



National Action Plan

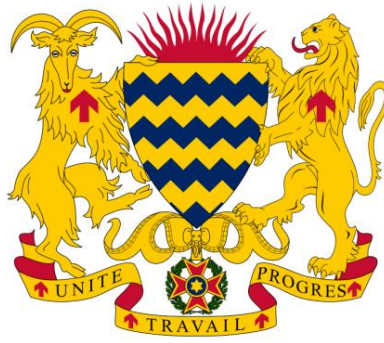
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PLAN D'ACTION NATIONAL
WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN CHAD

2023 - 2027

DONE IN N'DJAMENA, CHAD

MINISTRY OF GENDER AND NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

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Abbreviations

AFJT	Association of Women Lawyers of Chad
APLFT	Association for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms in Chad
ATPDH	Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human rights
CEDEF	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEDPE	Center for Studies on Development and Prevention of Extremism
CELIAF	Liaison and Information Unit for Associations Women
CMT	Transitional Military Council
COFIL PAN 1325	Steering committee of the National Action Plan 1325
CT	Technical committee
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration
DHSF	Human Rights Without Borders
FDS	Defense and security forces
FPS	Women, peace and security
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
LTD	Chadian League for Human Rights
MFFPPE	Ministry of Women, Family and Early Childhood Protection
MGSN	Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity
ODD	Sustainable Development Goals
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

NGO	Non-governmental organizations
HIM	United Nations
OSC	Civil society organizations
PAN	Plan d'action national
PILC	Public Interest Law Center
PNG	National Gender Policy
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
PTF	Technical and Financial Partners
RAC	Central African Republic
RCSNU	United Nations Security Council Resolution
RSS	Reform in the security sector
SNVBG	National strategy to combat gender-based violence
UA	African Union
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	Nations International Children's Fund United
UNOCA	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
VBG	Gender-based violence
1325	Resolution 1325

1 Context

Insecurity inside Chad, at the borders and more particularly in the Sahel region remains a subject of concern, particularly on the borders with Sudan, the Lake and Libya. In the South, the precarious security situation in the Central African Republic is leading to movements of armed groups in the border area where the Chadian military presence has been reinforced. In the North, the Libyan crisis, coupled with the porosity of the borders and the presence of politico-military groups, create a situation of almost permanent insecurity with multiple incursions into localities in this part of the country. In the West, the presence of the Boko-Haram group in the Lake region poses a constant situation of insecurity for the population. In the East, the unstable situation in Sudan neighbor and the recent crises in Ouaddaï create latent tension. The country as a whole is therefore home to pockets of tension and insecurity, undermining tranquility and social peace. Thus, in general, the causes of violent extremism and breeder-farmer and breeder-breeder conflicts are, among other things, the narrowing of transhumance corridors, the high number of livestock (prestige breeding), the arming of herdsmen by administrative or military breeders, the destruction of fields by herds (accidental or intentional) and impunity. Breeder-breeder conflicts are recurrent around water points and arable land. Conflicts around traditional chieftaincy are gaining worrying proportions.

The generation of traditional leaders of the 1970s is disappearing and in the event of death, succession generates conflicts that are sometimes violent, resulting in dozens of deaths. The areas most often affected by these conflicts are, among others, Hadjer Lamis, Ouaddaï, Mayo Kebbi East and West, Tandjilé, Logone Occidental and Oriental, Mandoul, Middle Chari, among others. Women, the main victims and survivors of these conflicts, are often not or poorly represented in the management mechanisms of said conflicts due to the habitual nature of discrimination and inequalities based on sex prior to the conflict. During the conflict, they are taken to task and if they are not direct victims, they suffer in an atrocious manner the disappearance of their husbands, their children, their fathers, brothers, etc. In addition to the psychological and moral suffering, they are often the only ones to carry the family in the absence of the husband and/or father.

Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, adopted in 1945, stipulates that all Security Council resolutions are henceforth binding. They would therefore be considered international law making them a legal responsibility for all member states. It is an international obligation that each member country observes and implements them.

Resolution 1325 was adopted unanimously on October 31, 2000, in its 4/213 meeting, by the United Nations Security Council. It aims to

recognition of the impact of conflicts on women, young women and girls, as well as the role they can play in prevention, mediation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. It is a text that not only emphasizes conflict management and responding to the particular needs of women and girls, but supports the equal participation of women and girls in all efforts. aimed at maintaining and promoting peace and security.

This Security Council resolution, and the ten resolutions that will follow it, make way for the United Nations Women, Peace and Security agenda. The four pillars of Resolution 1325 are: participation, protection, prevention, and recovery.

1. **Prevention** of the non-resumption of conflicts and all forms of structural or physical violence against women and girls.
2. **The participation** of women in decision-making processes at all stages of conflict prevention, management and resolution, within national, regional and international mechanisms.
3. **Protection** and guarantee of the security, physical and mental integrity and economic independence of women and girls, as well as respect for their fundamental rights.
4. **Relief and recovery** of women and girls in the post-conflict including transitional justice.

It is a major step in the field of development which recognized the importance of the impact of armed conflicts on women, young women and girls and which has guaranteed their protection and full participation in peace agreements (formal and informal). Its adoption by the Security Council highlights one of the greatest silences in history: the systematic, brutal and frequent violence suffered by women, young women and girls in armed conflict.

Momentum for the adoption of Resolution 1325 was strong given the ongoing wars at the time, notably in Afghanistan, Liberia, Nepal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and the former Yugoslavia, as well as than in other conflict zones marked by acts of violence against women and girls. The Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, during the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Resolution 1325, declared

that 70 percent of non-combatant casualties in these conflicts were primarily women and children. Up to 500,000 women were raped in Rwanda during the 1994 genocide. Some 60,000 women were raped during the war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and, between 1991 and 2001, an estimated 64,000 women were victims. war-related sexual violence in Sierra Leone. The bodies of women and girls have become battlefields where bombs and shells are not necessarily rained down but where the tough hands and unfeeling minds of armed militias and their associates and those who

take advantage of the chaos of war to inflict violence on the most vulnerable members of their community. Rape has thus become a weapon of war effective which destroys the lives of women but also of their communities. Thus, for the first time, a Security Council resolution focused on a fundamental issue other than the cessation of hostilities, in order to addressing the more insidious and long-term impact of gun violence on women but also promote the systematic participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

It is for this reason that civil society and especially women peacebuilders and advocates rejoiced at the unanimous adoption of thematic resolution 1325 on October 31, 2000, during Namibia's presidency of the Security Council. This resolution would not have been adopted without the advocacy of many women peace workers and feminist organizations, as well as that of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

The adoption of Resolution 1325 fundamentally changed the image of women in conflict situations - from that of victims to that of active participants in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and negotiations. Above all, this adoption constitutes a paradigm shift as well as a fundamental change in the way women

are represented during and after conflicts. Although slow in coming, there are now signs of increased commitment and steps being taken to ensure the objectives of the resolution are achieved.

Resolution 1325 recommended a global approach, namely peace agreements in favor of women. She urged Member States to ensure greater representation of women in decision-making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of disputes. She called on parties to armed conflicts to take special measures to protect women, young women and girls from acts of violence during wars and to respect their right to participate in peace processes in order to find solutions. long-term solutions. The resolution urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint more women among the representatives and special envoys carrying out bon d'office missions on his behalf and, in this regard, requested Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General the names of candidates who can be registered on a centralized list that is regularly updated. He also called on all stakeholders, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt an approach concerned with gender equity, in particular to take into account specific needs

women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for post-conflict recovery, reintegration and reconstruction. The resolution provided a comprehensive framework generalizing an anti-sexist perspective in all peace processes, including peacekeeping, consolidation and

peace, post-conflict reconstruction and the general maintenance of peace and security.

This Security Council resolution, and the ten resolutions that will follow it, make place for the United Nations Women, Peace and Security agenda. The resolutions that were adopted after resolution 1325 (2000) are as follows:

- 1820 (adopted in 2008) on sexual violence as a crime of war ;
- 1888 (adopted in 2009) on conflict-related sexual violence;
- 1889 (adopted in 2009) on the participation of women in peace process;
- 1960 (adopted in 2010) on sexual violence linked to armed conflicts;
- 2106 (adopted in 2013) on the participation of women in combating sexual violence; • 2122 (adopted in 2013) on sustainable peace and the root causes of Conflicts ;
- 2242 (adopted in 2015) on countering violent extremism and terrorism;
- 2467 (adopted in 2019) establishing the principle of the continuity of violence (continuum) and survivor-centered approaches;
- 2493 (adopted in 2019) on funding for the FPS program;
- 2538 (adopted in 2020) on women in peace operations.

As of September 2022, there are 103 countries that have adopted Plans National Action Plans (NAPs) with the intention of adhering to their obligation under the Charter of the United Nations. Women, Peace and Security National Action Plans are the most recognized and common instruments to demonstrate political will and intention to implement the program at the national level by articulating identified priorities. Some regional organizations, such as the African Union, have also developed plans. For example, the African Union Peace and Security Council adopted the Continental Results Framework for monitoring and reporting on the Women, Peace and Security agenda in 2018. This tool provides a policy framework for monitor progress in the implementation of WPS commitments by the Commission and Member States through the various

instruments.

In 2013, the independent committee of experts of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) developed general recommendation number 30, followed by 36 in 2017. These establish the links between the FPS program and CEDAW. More than 42 countries from 2014 to 2018 used this link between the two frameworks for reporting purposes and evaluation. This initiative was recognized as a best practice in the annual report on the WPS program of the United Nations Secretary-General to the Security Council, cited in 2020.

The situation of the Women, Peace and Security program in Chad

Chad, as a member state of the United Nations, has been party to resolution 1325 since 2000. The process of developing the National Action Plan (NAP) actually began in 2019, when a number of violent conflicts were underway.

Member of the G5 Sahel, the unique geostrategic situation of Chad, in the center of Africa, is both a source of vulnerability and a determining factor of the Chadian security model. Chad is at the center of hotbeds of instability, both both internally and externally.

At the internal level, bad governance which results in cronyism; the misappropriation of public funds, corruption, impunity, land grabbing, lack of alternation in power; the non-involvement of women in decision-making bodies as well as violence of all kinds

that they undergo¹ ; as well as the virtual absence or inefficiency of public services which makes access to basic social services uncertain, create a lot of frustration within the population and lead to an almost permanent social crisis.

Some armed rebel groups persist in the East, North and South and this creates permanent insecurity in these areas. The attacks Repeated attacks by extremist groups, notably the Boko-Haram in the Lake province, lead to the internal displacement of people, mainly women and children. In March 2020, the counter-offensive of the Chadian army with incursions by non-state armed groups led to the displacement of 54,553 people to the sites of Amma (12,463), Diameron (24,072) and Fourkouloum (18 018).

Breeder-farmer conflicts are recurrent in the East and South in general, leading to loss of human life, devastated crops, homes burned, livestock swept away, etc. Endemic poverty is a consequence of organized crime which hinders sustainable socio-economic development.

The internal security climate is deteriorating in the face of increasing attacks by Boko-Haram, rebel groups, breeder-farmer conflicts, organized crime and endemic poverty. The phenomenon of kidnapping

¹ Chad ranks 4th in the world in terms of gender inequality (UNDP, 2019). According to the OCHA Dashboard, the number of incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) reported during 2020 is 1,242, which is an increase of 4.5 percent compared to the number of incidents GBV reported in 2019 (1,188). The GBV incidence rate is 0.26 percent compared to the number of the refugee population recognized and recorded in the database at the end of 2020 (478,651 refugees). Overall, 95 percent of survivors are women and girls, compared to 5 percent men and boys. Children represent 1 percent of GBV survivors.

people for ransom, human trafficking, particularly young girls, is growing in the areas of Mayo Kebbi, Mandoul and Moyen Chari. Young, underage girls are sold by their parents to intermediaries who bring them to N'Djamena to place them with families. These minor girls are often mistreated, subjected to the worst forms of labor and sometimes raped.

There was also a massive deportation of able-bodied young people from the South to the North to work as herdsmen, on construction sites or in gold mines for the benefit of generals and dignitaries. These young deportees often suffer inhuman and degrading treatment. A few manage to escape to return to their families and the vast majority lose their lives.

