD, MEF,	
evaluation of the	(2000) and related	,	Preparation of the NAP	2015	MSHANR,	13,000,000
activities of the	resolutions is made		implementation strategy			
NAP.	available and		Implementation of the	2015		1,000,000,000
	implemented		communications strategy			
			Mapping of the main players in 2015	2015		2,000,000
			decentralization			
		,	Adoption of schemes for the	2015		3,000,000
	<b>5.1.2</b> - An		interactions of players			
	effective system		implementing the NAP			
	for planning,	5.1.2.1 -	Development of monitoring	2015	CSO, NMC, MNR, PM	PM
	monitoring, and	Availability of tools and evaluation tools	and evaluation tools		MAWCF, TFP,	250,000,000
	evaluating	to monitor results	Validation and implementation		MDEC, MRAW,	
	activities is	of NAP (decline,	of the monitoring and		MSHANR	
	implemented	progress, etc.)	evaluation system			

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OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	PARTICIPANTS	BUDGET
		5.1.2.2- Existence of document on Case Studies and important anecdotes.	Collection of data on GBV 2015-2017 occurring during armed conflict  Village level focal point	2015-2017		PM 60,000,000
			nent of a fund-	2015		2,000,000
	5.1.3 - Sufficient resources are mobilized for the	5.1.3.1-Existence of a resource mobilization	Organization of the TFP round table	2015	CSO, NMC, MNR, 5,000,000 MAWCF, TFP, MFA A C, MEF,	5,000,000
	implementation of strategy document NAP activities.	strategy document	Development of a Public-Private Partnership	2015	MRAW, MSHANR	2,000,000
			Strengthening of cooperation with the private sector	2015-2017		1,000,000
Budget for Area V						1,358,000.00
Total budget NAP						9,385,000,000

## V. MECHANISM FOR COORDINATION AND EVALUATION MONITORING

The implementation of the NAP is done under the leadership of the MAWCF with the involvement of the relevant ministerial departments, the institutions of the Republic, and CSOs. The implementation process includes the participation of the media, PTFs, and the Friends of Mali.

## 5.1. Structuring of the coordination and monitoring-evaluation of the Action Plan.

From the proposals from the consultation workshop and interviews with CSOs working in the field of Women, Peace and security, UN organizations and TFPs, a NMC will need to be established to lead the coordination of the NAP and the monitoring and evaluation process. This National Committee is chaired by the Minister for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family.

It will consist of the department of trustees, the relevant technical departments, the institutions of the Republic, as well as civil society organizations working on Peace and Security issues and the media. In addition to these participants, the development partners, the United Nations System Organizations, and the MINUSMA participate in the activities of the NMC.

This national structure will monitor the effective implementation of the NAP through decentralized local structures.

## 5.2. Tasks of the implementation structures of the Action Plan

## 5.2.1. Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children, and the Family:

The MAWCF acts in roles of leadership, coordination, and monitoring in the NAP activities. Supported by the TFP, the MAWCF will support the NMC in the implementation of the NAP through the collection of information, the mobilization of financial resources and participants, the summarizing of reports and evaluations, and the distribution of publications.

## 5.2.2. Ministerial departments and institutions of the Republic:

The Ministerial Departments and institutions covered under UNSCR 1325 (2000) and related bodies will be directly involved in the implementation of the NAP activities within their areas of oversight. They will participate in, among other things, all stages of implementation of the NAP.

## 5.2.3. Technical and Financial Partners:

These parties consist of Development Partners, Organizations United Nations System, and the MINUSMA. They will support the implementation of the NAP through technical and financial support, and participate in the NMC activities of the NAP.

## 5.2.4. Civil Society

This category of participants consists of Associations, Groups of Associations, NGOs, and the media. It straddles different populations (at a base level) and public power, and will play two roles:

- (1) Representation within the NMC;
- (2) Execution of the activities of the NAP.

