NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION ON UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS IN NIGERIA

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND SECURITY DEPENDS ON THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF MEN AND WO MEN

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

March 2017

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS IN NIGERIA

WITH SUPPORT FROM

European Union

UN WOMEN

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NIGERIA STABILITY
AND RECONCILIATION
PROGRAMME

ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDR	Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration
DPP	Directorate of Public Execution
DV	Domestic Violence
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FMoE	Federal Ministry of Education
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMoJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMoSYD	Federal Ministry of Sport and Youth Development
FMWASD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GEO	Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
GRM	Gender Responsive Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INEC	independent National Electoral Commission
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolutions
JTF	Joint task Force
LAC	Legal Aid Council
LAP	Local Action Plan- UNSCR 1325
LACVAW	Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence against Women
LGA	Local Government Area
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
MI	Monitoring Indicators
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NA	Nigerian Army
NAP	National Action Plan –UNSCR 1325
NAPEP	National Agency for Poverty Eradication Programme
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASS	National Assembly
NC	North Central Zone
NCWD	National Centre for Women Development
NDA	National Defence Academy
NDC	National Defence Collage
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NE	North East Zone

NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NERDC	National Educational Resource Development Council
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NJC	National Judicial Commission
NOPSWECO	Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NPP	National Peace Policy
NPS	National Peace Strategy
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSCDC	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
NSRP	Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme
NUJ	National Union of Journalists
NULGE	National Union of Local Government Employees
NSS	National Security Strategy
NW	North West
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSGF	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
OSSAP-SDGs	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs
P1	Participation and Disaster Preparedness
P2	Participation and Representation
P3	Protection and Prosecution
P4	Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction
P5	Partnership Coordination Management
PCRC	Police Community Relations Committee
PSO	Private Security Organizations
SAP	State Action Plan- UNSCR 1325
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SEA	Sexual Exploitation Abuse
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSS	State Security Service
SE	South-East Zone
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SMWA	State Ministry of Women affairs
SW	South-west Zone
SS	South –south Zone
TAC	Technical Aid Corps
TMETF	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNSCR 1325	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2015)
VAW	Violence Against Women
VSF	Victims Support Fund
WPS	Women Peace and Security
ZAP	Zonal Action Plan -UNSCR 1325

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abduction   illegal carrying or enticing a way a person, especially by interfering with a relationship, as the taking of a child from its parents

Best Practices   a procedure or set of procedures that is preferred or considered standard within an organization, industry.

Conflict   to come into collusion or disagreement; be contradictory at variance, or in opposition; clash

Communal   of, by, or belonging to the people of a community; shared or participated in by the public.

Cultism   the practices and devotions of a cult

Crisis Management   the techniques used as, by an employer or government, to avert or deal with strikes, riots, violence, or other crisis situation.

Demobilization   to deprive of human qualities or attributes; divest of individuality

Disarmament   the reduction or limitation of the size, equipment, armament of the insurgents/terrorist.

Electoral Violence   Acts or threats of coercion, intimidation, or physical harm perpetrated to affect an electoral process or that arises in the context of electoral competition.

Herdsmen   a herder; the keeper of a herd, especially of cattle or sheep.

Human Right   Fundamental rights, especially those believed to be to an individual and in whose exercise a government may not interfere as the right to speak, associate, work, etc.

Insurgency   insurrection against an existing government, usually one's own by a group not recognised as having the status of a belligerent.

Kidnapping   to steal, carry off, or abduct by force or fraud, especially for use as hostage or to extract ransom.

Militancy   vigorously active and aggressive, especially in support of a cause; engage in warfare; fighting.

Pillars   any upright, supporting parts; post

Post conflict reconstruction   the consolidation of peace and security and the attainment of sustainable socio-economic development in war-shattered country

Psychosocial   of relating to the interaction between social and psychological factors.

Radicalization   the action or process of causing someone to adopt radical positions on political or social issues

Rape   unlawful sexual intercourse or any other sexual penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth of another person, with or without force, by a sex organ, other body part, or foreign object, without the consent of the victim.

Sexual abuse	any conduct which violates, humiliates or degrades the sexual integrity of any person.
Sexual Assault	the intentional and unlawful touching, striking or causing of bodily harm to an individual in a sexual manner without her/his consent.
Sexual Exploitation	occurs where a perpetrator, for financial or other reward, favour or compensation invites, persuades, engages or induces the services of a victim, or offers or performs such services to any other person.
Sexual Harassment	unwanted conduct of a sexual nature or other conduct based on sex or gender which is persistent or serious and demands, humiliates or creates a hostile or intimidating environment.
Terrorism	The use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purpose.
Trafficking	the supply, recruiting, procurement, capture, removal, transportation, transfer, harbouring, sale disposal in receiving of person within or across the borders of Federal Republic of Nigeria, for use in sexual acts, including sexual exploitation or pornography of any person
Trauma	an experience that produces psychological injury or pain.
Violation	sexual molestation, especially rape.
Violent extremism	the belief and actions of people who support or use violence to achieve ideology, religious or political goals.

FOREWORD

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 is premised on the important roles and responsibilities of women in peace and security architectural framework with a comprehensive profile and strategic mechanism for protection, promotion and participation of women in the peace processes. The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development developed a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (NAP) in 2013.

In the same vein, some States of the Federation equally domesticated NAP. As NAP is being implemented, several gaps were observed which formed a basis among other reasons to review the document to incorporate emerging issues in Nigeria, as well as address the gaps identified which include:

- Non-inclusion of violent extremism & conflict issues: The 2013 NAP did not take into consideration issues of violent extremism because around the time it was developed this was not an issue as it is

- Limited Consideration of Post-Conflict & Reintegration issues: The document does not address demobilization and deradicalization problems such as the reintegration of victims of insurgency, girls forced into marriage with boko haram members, former insurgents, SGBV survivals etc. It also does not address post-conflict, reconstruction and re-integration issues such as internal displacement of people particularly women and children. All of these are big issues in present day North-east but also spreading to other geo-political zones.

- Absence of Crisis management & recovery strategies: Crisis-management & recovery is a fall-out of any conflict and as such adequate provisions need to be made within the NAP to fund and manage trauma and psychosocial counseling for victims of conflict.

- Ambiguous nature of language: Some of the language within the 2013 NAP is ambiguous and unclear. For instance, under the 5P's: Prevention of what? While some of the terms and its contents can be merged with others. Drawing from the African Union Commission Framework on Women, Peace and Security it can be Prevention and Disaster Preparedness, Participation and Representation, Protection & Prosecution, Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction. Other terms like Promotion are cross-cutting.

- Policy & Operational gaps: Even though the coordination of NAP is under the ambit of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development there exist a huge challenge with regards to coordination and working cohesively with other agencies and bodies responsible for security, peace and justice

- Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation Architecture: 2013 NAP did provide a detailed implementation plan.

The review clearly shows the commitment of the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development under my humble leadership in the enhancement of women's participation in peace processes in Nigeria. I am optimistic that the new NAP would have a favourable environment to thrive bearing in mind that an array of partners and stakeholders were deeply involved and this creates a springboard for coordination effort and collective action.

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Honourable Minister, Women Affairs and Social Development
Federal Republic of Nigeria,
Abuja.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PREFACE

Since the adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) in October 2000, it reaffirmed the importance of the equal participation and involvement of women in all processes of Peace Building, Peace Keeping, Conflict Resolution and Management. In the same frame of mind, **UNSCR 1325** also called upon States to take action towards ensuring the effective implementation of the recommendations set forth by the resolution, in order to allow women to play their rightful role within national and international armed-conflict management mechanisms.

The development and expansion of National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 became imperative for the inclusion of women in peace and security processes. **There is no doubt that conflict affects women and men differently**. Whenever there has been conflict, women and children are often the most vulnerable.

Throughout history, whenever there are social upheavals and conflict of all kinds, women and children suffer abuses and human rights violations. Glaring examples of rape and killings of women and children abound during insurgency in the North East, the incessant herdsmen/farmer clashes in the North Central and part of North West just to mention a few. Women who survive these atrocities often live with the vivid and terrifying images of rape, war and death for the rest of their lives. Women suffer psychological trauma, sexually transmitted diseases, stigmatization and sometimes unwanted pregnancies. They are faced with the daunting task of keeping families together after displacement and destruction of infrastructure while having to provide food, clothing and shelter. Even in the absence of violent conflict, women and girls live in fear of kidnappers, ravaging effect of drought, flooding and environmental insecurity that constitute threats to human survival and meaningful development in their communities.

NAP echoes government's commitment as well as its responsibility in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflict and enhancing their active and direct participation in identifying early warning signs, conflict prevention, peace building and post conflict efforts. It provides a good road map for the implementation of **UNSCR 1325** with practical operational tools for supporting those affected by armed conflicts.

The NAP is developed in ways appropriate to national context, commitments, capacity and resources and with a wide range of stakeholders. It is hopeful that, result-oriented actions backed by political will and commitment to changes would tackle structural inequalities and exclusions thereby providing durable and impactful ways to achieve greater feat in the implementation of the NAP.

Aletu Anne O. Aliu (Mrs.)
Director, Women and Gender Affairs
Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development,
Abuja.

REFLECTIONS

The review process of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 has been a truly rich and satisfying process of consultations with various stakeholders from the security agencies, Faith Based Organizations and government partners. The process, therefore engendered a broad based multi-sectorial and participatory approach in order to develop five key strategies for engaging States and local levels on issues of women, peace and security. The implementation of the revised NAP would require strong political will and commitment from implementing partners.

The incessant wave of insurgency and its consequence in the North East, militancy in the South-South and more recently, gendered-kidnapping and abductions with a view to using women and girls as a source of extortion across Nigeria has thrown up new dynamics and challenges which necessitated a review of the previous NAP and its modalities for implementation. Recognising that the lifespan of NAP was expiring in August 2016, efforts were put in place to put together a broad-based participatory approach for the development of the revised NAP which builds on the gaps and challenges. These two factors highlighted above shaped the process of review.

In February 2016, the National Steering Committee for NAP UNSCR 1325 met in Abuja and one of its outcomes was a call for a review of the NAP bearing in mind the gaps and emerging issues on women and conflict in Nigeria.

The Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in April 2016 with over 400 participants from government, partners, civil society organizations and gender advocates elaborated on the need for further consultations on NAP across the Nation. This led to consultations in the six geo-political zones which led to the development of States and Zonal Action Framework.

As a result of the process, we have now reviewed pillars that respond to our current national realities and local context. The five pillars are aligned with several international instruments including the recent United Nations General Resolution 30 as well as several national polices on gender, peace and security.

I am optimistic that all hands would be on deck to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the NAP for the years ahead.

Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia (Mrs.)
Special Assistant Technical to Hon. Minister of Women Affairs,

1.0   INTRODUCTION

1.1   United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325

The United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, unanimously passed by the Security Council on the 31st of October 2000 is the first of eight resolutions on "Women, Peace and Security" (WPS). It builds on a body of international human rights law and legal instruments. UNSCR 1325 is a ground-breaking resolution which recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men. It demands protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post conflict situations. The resolution recognizes women's role as peace builders and agents of change and calls on UN and member states, civil society and the international community to ensure that women participate in conflict prevention, peace negotiations and all peace processes, reconstruction decisions and programs. Over the past sixteen years, the Council has adopted subsequent resolutions: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2008), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) 2106 (2013) 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015) to support and strengthen UNSCR 1325.