Externally, Chad is at the center of countries in conflict: Cameroon, Libya, Nigeria, the Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan; a little further away is Mali where Chad intervenes militarily and finds itself willingly or by force playing the role of policeman of the sub-region.

Chad's participation in the Barkhane force and its strong involvement in the fight against the terrorist group Boko-Haram, among others, have confirmed its desire to appear as a growing military power and, thereby, to increase its influence in the region.

In the Lake Chad Basin, as everywhere else, society is strongly patriarchal, the situation of women is exacerbated by restrictions imposed on women and young people, low levels of education and socio-economic difficulties. Violent extremism and intercommunal conflict exacerbate these existing inequalities, exploiting and reinforcing divisions between social groups.

Women of all ages are increasingly targets of violence by non-state armed groups, including the use of sexual violence and slavery to undermine their essential rights and freedoms.

According to a survey by the Center for Studies for Development and Prevention of Extremism (CEDPE), in the Lake Chad basin, the armed group Boko-Haram had around 5,260 women in 2019, or 42.7 percent of its population. effective. It must be remembered that Chadian women constitute 50.3 percent of the population but, along with children, constitute the most vulnerable layer exposed to all kinds of recurrent and pernicious violence. Resolution 1325 intervenes as a response to violence against women and girls because their vulnerability is exacerbated by instability, insecurity, fear, dependence and loss of autonomy as well as by the violation of their rights.

The implementation of a NAP developed in an inclusive manner and which is the subject

appropriation at the national and local level is a guarantee of effective progress in women's rights and gender equality.

Following a mapping carried out in 2019 by the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP), Public Interest Law Center (PILC) and Cooperation Switzerland, the following observations regarding the situation in Chad were raised:

- Chad faces multiple conflicts and security threats.
Intercommunity land conflicts, particularly between farmers and herders and the threat of Boko-Haram and the activism of non-state armed groups (the rebellion) are among the main sources of insecurity.
- Political and security instability in neighboring countries (Libya, Central African Republic and Sudan) continues to affect the security situation in the East and South of the country with displacements.
- Chad is surrounded and is at the intersection of several unstable countries and regions plagued by conflict and insecurity, and it also plays a central role in the international system to combat terrorism in the Sahel. All of this has a significant impact on security.
- Although they are diverse, the majority of conflicts in Chad have the same root causes, including poverty, poor governance, lack of education and lack of awareness of the laws and rights of the population .
- Women are disproportionately affected by violent conflict. Specific impacts of conflict on women, young women and girls include political and socio-economic exclusion, poverty, lack of access to education and employment, and worsening sexual and gender-based violence.
- Women play varied roles in conflict – as victims, perpetrators of violence, and peacemakers. Women also play a key role in conflict prevention through awareness-raising and mediation. Often their roles in peacebuilding and conflict prevention are not recognized and supported.
- The Chadian government has adopted several policies aimed at advancing the protection of women's rights, the prevention of violence against women, and increasing women's participation in political and economic life. These contribute to the achievement of the pillars of participation and protection of the resolutions

FPS. However, these laws and policies remain unknown and unimplemented, especially at the local level.

- Key laws and policies promoting gender equality are “conflict blind”, that is, do not recognize the fact that conflict worsens gender inequalities, nor the role of gender inequality. gender in the aggravation of conflicts, nor the role of women in their resolution.
- Development and humanitarian assistance programs have little connection with each other, with little connection to women, peace and security issues.
- Similarly, conflict-related policies and mechanisms, such as vigilance and conflict management committees, are “gender blind” and do not take into account the gender-specific causes and consequences of conflicts. A PAN on FPS would serve to fill this gap.

Several national civil society organizations led by women have taken initiatives to help women in local communities prevent and resolve conflicts. Among these, the work of women paralegals to guarantee access to justice for victims of violence; the work of women preachers to raise public awareness of the harmful consequences of conflict; and the work of women mediators in the city of Moundou. However, these efforts remain largely uncoordinated, limiting their impact.

- At the local level, women actively participate in raising awareness of the harmful consequences of conflicts, promoting a culture of peace, implementing early warning mechanisms and mediating community and national conflicts. However, their work remains unknown and unsupported by local and national authorities.
- Technical and financial partners have supported a number of initiatives aimed at strengthening gender equality in Chad. Difficulties related to women's participation in political life, access to health as well as sexual and reproductive rights are among the most discussed problems. Few initiatives support women's participation in conflict prevention and resolution.

The government of Chad has made important steps in terms of women's rights although a national action plan (PAN) on resolution 1325 did not exist Not yet. We can cite among others:

- The adoption of the national policy on gender equality in December 2011. Several committees and working groups responsible for implementing the said policy create an opportunity to advance women's rights by ensuring participation and ensuring ensure that their contributions to various aspects of governance, development, peace and security are recognized and supported.
- The adoption of the national gender policy in September 2017 by Decree No. 2035/PR/PM/MFPPESEN/2017 of November 20, 2017 and its action plan in 2019 as well as the National Strategy to Combat Violence based on gender (SNVBG) in 2014.

Several initiatives from state structures, international organizations as well as national civil society organizations fall well within the framework of resolution 1325. This includes, among others, a national women's symposium on peace and sustainable security in Chad. In June 2021, of the conference on the theme: "The role and place of women in peace and security issues during and after the transition". A forum of women leaders on the participation of women in peace processes and mechanisms and the strengthening of women's leadership for peacebuilding and a planning workshop for the participation of women in the Inclusive National Dialogue (IND), are organized.

271 women leaders saw their capacities strengthened through training sessions on Resolution 1325 and the prevention and radicalization of violent extremism as part of the Partnerships for Peace (P4P) program funded by USAID on the one hand and during the process of developing the NAP on the other hand, notably the training of leader members of the 1325 committee, local and sectoral consultations carried out from December 2021 to April 2022. This improved the understanding of resolution 1325 and allowed women to better understand the four pillars of the resolution as well as the issues of radicalization and violent extremism. The application of this knowledge made it possible to make relevant proposals for the development of the NAP.

Each year, as part of the implementation of the United Nations campaign on the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence, civil society associations, notably the Liaison and Information Unit of Women's Associations (CELIAF), the Association of Women Lawyers of Chad (AFJT) and the PILC organize public awareness and advocacy activities aimed at decision-makers. Thus a plea to

of traditional and religious administrative authorities has enabled formal commitments to be made for the integration of women into the committees for understanding and mediating breeder-farmer conflicts. Workshops

capacity building of women leaders for their effective involvement in electoral processes was organized by PILC. A program of civic education and promotion of the participation of women and young people in national and local electoral processes in Chad was initiated by CELIAF.

Dynamic support for the prevention and response to emergencies linked to gender-based violence against children, adolescents and women has been put in place by PILC in collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF) since August 2021 in the Lac province and the Mani sub-prefecture.

Paralegals whose status is being formalized in Chad and who are mostly women, are proving to be effective actors in the implementation of resolution 1325. The status of paralegals was signed on September 22, 2016 in N'Djamena by 7 societal organizations that work with them, namely Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (ATPDH), AFJT, Human Rights Without Borders (DHSF), Chadian League for Human Rights Man (LTDH), Association for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms in Chad (APLFT), CELIAF and PILC.

Paralegals are people who, not being legal professionals, have basic notions of law, know the legal procedures and sociological realities of their country, and contribute to making the law accessible to populations. Their mission is to deliver legal aid to their communities to:

- prevent the occurrence of conflicts, in particular through raising awareness and informing populations about their rights and obligations and about legal procedures; • popularize and disseminate notions of law among its community; And
- participate in conflict management, in particular through assistance and provision of advice to populations, facilitation of amicable settlements and mediation of parties to conflicts when the dispute does not fall under public order, referral to other legal aid providers and/or courts when necessary, and support for beneficiaries in their pre-judicial procedures.

In Mali for example, the contribution of paralegals is recognized in the popularization and knowledge of rights. They have established methods and ways of working that define the function of state and law in creative ways. This involves the choice of village paralegals by their communities to undergo training which will allow them to inform and guide the population of said village. They have experienced considerable development and favorable results for the emancipation of the population which conquers a more active citizenship.

1.1 Instruments, regulatory and legal frameworks, and stakeholders in PAN 1325

Chad already has a good legal framework which can enable optimal implementation of the NAP. However, efforts remain to be made so that the relevant laws and policies adopted can be adequately applied.

The concrete application of these laws is violated by the social realities linked to customs and certain practices which have difficulty disappearing despite their prohibition or awareness. The hope of emerging from the transition with strong institutions and reinforced political will which will lead to an exponential commitment of partners in favor of women's rights will be a guarantee of the success of the NAP. One of the barometers of this goodwill would be the adoption of the personal and family code which represents an important tool for the realization of women's rights.

Below are the existing instruments, regulatory and legal frameworks, and stakeholders in PAN 1325:

Applicable laws and texts

- The Transition Charter
- Law 22 establishing progressive parity •
The implementing decree of the law establishing progressive parity
- The Charter of Political Parties
- The National Gender Policy and its 2019-2023 action plan
- The National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence
- The five-year action plan for implementing the national policy
genre
- The electoral code
- The draft code of persons and the family (not promulgated)

Key Ministries

- Ministry of Women, Family and Family Protection
(Leader)
- Ministry of State in charge of National Reconciliation and Dialogue
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and
Chadians abroad
- Ministry of Justice, Minister of Justice, responsible for Human Rights
- Ministry delegated to the Presidency of the Council, responsible for National
Defense, Veterans and War Victims
- Ministry of Public Safety and Immigration
- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
- Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and
l'Innovation
- Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion

- Ministry of Vocational Training and Trades

Partners of the United Nations System

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- UN Women

Partners of the International Community

- Swiss Cooperation (Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss ; FDFA)
- Coopération Espagnole (*Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development* ; AECID)
- The African Union
- The Economic Community of Central African States

Conflict resolution mechanisms

- The Committees for Understanding and Mediation of Breeder-Farmer Conflicts
- The inclusive national dialogue
- Paralegals

2 Methodology for developing PAN 1325

A participatory, inclusive and dynamic methodology which offers guarantees of ownership of the process by all stakeholders and the population from the grassroots, was used for the development of the Chadian NAP and the budget for its implementation. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Women, Family and Early Childhood Protection (MFFPPE; now known as the Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity; MGSN), Swiss Cooperation is committed to financing of the study for the definition of priority mapping. Then the Spanish Cooperation and other partners of the United Nations system and the African Union joined the dynamic, with financial and technical support. United Nations system agencies

who came in support include:

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- UN Women

Swiss and Spanish Cooperation funded the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) as international consultant and the Public Interest Law Center (PILC) as national consultant for the above activities.

The process of developing the National Action Plan (PAN) began in 2019. A mapping of priorities in terms of Women, peace and security was developed and highlighted priorities (see page 11-13). After the definition of the mapping in 2019, a roadmap for the development of the NAP was developed and submitted by GNWP and PILC to the inclusive and interministerial committee. This committee, established on October 9, 2020, has the mandate to coordinate and monitor the activities to develop the NAP. It is made up of executives from the Ministry in charge of gender, focal points of key sectoral ministries, representatives of civil society organizations and development partners.

The members of the committee were trained, in October 2021, in knowledge of resolution 1325 and were led to develop the draft objectives of the NAP in relation to the four pillars of the WPS program which are participation, protection, prevention, and recovery or recovery. Then the Local consultations took place in Abéché, Bol, Bongor, Mongo, Moundou, Koumra on December 21, 2021, then in Fada and Faya and Kalait from February 9 to 15, 2022.

Three sectoral consultations took place in N'Djamena and brought together key ministries from March 9 to 10, 2022, March 28 to 29, 2022 and April 12 to 13, 2022. The ministries that participated in the consultations are as follows:

- the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
- the Ministry, Delegate to the Presidency, Responsible for National Defense
- the Ministry of National Education and Civic Promotion
- the Ministry of Vocational Education
- the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
- the Ministry of State responsible for National Reconciliation and Dialogue • the Ministry of Youth and Sport
- the Ministry of Justice, Keeper of the Seals
- the Ministry of Public Security

The writing workshops for the PAN took place in N'Djamena and brought together members of committee 1325, representatives of key ministries, supporting UN entities and consultants from May 3 to 6 and 9 to 10. 2022.