## **5.3.** Mandates of the National Monitoring Committee of the Action Plan

To be made operational, the mandates of the NMC are defined are as follows:

Develop procedural rules to ensure its functionality;

Produce and adopt an annual work plan;

Facilitate the design of a communication strategy and administrative and financial management procedures manual;

Develop planning and information gathering tools for the coordinated implementation of the NAP by different participants;

Facilitate the development of resource mobilization strategies for the implementation of the NAP;

Facilitate the establishment of local consultation frameworks and the organization of periodic meetings between participants at all levels;

Establish a national dialogue framework for partners working with gender, women, peace, and security to encourage a dialogue between organizations and TFPs on UNSC R1325 (2000) and related issues;

Generate activity through the website for the implementation of the NAP of UNSC R1325(2000) and related;

Take into account the recommendations of the government, institutions, the CSOs, and PTFs that act as supporting elements for the implementation of the NAP;

Produce periodic NAP implementation activity reports and conduct monitoring missions throughout the process;

Define an approach to returning the state of implementation of the NAP to the participants; Produce an annual report on the basis of the reports of the different levels, taking into account all completions, constraints, and challenges, and establish the prospects for the following year; Facilitate the final evaluation, measuring the results achieved, the constraints encountered during implementation, the challenges, opportunities, and lessons learned, and make proposals for solutions for the 3rd NAP (2018-2020).

## 5.4. Monitoring mechanisms

## Monitoring of the implementation of the NAP will be based on a Results-based Management Approach.

The coordination and monitoring mechanism evaluation of the nap on R1325 (2000) and related UNSC will be implemented in accordance with Decree No. 08-095/P-RM of 21 February 2008, establishing regional, local, and communal committees for guidance, Coordination, and monitoring of development Actions that follows the implementation pattern of decentralization.

This monitoring mechanism will be built up from the communal level (CCGCMDA) for the collection of data and information in villages/neighborhoods/subdivisions on the NAP by the community cell of the mechanism/focal point. These data will be sent to the local level (LCGCMDA) for the municipalities to be summarized, which will then be sent to the regional level (RCGCMDA) for the circles to be compiled.

At each stage of data collection and synthesis, the MAWCF representative will act as the focal point, responsible for monitoring the implementation of the NAP. For this task, it will be supported by the working commission within the framework created for such purposes by the representative of the corresponding MTAD.

The implementation of NAP actions are done on the basis of the supply provided; therefore, calls for tenders will be published by the NMC for CSOs/NGOs, consultants, and providers with proven experience with local targets for the implementation of the NAP activities.

Representatives of the beneficiaries of the NAP service offers will participate in the meetings of directors at their respective places of residence.

At the national level, based on data collected from the regions and the Bamako district, a report will be produced by the NMC. The disaggregated data (database) and the report produced will be shared with the department of the trustees, other ministerial departments, institutions of the Republic, and CSOs/BCOs and the TFPs.

#### 5.5. Recommendations for the implementation of the monitoring mechanism

In order to achieve the expected results in terms of the functionality of the monitoring mechanism for the concrete implementation of the NAP, the MAWCF will establish a Unit with Experienced Staff On Hand.

This team will act as the technical administration and support to the NMC for the selection of domestic and/or international external experts, document validation, and other issues seeking to strengthen implementation.

The monitoring mechanism must be coherent, relevant, and sustainable. During its implementation, awareness-raising activities will be carried out for communities and local actors, such that they are able to assume ownership of the NAP and work towards the integration of the component of Women, Peace and Security and Reconciliation in development plans.

#### VI. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of the consultation and validation workshops, the following recommendations for the implementation of the NAP were formulated:

- 1- Establish a committee for coordination and monitoring evaluation;
- 2- Enter into operation a mechanism for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of NAP actions by the end of 2015;
- 3- Identify empty spaces and propose corrective measures to take into account the specific needs of women and girls, with the goal of integrating them into national texts before they are adopted;
- 4- Promote the UNSCR 1325 (2000) and related documents among the general public through a prepared communication plan, and ensure the functionality of communication channels (press/media, social communicators, etc.) and frameworks for dialogue by all stakeholders at all levels;
- 5- Strengthen the partnership with National Assembly committees on Gender, Women, Peace, and security to encourage dialogue between organizations and institutions on UNSC R1325 (2000) and related issues;
- 6- Collaborate closely with the religious alliance in the transformation of attitudes and the fight against inequality for greater consideration of the needs of gender, women, and young girls;
- 7- Develop resource mobilization strategies for the implementation of the 2015-2017 NAP.