The UNSCR 1325 stresses that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and affirms the equal access and full participation of women in power structures and in all efforts geared towards peace and security. The resolution is rooted in the premise that women's inclusion, participation in the process, their perspectives and contributions to the crucial dialogues will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace. The resolution is also rooted in the knowledge that gender equality itself is a source of sustainable peace.

More recently, in October 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted General Recommendation No. 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict, and Post-Conflict Situations,10 aiming to ensure respect for women's human rights in all situations, not only limited to armed conflicts, but also including internal insurrections and emergencies. The Recommendation also urges member countries to draw up action plans on women, peace and security in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to further promote cooperation with civil society and NGOs in implementing the WPS agenda.

October 2015 marked fifteen years of implementation of UNSCR 1325 by UN Member States and the launch of the High-Level Review and Global Study of the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. The report showed that UNSCR 1325 has been implemented with varied global results regarding women's participation in national, regional, and international conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding processes. Concerted efforts at the international level to step up the prevention of crimes against women and girls, improve protection measures, and increase the participation of women in these processes have resulted in the adoption of additional regional security pacts and additional Security Council resolutions that affirm and strengthen the implementation of UNSCR 1325[i].

1.2   National Action Plan (NAP)

Presidential Statements (S/PRST/2004/40 and S/PRST/2005/52) calls on Member States to implement the resolution through the development of National Action Plans (NAPs), or the adoption of other national level strategies. NAP serves as a tool for government to articulate priorities and coordinate the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the national and state level. It serves as a guiding national policy document that captures the diverse actors among government bodies, international development partners, civil society organizations tasked with security, foreign policy, development and gender equality.

In August 2013, the Government of Nigeria committed itself to addressing and responding to immediate and long term needs of women before, during and post conflict by developing and adopting a National Action Plan on United Nations Security Resolution 1325 and related resolutions. The NAP is designed around the five (5) pillars of the UNSCR 1325 which are: Prevention, Participation, Protection, Prosecution and Promotion. As stipulated by the UN General Assembly, the NAP is due for revision every three years. As such, through a participatory and consultative process key stakeholders took stock, highlighted gaps and shared best practices on women peace and security across Nigeria. The outcome therefore, is a revised NAP that reflects Nigeria's current realities with clear indicators for monitoring and evaluating achievements.

1.3   Nigeria's Background and Security Context
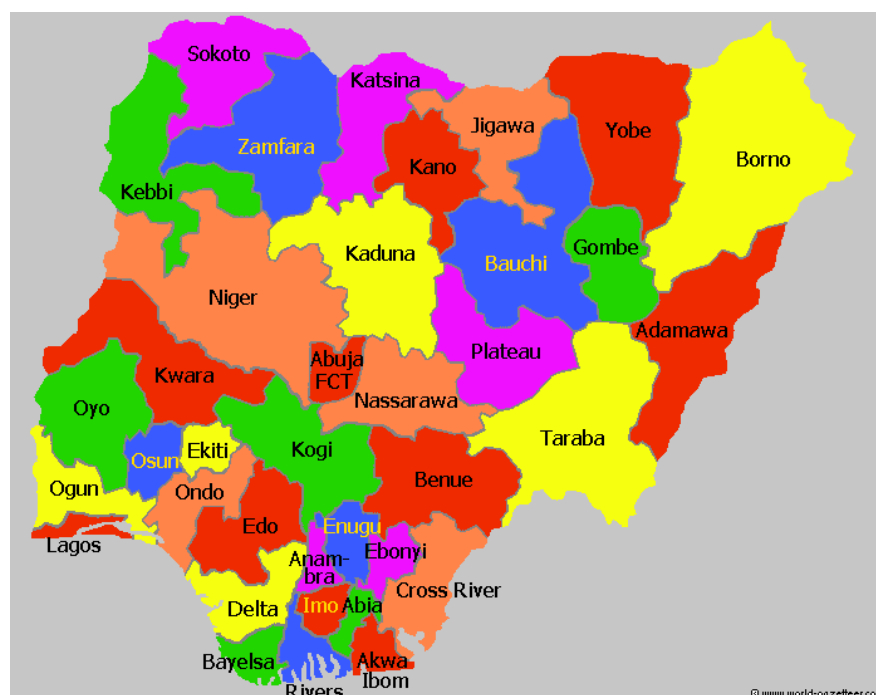
Diagram 1: Map of Nigeria

Nigeria is one of the world's major oil producers and Africa's most populous country[ii]. It is situated In the Gulf of Guinea and shares border with Benin, Niger, Cameroun, and Chad. Nigeria was a British colonial creation. It came into being in January 1914 with the amalgamation of the Colony of Lagos (first annexed in 1861), Southern Protectorate (established 1885-1894) and the Northern Protectorate (pacified by 1903). Hitherto, the British had administered them as separate but related territories. The country which occupies a land area of 923,768Km has a population of 182 million with women constituting 49.5%[iii]. Although there has been increasing focus on diversifying the economy, it is still highly dependent on the oil and gas sector and sensitive to price fluctuations. Nigeria's GDP per capita is low and youth unemployment rose to 25% in 2016.

Nigeria gained its independence on 1st October 1960 and became a Republic within the Commonwealth in 1963. The independence constitution provided for a federation of three autonomous regions – Northern, Western and Eastern; each with its wide-ranging powers, independent constitution, public service, and marketing boards.

In the early 1960's, the inherited regional structure led to series of inter and intra crises and conflicts in the 3 ethno-centric regions, as competition grew for control over Federal resources. The 1964 Federal elections were marred by violence and rigging. Inter-party and inter-ethnic tensions

continued leading to a military coup in January 1966. Thereafter, Nigeria's post–independence history has been marked by a series of military interventions in politics through coups, counter coups, and a civil war (1967-70) when the Eastern Region attempted to cede as the Republic of Biafra. Over 1 million persons died in the conflict. Nigeria has however enjoyed three short periods of civilian rule -1960-65, 1979-83, and 1999 to date. The intervening periods, which total 29 years, saw military governments in place.

Administratively, Nigeria operates a three-tiered Presidential system of government with the Federal Government made up of the Executive, legislative and the judicial arm. The thirty-six (36) states have independent executive arms and Houses of Assemblies while each of the seven-hundred and seventy-four (774) Local Government is administered by a Chairman and Council.

Nigeria has 3 major languages- Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo with more than 450 ethno-linguistic groups. The dominant religions are Islam, Christianity and Traditional worship. Since gaining independence in 1960, Nigeria has had its fair share of conflicts arising from religious, ethnic and socio-economic causes. Despite its challenges, Nigeria is regarded as one of the African Union's powerful and influential countries. Under the umbrella of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Nigeria has taken the lead in conflict resolution among African states; played peace-keeping roles in many conflict situations in Sudan, Sao Tome, Cote d' Ivoire and more recently in the Gambia. Nigeria is currently the fourth largest contributor globally to peacekeeping operations.

1.4   Emerging Issues

As a nation, Nigeria faces several challenges including an economic crisis triggered mostly by low oil prices, a resurgence of militancy in the Delta over economic grievances, an uptick in agitation in the Southeast by pro-Biafra nationalists, and ongoing conflicts over land use in the Middle Belt.

The conflict in the North East caused by boko haram since 2009, has resulted in massive loss of lives, property and livelihoods. Over 1.8 million people have been internally displaced, at least 20,000 people have been killed, with countless women and girls abducted and children drafted as suicide bombers[iv]. Women and girls are victims of sexual violence and assault from insurgents and in some instances from humanitarian and security officials. In addition to the crisis, they are left to deal with devastating consequences such as HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies and other health related complications.

There is however, a growing recognition that women in conflict situations must be viewed not only as victims, but also as powerful agents for peace and security in their communities. Women's gender roles have placed them in positons where they act as first responders in providing humanitarian assistance, care and support to their families and members of the community. In plateau state, through purchases market women can tell when there is likely to be crisis[v]. In some situations, women act as 'peace-builders' and play a reconciliatory role within the community. However, it should also be noted that women can also be perpetuators of violence – as seen in some cases in the North[vi].

The previous NAP though helpful in highlighting the roles of women in peacebuilding and conflict did not address several core issues in Nigeria's women peace and security. For instance, the NAP did not look at demobilisation and reintegration of victims of insurgency like girls and women forced into marriages with boko haram members and former insurgents. The NAP also does not address post-conflict and re-integration issues such as psychosocial and trauma counselling particularly for women and children.

Consultations for the revised NAP shows a variety of issues on conflict, peace and security. For instance, the North-East shows that Communal crisis (50%), Child Abuse (29%), Insurgency (12%), Drugs and human trafficking (10%) and kidnapping (7%) are major issues in the zone.
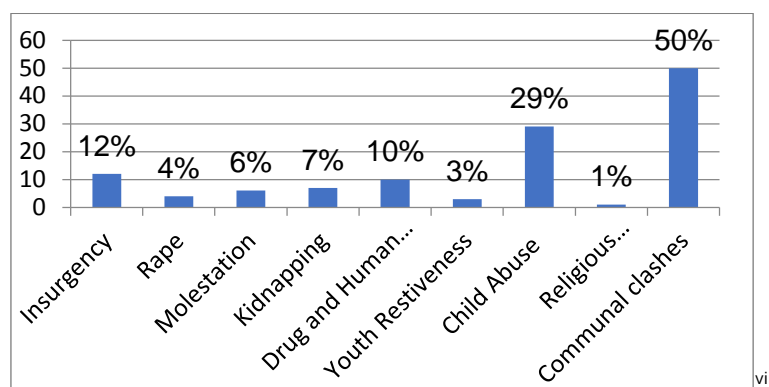
Diagram 2: Analysis of WPS issues

However, it is worthy to note that, all the zonal reports show similarities of issues are experienced to varying degrees in the five (5) other zones. It was agreed that there was a need to cluster issues into four (4) broad categories of:

✓ Insecurity & Transnational Boarder Crimes
✓ Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace & Security Architecture
✓ Violence Against Women, Girls & Children
✓ Communal Crisis

The coordination of NAP is under the ambit of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) with collaboration among agencies. To facilitate the implementation of the first NAP, there was a launch and several trainings on monitoring, evaluation and reporting for representatives from States and other Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) and bodies responsible for security, peace and justice. Despite this, a major challenge noted during the zonal consultations was the limited knowledge of stakeholders on NAP. Another challenge was around working cohesively with other agencies as well as civil societies organization at federal, state and local levels. The diagram below shows the knowledge level of participants prior to the meeting during the South-East consultation. 7% of the participants indicated some knowledge (seeing or hearing) of the National Action Plan while 93% had never heard or seen the NAP UNSCR1325.
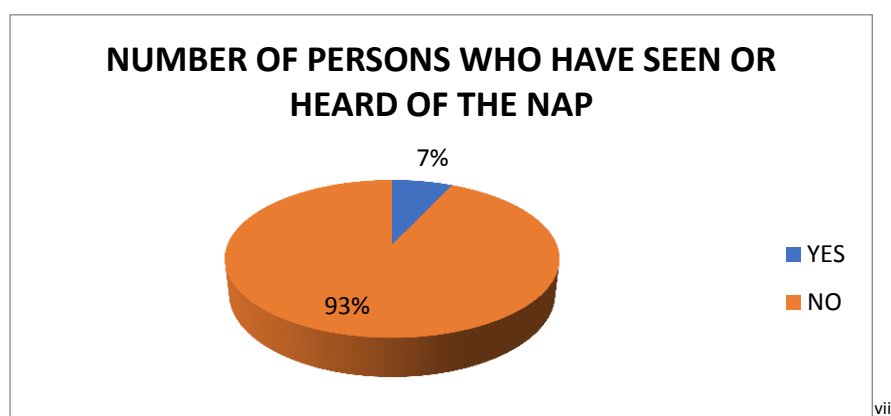
Diagram 3: Analysis of participant's knowledge of NAP

2.0 ALIGNMENT WITH PROTOCOLS, POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS

A central element to the success of NAP is its ability to align with and mainstream other existing policies, protocols and frameworks that seeks to promote gender equality and women's participation and representation in decision-making.