A second national consultation was held on August 3, 2022 and allowed the technical validation of the NAP, subject to taking into account the comments and observations of all stakeholders and the estimation of the costs of its operationalization.

2.1 Objectives and priority areas

1.1.1 Vision, general objective and specific objectives

Vision

The vision of the National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and related resolutions of the United Nations Security Council is in line with the Chad 2030 vision “the Chad we want”. The latter is formulated as follows: “By 2030, Chad is a peaceful nation, unified in its cultural diversity, resilient in its economy

transformed and offering a pleasant living environment for the well-being of all.” Also, the NAP is linked to the national gender policy (PNG), the national strategy to combat gender-based violence, the strategy to combat radicalization and violent extremism and many other national strategies and plans. At the regional and international level, it will be linked to Agenda 2063² and the 2030 Agenda of the African Union, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations and many other strategic frameworks of which Chad is a party.

Thus, Chad's PAN 1325 2023-2027 aims to contribute to the journey towards achieving the ultimate goals of the Chad 2030 vision. This involves achieving an impact, particularly in terms of consolidating peace and security by recognizing the involvement of women and their effective participation in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. The vision of the PAN is formulated as follows: ***“by 2030, Chadian women are vectors of peace and actors of socio-economic development in a stable country having translated its international commitments into its national instruments, particularly in terms of gender equality and the construction of lasting peace.”***

Main objective

The main objective of the NAP 2023-2027 in Chad is to strengthen the role of women and their involvement in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution, in accordance with the Women, Peace and Security agenda. This includes providing Chad with planning tools and mobilizing the resources necessary for the implementation of the WPS agenda.

Specific objectives

More specifically, it will be:

² Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the continent that aims to achieve its goal of inclusive and sustainable development. It is a concrete manifestation of the Pan-African desire for union, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued within the framework of Pan-Africanism and African renaissance.

- Guarantee the full, meaningful and effective participation of women and young women in local, regional and national decision-making mechanisms, and improve their access to information and communication technologies;
- Strengthen the application of laws regarding the protection of women's rights, including national, regional and international legal mechanisms, including access to justice for women activists and human rights defenders;
- Guarantee the involvement of women and young women in conflict prevention mechanisms at all levels, including mechanisms for the regulation and control of small arms and light weapons;
- Ensure the mental, physical and economic well-being of conflict-affected women, young women and girls, particularly displaced, returnee and refugee women, young women and girls;
- Guarantee the effective representation of women in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms at different levels;
- Break down obstacles and barriers to the participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms and the promotion of their skills;
- Coordinate peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution actions, in accordance with the Women, Peace and Security program.

1.1.2 Priority axes

Four priority axes are retained, corresponding to the four pillars of the Resolution 1325 and related FPS resolutions.

• Participation

It is recognized that women are poorly involved in decision-making bodies at all levels. 8 women are represented in the government including five 5 Ministers and 3 Secretaries of State. On the legislative side, for the elections, the proportion of women deputies in the National Assembly was only close to 5.8 percent, during the second legislature (2002-2006/2011). This proportion tripled during the third legislature of 2011 – 2015/2021, to stand at 15.3 percent of the seats in the said National Assembly.

In accordance with the Transition Charter, the National Transitional Council established by a decree of the President of the Transitional Military Council (CMT) is made up of 93 members from 12 components. Of these members, only 33 percent are women, while 67 percent are men, 26 percent of members are former deputies and 74 percent are new, then 31 percent are young (under 40 years old).

This axis aims to strengthen the participation of women in the decision-making process, particularly at the local and rural level. This section also involves encouraging the participation of women in the sector of justice, defense and security. Particular attention is given to digital inclusion which today is an essential tool to ensure better participation of women. The aim is to enable women, young women and girls to have access to information and communication technologies and thus reduce the digital divide linked to gender, particularly in disadvantaged, rural and provincial areas. This ensures more equal and representative participation for women, young women and girls.

- **Protection**

The government has adopted several instruments aimed at protecting women. However, these laws and policies remain unknown and not really implemented, especially at the local level. Additionally, these laws and policies are “blind to conflict”, that is to say do not recognize the fact that conflicts aggravate gender inequalities, nor the role of gender inequality in the aggravation of conflicts, nor the role of women in their resolution. This axis aims to disseminate and implement national policies, laws and other instruments relating to gender equality and the promotion of women's rights, particularly at the local, national, regional and international level. This involves ensuring good knowledge and respect for these texts and instruments among the population and working towards their effective application by national mechanisms.

- **Prevention**

Several types of conflicts are recorded in Chad. These include farmer-herder conflicts, land conflicts, conflicts linked to traditional chieftaincy, conflicts linked to armed groups and violent extremism. Although women play an important role in resolving these conflicts, it is not recognized as such and explicitly valued. Thus, the priority in terms of prevention is focused on the inclusion of women in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. This also involves reducing the trafficking of small arms and light weapons. Indeed, in Chad, the porosity of the borders with neighboring countries facilitates the introduction of weapons and their circulation within the country, contributing to exacerbating the situation of insecurity almost everywhere on the territory. This axis will make it possible to propose clear actions aimed at mitigating this phenomenon. To this end, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs are being implemented by the government and efforts should be continued with more comprehensive reform action in the security sector (RSS) in Chad. Let us recall that the country is required, like others within the framework of the African Union and the WPS agenda, to apply the principles relating to gender equality and the promotion of

gender in security programs (resolutions 1325, 1820 and 1889; CEDEF ; CADHP-F ; etc.)

- **Relief and recovery**

In Chad, women are disproportionately affected by conflict and violence. According to the **European Commission for Civil Protection and European Humanitarian Aid Operations**, Chad is facing humanitarian crises of natural and human origin. Some 6.1 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, or roughly 36 percent of the country's population in 2022, including 4.7 million people suffering from critical food shortages (more than 2.1 million people facing severe food shortages); 574,000 refugees from Cameroon, Nigeria, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Sudan; 406,000 people displaced within its territory; 78,000 Chadians

returned from CAR and 29,000 Chadians returned from Lake Chad province. 51 percent of women need humanitarian assistance in several sectors including food and nutrition, health services, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as education. base for children, Jens Laerke, spokesperson for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), said in a press note.

Women, young women and girls are the first victims of sexual violence and directly experience the socio-economic impacts, accentuated by endemic poverty. This violence is increased when it comes to vulnerable populations, notably displaced people, returnees and refugees, the vast majority of whom are women (54%) and children (53%). Indeed, this axis aims to offer holistic care to victims, including offering them access to justice and reconstruction. This involves all categories affected by crises, including recovery and reconstruction programs.

Thus, the logical framework of the priority axes of PAN 1325 is structured as follows:

PRIORITY AXIS 1: PARTICIPATION

Specific objectives	Indicators	Activities	Years/ Frequency	Responsible Sources of verification
Main objective 1.1. Ensure the full, meaningful and effective participation of diverse women and young women (including women with disabilities, returnees, women's organizations of different religious faiths, local/rural women's groups, Arabic-speaking women, women traders, etc.), in the local, regional and national decision-making mechanisms (the national dialogue, the National Transitional Council, the Special Technical Committee relating to the participation of the politico-military in the national dialogue, the different election management structures, breeder-farmer conflict management committees).				
1.1.1. Reach 50% of the participation rate of women and young women in local and national conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms (the national dialogue, the National Transitional Council, the Special Technical Committee relating to the participation of politico-military in dialogue national, the different election management structures, the committees for managing breeder-farmer conflicts).	- Rate of women and young women who participate in the mechanisms premises and national conflict prevention and resolution systems. - Name of mechanisms	- Carry out a “Survey reference” to identify local and national conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms and the participation of women within these mechanisms. - Create five (5) social centers per year near the sites of refugees, returnees and displaced people in order to	Year 1 Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	

	involving women.	<p>enable women and young women to benefit from social services.</p> <p>- Organize ninety-two (92) advocacy sessions with four (4) groups of different stakeholders during the first three (3) years: leaders</p> <p>traditional and customary, administrations and local authorities, national assembly, key ministries, public institutions, etc. for the involvement and participation of women in conflict prevention and management mechanisms; i.e. thirty-two (32) in N'Djamena and sixty (60) in the twenty-three (23) provinces.</p>	Years 1, 2, 3		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthen the capacity of forty-five (45) women and young women per province on taking gender into account in prevention, conflict management and knowledge of the resolution 1325; i.e. one thousand thirty-five (1,035) beneficiaries.	Year 2		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Organize four (4) annual workshops to capitalize on the participation of women and young women in conflict prevention and management mechanisms.	Years 1, 2, 3, 4		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Create monitoring mechanisms for the involvement and effective participation of women in the twenty-three (23) provinces.	Year 1		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create one (1) database on the current and potential participation of women in decision-making bodies at all levels. 	Year 2		
<p>1.1.2. Increase by 30% the participation rate of women, young women and girls in decision-making bodies of the government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of women and young women who participate in bodies decision-making government. - Name of women of the authorities decision-making government s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize two (2) annual advocacy sessions with the government for the participation of women and young women in decision-making bodies. - Train 1 annually 035 women and young women in leadership in the twenty-three (23) provinces. - Create one (1) mechanism for monitoring the effectiveness of the participation of women and young people 	<p>Years 1 and 2</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1 and 2</p>		

		<p>women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish one (1) framework for monitoring the evaluation and impact of the effective participation of women and young women in the decision-making bodies. - Strengthen the capacities of three (3) women's training centers to accelerate leadership training for women and young women. 	<p>Years 1 and 2</p> <p>Year 2</p>		
<p>1.1.3. The inclusion of a minimum of 30% of women and young women in the decision-making processes of the transitional government.</p>	<p>-Rate of women and young women included in the decision-making process of the transition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make one (1) assessment of existing mechanisms to analyze the participation of women and young women in the transition process. - Create three (3) female training centers for 	<p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 2 and 3</p>		

		regularly strengthen the leadership capacity of women and young women.			
Main objective 1.2.					
Improve women's knowledge and access to information and communication technologies , with a view to better participation in the Women, Peace and Security program.					
1.2.1. An annual increase in the capacity of two thousand three hundred (2,300) women, young women and girls in the twenty-three (23) provinces of Chad to use IT tools in a secure and efficient manner.	- Number of women and young women from twenty-three (23) provinces using computer tools in a manner secure.	- Strengthen the capacity of women and young women in IT; two thousand three hundred (2,300) pilot beneficiaries, or twenty (20) women per training session in five (5) training sessions per province for the first two (2) years, therefore one hundred and fifteen (115) training sessions	Years 2 and 3		
	- Number of IT tools made available women and young women.	- Carry out one (1) survey to identify the beneficiaries of the IT tools.	Year 3		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provide women and young women in the provinces with computer equipment, two thousand three hundred (2,300) computer equipment kits.- Create and equip two (2) cybercafes managed by women's organizations in each province.- Popularize the PAN among state and non-state institutions through media campaigns.	<p>Year 3</p> <p>Years 3 and 4</p> <p>Years 1 and 2</p>		
1.2.2. A 30% increase the number of women, young women and girls who have reliable and secure access to the internet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rate of women, young women and girls who have reliable and secure access to the internet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Create one (1) monitoring-evaluation mechanism the effectiveness of actions.- Publish progress results per semester pilot samples of the use of IT tools of a	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Years 3, 4, 5</p>		

		safe way for women and young women.			
Main objective 1.3.					
Guarantee the participation of women in the security and defense forces.					
1.3.1. Improving the participation of women in the Army National at 30% workforce.	- Percentage of women in the ranks of the National Army.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make one (1) “Reference survey » to identify the presence of women in the Army. - Organize one (1) advocacy session per year with high-ranking officials for the empowerment of women. - Organize three (3) training sessions for military women and men on resolution 1325. - Organize five (5) awareness sessions 	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		

		with the general population for the enrollment and effective participation of women and young women in the National Army Chadian.			
1.3.2. Increase to 30% the presence of women in the ranks of security forces (Police, Gendarmerie, Nomad Guard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of women in the ranks of the Police. - Percentage of women in the ranks of the Gendarmerie. - Percentage of women in the ranks of the Nomad Guard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make one (1) “Reference survey » to identify the presence of women in the Police, Gendarmerie and Nomad Guard. - Organize three (3) advocacy sessions with high-ranking officials for the empowerment of women. - Organize six (6) training sessions for women in the ranks of the security forces: two (2) for the Police, 	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Years 2 and 3</p>		

		two (2) for the Gendarmerie and two (2) for the Nomad Guard.			
1.3.3. Have the presence of a thousand (1,000) new women in private security services.	- Number of women in private security services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out one (1) “Baseline Survey” to identify the presence of women in private security services. - Strengthen the capacities of four (4) private security organizations. 	<p>Year 2</p> <p>Year 2</p>		
1.3.4. Develop a capacity building program for the Defense and Security Forces on the protection of women including contingents.	- Number of trained defense and security agents.	- Organize four (4) training sessions per year for defense and security agents.	Years 2, 3, 4, 5		

PRIORITY AREA 2: PROTECTION

Specific objectives	Indicators	Activities	Years/ Frequency	Responsible Sources	of verification
Main objective 2.1.					

