



KADUNA STATE ACTION PLAN (KADSAP) II

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSCR) 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS IN NIGERIA

2024 - 2029



**KADUNA STATE 2ND ACTION PLAN (KADSAP) FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS ON
WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA
(2024 – 2029)**



In partnership with and support from



Norwegian Embassy

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The development and publication of this 3rd generation version of the Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) on UNSCR 1325 and related Resolutions in Nigeria was achieved with funding support from the Government of Norway within the framework of the *Programme on Women, Peace and Security in Nigeria Phase II (2022-2024)*, implemented by UN Women in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, State Ministry of Women Affairs, Kaduna State Ministry of Human Services and Social Development, National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies and CLEEN Foundation. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the Kaduna State Ministry of Human Services and Social Development and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of Norway, UN Women or its implementing partners.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS



| | |
|------------------|--|
| CEDAW | Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| EWER | Early Warning Early Response |
| FCT | Federal Capital Territory |
| FBOs | Faith Based Organizations |
| GESI | Gender and Social Inclusion |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| KADSAP | Kaduna State Action Plan |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| LAP | Local Action Plan (UNSCR 1325) |
| MDA | Ministries Departments and Agencies |
| M & E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MHSSD | Ministry of Human Services and Social Development |
| NAP | National Action Plan (UNSCR 1325) |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NSRP | National Stability and Reconciliation Programme |
| PLWD | Persons Living with Disabilities |
| SAP | State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 |
| SARC | Sexual Assault Referral Center |
| SEMA | State Emergency Management Agency |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| UNSCR | United Nation Security Council Resolution |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| VAPP Law | Violence Against Persons Prohibition Law |
| VAW | Violence against Women |
| VAWG | Violence against Women and Girls |
| WPS | Women Peace and Security |
| WPS-N | Women Peace and Security Network |

FOREWORD

The Nation in the past couple of years has experienced untold hardship occasioned by the lockdown as a result of Covid-19 which had a devastating impact on the socio-economic life of its citizens, women and girls especially. Kaduna State has also had its own share of challenges such as continued widespread violent conflicts by criminal activities such as banditry, kidnapping for ransom, abductions and farmers/herders clashes. Others are the post-election crisis, the impact of climate change and resource-induced conflicts.



The Kaduna State Government has put in tremendous efforts to increase the participation of women in governance and other formal sectors. This State Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security is an effort to contribute immensely to the inclusion of women at all levels of decision-making, peace-building and protection of their rights. The potential of women to increase the State's and Nation's peacebuilding as well as harness their potential to contribute to the peace of the society and the country at large will be further enhanced.

As the Executive Governor of Kaduna State, I pledge my full unreserved commitment to advance the well-being of my people, through support and implementation of the Kaduna State Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, to ensure increased participation and representation of women and girls in the development of a gender equitable State. I therefore call on all relevant stakeholders within and outside the State to come together in actualizing this task and ensuring a free and safe environment for the development of women and girls in accordance with this Action Plan.

Senator Uba Sani

Executive Governor, Kaduna State

Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) II for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria (2024 – 2029)

PREFACE

Kaduna State through its Ministry of Human Services and Social Development (MHSSD) further demonstrated its commitment to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in engendering the State's peace and security processes by launching a review of its first State Action Plan (KADSAP1) and the development of a new one (KADSAP2).

The State Action Plan 1 adapted the 5 Pillars from the National Action Plan (NAP1) to develop an Action Plan Framework for the Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and related Resolutions from 2016 to 2020. These Pillars, commonly referred to as the 5Ps, include Prevention, Protection, Participation, Promotion and Prosecution.



Three years later, the need to review the state of implementation of the plan attracted the attention and support of UN Women and the Government of Norway. This positioned the MHSSD to lead the process of review and development of a new SAP for Kaduna State in collaboration with an established 26-member State Action Plan Technical Review Committee composed of different stakeholders and a consultant.

Although the State has recorded some achievements, there were gaps and challenges to the implementation of SAP 1. Some of these are: low level of implementation, low level of public awareness and knowledge of UN Resolution 1325, NAP and KADSAP; the absence of budgetary provision and dependency on external donors for the running of the shelter and 5 SARCs'; unclear reporting lines, persistence of and changing context of conflict.

The reality of emerging issues as well as women's experiences have further complicated the context, and thus justified the need to develop a new SAP that would address identified gaps and challenges.

The outcome of various levels of multi-Stakeholders consultations across the State and the Drafting workshop led to the adoption of 4 new Pillars for KADSAP 2 to replace the 5Ps in SAP1. These include:

Pillar 1: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness

Pillar 2: Participation and Representation

Pillar 3: Protection and Prosecution

Pillar 4: Relief, Recovery & Reconstruction

With the high level of participation and a sense of ownership and buy-in of all stakeholders, the inaugurated Implementation Committee and the government's goodwill, the MHSSD is well-positioned to coordinate implementation, monitoring and reporting of the new SAP.

This is a call to action for all to join us in our quest to engender peace and security in our State in the spirit of the UN goal of "Leave no one behind" which will heighten women's participation in peace processes and protection in conflict and insecurity.