At the international level, the government of Nigeria is party to key gender equality and human rights instrument, such as Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Protocol on the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003). Those policies and frameworks provide a guiding framework to move from debate to action.

At the national level, NAP draws on several laws and policies. Most notable are the National Gender Policy (2006), National Security Strategy (2014) and the Violence Against Person Prohibition Act (2015).

Global Commitments and Instruments
UNSCR 1325 (2000): First recognition of unique role, and active agency, of women in conflict, peace and security
UNSCR 1820 (2008): Recognition of sexual violence as weapon of war
UNSCR 1888 (2009): Reiteration of the threat of sexual violence and call for deployment of experts to areas where sexual violence is occurring
UNSCR 1889 (2009): Focus on the importance of women as peacebuilders at all stages of the peace process
UNSCR 1960 (2010): Reiteration of the importance of ending sexual violence in conflict
UNSCR 2106 (2013): Addressing the operational details in combatting sexual violence
UNSCR 2122 (2013): Focus on stronger measures and monitoring mechanisms to allow women to engage in conflict resolution and recovery
UNSCR 2242 (2015): Refocus on 1325 and its obstacles, including incorporation of 1325 in the UN itself
UNSCR 2272 (2016): Provides measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations
CEDAW General Recommendation 30: Links the women, peace and security agenda to CEDAW including measures to ensure protection of women during and after conflict.
Continental Commitments and Instruments (African Union)
Gender Parity Principle (2002)
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
Common African Defense and Security Policy (2004)
Framework for Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (2006)
African Union Gender Policy (2009)
African Women's Decade 2010-2020 (2009)
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009)
Policy Framework for Security Sector Reform (2011)
African Union Aide Memoire on the Protection of Civilians (2013)
Agenda 2063; First 10 Year Implementation Plan (2015)
African Union Declaration on 2015 Year of Women's Empowerment and Development Towards Africa's Agenda 2063 (2015)
Policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Code of Conduct
Regional Instruments and Commitments
ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance (2001)
ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework; Women, Peace and Security Action Plan (2008) Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 & 1820 (2010)
ECOWAS Parliament Gender Strategy 2010–2020 (2011)
Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD)
IGAD Gender Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020 (2015)
IGAD Strategy for Higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions (2013)
IGAD Regional Action plan for the Implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 and 1820 (2012)
IGAD Gender Policy Framework (2012)
Declaration on the Enhancement of Women's Participation and Representation in Decision Making Positions (2009)
International Conference of Great Lakes (ICGLR)
International Conference Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination (2006)
Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006)
National Policies
National Gender Policy 2006
National Security Strategy 2014
Violence Against Person Prohibition Act (2015)[ix]

Source: Adapted from AU Commission, Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa. 2016

Table 1: Core Women, Peace, and Security commitments and instruments at global, continental, regional and national levels

3.0 THE IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

3.1 National and Zonal Implementation Strategies for the implementation of UNSCR 1325

Governments at National and State levels in Nigeria, Security Agents, Civil Society Organizations supported by an array of International Development Partners have instituted policies activities and structures geared towards crisis management and peacebuilding. These efforts however, have inadvertently marginalised women on social, economic and political level. Thus, limiting safe spaces for integrating the concerns of women and girls.

The National Action Plan (NAP) adopts a multi-sectoral approach and outlines in details actions (Pillars and Core Strategies), relevant actors (Stakeholders) and their responsibilities as well as clear indicators (M& E) and expected milestones. It is anticipated that successful implementation of the NAP will enhance coordination among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility and improve accountability among actors responsible for its implementation.

The Zonal Action Plans (ZAP) represents a domestication of NAP among the six (6) geo-political zones. Due to the size and population of Nigeria, NAP is adopting the geo- political and governance structure where six (6) Zonal Action Plans (ZAP) flow into the National Action Plan. A major reason for having ZAP is to allow for the identification of zonal peculiarities that would determine their respective Action Plans. For example, while the North East suffers insurgency, the South-South and South East suffer Militancy and the North-West and North Central are facing communal crisis brought on by ethnic and Herdsmen/ Farmers Clashes. In addition, the States are expected to develop State Action Plans (SAP) and where possible Local Action Plans (LAP) from the Zonal Action Plans. This enables states develop workplans and programmes but more importantly, provides the tools to monitor and evaluate milestones as a way of tracking the delivery of commitments on UNSCR 1325.

Both the NAP and ZAP were developed after series of consultations and reflections over gaps identified in the implementation of the preceding NAP. The new security challenges including Insurgency, Terrorism, Violent Extremism, and its fallout leading to a massive humanitarian crisis make it imperative to develop new strategies that can adequately meet Nigeria's commitment to implementing UNSCR 1325.

Another major lesson learned from the review of the implementation of the previous NAP is the absence of gender responsive budgeting. This explains why Key Actors for each of the five Pillars were unable to satisfactory deliver on the planned activities. In addition, emerging security issues and trends have occasioned the formulation of five new pillars to more effectively cater for the interests of women and girls in peace and security.

The new pillars were developed in accordance with the UNSCR 1325. They are:

- ✓ **Prevention & Disaster Preparedness**: This pillar focuses on the prevention of violations against women and girls, particularly the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discriminatory practices, and exploitation during periods of conflict and disasters.
- ✓ **Participation & Representation**: The pillar targets the active and increased representation and participation of women at all decision-making levels and mechanisms for the prevention, resolution and management of conflict.
- ✓ **Protection & Prosecution**: This pillar ensures the protection and prosecution of violations against women and girls' during conflict.
- ✓ **Crisis Management Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction**: This ensures women and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents reinforced in crisis management, recovery and post-conflict situations.

- ✓ **Partnership Coordination & Management (cross cutting)**: The pillar focuses on increasing in capacity and resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programmes.

3.2   Operationalization of the National Action Plan UNSCR1325 (2017-2020)

The successful implementation of the National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) requires public acceptance and strong coordination mechanism from the relevant actors charged with the implementation. Collective ownership of the plan is a strong requirement for its sustenance. Without prejudice to the mandates of the states and local governments to establish their own action plans, the operationalization of the National and Zonal Action Plans integrates structures that ensures the optimal and comprehensive operationalization of NAP in all the States.

Institutional Framework

The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development shall provide strategic leadership and overall oversight for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The ministry would work closely with other key Ministry, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as civil society organizations, and the private sector to implement and deliver on its government's commitment to NAP. A list of key actors is provided include: Federal Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Federal Ministry of Defence (MOD), Office of the National Security Adviser, National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA), Donors (EU, DFID, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA), Nigerian Civil Defence (NSCDC). Others include religious and traditional leaders, security sector actors, academics, and international agency, private sector, media, and civil society actors.

National Technical Working Group

To ensure a seamless operation and cooperation of bodies at all levels, a National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on UNSCR 1325 chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry Women Affairs and Social Development would be established during the lifespan of the NAP. It will incorporate 32 members, comprising membership from professionals from each of the five (5) strategies and representatives from each zone. Members will be drawn from government ministries, departments, and agencies, civil society, the private sector, and the media. It will consist of two members from each zone including the representative of each state Ministry of Women affairs, a woman peace ambassador and one technical consultant appointed by the National Technical Working Group.

The group's central role is to provide guidance in the implementation process and assist the FMWASD/Secretariat in planning and coordination. The NTWG will meet quarterly during the lifespan of the NAP to review progress and develop mechanisms for ensuring the compliance as detailed in the NAP. Recommendations of the NTWG will inform advocacy, legislation and policy on women peace and security.

A biennial conference involving gender peace advocates, members of the National Technical Working Group Committee, Zonal Technical Working Committees, State Implementation Committee, members of the Local Government Action Plan and Women Peace Ambassadors shall be held to review progress of the NAP implementation. The objective of the conference is to provide opportunities for wide consultations on NAP's progress and a platform for sharing lessons learnt and good practices.

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┌─────────────────────┐
│  National technical │ ══════▷  National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
│   Working Group     │
│      (NTWG)         │
└─────────────────────┘
          │
          ▽
┌─────────────────────┐
│  State Technical    │ ══════▷  Zonal Action Plans/State Action Plan
│ Working Committee   │
└─────────────────────┘
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┌─────────────────────┐
│      Local          │ ══════▷  Local Government Action Plan
│   Government        │
│  Implementation     │
└─────────────────────┘
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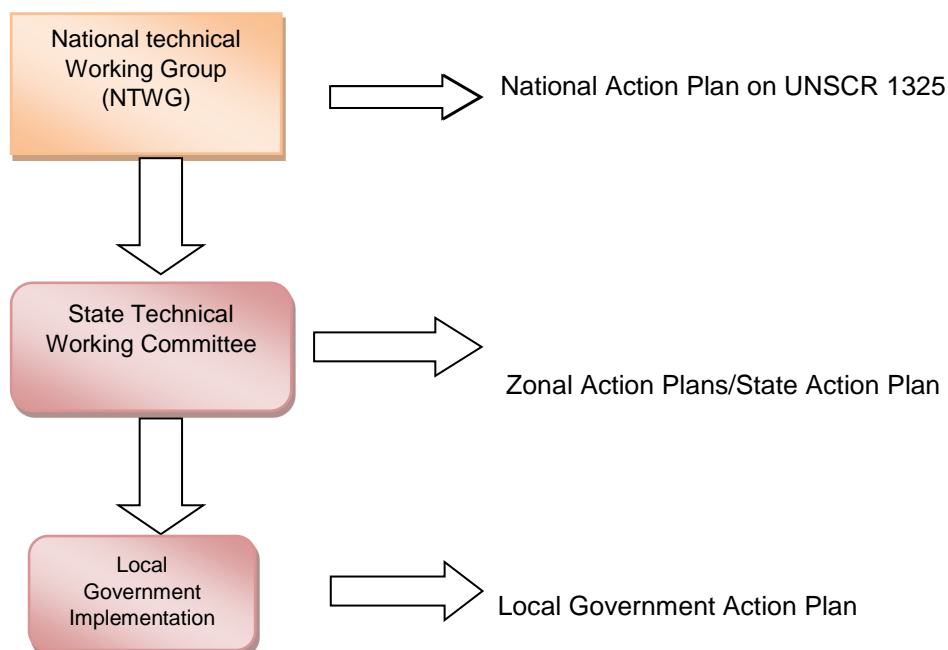
Diagram 4: National Action Plan Organogram

Resource Mobilization

The mobilization of resources for the implementation of the NAPs and ZAPs are vital for the successful implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria. Resources required to operationalize the National Action Plan are human/technical expertise and financial in nature. Consequently, sectorial agencies and State governments are encouraged to ensure that budgets are dedicated for the implementation of the National Action Plans, Zonal Action Plans, State Action Plans, and Local Action Plans on UNSCR 1325.