#### VII. GENERAL CONCLUSION

The participation of women in the peace and security process remains a major challenge, and is interconnected with various socio-economic, cultural, and political factors in Mali.

As part of this process, it should be reaffirmed that the participation of women in conflict prevention, peace, and security is not a question of gender, but rather one justice, equity, and democratic necessity. This will require the adoption of appropriate measures to support women and empower them for their reconstruction morally, economically, and socially.

UNSC R1325(2000) and related is a tool whose effectiveness depends on the organizational capacity of the MAWCF to build strategic partnerships between the various ministerial departments involved, civil society, and Development Partners. Its success will depend on the commitment, effectiveness, and the resources made available to the NMC.

The 2015-2017 NAP will be a policy framework that will now serve as a guide for the various participants and stakeholders in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and related on Women, Peace, and Security.

## VIII. ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET OF THE 2015-2017 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN



The budget for the implementation of the 2015-2017 National Action Plan on UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) and related issues on Women, Peace, and Security is estimated at: Nine billion three hundred and eighty-five million CFA Francs (9,385,000,000 FCFA).

It has been evaluated on the basis of the old budget proposal, the activities to be continued in 2015-2017 were renewed with a significant increase, and for new activities, they were estimated on the basis of the amounts of similar activities in progress.

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE	FOR THE IMPLEMENTA	TION OF THE 2015-201	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2015-2017 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN	Z
SHIMITON		BUDGET	BUDGET IN CFA FRANCS	
ACHVIIIES	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Priori	Priority Area I: Prevention of Conflict and Gender-Based Violence;	onflict and Gender-Bas	ed Violence;	
Revising and inclusion of gender in the process of updating the national strategy for conflict prevention and management	5,000,000	1		5,000,000
Promotion of the national strategy for conflict prevention and management				PM
Training for women leaders and youth in conflict management, mediation, and peace negotiation techniques	40,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000
Technical and financial support to women leaders in the peace and national reconciliation process	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	60,000,000
Support for research on Women, Peace, and Security		5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Completion of studies on the contribution of women to conflict prevention and management	•	15,000,000		15,000,000
Design and maintenance of a database on Women, Peace, and Security		10,000,000	-	10,000,000
Development of training programs on Women, Peace, and Security at ABB/PS	1	10,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Establishment of a conflict prevention mechanism in accordance with ECOWAS prevention mechanisms		1		•
Development of indicators of GBV occurring during armed conflict in accordance with the ECOWAS mechanisms		-		•
Strengthening of the capacity of institutional and community players in the Prevention of GBV	50,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000
Promotion of the prevention mechanism for GBV occurring during conflicts				# VALUE!
Publicizing and dissemination of UNSC R1325 (2000) and related				

Training, information, and sensitization of involved parties and the population on R1325 (2000)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	300,000,000
TOTAL/AREAI	215,000,000	290,000,000	210,000,000	715,000,000
	Priority Area II: Protection and rehabilitation of victims	n and rehabilitation of v	ictims	
Data collection from survivors of GBV occurring during armed conflict	20,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000
Identification of perpetrators of GBV during armed conflict and bringing them to justice	20,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000
Development, adoption, promulgation and popularization of texts related to GBV	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Capacity-building of actors in international law and methods for bringing cases before international courts	20,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	75,000,000
Establishment of a functional coordination mechanism within the criminal process chain to effectively fight against impunity for perpetrators of GBV		•	-	
Organization of information and sensitization sessions on GBV for the benefit of communities	25,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	100,000,000
Training of involved parties (criminal procedure chain, medical services, NGOs) on mechanisms for providing care for survivors of GBV	50,000,000	60,000,000	10,000,000	120,000,000
Establishment and equipping of specialized units (criminal procedure chain, medical services, NGOs and CSOs).	100,000,000.00	75,000,000	25,000,000	200,000,000
Establishment of a coordination system at national and local level between the different parties: assistance centers, listening centers, legal support services, and security forces	10,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	60,000,000
Creation and strengthening of orientation, listening, and referral centers for women who are victims of GBV	20,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000