Contribute to knowledge of laws regarding the protection of women's rights, including national, regional and international legal mechanisms.

Note: In particular the Convention on all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), the African Charter on Peoples' Rights, the Maputo Protocol, the Kampala Convention, the Constitution of Chad, Law no. 006/PR/2002 of April 15, 2002 promoting reproductive health, Law No. 029 /PR/ 2015 on the prohibition of child marriage; Ordinance No. 012 of May 22, 2018 establishing parity in nominative and elective positions in the Republic of Chad and its implementing decree No. 0433, the National Gender Policy (PNG) in 2017, and the national strategy to combat gender-based violence, among others.

2.1.1. Improve and strengthen the understanding of the gender issue and resolution 1325 of at least three hundred (300) actors in the criminal justice chain.	- Number of actors of the criminal chain trained on the gender issues and resolution 1325.	- Organize thirty (30) strengthening workshops capacity of magistrates, clerks, justice officers on the issue of gender and resolution 1325.	Years 2 and 3		
2.1.2. Strengthen the capacity to understand legal texts on gender and human rights issues among twenty-five thousand (25,000) women, young women and girls.	- Number of women, young women and girls trained/awareness-raised on the texts legal issues relating to gender and human rights	- Organize twenty (20) training sessions on understanding legal texts and gender issues and human rights for the benefit of women, young women and girls.	Years 3 and 4		

	person.	<p>- Organize twenty (20) awareness campaigns for different groups (women's associations, young people, mothers of students, religious and traditional leaders on the Women's agenda, peace and security and texts relating to women's rights including the teaching of gender and human rights in the school system (universities, high schools, colleges).</p> <p>- Stream 10 shows per year in 23 provinces on violence in different provinces, host communities and refugee sites,</p>	<p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		
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		<p>moved and returned.</p> <p>- Popularize law n°006/PR/2002 of April 15, 2002 on the promotion of reproductive health for women and its implementing decree No. 2121/PR/2020 of October 14 by translating it into local languages, distribute translated versions and following awareness campaigns community.</p> <p>- Produce and distribute communication materials on international legal protection instruments (leaflets, stickers, panels, spots, documentaries, advertising panels) and</p>	<p>Years 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1 and 2</p>		
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		<p>on GBV in French, Arabic and local languages.</p> <p>- Organize ten (10) annual local awareness sessions on legal instruments, gender equity and equality and resolution 1325 in the twenty-three (23) provinces, or two hundred and thirty (230) sessions.</p> <p>- Organize three (3) sectoral awareness sessions in the city during the first four (4) years of N'Djamena on legal instruments and resolution 1325.</p> <p>- Organize two (2) monthly broadcasts</p>	<p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		
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		radio and one (1) on television on legal instruments and resolution 1325.			
2.1.3. Encourage ownership of the Women, Peace and Security program among 80% of parliamentarians and members of government as well as local authorities in order to ensure the mobilization of financing for the PAN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rate of parliamentarians and members of government as well as local authorities trained on pan. -Rate of mobilization of PAN resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize 2 annual exchange workshops for the benefit of parliamentarians, members of the government as well as local authorities on the Women, Peace and Security agenda to ensure the mobilization of funding for the PAN. 	Years 2, 3, 4		
2.1.4. Support the operationalization of at least ten (10) literacy centers in each province of Chad.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of literacy centers rehabilitated and made operational. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit and train 230 literacy center facilitators in line with resolution 1325. - Rehabilitate two hundred and thirty (230) literacy centers. 	<p>Year 2</p> <p>Years 2 and 3</p>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up one (1) income-generating activity mechanism (gardening, livestock breeding, agriculture, etc.) adapted to each province in order to sustain the activities of the centers. 	Years 3, 4, 5		
2.1.5. Strengthen the capacities of 2,300 women, young women and girls in innovation, sustainable management of natural resources and limiting the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women, young women and girls trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrange two (2) training in the twenty-three (23) for women, young women and girls on innovation, sustainable management of natural resources and limitation of effects climate change. 	Years 3 and 4		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support two thousand three hundred (2,300) women, young women and girls to develop actions in favor of 	Years 3 and 4		

		<p>sustainable management of natural resources.</p> <p>- Strengthen local mechanisms for sustainable management of natural resources.</p>	Years 4 and 5		
<p>Main objective 2.2.</p> <p>Contribute to the effective application of national, regional and international legal instruments and protection for the promotion of women's rights.</p>					
<p>2.2.1. Raise awareness and strengthen the capacities of 80% of judicial actors regarding texts relating to protection and promotion of women's rights.</p>	<p>- Rate of judicial actors trained on the protection and promotion of women's rights.</p>	<p>- Organize ten (10) awareness campaigns on the protection of women's rights for the benefit of judicial actors.</p> <p>- Raise awareness among magistrates on the strict application of laws during the trials of perpetrators of violations women's rights.</p> <p>- Support the courts</p>	<p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 3 and 4</p>		

		<p>responsible for judging cases of violations of women's rights.</p> <p>- Conduct one (1) annual advocacy session with the Minister of Justice for the application of Order No. 012 of May 22, 2018 establishing parity in nominal and elective positions in the Republic of Chad and its implementing decree No. 0433.</p>	Years 1, 2, 3		
<p>2.2.2. Strengthen the provision of legal aid and assistance judicial in the offices of access to rights and justice installed in the five (5) courts of appeal (Abéché, Moundou, Mongo, N'Djamena et Sarh).</p>	<p>- Number of aid recipients legal and assistance judicial in each court of appeal.</p>	<p>- Raise awareness among three thousand six hundred (3,600) CSOs about the existence of legal access offices and justice.</p> <p>- Create partnerships with ten (10) legal clinics, with civil society and the</p>	<p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		

		<p>bar for quality legal assistance and</p> <p>bringing together GBV survivors.</p> <p>- Support and reinforce capacity at access to rights and justice offices.</p>	Year 3		
2.2.3. Support advocacy for the domestication of the Kampala Convention.	- Name of work sessions with women affected by displacement.	- Arrange two (2) working sessions per year with thirty-one thousand six hundred (31,600) women affected by displacement, in order to integrate their needs into government programs and projects.	Years 1 and 2		
Main objective 2.3.					
Guarantee the protection of women activists and human rights defenders.					
2.3.1. Raise awareness among 70% of	- Proportion of	- Organize ten (10)	Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5		

security authorities on the role of women activists and human rights defenders person.	security authorities trained on the protection of women activists and human rights defenders person.	awareness campaigns for the benefit of security authorities on the role of women activists and human rights defenders.			
2.3.2. Promote (adopt) at the legal and political level mechanisms for the protection of women activists and human rights defenders, particularly at the legal and political level.	- Number of texts, policies and strategies put in place for the protection of women activists and human rights defenders person.	<p>- Carry out one plea per year for (the adoption of texts protecting these women) the security of women activists and defenders of human rights.</p> <p>- Develop one (1) training program between politicians, FDS and defenders on the protection and promotion of the rights of women activists and human rights defenders.</p>	<p>Years 1 and 2</p> <p>Year 2</p>		

		- Organize twenty (20) workshops on rights mechanisms for women activists and human rights defenders.	Years 2, 3, 4		
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PRIORITY AREA 3: PREVENTION

Specific objectives	Indicators	Activities	Years/ Frequency	Responsible	Sources of verification
Main objective 3.1.					
Guarantee the full, meaningful and effective participation of women and young women in conflict prevention mechanisms at the local, national and international levels.					
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, pupils and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women's civil society organizations trained. - List of women's organizations in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train 60% of women's civil society organizations in prevention techniques, conflict management and mediation, negotiation and conflict management, 	Years 2 and 3		

	<p>technically supported civil society.</p> <p>- Number of young people trained in prevention and mediation techniques.</p>	<p>restoration of the security.</p> <p>- Form a thousand (1,000) young people in prevention and mediation techniques.</p> <p>- Organize five (5) advocacy sessions with the Ministries in charge of education and higher education with a view to integrating prevention and mediation techniques, negotiation and conflict management, restoration of security.</p>	<p>Year 2</p> <p>Years 2 and 3</p>		
<p>3.1.2. Financially support 60% of women-led development organizations</p>	<p>- Number of MAPs mapped and analyzed.</p>	<p>- Carry out one (1) mapping and evaluation of MAPs</p>	<p>Year 2</p>		

early warning mechanisms (MAP) for the implementation of the PAN at the national and provincial levels.	- Number of women-led organizations capable of implementing MAPs.	existing.			
	- My MAP name in place.	- Arrange five (5) training sessions on MAPs in all twenty-three (23) provinces.	Years 2 and 3		
	- Number of MAPs led by women having benefited from funding.	- Arrange five (5) formations of one thousand and five cents (1 500) women-led organizations in MAP implementation techniques.	Years 2 and 3		
		- Provide technical support to the one thousand five hundred (1,500) organizations led by women trained on the implementation of MAPs.	Years 3 and 4		
		- Set up five (5) MAP.	Year 3		

		- Obtain financing for five (5) MAPs in place.	Year 4		
3.1.3. Increase the involvement of women to at least 30% in mediation committees at national and provincial levels throughout the process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women members of mediation committees. - List of women committee members mediation. - Number of advocacy sessions with ministries. - Number of initiatives in connection with the PAN led by religious, traditional leaders, local communities and authorities decentralized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrange three (3) advocacy sessions with the Ministry of Reconciliation National and you Dialogue and Ministry of Territorial Administration for the involvement of women in mediation committees. - Raise awareness of one thousand five hundred (1,500) religious and traditional leaders on the involvement of women in committees of elders. 	<p>Years 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		

		- Support financially and technique the ten (10) initiatives of religious, traditional leaders, local communities and authorities decentralized in connection with the PAN in twenty-three (23) provinces.	Years 4 and 5		
Main objective 3.2.					
Reduce and control the trafficking and circulation of small arms and light weapons.					
3.2.1. Improve knowledge of the laws regulating the possession of small arms and light weapons in all provinces.	- Number of awareness sessions.	- Arrange three (3) campaigns of mass awareness raising on the laws regulating the carrying of small arms and light weapons in all departments.	Years 2, 3, 4, 5		
	- Number of advertising spots (television and radio). - Number of leaflets produced. - Name of	- Produce and broadcast five (5) spots	Years 2, 3, 4		

	<p>awareness of held mass.</p> <p>- Number of people who became aware of the laws.</p>	<p>advertising (television and radio) annually.</p> <p>- Develop and produce twenty-five thousand (25,000) leaflets in French, Arabic and local languages.</p> <p>- Arrange five (5) mass awareness raising in the twenty-three (23) provinces.</p> <p>- Carry out one (1) assessment of the population on knowledge of the law by survey.</p>	<p>Years 2 and 3</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 3 and 5</p>		
<p>3.2.2. Improve the participation of women combatants and associates to the fighters in the process demobilization by involving women at a minimum of 30%</p>	<p>- Number of joint commissions which involve women.</p>	<p>- Arrange two (2) advocacy sessions with the competent authorities for the involvement of</p>	<p>Years 1, 2, 3</p>		

in the joint commissions on disarmament.	- Percentage of women in joint commissions.	<p>women in joint disarmament commissions.</p> <p>- Arrange two (2) advocacy sessions with the competent authorities for the recruitment of at least 30% of women in the Defense and Security Forces.</p> <p>- Arrange three (3) advocacy sessions with the competent authorities for the involvement of women in joint committees of disarmament.</p> <p>- Arrange five (5) training for strengthen the capacities of FDS women regarding the resolution</p>	<p>Years 2 and 3</p> <p>Years 2 and 3</p> <p>Year 3</p>		
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PRIORITY AXIS 4: RELIEF AND RECOVERY