In addition, alliances should be cultivated with private sectors to implement projects linked to UNSCR 1325 as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility plans. It is expected that more partnerships will be established while existing ones can be strengthened with development partners for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325. An example of this is "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria sponsored by the European Union and implemented by UN Women".

4.0   NATIONAL ACTION PLAN PILLARS AND CORE STRATEGIES

PILLARS	OBJECTIVES	
Pillar 1: Prevention & disaster-preparedness	i.	To ensure prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.
Pillar 2: Participation & Representation	i.	To ensure increased participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making
	ii.	To increase participation and engagement of women and inclusion of women's interests in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention and peace-building.
Pillar 3: Protection & Prosecution	i.	To ensure women and girls' rights and security are protected and promoted in conflict and peace
Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction	i.	To ensure women's and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents reinforced in crisis, recovery and post-conflict situations.
Pillar 5: Partnerships Coordination and Management (Cross-cutting issues)	i.	To ensure increase in capacity and resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programmes

The following core strategies would allow the government of Nigeria implement NAP with positive outcomes for women and girls in the various pillars. The strategies are cross-cutting in all the pillars.

- ✓ **NAP Promotion and Advocacy:** Promotion of NAP 1325 into Nigeria's peace and security policies and implementation.
- ✓ **Legislation and Policy**: Advocate for legislation and implementation of existing law and policies.
- ✓ **Capacity Building & Service Delivery**: Provide training and build capacity of stakeholders in the implementation and delivery of services on women, peace and security activities
- ✓ **Research Documentation & Dissemination**: effective data collation, documentation and dissemination of data on issues of women, peace and security.
- ✓ **Coordination of activities among stakeholders**: Encourage and promote collaboration with national and state stakeholders in their efforts to implement activities and promote women peace and security agenda.

4.1 NAP Pillars

PILLAR 1: PREVENTION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
   i.   To ensure the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls

Strategies/Activities	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Target 2020- 2025	Actors
Legislation & Policy - Establishment of new laws aimed at protecting women and girls. **Capacity building/service delivery** - Training MDAs and stake holders	*1.1 Existence of laws and policies that protect and prevent human rights violations* *1.2 Women contribute to and have access to the conflict prevention systems* *1.3 Gender-responsive mechanisms are operationalized to systematically monitor, report on and prevent human rights violations against women and girls in conflict and in times of peace* *1.4 Security actors are responsive to and held to account for any violations of the rights of women and girls*	Number and types of laws and policies enacted Existence of regular mechanisms for engaging women and women's groups in national and local level early warning systems Number and type of systematic prevention and mediation activities undertaken by women and women's groups Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights and other oversight bodies (number and types of cases, actions taken/recommendations to address violations) Existence of accountability mechanisms Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in	GEO Bill VAPP Bill Policy on IDPs Level of existing capacity	Passing the relevant policies and implementing same 70% of relevant stakeholders' capacity built	FMWASD NASS NPF NEMA NHRC INGOs CSOs

		national security policy framework			
		Percentage of reported cases of violations by security actors investigated			

PILLAR 2: PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION					
i. To ensure the full and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making					
ii. To increase participation and engagement of women and inclusion of women's interests in decision-making and mechanism related to conflicting prevention and peace-building					
Strategies/Activities	**Outcome**	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2016**	**Target 2020- 2025**	**Actors**
Legislation/Policy Sponsoring bills at NASS	*2.1 Existence of national and sectoral gender policies that achieve meaningful representation of women for sustainable peace and security*	Availability of functional policy documents and guidelines on women's representation and engagement in peace and security Number of gender and women focused peace and security strategies and plans Level of performance on the implementation of existing policies and plans	On-going programmes at FMWASD and SMWASD	50% increase in women ***participation*** in decision making and mechanisms for the prevention, resolution and management of conflict	NASS, FMWASD
NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Awareness creation, sensitization **Capacity building/service delivery** - Trainings	*2.2 Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements*	Number and seniority of women participating in formal and informal peace processes Gender-specific provisions in peace agreement and other political settlements Number/proportion of women as part of mediation	Existence of the 35% affirmative action document	50% increase in women ***representation*** in decision making and mechanisms for the prevention, resolution and management of conflict. Database of women involved in peace and	FMWASD, Development partners MOD NPF, NSCDC, FRSC Nigerian Immigration Nigerian Customs

				security at all levels	Service
		and negotiation initiatives including at decision making levels and as observers Level of inclusion of women's concerns in peace agreements and documents			
	2.3 *Increased representation and political participation of women at all levels as decision-makers* 2.4 *Increased representation of women in national and sub-national security related services and PSOs*	Number/proportion of women occupying seats in Political and public life Proportion of women holding decision making positions in political parties at all levels (national and local level) and in the judiciary, Existence of special measures and affirmative action to increase the political participation of women		50% increase in women ***participation and engagement*** in decision making and mechanisms for the prevention, resolution and management of conflict. Database of women involved in peace and security at all levels	FMWASD SMWA CSOs

PILLAR 3: PROTECTION & PROSECUTION
i. **To ensure women and girls' rights and security are protected and promoted in conflict and peacetime**

Strategies /Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2020- 2025	Actors
Legislation & Policy - Establishment of new laws aimed at protecting women and girls. **NAP Promotion & Advocacy** - Awareness creation on the need to discourage child marriage and the	3.1 *Laws and policies to protect and promote women and girls' rights* 3.2 *Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated*	Number and type of laws and policies enacted for the promotion and protection of women Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced Number and type of training	Policies on ground on promoting women and girls right	50% increases in implementation of existing policies Database & report of cases reported, investigated and prosecuted Database of trained personnel with specialising in	FMWASD, NASS, FMoJ, INGOs, CSOs

negative impact of divorce		for security sector and justice sector personnel on addressing SGBV cases Number of women in the justice sector		investigation of SGBV during periods of conflict and disaster. Established centres that provide psychosocial and trauma counselling for victims Existence of special courts and truth commissions for prosecution of cases of SGBV	
	3.3 Operational mechanisms and structures are in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls	Level of women's participation in the security sectors Existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons Extent to which national security policy is gender responsive and considers the specific security needs of women Existence of specialized centres for the protection of women and girls		Increase in implementation of existing policies	MOD, ONSA, NPF, NSCDC, FRSC Nigerian Immigration Services, Nigerian Customs Service CJTF NAPTIP
	3.4 Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are	Extent to which regional and international legal instruments on women's	Existence of NAP (Federal level) and ZAP (Zonal level)	Domestication of NAP to SAP in all states	CSOs

	protected and enforced by national laws in line with regional and international standards	rights are domesticated		Domestication of other policies	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="6" style="background:green;color:white">PILLAR 4: CRISIS MANAGEMENT, EARLY RECOVERY AND Post-Conflict Reconstruction
i.   To ensure women's and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents reinforced in crisis, recovery and post-conflict situations.</td></tr>
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Strategies/Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2020-2025	Actors
Legislation & Policy - Enactment of laws	*4.1 Existence of comprehensive gender-sensitive crisis management, recovery and post-conflict reconstruction policies and plans* *4.2 The peculiar needs of vulnerable groups especially women and girls, are systematically addressed in relief, early recovery and long-term recovery programmes*	Availability of appropriate and comprehensive gender sensitive policies Level to which policy formulation processes systematically consulted with women's groups and reflect contains women specific provisions Degree to which relief delivery is participatory and gender-sensitive Availability, relevance and adequacy of early economic recovery programs and livelihoods support for women and girls Availability and appropriateness of gender-sensitive programs including psycho-social support and medical services for survivors of SGBV and other vulnerable groups		Existence of policies and plans that incorporate gender sensitivities during conflict and post reconstruction	FMWASD, MOJ, MOD, NEMA/ SEMA, Humanitarian organizations, VSF UNWomen, UNICEF

Strategies/Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2020-2025	Actors
	4.3 *Post-conflict institutions and processes, including transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms are gender sensitive*	Extent to which transitional justice measures include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls Number/proportion of senior officials mandated to address violations and reparation measures, from a gender perspective			
	4.4 Gender explicitly mainstreamed in security sector reforms including d*isarmament, demobilization and reintegration*	Percentage of benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls			
	4.5 *Existence of gender bridging interventions aimed at sustainable peace*	Number, type, and level of ongoing peace building initiatives which target women			

PILLAR 5 Partnership Coordination and Management (Cross-cutting issues)
    i.   To increase capacity and resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace, and security plans and programmes

Strategies/Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2020-2025	Actors
Capacity building/service delivery - Training MDAs and stake holders **Coordination**	5.1 *Availability of timely and adequate funding and resources for implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda*	Women, peace, and security agenda part of national budget Amount, source and timelines of funding for implementation of WPS initiatives		A coordinated budget on WPS in Nigeria	FMWASD, Ministry of budget & planning, Ministry of Finance NASS ONSA, MOD INGO Forum, Humanitarian Organizations, NEMA,
	5.2 *Enhanced coordination monitoring and reporting*	Extent of clear coordination mandate, monitoring and		Timely reports (narrative & financial)	FMWASD INGOs, CSOs

				available	Ministry of finance Ministry of budget and planning NCWD
mechanisms	reporting process and requirements (lead entity, timelines, oversight and follow-up mechanisms) Extent of civil society and women's involvement in review of NAPs (how, when) Presence of effective systems for collecting and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data and lessons learnt Existence of budget allocation for coordination, monitoring and reporting				
	5.3 Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective women, peace, and security initiatives	Number and level of personnel trained on gender sensitive peace and security processes Number of centres undertaking quality gender sensitive capacity building initiatives Number of women's networks and platforms engaging in peace and security initiatives	Reports from workshop Mapping report	Comprehensive database of centres, groups and MDAs working on WPS agenda	FMWASD
	5.4 Increased coordination and partnership of actors in the implementation of women, peace, and security agenda	Number and type of citizen and civil society outreach, sensitization, and education programs implemented	NAP	Comprehensive reports submitted in a timely manner	FMWASD, INGO Forum, Humanitarian Organizations, NEMA,

| | | Number and type of formal and informal partnerships for implementing WPS agenda

Number and type of gender sensitive capacity building initiatives for actors and personnel involved in peace and security processes