Strengthening of capabilities of legal and judicial support services for survivors of GBV	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	000'000'09
Medical Assistance for survivors of GBV with HIV infection, pregnancies, and other disabilities	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	000'000'09
Strengthening of the economic power of women victims, displaced women, and refugees.	600,000,000	300,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000
Rehabilitation of infrastructure destroyed during the conflict				0
Participation by women in transitional justice mechanisms and access by victims of violence to justice	1	1	1	0
Compensation for survivors of GBV in armed conflicts		500,000,000	500,000,000	1,000,000,000
Training of managers of DDR Commission and armed movements on gender awareness in DDR mechanisms	30,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	000'000'02
Identification of and compensation for women who are former combatants and who are associated with combatants	•	300,000,000	500,000,000	800,000,000
Identification and strengthening of the capacities of women and youths trained in the DDR process	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	000'000'09
Organization of brainstorming sessions on gender and women's rights in the defense and security sectors	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Establishment of gender units in the staff and directorate of services of the defense and security forces				0
Advocacy for increasing the number of women in security sectors at the national level	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Strengthening of capacities for women on regional and international legal instruments governing SLCAs and explosive devices	30,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	80,000,000

Advocacy for the participation of women in structures against SLCAs at all levels	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
Establishment and support of local women's initiatives in the collection of SLCAs and explosive devices	,	50,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000
Identification and destruction of weapons caches				Md
	989,500,000	1,609,500,000	1,409,000,000	4,008,000,000
	Priority Area III: Parti	Priority Area III: Participation and Representation	ation	
Increasing awareness and information campaigns for opinion and community leaders	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Continued advocacy for the adoption and enacting of the 30% quota bill	10,000,000	10,000,000		20,000,000
Strengthening of the Monitoring Committee for the adoption, enacting, and implementation of the 30% quota law.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Women on the content of the Algiers peace and reconciliation agreement and Resolution 1325 (2000) and related				
Support for the Monitoring Committee on the representation of women on the various entities	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Development and adoption of a gender perspective in the implementation of the peace agreement during the DDR process and post-conflict reconstruction	15,000,000			15,000,000
Development of a gender-disaggregated data repository on security threats within a community.	5,000,000			2,000,000
Capacity-building for women staff	80,000,000	000'000'09	000'000'09	200,000,000
Advocacy for the appointment of women in the implementing bodies of the SSR peace agreement	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000

Creation of a directory of women's CSOs with experience in the field of peace and security.	5,000,000			5,000,000
Gender Coaching to help female superior officers	20,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000
Training and awareness of gender and HIV/AIDS in national training programs for military, civilian police, and civilian personnel	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	300,000,000
Advocacy to address the specific needs of female staff	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Training of a pool of women and youth defense and security personnel to participate in peacekeeping missions.	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	150,000,000
Formation of a pool of women and youth in peacekeeping and humanitarian activities	70,000,000	70,000,000	000'000'09	200,000,000
TOTAL/AREA III	385,000,000	335,000,000	305,000,000	1,025,000,000
Pric	<b>Priority Area IV: Promotion</b>	Promotion of Gender and Women's autonomy;	autonomy;	
Organization of training sessions for women on income-generating activities	40,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	100,000,000
Identification of IGAs for financing	•	•	1	1
Mobilization of resources for financing women's income-generating activities	100,000,000	500,000,000	400,000,000	1,000,000,000
Organization of information campaigns for women in entrepreneurship	40,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000
Organization of training sessions on women's entrepreneurship	80,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	200,000,000
Organization of awareness and information sessions on youth employment opportunities	60,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	150,000,000
Revitalization/implementation of youth platforms at all levels	60,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	150,000,000
Youth training for fundraising	30,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	80,000,000
Financing of youth projects	200,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	500,000,000