Specific objectives	Indicators	Activities	Years/ Frequency	Responsible Sources	of verification
Main objective 4.1.					
Ensure the mental, physical and economic well-being of conflict-affected women, young women and girls, particularly displaced, returnee and refugee women, young women and girls.					
4.1.1. Ensure the holistic well-being (mental, medical and physical) of at least 50% of displaced, returnee and refugee women, young women and girls in host sites, camps and villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Number of displaced, returned and refugee women, young women and girls supported per year for 5 years.- Number of access centers to health services and products created or improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bring a legal support for thirty-one thousand six hundred (31,600) displaced, returned and refugee women, young women and girls, and organize their referral to appropriate services.- Create or improve ten (10) centers for access to reproductive health services and products for women,	<div>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</div> <div>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</div>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Name of displaced, returnee and refugee populations on the benefits of reproductive health and existing services. - Number of literacy sessions for displaced, returned and refugee women, young women and girls. - Number of childcare centers created and staffed with qualified staff. - Number of social centers revitalized. 	<p>young women and girls targeted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness among thirty-one thousand six hundred (31,600) displaced, returnee and refugee populations on the benefits of reproductive health and existing services. - Organize ten (10) literacy sessions for displaced, returned and refugee women, young women and girls. - Create and staff with qualified personnel one (1) childcare center in large localities and community childcare centers in each of the twenty-three (23) provinces for the benefit of women and young women victims of conflict. 	<p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		
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		- Revitalize ten (10) social centers by competent trainers in leadership techniques.	Years 2, 3, 4, 5		
4.1.2. Strengthen the capacities of ten (10) care centers with qualified personnel and appropriate equipment in recognized sites in Chad.	<p>- Number of care centers in recognized sites in Chad</p> <p>whose capacities have been strengthened.</p> <p>- Number of midwives and midwives, general practitioners and clinical psychologists, social workers, lawyers in the treatment centers of the sites trained and/or retained.</p>	<p>- Carry out one (1) survey to identify needs and equip care centers with materials and equipment</p> <p>appropriate (computer, medical, etc.).</p> <p>- Recruit and provide ten (10) midwives and midwives, ten (10) general practitioners and clinical psychologists, ten (10) social workers, ten (10) lawyers in the care centers responsible for the selected sites.</p>	<p>Year 2</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		

	- Name of centers literacy centers created or rehabilitated, and staffed by functional literacy agents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract one (1) law firm for legal assistance for women and other vulnerable people. - Train ten (10) clinical psychologists and make them available to the centers on a permanent basis. - Build and rehabilitate ten (10) literacy centers. - Train/retrain ten (10) agents in functional literacy. 	<p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 2 and 3</p> <p>Years 3 and 4</p>		
4.1.3. Ensure the socio-economic empowerment of at least 50% of women, young women and girls	- Number of women, young women and girls displaced, returned and refugee beneficiaries	- Create one (1) component "support for displaced, returned and refugee women, young women and girls in recognized sites	Years 2, 3, 4, 5		

affected by conflicts in recognized sites in Chad.	empowerment programs.	<p>Chad” in the Women’s Economic Empowerment Program set up by the Ministry of Women.</p> <p>- Establish synergies and partnerships with other projects and programs targeting women, young women and girls displaced, returned and refugees.</p> <p>- Organize five (5) sessions training for thirty-one thousand six hundred (31,600) women, young women and girls affected by conflicts in financial and entrepreneurial education and management of income-generating activities.</p> <p>- Organize five (5) advocacy sessions for access to arable land and</p>	<p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		
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		<p>distribution of inputs to women, young women and girls affected by conflicts in collaboration with local authorities and traditional leaders.</p> <p>- Arrange five (5) professional training for young women and girls and distribution of kits for AGR</p>	Year 3		
<p>4.1.4. Establish ten (10) integrated multi-sector service centers (medical, psychosocial, legal/judicial and socio-economic reintegration) for survivors of GBV.</p>	<p>- Number of integrated multi-sectoral service centers established.</p> <p>- Name of people benefiting from different services.</p>	<p>- Develop and equip ten (10) integrated multi-sectoral service centers.</p> <p>- Set up ten (10) shelters for GBV survivors in the twenty-three (23) provinces.</p> <p>- Strengthen and deploy service providers.</p> <p>- Strengthen the</p>	<p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 2, 3, 4, 5</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4,</p>		

		operation of the database on GBV incidents (outstanding including the gender observatory).	5		
		- Implement service mapping and of the referencing system.	Years 2 and 3		
Main objective 4.2.					
Guarantee access to justice for victims and survivors of conflict and violence.					
4.2.1. Strengthen the capacities of five hundred (500) actors in the legal and judicial field.	- Number of judges and court officers trained on the role they can play for victims' access to justice, and the theme of sexual violence and sexist.	- Arrange two (2) training for five hundred (500) judges and court officers (clerks, lawyers, judicial police, bailiffs), particularly at the local level, on the role they can play in access to justice for victims and survivors conflicts and violence.	Years 2 and 3		
		- Arrange five (5) reinforcement training	Years 2, 3, 4, 5		

		<p>capacities of five hundred (500) paralegals who help local women to get to justice.</p> <p>- Arrange five (5) training for five hundred (500) judges and magistrates on the theme of sexual and gender-based violence.</p>	Year 2		
<p>4.2.2. Set up a system of demobilization, disarmament and gender-sensitive DDR reintegration for one thousand (1,000) women combatants in conflicts.</p>	<p>- Number of women demobilized, disarmed and reinstated.</p> <p>- Number of support structures for women recruited by Boko-Haram and others Conflicts.</p>	<p>- Strengthen and create twenty-three (23) support structures for women recruited by Boko-Haram.</p> <p>- Strengthen and create twenty-three (23) structures for the care of women enrolled in other conflicts (rebellions, community armed conflicts).</p> <p>- Organize ten (10) sessions raising awareness among the population in general for better reintegration of female combatants within twenty-three (23) provinces.</p>	<p>Years 2 and 3</p> <p>Years 3 and 4</p> <p>Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</p>		

3 Implementation plan

3.1 Principles of implementation

The implementation of the WPS National Action Plan in Chad will be multi-sectoral. To carry out this execution successfully, some values or guiding principles are necessary. It is :

- Political will: the translation of strong political will through the allocation of the necessary government resources allowing diligent implementation of the NAP;
- Inclusion: this involves the inclusion of all stakeholders through their involvement and consideration, particularly at the local or provincial level, in the formulation and implementation of the NAP;
- Sustainability: i.e. providing the Steering Committee with a Charter defining the mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of PAN 1325 in order to ensure the impact and sustainability of PAN actions; And
- Partnership: the commitment of multilateral and bilateral partners to support the NAP 1325 implementation process.

3.2 Resource mobilization

Resource mobilization is a determining activity for the successful implementation of PAN 1325. In Chad, low financing capacity hampers the implementation of public policies in general and specifically actions to promote gender. .

Two approaches will be combined:

1. Mobilization of state budgetary resources; And
2. Mobilization of resources from other donors, particularly technical and financial partners.

For proper implementation, part of the cost (at least 50%) of the PAN must come from the government's own resources. These must be integrated into the general state budget. This integration must be done synchronously so that it is taken into account in the medium-term budgetary framework and the budget for the year 2023 corresponding to the first year of effective implementation of the PAN. This will be an integral part of a more global dynamic of gender-sensitive budgeting of public resources.

Furthermore, the country will put in place an adequate financing strategy for the PAN, taking into account the contribution of funds mobilized from its partners in order to fill the gap in terms of effective financing needs. THE specific partners who have accompanied the process of developing the PAN and having shown a desire to finance the PAN will form the basis of this

approach and will be able to play an important role with other donors to mobilize more financial resources.

3.3 Implementation instruments

The main implementation instruments are:

- **Annual work plans.** They are a translation of PAN 1325 into operational annual installments to facilitate execution;
- **A communications strategy.** Its aim is to widely disseminate communications around PAN 1325 and thus aims to reach all stakeholders and populations at the local level;
- **The annual implementation reports of PAN 1325 produced by the coordination.** They draw up an inventory and recommendations to improve the implementation strategy;
- **Evaluation reports.** These are the mid-term evaluation report and the final evaluation report. They will be produced by independent expertise; And
- **Technical and financial audit reports,** produced by an expert independent.

3.4 Implementation actors

Chad's PAN 1325 is an inclusive mobilization instrument whose implementation is intersectoral and calls on a plurality of actors. Several actors are therefore involved in the relevant and efficient execution of the NAP.

- Government actors

The Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity (MGSN) is the main actor coordinating the implementation of the PAN. He implements activities in collaboration with other actors. It adopted an inclusive approach, based on taking into account the interests of all stakeholders, including at the devolved and decentralized level.

The Ministry in charge of planning monitors the implementation of the PAN closely with the MGSN. He participates in evaluations and statutory meetings.

The other key ministries (education, defense, security, etc.) and government institutions implement activities related to their respective areas as far as they are concerned, in collaboration with the MGSN and other stakeholders.

Specifically, a high-level interministerial steering committee will be set up. It will be made up of government representatives, including the heads of key ministerial departments. It will be chaired by the MGSN.

The PAN 1325 Steering Committee (COPIL PAN 1325) will be assisted by a technical committee (CT). The CT will manage the PAN and thus ensure the proper operational implementation of said plan.

- Civil society organizations (CSOs)

CSOs play an important role in the process of developing and implementing the NAP. They are on the ground, close to the populations and are already working on subjects related to the WPS agenda. These are essentially associations, groups, mutual societies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), unions, etc. Thus, these CSOs, in particular NGOs and associations working in the field of peacebuilding and the promotion of gender in a global manner, have fully contributed to the development of the NAP and will also be important actors in the implementation. , particularly at the local level with communities. In addition to carrying out activities in the field, they can monitor and collect data from beneficiaries and thus contribute to the different evaluation cycles of the implementation of the NAP.

- Religious authorities

Religious authorities are an important force in Chad. As the Chadian population is predominantly religious, religious authorities are respected and have a certain influence and a certain audience in places of worship, prayer or social events. Their involvement must be active in the change of mentality and the adoption of good practices.

- Traditional authorities

Traditional authorities are institutionalized in Chad. The organization of traditional chiefdoms has a great influence on the different communities in Chad. Traditional leaders are the guarantors of culture and traditions and are able to counter ancestral practices deemed discriminatory or harmful to their community, particularly towards women.

- United Nations agencies

The NAP based on the implementation of Security Council resolutions of the United Nations (UNSC), UN agencies are particularly inclined to support the State of Chad in the development and implementation of action plans on WPS. They are involved in the mobilization of resources and will harmonize their work plan so as to integrate the objectives targeted in PAN 1325.

- Other technical and financial partners

Several other development partners and strategic partners supported the government in the process of developing the NAP. These and many others have expressed their desire to support Chad in the implementation of its first generation of action plan. They are also involved in the mobilization of resources and the financing of specific projects in line with the objectives pursued by PAN 1325.

4 PAN 1325 monitoring and evaluation plan

The monitoring and evaluation plan for the implementation of PAN 1325 may consist of a National Monitoring-Evaluation Committee (or Steering Committee), and a PAN 1325 Development and Monitoring Committee (or Technical Monitoring-Evaluation Committee).

4.1 The Steering Committee

The PAN 1325 Steering Committee (COPIL PAN 1325), chaired by the MGSN, may have as members: the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Reconciliation and Dialogue, UN agencies, and representatives of CSOs.

The Steering Committee will make it possible to:

- Provide strategic guidance;
- Drive implementation;
- Evaluate the quality of the implementation of PAN 1325 and propose corrective measures;
- Validate programmatic changes in relation to PAN 1325;
- Validate the annual work plans relating to PAN 1325; And
- Coordinate the mobilization of resources around PAN 1325.

4.2 The Permanent Technical Committee of PAN 1325

The Permanent Technical Committee is made up of a Permanent Secretary who is the head of the technical team, four (4) thematic experts, including representatives of civil society, in charge of the four pillars of resolution 1325 and a staff of 'support.