Nature and effectiveness of coordination mechanisms | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5.5 Enabling institutional arrangements for driving the implementation of 1325 | Timely enactment and review of policies and legislation in line with regional and international standards on women's rights | | Comprehensive reports submitted in a timely manner | FMWASD, CSOs/FBOs |

4.2   Zonal Action Plans

NORTH CENTRAL ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Insecurity and trans-border Crime - gender based violence rape - Insurgency - Herders farmers - Arms proliferation - security in IDP camps Electoral violence Socio economic Food insecurity	Coordination by the security and stakeholders Effective border patrol Strengthening vigilante group Capacity building/service delivery Functional family court Legislation and policy Community policing Building relationships between herders and farmers Capacity building of personnel	Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 5	- Number of issues handled by the security is police or STF - Number of personnel trained - Number of intervention services offered - Availability of Budgetary provision - Percentage of reduction of border related crime	Weak of synergy between the security and the MDAs and communities Lack of capacity by personnel Inadequate resources Local vigilante Existence of state peace building agency [plateau state]	Develop effective police relations Functional intervention in place reduction if abuses	Police/STFCSOS. SMWASD Development Partners Traditional/community leaders Office of the NSA Heads of local vigilantes NSCDC PWSN Religious Leaders

Poor infrastructure Unemployment Drug abuse Insecurity drivers Psychosocial issues					Existence of oper-ation rainbow SCMA Platform		
Violence against women girls and children - rape - sexual and gender based violence - child marriage - physical and emotional abuse	Legislation and policy - Establishment of new laws - Sensitization and enlightenment programmes - Linking women to empowerment programmes in place e.g. GEEP NAP promotion and advocacy - Awareness creation	Pillars 1 &2	- Number of women benefiting from intervention - Number of functional Psychosocial centres in place - number of cases handled - number of personnel trained		Inadequate resources Existence of OBS TECC	Prosecution of offenders an inclusive and accessible intervention Reduction in drug abuse by 20% Improved school retention and completion at all levels Effective and sustained rehabilitation	SMWASD. CSOs. State Social Investment Office Legislators MOE. SUBEB. security Development Partners Religious. Traditional/Community leaders Women and Youth groups Humanitarian and development partners Justice sector
Communal crisis - drug abuse - religious intolerance - communal clashes - youth restiveness - land issues - deforestation - Boundary disputes - Population increase	Capacity Building & Service delivery - Rehabilitation and training Legislation and policy - Establishment early warning structures within community - Enhance community safeguard NAP promotion and advocacy Legislation	Pillars 1, 2, 3 4 & 5	Number of women and girls rehabilitated - Number of women and girls empowered - Number of women engaged in community safeguard putting in place whistle blower within communities - Effective documentation	• Existence of few Rehabilitation centres across the zones • Inventory of NGOs working on empowerment	Clear documentation Rehabilitation of drug abusers Disbursement of micro credit		NWASD. CSOs. Communities leaders. Religious leaders security officials Development partners traditional leaders women and youths network FBOS and CSOs
gender responsive inclusion in peace architecture - political - Poor participation of women, youth restfulness an	NAP promotion and advocacy Awareness creation on women participation Enact enabling laws Positive youth engagement Domestication of existing gend	Pillars 2, 4 & 5	- Number of women involved - Number and type of systematic prevention and advocacy activities undertaken	• low number of women involvement in peace architecture and political position	increase number of women occupying political positions at all levels Attitudinal change towards women		CSOs. MWASD. Media. development Partners policy Makers

d negative influences - Women's representation in peace architecture	er policies Creating enabling environment Legislation and policy Enacting laws		by women and on behalf of women - Number of policies domesticated and out to use Inclusive and gender responsive inclusion	s at all levels	engagement	

NORTH EAST ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actions & Resources
1. **Insecurity and trans-border crime:** **- I**nsurgency - Kidnapping & Abductions - influx of IDPs from within and across borders - inadequate resources and sector gender budget	**Coordination (security agencies)** - Effective border patrols/control - Strengthening the civilian JTF and Local vigilante groups to help in the fight against insurgency and kidnapping **Capacity Building/Service Delivery** - stakeholders - Family courts **Legislation & policy** - Enactment of laws aimed at ensuring speedy payment of deceased's benefits to his family.	Pillar 1,2 & 4	Percentage of illegal immigrants prevented from entering the country. Number of kidnap culprits arrested and prosecuted. Number of successful return of kidnap victims and uniting them with their families 50% increase in insurgency free areas Number of schools reopened 60% resettlement of displaced persons back to their community	Existence of security agencies saddled with the responsibility of protecting lives and properties Establishment of the Joint Civilian Taskforce that work in collaboration with the security personnel Existence of Government ministries and agencies tasked	Liberation of areas hitherto occupied by boko haram insurgent Speedy payment of benefits Successful re-integration of victims of insurgency	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (Borno, Yobe and Adamawa) Security operators (office of the National Security Adviser, Ministry of Defence. Police force immigration services, NSCDC) Civilian JTF and local vigilante groups (Borno and Yobe) MDAs

				with that responsibility		
2. **Violence against women, girls and children** - Rape - sexual and gender based violence - physical assault - child marriage and Rapid divorce cases -	**Legislation & Policy** - Establishment of new laws aimed at protecting women and girls. - Prosecution of sexual offenders **NAP Promotion & Advocacy** - Awareness creation on the need to discourage child marriage and the negative impact of divorce **Capacity building/service delivery** - Training MDAs and stake holders Research, Documentation & Dissemination - Documentation of the cases of rape, sexual and gender based violence	Pillar 1 & 3	- Percentage reduction in the cases of rape, physical assault as well as a significant decline on reported cases of child marriage. - Number of personnel trained - Number of psychosocial support - Number of functional referral centres	Existence of Social and Gender Based violence desk officer at Police commands across the country Increased reporting of sexual and gender based violence. Number of officials trained (Lawyers, Police)	Prosecution of sexual offenders	Legislators, Police, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and CSOs. Justice sector Humanitarian partners Development partners
3. **Community Crisis** - Drug addition, - Molestation of women and girls - Youth Restiveness, - Religious intolerance, Communal clashes	**Capacity Building & Service Delivery** - Rehabilitation of addicts - Training and empowering women and girls **Legislation & policy** - Establishment of laws aimed	Pillar 1, 2, 3 and 5	Number of women and girls rehabilitated from drug addiction. Number of women and girls empowered and having a source of livelihood. Reduction in the	Presence of non-functional Rehabilitation centres across states in the zone. NGOs working	Rehabilitation of over 60% of victims receiving appropriate care and psychosocial services. Disbursement of micro credit to	State Ministries of Youth Empowerment, SMWASD. MDA's NGOs/CSOs. Traditional/community leaders Religious leaders/ Clerics,

| | | | number of religious / communal clashes | on empowerment of women and girls.

Presence of religious and other faith based community groups | women and girls and training them with skills such as tailoring, production of soaps and detergents etc

Promoting peace and religious tolerance within different religious groups | Women and Youth groups, councils and networks

FBOs and CSOs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.Gender Responsive Inclusion

Non-representation of women in the distribution of relief materials to IDPs, | **NAP Promotion & Advocacy**

Awareness creation on the need for women to know their rights as stakeholders in the distribution of any relief material meant for them and their children.

Legislation & policy

Pushing for laws and policies that promote women's participation | | Number of women actively involved in the disbursement of relief materials at all levels. | | 35% representation of women | SMWASD (All States), State Houses of Assembly, Ministry of Justice |

NORTH WEST ZONAL PLAN

Priorities	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actions & Resources
Insecurity & Trans-border Crimes

-Herdsmen & Farmers | Legislation & Policy;

-NAP Promotion & Advocacy

Capacity building & Service | Pillars 1, 2, 4 & 5 | Increased numbers of

Mediation programs

Increased security | Existence of Cattle ranches eg Ladduga | Establishment of Reconciliation and Peace | - National Boundary Commission

-States Ministries of Justice; |

| Crisis; -Displacement; -Cattle Rustling & -poverty Politically / Religiously – motivated Crisis; Radicalization of Children; abduction; Unemployment, Illiteracy | Delivery -Research Documentation & dissemination | - | agents in affected communities No of cases reported Surveys by NGOs - | -Government white papers & Gazettes Mediation services by development partners; Inadequate resources & funding; Peaceful Local Government elections delay | Commissions in affected States Increased number of communities that Herdsmen & Farmers are co-existing All closed schools opened Increased no of Displaced persons return to their homes; Disarmament; Re-integration -Increased number of inter faith organizations - Political leaders avoid making public inflammatory statements Local Government elections delay Religious intolerance & Mistrust within | - Security Agents like the Police; Humanitarian Support groups - Local Government -Local Vigilante Groups & Associations (Myetti Allah Cattle Rearers Ass, Farmers Association) - Peace and conflict resolution – focused NGOs -Inter – Faith Organizations; -Government Bureau of Religious Affair; - Faith Actors/Religious Leaders; -Traditional & Community Leaders |

Gender Responsive Inclusion In Peace & Security Architecture	Legislation and Policy;	Pillar				
					and across Faiths Indoctrination of children for membership of Violent Extremist Groups Strengthen the justice system for timely persecution of perpetrator, initiators and financiers of Political & Religious crises	
Gender Responsive Inclusion In Peace & Security Architecture -Women under representation in Politics; Formal Peace processes and decision making positions at Local & State levels;	Legislation and Policy; - NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Capacity Building & Service delivery; -Research Documentation & dissemination -Coordination	Pillar 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	- A functioning Zonal Steering Committee on increasing women's active & full participation in Politics, Peace and Security decision making/ Architecture organs -Adoption of Affirmative Action in Politics, Peace and Security in line with the NGP provision	Women not members of State Security Committees; -Women not on Political Party EXCOs -Women not on Conflict Resolution/ negotiation tables - Women under-represented In State	Increased representation and political participation of Increased no of women at all levels as decision-makers; Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formal and informal Peace regulations, Political	Major political parties' leadership at Local & State levels. -Zonal Steering Committee -States MWASD - States Legislators - Community heads, CSOs /FBOS

				Assemblies - 35% affirmative action	settlements and Peace agreements -50% representation for both men & women	
Violence Against Women, Girls & Children Physical & emotional Abuse, High rate of Divorce; Abandonment of pregnant wives; Child marriage; Street begging; child trafficking; child labour; sexual abuse; rape illiteracy & ignorance; Inadequate resources & funding, facilities & trained personnel; Lack of Sector gender budget	-NAP Promotion & Advocacy for the establishment of special courts for speedy hearing on VAWG related cases. -Enforce Legislation on Child Rights -Capacity Building & service delivery	Pillars 1, 2, 4 & 5	Number of concluded VAWG cases leading to persecution Establish more centres for survivors of VAWG- 1 Zonal Shelter and one Psycho - social/ Trauma Centre Increased reporting Increased specialized services Increased no of justice sector personnel trained in gender justice on; 50% receive pyscho social care & Rehabilitation	States Awaiting the passage of Gender policy in Jigawa - Child Rights Acts (Awaiting passage) - Domestication of VAPP - Disability policy -Enactment of enabling laws/policies that protect women, girls & children such as Sexual Assault referral centres exist in some States eg -Hisba (FBO) -Social welfare -Zauren Sulhu	Establishment of States special Courts for the adjudication of cases of violation of women, girls & children's Rights ; Police gender Desk and functional State Peace Ambassadors Break of culture of silence; Budgetary provisions & resource mobilisation	State Ministries of Justice, Ministries of WASD, Community Traditional Institutions, Civil Society Organizations (FIDA, Legal Aid Council, States WPS Technical Working Groups) Humanitarian and development partners.