TOTAL/AREA IV	610,000,000	000,000,096	710,000,000	2,280,000,000
Area V: Coordination	and monitoring-evaluation	n of the implementation	Area V: Coordination and monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of activities of the action plan	plan
for management and coordination of the Action Plan	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Development and validation of TDRs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Development of a communication strategy	10,000,000			10,000,000
Implementation of the communications strategy	400,000,000	400,000,000	200,000,000	1,000,000,000
Mapping of the main players in decentralization	2,000,000	-	1	2,000,000
Adoption of schemes for the interactions of players implementing the Action Plan	3,000,000		ı	3,000,000
Validation and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system	100,000,000	80,000,000	70,000,000	250,000,000
Collection of data on GBV occurring during armed conflict				PM
Remuneration for focal points at the level of villages/neighborhoods/subdivisions	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	000'000'09
Development of a fund-raising strategy	5,000,000	•	1	5,000,000
Organization of a round table of the TFPs.	2,000,000	•	1	2,000,000
Development and strengthening of Public and Private partnerships	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000
Strengthening of cooperation with the private sector		200,000	200,000	1,000,000
TOTAL/AREA V	554,000,000	206,500,000	296,500,000	1,357,000,000
TOTAL/AREAS	2,753,500,000	3,701,000,000	2,930,500,000	9,385,000,000
This budget for the 2015-2017 action plan is estimated at: Nine billion three hundred eighty five million CFA Francs	imated at: Nine billion thre	e hundred eighty five I	nillion CFA Francs	

## **ANNEXES**

- 1. United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820
- 2. Scheme for the implementation mechanisms of the 2015-2017 Action Plan.

## 1. United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820

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

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 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", 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,

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 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 peacebuilding 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 respect fully 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 dependents;
- 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.

## **❖**United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5916th meeting, on June 19th, 2008

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40),

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Recalling 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 sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict;

*Reaffirming* also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and *urging* states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group; and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

*Recalling* its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

*Recalling* the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offenses in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, 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,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women's capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and *acknowledging* the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict," to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it,

- 1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;
- 2. *Demands* the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;
- 3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;
- 4. Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;

- 5. Affirms its intention, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;
- 6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;
- 7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and *urges* troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;
- 8. Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;
- 10. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;
- 11. Stresses the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate, ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;
- 12. Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

- 13. Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;
- 14. Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;
- 15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;
  - 16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

of the Actions to be undertaken by the coordination nism and monitoring mechanism		- Elected officials, Implementation of the Action Plan, Implementation of the commune-level communications strategy - Organization of training sessions and workshops; - Integration of activities in SCEDPs and annual plans; - Public sensitization toward building a culture of peace; - Promotion of the framework for consultation given by R1325 (2000) and related at the community and commune level; - Recording/identification of GBV occurring during armed conflict; - Advocacy for survivors of GBV occurring during armed conflict; - Organization of annual restitution/media meetings (local/rural radios).	Note: peace is the foundation of democracy
Implementation monitoring Actors of the mechanism mechanism	Communal level	of MDA) he nmune gs	
Target entities (data and information gathering parties.)		Working Committee (creation, allocation, composition, functioning will be fixed by a decision of the sub-prefect).  Base-level community data collection cells  Wanaging entity: Sub-prefect  (village/neighborhood/subdivision)  Participants  - Councils of commune-level Action Plan.  - Traditional authorities;  - Women and Youth Association  - Women and Youth Association  - Monitoring the implementatio community cells.	