The Technical Committee is responsible for ensuring the proper execution of PAN 1325. As such, it coordinates the actions of the main stakeholders, including

including Technical and Financial Partners (PTF), representatives of civil society organizations, religious leaders, the media and key Ministries.

The Technical Committee is more specifically responsible for:

- Monitor progress and results;
- Seek and coordinate funding for implementation;
- Produce periodic reports;
- Pre-validate the reports to be submitted to the Steering Committee;
- Recruit support staff; And
- Carry out the mid-term evaluation and the final evaluation of the NAP.

The focal points of Resolution 1325 will, thanks to a well-defined protocol, collect information on the implementation of NAP 1325 at the levels of sectoral ministries, CSOs, NGOs, and international organizations.

Indeed, once the activities are initiated, it is up to the technical monitoring committee to monitor and report on the progress at each stage of the process in order to enable better decision-making and the achievement of results. This involves monitoring and evaluating the main indicators of the NAP.

In this context, he will coordinate the completion of the reference study on the main indicators from the first days of implementation. Permanent monitoring of these indicators will make it possible to anticipate pitfalls and readjust the management of the PAN on the desired trajectory. The various planning tools are monitored over time and evaluated quarterly so that corrective measures can be taken. Activity reports also constitute monitoring and evaluation tools.

4.3 Evaluations

Several evaluations will be carried out as part of the implementation of the BANG. This will involve taking stock of the implementation and achievement of the objectives by following specific criteria such as the evolution of indicators and financial performance.

Two main evaluations will therefore have to be carried out:

- An interim evaluation (mid-term); And
- A final evaluation.

An **interim evaluation** may be carried out before the end of the NAP at the end of the third year of implementation. It will allow us to assess the trajectory

of the execution of the objectives and activities of the plan in order to make the necessary modifications.

At the end of the 2023-2027 PAN, **the final evaluation** takes place to judge the overall implementation of the PAN and its success. It will make it possible to better understand the relationship between the orientations, the resources mobilized and the actual results obtained. It will thus make it possible to assess the level of achievement of the “SMART” indicators (specific; measurable; achievable; relevant (relevant); temporal) of the NAP.

It will also consist of assessing the measurable global indicators including, among others:

- The rate of physical achievement;
- The rate of financial realization;
- Partner funding; And
- The number of plan/off-plan activities.

The final evaluation will foreshadow the development of the next five-year planning cycle. Indeed, Chad's second generation NAP 1325 will have to take into account the pitfalls that the first generation may have faced during its implementation and draw constructive consequences before formulating a new, more relevant NAP.

ANNEX 1: Cost and budget of PAN 1325

Summary of the 2023-2027 budget:

Priority area		Total cost (local currency)	Total cost (USD/EUR)	Total cost Year 1 (USD/EUR)	Total cost Year 2 (USD/EUR)	Total cost Year 3 (USD/EUR)	Total cost Year 4 (USD/EUR)	Total cost Year 5 (USD/EUR)	Comments and responses
1	Participation	4 724 924 000	7 602 941,46 \$	823 649,15 \$	1 360 717,50 \$	3 301 752,59 \$	1 086 565,78 \$	527 640,02 \$	
2	Protection	4 319 348 600	6 948 876,19 \$	751 041,90 \$	1 930 909,26 \$	2 332 900,80 \$	1 409 450,38 \$	524 573,85 \$	
3	Prevention	1 887 448 491	3 037 119,83 \$	20 147,18 \$	792 499,00 \$	1 245 335,98 \$	568 636,68 \$	410 500,99 \$	
4	Rescue and Recovery	4 917 350 000	7 912 576,84 \$	493 763,07 \$	1 854 273,00 \$	2 573 989,48 \$	1 924 567,15 \$	1 065 984,13 \$	
5	Monitoring and evaluation	19 900 000	191 040,00 \$	38 208,00 \$	38 208,00 \$	38 208,00 \$	38 208,00 \$	38 208,00 \$	Distributed over 5 years
Total		15 868 971 091	25 692 554,32 \$	2 126 809,30 \$	5 976 606,76 \$	9 492 186,86 \$	5 027 427,98 \$	2 566 907,00 \$	

Please see the detailed budget by priority areas attached.

[illegible]

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Costs of the national action plan

Instructions	
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Plays	Chad
Year of reporting	2022
Government ministry/agency	Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity
Project	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

Priority Area 2		Protection																										
Strategic objective		2.1 Contribute to knowledge of laws concerning the protection of women's rights, including national, regional and international legal mechanisms																										
The results	Related activities	Associated costs	Unit	Unit cost	Name of units	Name of year	Total cost (local currency local)	Exchange rate 1 : (euro/ing and USD/EUR	Total cost in USD/EUR	Total by activity in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 1 in EUR/ USD	Budget for Year 2 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 3 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 4 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 5 in EUR/USD	Agency entrusted with the execution of the project (show volume, price, national rate) (international but)	Source of money came at project (show volume, price, national rate) (international but)	Comments/Responses										
2.1.1. Improve and strengthen understanding of gender issues and resolution 1325 by at least three hundred (300) actors in the penal chain	Organize thirty (30) capacity building workshops for magistrates (clerks, justice officers on the issue of gender and resolution 1325 (year 2 & 3))	Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	30	-	3 000 000 1	0.002	4 827.34	133 113.96 \$		66 556.98 \$	66 556.98 \$															
		Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	15	-	125 000	0.002	1 810.25																			
		Room rental	Day	100 000	60	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 654.68																			
		Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, schoolbag)	Participants(s)	2 000	300	-	600 000	0.002	965.47																			
		Experts, Researchers,	Package	100 000	30	-	3 000 000	0.002	4 827.34																			
		Day	100 000	60	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 654.68																				
		Printed Experts, Researchers,	Package	40 000	150	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 654.68																			
		Media coverage (advertising spots, Kalamono, Banner, Written press, Online press, Radios, Televisions,)	Package	300 000	30	-	9 000 000	0.002	14 482.03																			
		Restoration	Participants(s)	10 000	900	-	9 000 000	0.002	14 482.03																			
		Travel expenses for non-resident participants	Participants(s)	30 000	480	-	14 400 000	0.002	23 171.24																			
		Travel costs for resident participants	Participants(s)	10 000	120	-	1 200 000	0.002	1 936.94																			
		Secretariatal funibles (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	30	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 654.68																			
		per diem moderation	day	50 000	60	-	3 000 000	0.002	4 827.34																			
		Fees for non-resident Participants	Participants(s)	30 000	480	-	14 400 000	0.002	23 171.24																			
		Preparatory meetings	Package	300 000	40	-	12 000 000 1	0.002	19 369.37																			
2.1.2. Strengthen the capacity to understand legal texts on gender and human rights issues among twenty-five thousand (25,000) women, young women and girls	Organize twenty (20) training sessions on understanding legal texts and gender and human rights issues for the benefit of women, young women and girls (year 3 & 4)	Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	20	-	900 000	0.002	2 413.87	1 332 688.23 \$		666 334.12 \$	666 334.12 \$															
		Room rental	Day	100 000	40	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48																			
		Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, schoolbag)	Participants(s)	2 000	25 000	-	50 000 000	0.002	80 455.70																			
		Experts, Researchers,	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48																			
		Day	100 000	40	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48																				
		Printed Experts, Researchers,	Package	40 000	80	-	3 200 000	0.002	5 145.16																			
		Media coverage (advertising spots, Kalamono, Banner, Written press, Online press, Radios, Televisions,)	Package	300 000	20	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 654.68																			
		Restoration	Participants(s)	10 000	25 000	-	250 000 000	0.002	402 278.51																			
		Travel expenses for non-resident participants	Participants(s)	30 000	5 000	-	150 000 000	0.002	241 367.10																			
		Travel costs for resident participants	Participants(s)	10 000	18 750	-	187 500 000	0.002	301 708.88																			
		Secretariatal funibles (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48																			
		per diem moderation Per	day	50 000	40	-	2 000 000	0.002	3 218.23																			
		diem for non-resident Participants Printing T-Shirt	Participants(s)	30 000	5 000	-	150 000 000	0.002	241 367.10																			
		Teaching materials	Name	6 000	0	-	0	0.002	0.00																			
		2.1.2. Strengthen the capacity to understand legal texts on gender and human rights issues among twenty-five thousand (25,000) women, young women and girls	Organize twenty (20) awareness campaigns for different levels (women's associations, young people, mothers of students, religious and traditional leaders on the frontier, peace and security agencies and teams relating to women's rights, including education gender and human rights in the school system (universities, high schools, village) (years 2,3,4&5))	(notebook, notepad, pen, school bag)	Day	25 000	20	-	500 000										0.002	804.58	70 318.28 \$	17 579.57 \$	17 579.57 \$	17 579.57 \$	17 579.57 \$			
Sound equipment (Discotèque, group, fuel	Day			50 000	20	-	1 000 000	0.002	1 608.11																			
Location vehicle	Day			80 000	100	-	8 000 000 4	0.002	12 872.91																			
Fuel	Km			80 000	700	6 000	200 000	0.002	6 758.28																			
Artist fee	Day			80 000	100	-	8 000 000	0.002	12 872.91																			
Collection	Participants(s)			100 000	40	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48																			
Communication and Internet credit	Package			75 000	40	-	3 000 000	0.002	4 827.34																			
Ww base	Participants(s)			30 000	500	-	15 000 000	0.002	24 136.71																			
Radio broadcasts	Name			70 000	230	5	80 500 000	0.002	129 033.68																			
Television show broadcast	Name			500 000	230	-	115 000 000	0.002	185 048.11																			
Translation of the law and decree into local language	Name			300 000	5	-	600 000	0.002	965.47																			
Production of the law and decree translated into language	name			1 000	25 000	-	25 000 000	0.002	40 227.85																			
Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, schoolbag)	Day			25 000	23	-	575 000	0.002	925.24																			
Sound equipment (Discotèque, group, fuel	Day			50 000	23	-	1 150 000	0.002	1 850.48																			
2.1.2. Strengthen the capacity to understand legal texts on gender and human rights issues among twenty-five thousand (25,000) women, young women and girls	Popularize law no. 006/PR/2002 of April 15, 2002 on the promotion of reproductive health for women and its implementing decree no. 271/PR/2002 of October 14 by translating it into diapers local, distribute the translated versions and following community awareness campaigns (year 3, 4 & 5)			Location vehicle	Day	80 000	115	-	9 200 000	0.002	14 803.85	72 490.59 \$		24 163.53 \$	24 163.53 \$	24 163.53 \$												
		Fuel	Km	80 000	700	1 800	1 800 000	0.002	1 889.57																			
		Collection	Participants(s)	100 000	23	-	2 300 000	0.002	3 750.96																			
		Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	23	-	1 725 000 3	0.002	2 776.72																			
		Ww base	Participants(s)	30 000	115	-	490 000	0.002	5 601.44																			
		Self	Name	2 500	23 000	-	57 500 000	0.002	92 524.48																			
		adhesive leaflets	Name	5 000	2 300	-	11 500 000	0.002	18 504.81																			
		panels	Name	150 000	230	-	34 500 000	0.002	55 514.43																			
		advertising panels) and on CD in French, Arabic and local languages (year 1 & 2)	Name	200 000	23	-	8 600 000 4	0.002	11 520.96																			
		Printed	Name	200 000	23	-	600 000	0.002	7 401.92																			
		Monogram diffusion Printing T-Shirt	Name	500 000	23	-	11 500 000	0.002	18 504.81																			
		Self Teaching materials	Name	6 000	0	5	0	0.002	0.00																			
		(notebook, notepad, pen, school bag)	Day	25 000	10	5	1 250 000	0.002	2 011.39																			
		2.1.2. Strengthen the capacity to understand legal texts on gender and human rights issues among twenty-five thousand (25,000) women, young women and girls	Organize ten (10) annual local awareness sessions on legal instruments, gender equity and equality and resolution 1325 in the twenty-three (23) provinces, (i.e. ten hundred and thirty (230) sessions (year 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5))																	746 025.49 \$	149 205.10 \$	149 205.10 \$	149 205.10 \$	149 205.10 \$	149 205.10 \$			