				- Counselling Centres Safe spaces		
Communal Crisis; Youth restiveness/ Violence; Kidnapping and armed banditry Drug & substance abuse; Inadequate resources	-Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Legislation & Policy on Arms proliferation - Research, Documentation & Dissemination Coordination	Pillars 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Increased number of employed youths More youths trained in non – violent conflict approaches and peace building Reactivate dysfunctional Rehabilitation Centres and set up at least one in States where they are non- existent. Increased early warning	Over 60% youths are unemployed And out of school Politicians target youths as political thugs especially during election	Set up Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Centres -Community – based interventions -Schools Counselling support centres	Security Agents (Police) State & Local Government; State Ministries of Health, Education, Youth & Sport & MWASD; -Communities CSOs

SOUTH EAST ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
1. **Insecurity and Trans border crime** -Child/baby abduction and trafficking -In and out of school cultism	**NAP Promotion & Advocacy** Awareness creation on the need to discourage child/baby trafficking **Capacity Building & Service Delivery** Rehabilitation of perpetuators	Pillar 1 and 3	-Number of trauma centres established. -Number of success returnees -Number of anti-cultism clubs set up in schools	Report on child trafficking Security Personnel working on rescue missions	Number of train the trainers and Youth advocates on anti-cultism	Security agencies Ministry of women Affairs (Abia, Enugu, Imo, Anambra, Ebonyi). Ministry of Education, Community Leaders and Youth groups

and survivors Set up in school anti cult club						
Violence against women girls and children -Gang rape -Street begging -Raping of elderly women. -Exploitation of young women -Defilement	**Legislation & Policy** • Establishing laws aimed at protecting women against Gang rape. **NAP Promotion & Advocacy** Awareness creation on the need to discourage child begging and the negative impact of defilement	Pillar 1, 2, 3 & 5	Number of reduced cases of gang rape . - Number of psychosocial experts Number of children rehabilitated	Existence of Social and Gender Based violence desk officer at Police commands across the country	Prosecution of sexual offenders	Legislators, Police, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and CSOs. Justice sector Humanitarian partners Development partners
Community Crisis - Conflict between communities and herdsmen -Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)	**NAP Promotion & Advocacy** Preaching the need for co-existence	Pillar 3 and 4	Reduction in the number of / communal clashes	Documented report on conflicts between herdsmen and locals	Number of peace sessions held. Early warning Records	State Ministries of MWASD. NGOs/CSOs. Traditional/community leaders Religious leaders/ Clerics, Women and Youth groups, councils and networks FBOs and CSO
Gender Responsive Inclusion in peace and security architecture	NAP Promotion & Advocacy Awareness creation on the need for women to know their rights as	Pillar 4	Number of women actively involved in decision making	Existence of the 35% affirmative action document	35-45% Inclusion of women in	State MWASD. Women advocacy groups, CBOs

					decision making	
-Women in leadership and decision making	**Legislation & policy** • Enactment of laws in line with the 35% affirmative actions		.			

SOUTH WEST ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Violence Against Women, Girls & children - Sexual & Gender-Based; - Inadequate facilities and trained personnel	NAP Promotion & Advocacy ✓ Domestication & Implementation of SAP Legislation & Policy ✓ Domestication of VAPP ✓ Domestication of NAP to SAP Capacity Building & Service Delivery ✓ Training of security agencies, MDAs	Pillar 1, 2, 3 and 5	Number and types of laws and policies enacted Number and types of cases, actions taken/recommendations to address violations) % of rehabilitation services to victims	VAPP law enacted in Oyo Similar laws exist in Ekiti State	VAPP bill passed in 3 of the 4 states 60% of victims receive appropriate psychosocial care & rehabilitation Extent to which	SMWA (Oyo, Ogun, Lagos, Ondo) CSOs/FBOs Ministry of Justice Nigerian Police, Nigerian Civil Defence & Peace Corps

					violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights and other oversight bodies	Federal Road Safety
	✓ Training for officials of justice ✓ Establishment of safe havens & shelters for victims of sexual violence ✓ Integration of trauma counselling & victim support ✓ Establishment of special courts to prosecute crimes Research, Documentation & Dissemination ✓ Establishment of database for victims, cases prosecuted ✓ Establishment of women-based watch-groups		An increase in number of reported cases of violations by security actors investigated Number and type of systematic prevention and mediation activities undertaken by women and women's groups Availability of accurate data & reports on VAW/G		Budgetary provisions available & resources	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Development partners National Centre for Women Development
Communal Crisis - Herdsmen/Community - Land grabbing - Flood & Fire	NAP Promotion & Advocacy ✓ Sensitization & enlightenment Programmes ✓ Advocacy visits to community heads ✓ Promotion of peace curricula in schools Legislation & Policy Capacity Building & Service Delivery ✓ Training officials on early	Pillar 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Number and outcome of advocacy visits Number of women engaged on community platforms Existence of regular mechanisms for engaging women and women's groups in national and local level early warning systems	Existence of law in Ekiti state on grazing and related matters Existence of law on land matters in Lagos & Ogun states	Functioning early warning systems and mechanisms within the states and zone. Extent to which early warning systems establishes and operationalizes partnerships with CSOs and women's groups	SMWA (Ekiti, Oyo, Lagos, Ondo National Human Rights Commission Traditional/Community Leaders Religious Leaders Women & Youth groups/Councils & networks SEMA

	warning systems ✓ Establishment of reporting mechanisms					
Gender responsive Inclusion in peace & security architecture - Women representation in security operatives - Women's underrepresentation in political systems & structures - Inadequate resources and sector gender budget - Lack of comprehensive gender analysis peace & security architecture	NAP Promotion & Advocacy ✓ Pushing for affirmative action for women on security committees & other platforms Legislation & policy Coordination Research, Documentation & Dissemination ✓ Research on gender analysis peace & security architecture	Pillar 2 & 3	Percentage of women on state security committees and other platforms Number and seniority of women participating in formal & informal peace process	Existence of laws that protect women & girls	35%increase in women's representation in state security committees and other platform Budgetary allocation and increased funding for women and girls within states Adequate recruitment, retention, / deployment and promotion policies and processes, on increasing women's recruitment	SMWA (All states) Ministry of Defence Office of National Security Adviser Ministry of budget & planning Ministry of finance
Insecurity & trans-border issues - Trafficking of - Kidnapping & Ritual Killings - Cultism & violent	NAP Promotion & Advocacy ✓ Production & dissemination of IEC materials & jingles Legislation & Policy	Pillar 1, 2, 3 & 5	Number of personnel trained Quality and frequency of research		Adequate funding available for implementation of Women peace &	SMWA (All states) Office of National Security Adviser (NSA)

			documentation		Security Agenda	
	✓ Pushing for implementation of existing laws & policy					Ministry of Defence (MOD)
	Capacity Building & Service delivery		Amount, type and source of funding for implementatio			National Human Rights Commission
	✓ Training for officials on providing services					Institute for peace and conflict resolution
	Research, Documentation & Dissemination					
	✓ Database of trafficking victims ✓ Collation of reports from states on victim					NAPTIP

SOUTH- SOUTH ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
1)INSECURITY and TRANSBORDER CRIME •Destruction of farm by herdsmen activities •Conflict between youth and security agencies •Security agent's violation of citizens' rights • Militancy in coastal areas • High cost of living due to economic recession •Lack/ Non-payment of salaries and Pension which	**NAP Promotion & Advocacy** •Implementation of the SAP for domestication in the State Ministry of Women Affairs. •Advocacy visit to the House of Assemblies. •Sensitization on existing laws that protect the rights of women and girls •Sensitize the public against cultism ii) **Legislation & Policy** Advocate for a policy for	1,3,4,5	•Number of visits Assembly on Anti-Cultism laws •No of persons/groups sensitized on the ills of cultism. •Audio Visual and IEC materials •Number of successful kidnapped returnees •Number of affected agencies eventually paid •A treaty signed by	Legalisation of bunkering 1200h of land given to Herdsmen for grazing(Bayelsa) Ineffectiveness of Ministry of Finance and Relevant parastatals for payment	Reduced incidence of cult activities Increased awareness on the ills associated with the vice Restoration of values amongst our youth Reduce	State Akwa- Ibom MWA NSCDC, Local Vigilante MWASD, EDHA, Judiciary, FIDA, CSO, MIO, NOA, FBOs, Media, Traditional Leaders, Security agencies, Youth Leaders, Women groups. legislature, Humanitarian and Development partners Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution •Police Community Relations Committee(PCRC). Bayelsa,

has led to conflict at home, increase in crime, apathy towards work. • Herdsmen activities threat to livelihood • Crime (Cultism, Robbery and Kidnap), Trafficking of children, Oil Rents and Gas Flaring, Electoral Violence, Illegal Bunkering, Insurgence of drug abuse (use of Tramadol) •Possibility of South -South not getting support for SAP Implementation being in opposition to the dominant party	internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the states in line with UNSCR 1325. **iii) Capacity Building & Service Delivery** -Training on SAP iv) **Research, Documentation & Dissemination** Translation of SAP into local languages **v)Coordination** •Synergy with Security Agencies Establishing Rapid Response Centers		Herdsmen •Number of reduced cases of conflicts •Number of rehabilitated drug addicts	Presence of Non-functional rapid response and Rehabilitation Centers	participation in cult activities due to punishment prescribe Increase in Rehabilitated youths	Cross River, Rivers, Delta State