Target entities (data and information			
gathering parties.)	Implementation monitoring mechanism	Actors of the mechanism	Actions to be undertaken by the coordination and monitoring mechanism
	Local Level		
		Desites	Immediate of the local (similar)
composition, functioning will be fixed by   Coordination and Monitoring of	cal Commutee for Gundance, ordination and Monitoring of	- Depury presect - Elected officials,	Implementation of the focal (circle) communications strategy
a decision of the prefect). Dev	DA)	- Leaders of women,	- Integration of the Action Plan into the SCEDPs
		youth,	and annual plans (circle);
Mar	Managing entity: Prefect	- BCO representatives	- Promotion of the framework of concertation at
•		- Technical Services	the circle level;
ACU	Activities offered	- Partners	- Updating of data and cases of GBV occurring
Č			during armed conflict in the register (summary of
- F6	Periodic coordination meetings (every 4		communes);
uom	months)		Sensitization of populations regarding GBV
Mor	Monitoring report		occurring during armed conflict
- Ca	- Capitalization of data/information		- Advocacy for survivors of GBV occurring during
colle	collected;		armed conflict:
- Mc	Monitoring the implementation of the		- Organization of restitution/media training and
loca	local Action Plan		workshons
- Re	Reinforcement of synergy with the		. Annual Evaluation/Restitution
regic	region and the commune.		

Actions to be undertaken by the coordination and monitoring mechanism		Implementation of the regional communications strategy; - Integration of the Action Plan with the SCEDP/region and the annual plans - Promotion of the framework at the level of the region: - Updating of data and cases of GBV occurring during armed conflict in the register (summary of circle); - Advocacy for GBV survivors - Organization of training sessions and workshops - Reporting, restitution/media coverage - Collaboration with regional actors: TFPs, State services, etc Support for local and communal working committees (as needed) - Capitalization of GBV data - Restitution / Media Coverage.
Actors of the mechanism	el	- Elected officials, Prefects - Women's Leaders, Regional Youth Councils, - Leading CSO/regional representatives - Technical Services - TFP/regional representatives
Implementation monitoring mechanism	Regional Level	Regional Committee for Guidance, Coordination and Monitoring of Development Actions (RCGCMDA)  Managing entity: Governor  Proposal of tasks  - Compilation of data from circles - Biannual coordination meetings - Biannual monitoring report - Capitalization of data/information - Monitoring the implementation of the Regional Action Plan - Search for partners and reinforcing of synergies.
Target entities (data and information gathering parties.)		Working Committee (creation, allocation, composition, functioning will be fixed by a decision of the Governor).

Target entities (data and information	Implementation monitoring	Actors of the	Actions to be undertaken by the coordination
gathering parties.)	mechanism	mechanism	and monitoring mechanism
	National Level	rel	
National Monitoring Committee of UNSC Permanent Secretariat of the M FEF (1900) and related	Permanent Secretariat of the M FEF (NG)	Representatives - Prenational I plan	- Preparation and dissemination of the stakeholder plan
Coordination tasks	Managing entity: M FEF		- Freparation of information and communication strategy of the NAP,
- Coordination of actions at national level - Monitoring the implementation of the NAP - Collaboration at the national level with other ministerial departments, TFPs, and CSOs/BCOs - Support to regional and local commissions - Capitalization of data on GBV	Monitoring tasks  Monitoring tasks  - Preparation and adoption of work support - Periodic coordination meetings - Capitalization of results and evaluations - Fundraising for coordination and SE of NAP implementation on R 1325 (2000) and related.	NYC,	- Establishment of a framework for national consultation - Promotion of the framework at national level - Facilitation of implementation of local consultation frameworks - Development of a register of cases of GBV occurring during armed conflict (municipality, circle, region and District of Bamako) - Updating of the Register of cases of GBV occurring during armed conflict (summary, Bamako Region and District) - Advocacy for survivors of GBV occurring during armed conflict - Organization of training sessions and workshops - Production of annual reports - Annual Evaluation (October 31)

(Reference to Decree no. 08-095/P-RM of 21 February 2008, establishing regional, local and communal committees for guidance, Coordination and Monitoring of Development Actions).