The results	Activities and associated costs	Unit	Unit cost	Number of units	Name	Total cost (local currency local)	Exchange rate: yearly and USD/EUR	Total cost in USD/EUR	Total by activity in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 1 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 2 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 3 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 4 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 5 in EUR/USD	Agency activities: targeted, get married, social action	Source of finance: not project but by scheme, public, national, internal, other (not)	Comments/Responses	
2.2.1. Raise awareness and reinforce the capacities of 80% of judicial actors concerning acts relating to the protection and promotion of women's rights.	Organize ten (10) awareness campaigns on the protection of women's rights for the benefit of judicial actors. (year 2,3,4 &5)	Printing T-Shirt Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, school bag)	Name	6 000	2300	-	13 800 000	0.002	22 286.77	406 743.80 \$	101 686.95 \$	101 686.95 \$	101 686.95 \$	101 686.95 \$				
		Day	Day	25 000	230	-	5 750 000	0.002	9 252.41									
		Sound equipment (Discoshaque, group, fuel)	Day	50 000	690	-	34 500 000	0.002	55 514.43									
		Location vehicle	Day	80 000	690	-	55 200 000	0.002	88 823.09									
		Fuel	Km	700	69000	-	48 300 000	0.002	77 232.21									
		Artist fee	Day	80 000	450	-	36 000 000	0.002	57 626.10									
		Collation	Participant(s)	100 000	230	-	23 000 000 1	0.002	37 009.62									
		Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	23	-	725 000	0.002	2 275.72									
		Visa loss	Participant(s)	30 000	1150	-	34 500 000	0.002	55 514.43									
		Printing T-Shirt Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, school bag)	Name	6 000	2300	-	13 800 000	0.002	22 286.77									380 837.06 \$
	Day	Day	25 000	230	-	5 750 000	0.002	9 252.41										
	Sound equipment (Discoshaque, group, fuel)	Day	50 000	690	-	34 500 000	0.002	55 514.43										
	Location vehicle	Day	80 000	690	-	55 200 000	0.002	88 823.09										
	Fuel	Km	700	46000	-	32 200 000	0.002	51 813.47										
	Artist fee	Day	80 000	450	-	36 000 000 23	0.002	57 626.10										
	Collation	Participant(s)	100 000	230	-	600 000	0.002	37 009.62										
	Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	23	-	1 725 000	0.002	2 275.72										
	Visa loss	Participant(s)	30 000	1150	-	34 500 000	0.002	55 514.43										
	Supporting the courts charged with judgment cases of violations of women's rights. (year 3&4 &5)									12 551.09 \$	4 183.70 \$	4 183.70 \$	4 183.70 \$	4 183.70 \$	4 183.70 \$			
	Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47										
	Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18										
	Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91										
	Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47										
	Media coverage Printing T	Day	10 000	50	3	1 500 000	0.002	2 413.67										
	Short Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	3	900 000	0.002	1 440.20										
	Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47										
	Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18										
	Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91										
Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47											
Media coverage Printing T	Day	10 000	50	3	1 500 000	0.002	2 413.67											
Short Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	3	900 000	0.002	1 440.20											
2.2.2. Strengthen the aid offer legal and legal assistance in the access to rights and justice offices located in the five (5) courts of appeal (Abidjan, Moundou, Monrovia, Niamey and Bamako).	Raise awareness among three thousand six hundred (3,600) CSOs about the existence of legal access offices and to justice (year 2,3,4 &5)	Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47	83 432.56 \$	20 856.14 \$	20 856.14 \$	20 856.14 \$	20 856.14 \$	20 856.14 \$			
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
		Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91									
		Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Media coverage Printing T	Day	10 000	50	3	1 500 000	0.002	2 413.67									
		Short Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	3	900 000	0.002	1 440.20									
		Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
		Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91									
	Create partnerships with ten (10) legal clinics, with civil society and the bar for quality legal assistance and bringing together survivors of GBV. (year 2,3,4 &5)	Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47	7 039.97 \$	1 759.97 \$	1 759.97 \$	1 759.97 \$	1 759.97 \$	1 759.97 \$			
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
		Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91									
		Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Media coverage Printing T	Day	10 000	50	3	1 500 000	0.002	2 413.67									
		Short Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	3	900 000	0.002	1 440.20									
		Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
		Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91									
		Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
2.2.3. Support advocacy for the domestication of the Kampala Convention	Support and build capacity at access to rights and justice offices. (year 3)	Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47	15 181.99 \$	15 181.99 \$	15 181.99 \$	15 181.99 \$	15 181.99 \$	15 181.99 \$			
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
		Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91									
		Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Media coverage Printing T	Day	10 000	50	3	1 500 000	0.002	2 413.67									
		Short Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	3	900 000	0.002	1 440.20									
		Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
		Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91									
		Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
	Organize two (2) working sessions per year with thirty-one thousand six hundred (31 600) women affected by displacement, in order to integrate their needs into government programs and projects. (year 1 & 2)	Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47	543 309.30 \$	271 654.65 \$	271 654.65 \$	271 654.65 \$	271 654.65 \$	271 654.65 \$			
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
		Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	2	3	450 000	0.002	724.91									
		Travel expenses	Package	200 000	1	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Media coverage Printing T	Day	10 000	50	3	1 500 000	0.002	2 413.67									
		Short Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	3	900 000	0.002	1 440.20									
		Room rental	day	100 000	2	3	600 000	0.002	965.47									
		Collation (lawyer, witness, etc.)	Participant(s)	25 000	50	3	2 750 000	0.002	6 034.18									
Strategic objective	protection of women activists and human rights defenders																	

The results	Activities and associated costs		Unit	Unit cost	Number of units	Name	Total cost (local currency, local)	Exchange rate, yearly (recurring) and USD/EUR	Total cost in USD/EUR	Total by activity in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 1 in EUR/ USD	Budget for Year 2 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 3 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 4 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 5 in EUR/USD	Agency activities: targeted, general, national, international, other	Source of financing: national, international, other	Comments/Responses
2.3.1. Raise awareness among 70% of security authorities on the role of women activists and human rights defenders person	Organize ten (10) awareness campaigns for the benefit of security authorities on the role of women activists and human rights defenders (years 1,2,3, 4 &5)	Printing T-Shirt Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, school bag)	Name	6 000	4 600	-	27 600 000	0.002	44 417.55	147 917.81 \$	29 583.56 \$	29 583.56 \$	29 583.56 \$	29 583.56 \$	29 583.56 \$			
		Day	Day	25 000	10	-	250 000	0.002	402.28									
		Sound equipment (Discotèque, group, hall)	Day	50 000	50	-	2 500 000	0.002	4 022.79									
		Location vehicle	Day	80 000	480	-	38 800 000	0.002	59 215.40									
		Fuel	km	700	11 600	-	8 000 000	0.002	12 803.37									
		Artist/ fee	Day	80 000	50	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48									
		Collation	Participants(s)	100 000	50	-	5 000 000	0.002	8 045.67									
		Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	5	-	225 000	0.002	362.05									
		Website	Participants day	30 000	250	-	7 500 000	0.002	12 046.36									
		Room rental	Participants(s)	100 000	10	+	2 000 000	0.002	3 218.23									
Conduct advocacy per year for (the adoption of texts protecting these women) the security of women activists and human rights defenders. (year 1&2)	Collation (liner, costal, etc.)	Participants(s)	10 000	20	+	400 000.1	0.002	643.65	18 182.99 \$	9 091.49 \$	9 091.49 \$							
	Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	10	+	500 000.4	0.002	2 413.87										
	Travel expenses	Package	200 000	10	+	600 000 400	0.002	6 436.48										
	Day	Day	10 000	20	+	600 000 3 000	0.002	643.65										
	Media coverage	Package	300 000	5	+	600	0.002	4 827.24										
	Room rental	Participants day	100 000	10	+	2 000 000	0.002	3 218.23										
	Collation (liner, costal, etc.)	Participants(s)	10 000	20	+	400 000.1	0.002	643.65										
	Communication and Internet credit Documentation	Package	75 000	10	+	500 000.4	0.002	2 413.87										
	Travel expenses	Package	200 000	10	+	600 000 400	0.002	6 436.48										
	Day	Day	10 000	20	+	600 000 3 000	0.002	643.65										
Develop one (1) training program between politicians, FDS and defenders on the protection and promotion of rights of women activists and rights defenders of the person (year 2)	Experts, Researchers	Day	100 000	15	-	1 500 000	0.002	2 413.67	9 171.95 \$		9 171.95 \$							
	Room rental	day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
	Restoration	Participants(s)	10 000	200	-	2 000 000	0.002	3 218.23										
	Traveling expenses	Participants(s)	10 000	200	-	2 000 000	0.002	3 218.23										
	Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	5	-	500 000	0.002	804.65										
	Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	5	-	375 000	0.002	603.42										
	Room rental	Day	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48										
	Kit participants(s)	Participants(s)	2 000	230	-	460 000	0.002	740.19										
	Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	30	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48										
	Experts, Researchers	Day	100 000	40	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48										
Organize twenty (20) workshops on rights mechanisms for women activists and human rights defenders. (year 2,3 &4)	Practitioners, Experts, Researchers		40 000	80	-	3 200 000	0.002	5 149.16	61 848.30 \$		20 615.43 \$	20 615.43 \$	20 615.43 \$					
	Media coverage (advertising spots, Kalamho, Berner, Written press, Online press, Radio, Television)	Package	300 000	20	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 654.88										
	Restoration	Participants(s)	10 000	460	-	4 600 000	0.002	7 407.62										
	travel expenses for non-resident participants	Participants(s)	30 000	60	-	1 800 000	0.002	2 886.41										
	travel costs for resident participants	Participants(s)	10 000	170	-	1 700 000	0.002	2 735.49										
	Secretariat functions (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 436.48										
	per diem moderation	day	50 000	40	-	2 000 000	0.002	3 218.23										
	Fees for non-resident Participants	Participants(s)	30 000	60	-	1 800 000.4	0.002	2 886.41										
						319 348 600												
Total									6 948 876.19 \$	751 041.90 \$	1 930 900.26 \$	2 332 300.80 \$	1 408 450.38 \$	524 573.85 \$				

Costs of the national action plan

Instructions

Page	Chair
Year of reporting	2016
Government entity/agency	Ministry of Gender and Solidarity
Project	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