Community Crises - Increase intra and inter communal conflict resulting from • Leadership tussle • Bad/unaccountable leadership • Resource control • Politics-Pre, During, Post-election differences Communal land disputes, Herdsmen activities threat to livelihood, Cultism/cults gangs (all levels) Inheritance issues/next of kin	NAP Promotion & Advocacy Awareness and sensitization on the need for mutual coexistence Sensitization of youths on the dangers of cultism Legislation and Advocacy Legislature for issues to address inheritance as well as electoral violence Capacity Building & Service Delivery Training on Good governance and leaderships •Research and Documentation •Number of youths who have surrendered arms	1,2,3,5	Number of Conflicts resolved Increase in access to equal resources Advocacy Messages Audio Visual materials Advocacy briefs IEC materials	Local Courts -Community Councils -1200 Hectars of land given to Herdsmen in Bayelsa	Indigenous messages and jingles on air. Improved to cases from security agencies. Rapid Response structure is set up and working. Improved reporting of R & D cases as stigmatization drops due to awareness creation Increased participation of women in decision making process.	MWASD, EDHA, Judiciary, FIDA, CSO, FBOs, MIO, NOA, Media, Traditional Leaders, Security agencies, Youth Leaders, Women groups. legislature, development partners Bayelsa State,Delta State MMWA
3)**Violence Against Women, Girls and Children** - Rape -Defilement -Women battery - Increase in gender based	**NAP promotion and Advocacy** -Sensitization and Campaigns against the increased incidence of Rape & Defilement. -Schools & Market outreaches, to enlighten Women and girl child of the scourge. -The set-up of a State multi stakeholder's task force to drive and supervise (volunteer) task	2,3,4,5	-.30% reduction of violence against women recorded -50% increase in reported cases of violations by security agents reported	Family Court in Edo State DRAFT IDP Policy for House deliberations	Improved reportage of cases of all forms of violence against women and girls Enhanced counselling	Bayelsa CRS Akwa Ibom

violence rape, battery - Widowhood disinheritance -Domestic violence - Denial of women access to properties - Loss of moral value, exploitation, child abuse - Abduction of girls - Inadequate Resources Inadequate Personnel Capacity - Cultural beliefs and practise eg, Female Genital Mutilation - Defilement	force at the council level. -Advocacy visit to relevant stakeholders on the need to set up a Rapid Response Unit to attend to reported cases. -Ensuring full implementation of the Family Court. -Advocating for security agencies' -Establish a whistle blower mechanism to address the stigma associated with reporting the incidence of R & D. -Advocating for the appointment and recruitment of women into high ranking positions in security **Legislation/Policy** Liaising with PCRC, and NBA to provide legal support. **Capacity Building and Service Delivery** -Train community members and strategic partners on the counselling skills. - Develop basic referral mechanism for GBV cases. - Establish a psycho-social and trauma counselling unit for survivors of violence.		-Available Reporting template -Draft SAP Policy - Number of visits to Assembly on SAP - No of persons sensitized on the rights of women Advocacy Messages -Audio Visual materials -Minutes of Meetings on women's groups -Advocacy briefs IEC materials		capacity A psycho-social trauma centre established. Provision of soft loan and access to skills acquisition centres.	EDO MWASD, EDHA, Judiciary, FIDA, CSO, FBOs, MIO, NOA, Media, Traditional Leaders, Security agencies, Youth Leaders, Women groups. legislature, development partners, women and youth groups

	- Train women/girls (survivors) in vocational skills with soft loan. - Build multi stakeholders collaboration in the fight against GBV. Increased participation of women in decision making processes at all levels -Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated					
4)Inclusion in Peace and Security Architecture - Gender Responsive Inclusion -Women's Representation and Participation in Peace and Security Architecture -Women's Underrepresentation in Political Structure - Inadequate Resources for implementation -Inadequate Personnel Capacity	Capacity Building and Service Delivery • Skills Acquisition programme: and counselling skills •Dissemination of IEC materials and jingles to create awareness on WPS issues •Enacting stringent laws to curb the menace. Legislation/Policy Liaising with NBA to provide legal support., sensitization campaigns to encourage reportage of cases of all forms of violence against women and girls and Develop basic referral mechanism for GBV cases. Establish a psycho-social and trauma counselling unit for	1,2,4	-Audio Visual materials -Minutes of Meetings -Advocacy briefs IEC materials -Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights and other oversight bodies -Number and types of cases, actions taken/recommendations to address violations)	Programs at State Ministry of Women Affairs	An increase in the number of women and Youth empowered in Skills Number of Women involved in Peace processes like PCRC Peace Building initiative	MWASD, EDHA, Judiciary, FIDA, CSO, Media, MIO, NOA, Traditional Leaders, Security agencies, Youth Leaders, Police Community Relations Committee Women's groups. Development partners

	survivors of violence. Build multi stakeholders collaboration in the fight against GBV. **Capacity Building** Increased participation of women in decision making processes at all levels **NAP promotion and Advocacy** ⬜ **Implementation of NAP/SAP** •Domestication of NAP/Development of SAP •Advocate for government to make funding a priority/ emergency to implement the SAP •Simplify the NAP/SAP to smaller booklets • Promote synergy between inter-ministerial agencies and line ministry				

5.0   MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and Evaluation is critical in tracking the success of any programme or policy. It paves way for learning and subsequent improvement. Monitoring and Evaluation encourages transparency and accountability which gives values in effective governance. For effective tracking of implementation of NAP, it is critical to put a clear and user-friendly monitoring and evaluation tool in place. It also helps to strengthen a sustainable system based approach through a multidimensional and gender sensitive system, which supports the continuous improvement of the state implementation process.

The monitoring and evaluation framework which also incorporates a reporting template was developed after careful consultations at zonal and national levels. The template is context-related and allows monitoring at different levels and through both formal and informal processes. It allows for the participation of key actors in women peace and security and incorporates aspects of implementation ranging from process to completion. The M&E template serves as a guide to be used at all levels such as Federal, State, LGA and Community levels.

The lifespan of NAP is three (3) years – after which it is reviewed. The National Technical Working Group (NTWG) has a critical role in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. Responsible actors identified in the plan will report on progress during their quarterly meetings. However, reports from the local and state levels can be sent to the NAP secretariat housed in the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs. The role of credible CSOs is key in this respect. Aside from the yearly review, NAP will also be reviewed quarterly to ensure adherence to the accountability and reporting mechanisms. An observatory reporting system will go a long way towards ensuring friendly reporting mechanism, tracking cases and ensuring prosecution.

Reporting Format

Levels of Reporting	Type of Report	To Whom	Responsible Party
International Level	Mid-term – 18 months Final report – 3 years	CEDAW Committee	FMWASD
National Level	Yearly	The Presidency/ National Assembly	FMWASD/NTWG
State Level	Bi-annual	Governor	SMWA
Community Level	Progress report Quarterly	State Technical Working Committee	CSOs & other groups

ENDNOTES

[i] http://peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/Kenya%20NAP-with-cover-final.pdf
[ii] http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/overview
[iii] http://www.tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/population-female-percent-of-total-wb-data.html
[iv] http://www.unocha.org/nigeria/about-ocha-nigeria/about-crisis
[v] Report given during South West zonal consultation
[vi] Report of Baseline Survey (Adamawa, Plateau & Gombe States of Nigeria)
[vii] North-East Zonal Consultation Report 2016
[viii] South-East Zonal Consultation report 2017
[ix] Adapted from the AU Commission, Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa, 2016

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ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325

United Nations   S/RES/1325 (2000)

Security Council
Resolution 1325 (2000)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting,
on 31 October 2000

The *Security Council,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and

the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

ANNEX 2: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), the Security Council adopted resolution 2122 (2013) inviting the Secretary-General to conduct a review with regard to the implementation of resolution 1325. The review was to identify the gaps and challenges, as well as emerging trends and priorities for action. It requested the Secretary-general to thereafter submit a report based on the findings of this review to the Security Council in October 2015. The Secretary-General requested Radhika Coomaraswamy to be the lead author of the study on the recommendation of the United Nations Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security. UN Women was requested to be the secretariat of the study. A High-Level Advisory Group was constituted from all regions of the world to assist Ms. Coomaraswamy.

It was decided that Ms. Coomaraswamy would lead a comprehensive study with regard to developments in the fifteen-year period since resolution 1325 was adopted. Ms. Coomaraswamy and the members of her High-Level Advisory Group held consultations with a diverse group of stakeholders, in all regions of the world. In addition, UN Women commissioned research papers for the Global Study, which will be published separately in an accompanying volume. More than 60 Member States, international and regional organizations responded to requests for submissions to the Global Study and 47 civil society organizations, academics and research institutes provided inputs via a public website. A survey of civil society organizations generated responses from 317 organizations in 71 countries.

The world has changed since the Security Council adopted resolution 1325 in October 2000. The nature of conflict in certain regions is qualitatively different, the content of what we mean by 'peace' and 'security' is evolving, and the understanding of what we mean by 'justice' has also transformed. This ever-changing and ever evolving reality poses major dilemmas for the four pillars of Security Council resolution 1325 and its subsequent resolutions: these pillars of prevention, protection, participation, and peacebuilding and recovery. It is in this context of a changing world and shifting dynamics for peace and security, that the Global Study undertakes a fifteen-year review of the implementation of resolution 1325.

Although the world has changed, there have been a number of successes in implementation over the past fifteen years.

- The international community has adopted a comprehensive normative framework with regard to sexual violence in conflict. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court that came into force in 2002 outlines a comprehensive list of crimes against women. Since the 1990s, international courts and tribunals have developed sophisticated jurisprudence

with regard to these crimes. The Security Council has also acted decisively—a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict has been appointed by the Secretary-General to report to the Council, and a monitoring and reporting mechanism has been established at the local level to report on sexual violence against women and girls in conflict situations on the agenda of the Security Council. Commissions of Inquiry and fact-finding missions set up by the Human Rights Council increasingly have a mandate to investigate sexual and gender based violence, and a roster of experts exists within the international community to support the investigation of these international crimes.

- The international community and national governments have begun to understand the importance of national and communal healing as a part of holistic justice and accountability processes, including truth seeking, reconciliation, memorialization and reparations for women victims of violations.
- The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted General Recommendation 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, which provides detailed guidance to Member States on issues related to women, peace and security and the criteria for accountability, and makes clear that implementing resolution 1325 is the responsibility of every Member State.
- Between 1990 and 2000, when the Security Council adopted 1325, just 11 per cent of peace agreements signed included a reference to women. Since the adoption of resolution 1325, 27 per cent of peace agreements have referenced women. Of the six agreements resulting from peace talks or national dialogue processes supported by the UN in 2014, 67 per cent contained references relevant to women, peace and security.
- The number of senior women leaders within the UN has been on the rise, from special envoys of the Secretary-General, to the first female commander of a peacekeeping mission.
- Bilateral aid on gender equality to fragile States has quadrupled in the last decade—but from a practically non-existent level, at the start.

However, much of the progress toward the implementation of resolution 1325 continues to be measured in 'firsts,' rather than as standard practice. Obstacles and challenges still persist and prevent the full implementation of the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda.

- With regard to sexual violence, despite the comprehensive normative framework, there are very few actual prosecutions, particularly at the national level. Though some argue that the normative frameworks have deterred future crimes, others claim that there has been no significant difference for women on the ground. More research is needed to validate these claims and respond to the justice needs of victims.
- Though the participation of women in formal peace processes has been inching up, a study of 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011 revealed that only nine per cent of negotiators were women—a negligible figure given the issues that are involved. Only three per cent of the military in UN missions are women, and the majority of these are employed as support staff. These two areas of peacemaking and peacekeeping are among the most persistently challenging for ensuring women's equal and meaningful participation.
- Despite a great deal of effort by the international community to encourage Member States to have inclusive processes to formulate national action plans on women, peace and security, only 54 countries have formulated such action plans. Many of these plans are focused on process, with neither mechanisms for accountability nor budgets available for real implementation.
- The rise of violent extremism in many parts of the world has led to a real threat to the lives of women as well as to a cycle of militarization where women are often in an ambivalent position, rejecting the strictures on their conduct by violent extremists but wanting to protect their families and their communities from polarization and threat. Some women also

become fighters and join extremist groups, some against their will but many out of real conviction. Women peacebuilders are also caught between the rising tide of extremism in their communities, and the constraints placed upon their work by counter-terrorism policies that restrict their access to critical funds and resources.

- Though there is a great deal of rhetoric supporting women, peace and security, funding for programmes and processes remains abysmally low across all areas of the agenda. Bilateral aid has increased to fragile States with regard to gender issues, but it is only still six per cent of the total aid package, and only two per cent of aid earmarked for peace and security. The quality of project-style aid also needs restructuring and re-examination.

Confronting the status quo of peace and security, the Global Study sets out detailed recommendations under every chapter and under each theme. It also concludes with a set of general recommendations for policy guidance and advocacy. Discussions and consultations with regard to the Global Study pointed to the following set of principles around which the world should unite:

- **Prevention of conflict must be the priority, not the use of force.** Greater attention must be paid to the prevention of conflict, and the use of force must always be the last resort when all other options have failed. The Global Study emphasizes the importance of short-term prevention measures such as early warning systems and intensified efforts at preemptive dialogue at the local, national and international levels. It also examines measures to address the root causes and structural drivers of conflict, such as exclusion, discrimination, attacks on dignity and structural inequality. These, along with measures dealing with the proliferation of small arms, violent masculinities and climate change should also be implemented.

- **Resolution 1325 is a human rights mandate.** It must not be forgotten that resolution 1325 was conceived of and lobbied for as a human rights resolution that would promote the rights of women in conflict situations. Any policy or programme on women, peace and security must be conducted with this in mind. Attempts to 'securitize' issues and to use women as instruments in military strategy must be consistently discouraged. The Global Study explores the role of human rights mechanisms in holding Member States accountable for human rights obligations relating to the women, peace and security agenda, including through international treaty bodies, Universal Periodic Reviews, and regional human rights courts and commissions.

- **Women's participation is key to sustainable peace**. This study contains research that comprehensively demonstrates that the participation of women at all levels is key to the operational effectiveness, success and sustainability of peace processes and peacebuilding efforts. Mediators, facilitators and leadership in peace operations must be proactive in including women in all aspects of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The Global Study describes the substantial increase in frequency of gender-sensitive language in peace agreements, and the number of women, women's groups and gender experts who serve as official negotiators, mediators, signatories, witnesses or in advisory bodies. Nonetheless, in many conflict affected contexts, women's official participation may be temporary, their delegated roles may be more symbolic than substantive and their influential capacity may be directly resisted by cultural norms.

- **Perpetrators must be held accountable and justice must be transformative.** Perpetrators of grave crimes against women should be held accountable for their actions so that women receive justice and future crimes are deterred. At the same time, justice in conflict and post-conflict settings must be transformative in nature, addressing not only the singular violation experienced by women, but also the underlying inequalities which render women and girls vulnerable during times of conflict and which inform the consequences of the human rights

violations they experience. The Global Study explores both the importance of fighting impunity for crimes against women through criminal justice proceedings, while also recognizing the central role played by reparations, truth and reconciliation processes and in ensuring that victims and their communities heal and recover together.

- **Localization of approaches and inclusive and participatory processes are crucial to the success of national and international peace efforts.** In the area of peacebuilding, there must be a detailed mapping and understanding of local conditions with the participation of women themselves before programmes are designed, formulated or implemented. The 'one-size-fits-all' policy, transferring 'best practices,' is not always what is needed in many situations of conflict. The Global Study describes the peacebuilding period as an opportunity to transform societies and work toward gender equality; to build economies and institutions that recognize and seek to address the specific challenges women face.

- **Supporting women peacebuilders and respecting their autonomy is one important way to counter extremism.** Across religions and regions, a common thread shared by extremist groups is that in each and every instance, their advance has been coupled with attacks on the rights of women and girls—rights to education, to public life and to decision making over their own bodies. It is clear that military responses alone are insufficient in routing out violent extremism. The Global Study explores how funding and support to women peacebuilders in contexts of rising extremism can play a critical role in ensuring that extremist ideologies neither survive nor thrive.

- **All key actors must play their role.** Member States, regional organizations, the media, civil society and youth all have a vital role to play in working together to implement the women, peace and security agenda, and holding one another accountable to commitments. The Global Study explores the successes and challenges that each set of actors has faced over the past 15 years, and sets expectations for carrying the WPS agenda into the future.

- **A gender lens must be introduced into all aspects of the work of the Security Council**. The Security Council must continue its work on the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, and in order to do so, requires additional support and information. The Global Study explores avenues to better inform the work of the Security Council on implementation, from more robust sanctions, to more frequent briefings from civil society, to closer exchanges with the Human Rights Council, to the creation of an informal expert working group on women, peace and security.

- **The persistent failure to adequately finance the women, peace and security agenda must be addressed.** The failure to allocate sufficient resources and funds has been perhaps the most serious and unrelenting obstacle to implementation of women, peace and security commitments over the past 15 years. This lack of financing may be somewhat overcome if Member States, regional organizations and the UN system all commit to earmarking a minimum of 15 per cent of all funding relating to peace and security for programmes whose principal objective is to address women's specific needs and advance gender equality. The Global Study further recommends an increase in predictable, accessible and flexible funding for women's civil society organizations working on peace and security at all levels, including through dedicated financing instruments such as the new Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action.

- **A strong gender architecture at the United Nations is essential.** The Study is clear: the United Nations must play the lead role in creating a peaceful and secure world for all of us— holding true to its original vision to turn 'swords into plowshares.' To do so, the UN must adopt structural changes to capitalize on its available resources for women, peace and security, and ensure that the entire system moves forward in a coherent and coordinated manner to bring gender equality and women's empowerment into the core of its work in all areas.

To this end, the study makes key recommendations, including the following:

- ✓ An Assistant Secretary-General, with dedicated resources, should be appointed at UN Women to deal with crises, conflict and emergencies, after a full re-appraisal of UN Women's work in headquarters and the field on women, peace and security.
- ✓ Greater resources must also be allocated to UN Women in general, to support its work in conflict settings.
- ✓ There must be a senior gender advisor at the D1 level in the office of every Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with hybrid technical gender experts in thematic units.
- ✓ The gender divisions of DPKO and DPA at headquarters should be strengthened.
- ✓ UN Women, DPKO and DPA should jointly provide technical, political and policy expertise to the gender staffing of peacekeeping and special political missions.
- ✓ There should be discussion with all stakeholders with regard to the feasibility of setting up an International Tribunal for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN peacekeepers and UN staff in the field. This issue remains the major controversy that brings the UN, and the entire international community, into disrepute in the eyes of public opinion.

The Global Study concludes, not with a recommendation, but with a call to action. The great changes we are undergoing must primarily be understood in the context of the needs and concerns of women in specific situations of conflict. The 'local' must clearly be the most important factor in our analysis. Nevertheless, women spoke with one voice from every continent to convey a key message to the Security Council: The United Nations must take the lead in stopping the process of militarization and militarism that began in 2001 in an ever-increasing cycle of conflict. The normalization of violence at the local, national and international levels must cease. Networks of women peacebuilders and peacemakers must be expanded and supported to come to the fore. Their solidarity is essential if we are to move the world toward the original vision of the United Nations, where nations turn their 'swords into plowshares' and act with conviction to prevent wars through dialogue and discussion.

Annex 3: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Template

Report Completed by:...

Name of MDA or Organization completing report:...

....

Date of report:...

NAP Pillars	Priority areas	Baseline	output	Outcome	indicator	Source of information	Remarks
Pillar 1 Prevention and disaster preparedness							
Pillar 2 Participation and representation							
Pillar 3 Protection and prosecution							
Pillar 4 Crisis management, early recovery and post conflict reconstruction							
Pillar 5 Partnership coordination and management							

ANNEX 4: Terms of Reference for National Technical Working Group (NTWG)

Terms of reference for the
National Technical Working Group (NTWG)
on
the National Action Plan UNSCR 1325

Background

The United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, unanimously passed by the Security Council on the 31st of October 2000 is the first of eight resolutions on "Women, Peace and Security" (WPS). It builds on a body of international human rights law and legal instruments. UNSCR 1325 is a ground-breaking resolution which recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men. It demands protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post conflict situations. The resolution recognizes women's role as peace builders and agents of change and calls on UN and member states, civil society and the international community to ensure that women participate in conflict prevention, peace negotiations and all peace processes, reconstruction decisions and programs.

The UNSCR 1325 stresses that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and affirms the equal access and full participation of women in power structures and in all efforts geared towards peace and security. The resolution is rooted in the premise that women's inclusion, participation in the process, their perspectives and contributions to the crucial dialogues will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace. The resolution is also rooted in the knowledge that gender equality itself is a source of sustainable peace.

Presidential Statements (S/PRST/2004/40 and S/PRST/2005/52) calls on Member States to implement the resolution through the development of National Action Plans (NAPs), or the adoption of other national level strategies. NAP serves as a tool for government to articulate priorities and coordinate the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the national and state level. It serves as a guiding national policy document that captures the diverse actors among government bodies, international development partners, civil society organizations tasked with security, foreign policy, development and gender equality.

The **National Technical Working Group (NTWG)** was established to provide technical guidance and oversight for the implementation of NAP 1325. The group's central role is to provide guidance in the implementation process and assist the FMWASD/Secretariat in planning and coordination. The NTWG is expected to meet quarterly every year during the lifespan of the NAP to review progress and develop mechanisms for ensuring the compliance as detailed in the NAP. Recommendations of the NTWG will inform NAP advocacy, legislation and policy on women peace and security.

Specific objectives
1. Advice the senior management of the Federal Ministry of Women affairs and Social development on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Nigeria through the institution of a six-person technical advisory team within the National Technical Working Team;
2. Coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council 1325
3. Facilitate national and international reporting on the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 to the federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development

4. Recommend to relevant sectoral agencies and state government, the best options for the implementation of the strategies for the implementation of NAP
5. Facilitate the coordination of zonal action plans on UNSCR 1325
6. Obtain feedback from the zonal technical working committee, State implementation Committees and Local Government Action Committee on implementation of NAP
7. Advice on the mobilization of resources for the implementation of National Action Plans and Zonal Action Plans.

Chair, Secretariat and Members
The NTWG will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry Women Affairs and Social Development. The ministry will also serve as a host for the secretariat for the duration of the NAP. Membership of the group will include 32 members, comprising membership from professionals from each of the five (5) strategies and representatives from each zone. Members will be drawn from government ministries, departments, and agencies, civil society, the private sector, and the media. It will consist of two members from each zone including the representative of each state Ministry of Women affairs, a woman peace ambassador and one technical consultant appointed by the National Technical Working Group.

Membership shall be based on institutional representation with a designated focal person who is expected to participate actively in the activities of the group. Additional members or participants for specific meetings will be co-opted as required.

Meetings
The NTWG will meet once every quarter. Information concerning the date, agenda and venue would be developed and shared by the secretariat.

Reporting
The group will report on progress, delivery and emerging concerns of NAP. The recommendations will inform the FMWASD advocacy on the women peace and security agenda in Nigeria.