Priority Area 3		Provision																	
Strategic objective		3.1. Strengthen the capacity to understand legal texts on gender and human rights issues among twenty-five thousand (25,000) women, young women and girls																	
The results	Related activities	Associated costs	Unit	Cost of the unit	Num. of units	Number of years (recurring rate)	Total cost (local currency)	Rate exchange: local currency in USD/USD	Total cost in USD/USD	Total by activity in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 1 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 2 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 3 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 4 in EUR/USD	Budget for Year 5 in EUR/USD	Agency/ministry/organ in charge of implementation	Projected funding source (e.g. national/international)	Commitment mechanisms in place	
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, students and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level	Train 60% of women's civil society organizations in prevention techniques, conflict management and mediation, negotiation and conflict management, restoration of security (year 2 & 3)	Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82	56 013.26 \$	28 006.63 \$	28 006.63 \$							
		Communication and internal costs	Package	75 000	2	-	150 000	0.002	241.37										
		Room rental	Day	100 000	1	-	100 000	0.002	160.98										
		Kit participants	Participants	2 000	20	-	40 000	0.002	66.35										
		Teaching materials (textbook, notebook, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	4	-	800 000	0.002	1 287.29										
		Experts, Researchers	Day	100 000	160	-	16 000 000	0.002	26 748.80										
		Food/Exp. Researcher	Day	40 000	160	-	6 400 000	0.002	10 586.35										
		Media coverage (television, radio, etc.)	Package	300 000	20	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 824.06										
		Radio/Exp. Researcher	Day	40 000	1	-	40 000	0.002	64.19										
		Media coverage (television, radio, etc.)	Package	300 000	20	-	6 000 000	0.002	9 824.06										
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, students and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level	Train a thousand (1,000) young people in prevention and mediation techniques (year 2)	Catering (15 people x 15,000 x 2 days) Participants	Participants	15 000	60	-	900 000	0.002	1 486.26	85 088.01 \$	85 088.01 \$								
		Travel expenses for non-resident participants Participants	Participants	40 000	60	-	2 400 000	0.002	3 881.87										
		Travel expenses for resident participants Participants	Participants	10 000	2	-	20 000	0.002	32.18										
		Fungible secretariat (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	2	-	400 000	0.002	643.85										
		Room rental	Day	40 000	2	-	80 000	0.002	128.39										
		Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Communication and internal costs	Package	75 000	2	-	150 000	0.002	241.37										
		Room rental	Day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Kit participants	Participants	2 000	20	-	40 000	0.002	66.35										
		Teaching materials (textbook, notebook, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 413.27										
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, students and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level	Organize five (5) advisory sessions with the Ministries in charge of education and higher education with a view to integrating prevention and mediation techniques, negotiation and conflict management, restoration of security (year 2 & 3)	Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82	8 246.71 \$	4 123.35 \$	4 123.35 \$							
		Communication and internal costs	Package	75 000	2	-	150 000	0.002	241.37										
		Room rental	Day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Kit participants	Participants	2 000	20	-	40 000	0.002	66.35										
		Teaching materials (textbook, notebook, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 413.27										
		Experts, Researchers	Day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Food/Exp. Researcher	Day	40 000	2	-	80 000	0.002	128.39										
		Media coverage (television, radio, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	-	600 000	0.002	982.41										
		Radio/Exp. Researcher	Day	40 000	2	-	80 000	0.002	128.39										
		Media coverage (television, radio, etc.)	Package	300 000	2	-	600 000	0.002	982.41										
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, students and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level	Organize five (5) training sessions on MAPs in all twenty-three (23) provinces (year 2 & 3)	Catering (150 people x 15,000 x 2 days) Participants	Participants	15 000	2 000	-	30 000 000	0.002	48 273.42	3 620.51 \$	3 620.51 \$								
		Travel expenses for non-resident participants Participants	Participants	40 000	87	-	3 478 261	0.002	5 586.02										
		Travel expenses for resident participants Participants	Participants	10 000	913	-	9 130 000	0.002	14 691.21										
		Secretariat functions (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	10	-	2 000 000	0.002	3 218.23										
		Room rental	Day	40 000	10	-	400 000	0.002	643.85										
		Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Communication and internal costs	Package	75 000	2	-	150 000	0.002	241.37										
		Room rental	Day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Kit participants	Participants	2 000	20	-	40 000	0.002	66.35										
		Teaching materials (textbook, notebook, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 413.27										
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, students and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level	Organize five (5) training sessions on MAPs in all twenty-three (23) provinces (year 2 & 3)	Catering (150 people x 15,000 x 2 days) Participants	Participants	15 000	2 763	-	41 400 000	0.002	66 817.32	281 078.75 \$	130 539.38 \$	130 539.38 \$							
		Travel expenses for non-resident participants Participants	Participants	40 000	800	-	32 000 000	0.002	57 939.15										
		Travel expenses for resident participants Participants	Participants	10 000	1 600	-	16 000 000	0.002	22 527.63										
		Fungible secretariat (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	23	-	4 600 000	0.002	7 401.82										
		Room rental	Day	40 000	46	-	1 760 000	0.002	2 815.15										
		Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Communication and internal costs	Package	75 000	2	-	150 000	0.002	241.37										
		Room rental	Day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Kit participants	Participants	2 000	20	-	40 000	0.002	66.35										
		Teaching materials (textbook, notebook, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 413.27										
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, students and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level	Organize five (5) training sessions on MAPs in all twenty-three (23) provinces (year 2 & 3)	Catering (150 people x 15,000 x 2 days) Participants	Participants	15 000	2 763	-	41 400 000	0.002	66 817.32	324 477.84 \$	162 238.92 \$	162 238.92 \$							
		Travel expenses for non-resident participants Participants	Participants	40 000	800	-	32 000 000	0.002	57 939.15										
		Travel expenses for resident participants Participants	Participants	10 000	1 600	-	16 000 000	0.002	22 527.63										
		Fungible secretariat (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	23	-	4 600 000	0.002	7 401.82										
		Room rental	Day	40 000	46	-	1 760 000	0.002	2 815.15										
		Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Communication and internal costs	Package	75 000	2	-	150 000	0.002	241.37										
		Room rental	Day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Kit participants	Participants	2 000	20	-	40 000	0.002	66.35										
		Teaching materials (textbook, notebook, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 413.27										
3.1.1. Provide technical support to 60% of women's civil society organizations, students and students on mediation, conflict management and conflict prevention at the national and local level	Provide technical support to the one thousand five hundred (1,500) women and organizations trained in the implementation of the MAP (year 2 & 3)	Catering (150 people x 15,000 x 2 days) Participants	Participants	15 000	3 000	-	45 000 000	0.002	72 413.13	319 739.66 \$	159 869.46 \$	159 869.46 \$							
		Travel expenses for non-resident participants Participants	Participants	40 000	1 500	-	60 000 000	0.002	96 546.84										
		Travel expenses for resident participants Participants	Participants	10 000	800	-	8 000 000	0.002	12 872.81										
		Fungible secretariat (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000	23	-	4 600 000	0.002	7 401.82										
		Room rental	Day	40 000	46	-	1 760 000	0.002	2 815.15										
		Preparatory meetings	Package	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Communication and internal costs	Package	75 000	2	-	150 000	0.002	241.37										
		Room rental	Day	100 000	2	-	200 000	0.002	321.82										
		Kit participants	Participants	2 000	20	-	40 000	0.002	66.35										
		Teaching materials (textbook, notebook, pen, schoolbag)	Package	200 000	20	-	4 000 000	0.002	6 413.27										

159 865,40

159 865,40

159 805,48 :

72

Train/retrain ten (10) agents in functional literacy (Year 3&4)

justice (Year 2.3, 4.8)

173 989,26 \$

43 287,08 \$

43 287,08 \$

43 287,08 \$

43 287,08 \$

Organize five (5) training courses for five hundred (500) judges and magistrates on the theme of sexual and gender-based violence (Year 2)	per item mobilization	city	50 000 4	-	-	200 000	0,002	351,8											
	Transportation materials	Package	100 000 5	-	-	500 000	0,002	804,6											
	Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000 5	-	-	375 000 3	0,002	600,4											
	Room rental	Day	300 000 10	-	-	3 000 000	0,002	4 527,3											
	Participant kit (notebook, notepad, pen, school bag)	Participants (unit)	3 000 5000	-	-	15 000 300	0,002	24 136,7											
	Teaching materials (conference sheet, markers, glue stick, cardboard, etc.)	Package	200 000 5	-	-	1 000 000	0,002	1 609,1											
	Subsistence allowance	Day	100 000 10	-	-	1 000 000	0,002	1 609,1											
	Per diem Experts /Trainers	Day	40 000 20	-	-	800 000	0,002	1 287,3											
	Media coverage (advertising spots, Kalamers, Barons, Writer press, Online press, Radio, Television, ...)	Package	300 000 5	-	-	1 500 000	0,002	2 413,7	231 594,01 \$		231 594,01 \$								
	Restoration	Participants (unit)	15 000 2000	-	-	37 500 000	0,002	60 241,8											
	Travel expenses for non-resident participants	Participants (unit)	40 000 800	-	-	32 000 000	0,002	51 491,8											
	Travel costs for resident participants	Participants (unit)	10 000 200	-	-	2 000 000	0,002	3 218,2											
	Secretariat functions (certificate, report, etc.)	Package	200 000 5	-	-	1 000 000	0,002	1 609,1											
	Per diem of non-resident Participants per item	Participants day	40 000 1200	-	-	48 000 000	0,002	77 237,6											
	restoration	Participants	50 000 10	-	-	500 000	0,002	804,6											
	Construction/Reflection	Name	50 000 000	-	-	50 000 000 10	0,002	80 458,7											
	Equipment	Name	5 000 000 2	-	-	100 000	0,002	16 091,1											
	Consumables per center (notebook, sheet, paper, high, weights, etc.)	Centre	12 000 000 2	-	-	24 000 000	0,002	38 616,7	304 122,55 \$		152 061,28 \$	152 061,28 \$							
	Self-recruitment (Online)	Package	22 000 000	-	-	25 000 000	0,002	40 227,9											
4.2.2. Establish a system of demobilization, disarmament and reintegration gender-responsive (DOR) per thousand (1,000) women combatants in conflict.	Staff training (item in training)	Package	4 000 000 5	-	-	20 000 000	0,002	32 182,3											
	Staff support	Package	60 000 000	-	-	60 000 000	0,002	96 548,9											
	Construction/Reflection	Package	15 000 000 5	20	-	345 000 000	0,002	565 144,5											
	Equipment	Package	600 000 20	-	-	115 000 000	0,002	186 048,1	1 702 442,64 \$		851 221,32 \$	851 221,32 \$							
	Consumables per center (notebook, sheet, paper, high, weights, etc.)	Centre	5 000 000 20	-	-	115 000 000	0,002	186 048,1											
	Self-recruitment (Online)	Name	3 000 000 20	-	-	60 000 000	0,002	111 028,9											
	Staff training (item in training)	Name	5 000 000 20	-	-	115 000 000	0,002	186 048,1											
	Staff Support Printing T. Sheet	Name	13 000 000 20	-	-	260 000 000	0,002	481 126,1											
	Teaching materials (notebook, notepad, pen, schooling)	Name	6 000 300	-	-	5 700 000	0,002	9 171,2											
	Sound equipment (blackboard, group, bag)	Day	20 000 10	-	-	1 200 000	0,002	2 011,4											
	Location vehicle	Day	60 000 080	-	-	60 200 000	0,002	88 823,1	200 061,15 \$	40 012,23 \$	40 012,23 \$	40 012,23 \$	40 012,23 \$	40 012,23 \$					
	Fuel	Km	700 4000	-	-	28 000 000	0,002	46 623,1											
	Article fee	Day	80 000 10	-	-	800 000	0,002	1 287,3											
	Cafeteria	Participants	15 000 200	-	-	3 000 000	0,002	5 057,8											
	Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000 200	-	-	17 250 000 9	0,002	25 327,6											
	Via low	Participants (unit)	40 000 200	-	-	200 000	0,002	14 803,6	7 912 576,84 \$	402 763,07 \$	1 054 275,80 \$	2 573 989,46 \$	1 924 967,15 \$	1 960 984,13 \$					
Total						4 917 350 980													

Costs of the national action plan

Instructions

Pays	Chad
Year of reporting	2022
Government ministry/agency	Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity
Project	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

Resource management, monitoring and evaluation											
Objective		Strengthening the capacities of all agencies responsible for implementing the national action plan and, through collaboration and coordination of all stakeholders, institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation and ensuring the necessary resources for implementation implementation of the national action plan									
Strategic objective		Incorporate the activities of the National Action Plan into the periodic and sectoral plans, budget and programs of the agencies concerned									
Specific actions	Related activities	Associated costs	Unit	Cost of the unit	Name of units	Total cost (devise locale)	Exchange rate: local currency in USD/ EUR	Total cost in USD/EUR	Implementing agency/ministry/ organization	Projected funding source (e.g. national/international)	Comments/R answers
Incorporate the National Action Plan into sectoral plans, budgets and programs	Summary of sectoral plans, budgets and programs	Expert researcher(s)	day	200 000	2	400 000	0.002	843.6			
		Room rental	day	200 000	2	400 000	0.002	843.6			
		Catering Travel	Participants)	15 000	100	1 500 000	0.002	2413.7			
		costs Teaching materials	Participants)	10 000	50	500 000	0.002	804.6			
		Room rental Snack	Day participant(s)	3 000	50	150 000	0.002	241.4			
Mobilize additional resources from development partner organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations and the private sector	Conduct one advocacy per year after development partner organizations, non-governmental organizations national and international and the sector private	Day participant(s)		100 000	s	500 000	0.002	804.6			
		etc.)	Participants(es)	25 000	20	500 000	0.002	804.6			
		Communication and Internet credit	Package	75 000	10	750 000	0.002	1206.8			
		Documentation	Package	200 000	10	2 000 000	0.002	3218.2			
		Travel expenses Media coverage	Day	10 000	20	200 000	0.002	321.8			
Establish a sex-disaggregated database for all kinds of data on conflict-affected women and girls	Establish a sex-disaggregated database for all kinds of data on conflict-affected women and girls	Expert researcher(s)	Day	100 000	115	11 500 000	0.002	18504.8			
		Room rental	day	200 000	2	400 000	0.002	843.6			
		Collation participants (es)	Participants(es)	15 000	100	1 500 000	0.002	2413.7			
Total						19 900 000	0.0096	191 040.00 \$			

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