Hajiya Rabi Salisu
Honorable Commissioner,
Ministry of Human Services and Social Development
Kaduna State

Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) II for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria (2024 – 2029)

PREFACE

The issue of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) came to the fore in June 2000, when the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Anan, issued a very comprehensive report on conflict prevention that underscored the importance of gender equality, the cost of violent conflict and the roles of stakeholders in conflict prevention. The report stressed the need to protect women's human rights in conflict prevention and peacebuilding and called on the UN Security Council to include gender perspectives in its work.



In response, the UNSC Resolution 1325 on conflict prevention was passed on 31 October 2000, underscoring the role of women in conflict prevention efforts.

This became the first international political framework that recognized the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace building and acknowledged the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance.

The resolution defines and expands the role of women and expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into all aspects of peace processes.

From peacekeeping, peace negotiations/agreements through peace support operations and planning for refugees, and IDPs to post-conflict reconstruction processes and the restoration of the social fabric of a broken society.

The UNSCR 1325, as well as subsequent related Resolutions, recognize the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and the pivotal role of women in peacebuilding; the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and stresses the importance of their equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security.

Furthermore, it recognizes that women worldwide are playing active and positive roles in conflict resolution and peacebuilding and that women's participation in public life, politics and the security sector has the potential of ensuring that women's rights are protected in conflict and post-conflict situations.

The UN requires all State parties to sign up on Resolution 1325 and other related Resolutions to develop National Action Plans as roadmaps to guide implementation. Nigerian Government commitment came when its Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development developed its first NAP in 2013, the second in 2017 and currently developing the third NAP.

Reviews of NAP every 3 or five years are imperative due to the dynamic nature of context and society accounting for emerging security threats such as kidnapping, banditry, climate change - related natural disasters and health -related threats.

In Nigeria, efforts to localize Resolution 1325 has led to the domestication of the NAP at State level referred to as State Action Plans. It is hoped that taking the policy implementation to communities would be more effective and sustainable with Stakeholders taking ownership.

**The permanent Secretary
Ministry Human Services and Social Development
Kaduna State**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the Kaduna State Ministry of Human Services and Social Development (formerly Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development), I wish to acknowledge UN Women and the Government of Norway for their technical and financial support towards the development of this 2nd SAP on the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

Our sincere gratitude goes to the Commissioner of Kaduna state MHSSD for her dynamic leadership and guidance throughout the process of developing the SAP.

Heartfelt gratitude also goes to the Permanent Secretary and Director of Gender and Women Affairs for their unending support in mobilizing key stakeholders across the state to actively participate and own the process and product.

My gratitude also goes to the 26 members of the SAP Review Technical Committee inaugurated by the former Commissioner of MHSSD Hajiya Hafsat M Baba for their relentless efforts in ensuring they kick-started the process and kept at it to the end. The 7-member project team inaugurated by the current Commissioner, Hajiya Rabi Salisu came up on Board with expressed determination to see that the entire process becomes all-inclusive or the success of its implementation and sustainability. The continuity demonstrated is quite commendable.

We also wish to recognize and appreciate the financial and technical support of Mercy Corps, Equal Access International and Gender Awareness Trust towards the successful conduct of the 3 Zonal Multi-Stakeholders Consultations. The Kaduna State Peace Commission has been such a dependable, and consistent partner throughout the process.

We appreciate all MDAs, Security Agencies, CSOs, Media, Religious & Traditional leaders, Women and Youth leaders alongside other Stakeholders too numerous to mention especially at Local Government level.

Special mention and appreciation go to all who freely offered us their insights throughout the consultations especially participants at the different FGDs and Informants Interviews as well as those who participated in the very robust writing and validation workshops.

Special thanks also go to the Consultant Dr. Lydia Umar whose rich experience, knowledge and technical insights provided guidance to the entire process and ensured the understanding of the WPS background, the UNSCR 1325, Nigeria's NAPs and the KADSAP under review by all project participants in a way that enabled them to draft a realistic and context-specific Action Plan.

The excellent supportive role played by Ms Sophie Akut cannot be understated. Her consistent, thorough, and meticulous way in which she took and kept records as repertoire made reports factual.

Finally, immense gratitude goes to the UN Women team, without whose funding and technical guidance the KADSAP2 would not have been possible. We appreciate the technical support and overall strategic guidance from Ms. Beatrice Eyong, UN Women Representative to Nigeria and ECOWAS, Mr. Peter Mancha WPS Programme Manager, Ms. Mary Hwiyere Programme Officer, Ms. Chidinma Ottah M&E Specialist and Ms. Andrea Scheibach Programme Analyst.

Hajiya Sa'adatu Balarabe Mahmood
Director Gender & Women Affairs
Ministry Human Services and Social Development
Kaduna State

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 About Kaduna State:

The state is politically classified as belonging to the Northwestern part of Nigeria with a population of about 6.1 million people according to the 2006, National Census. However rapid urbanization has created an increasingly large population of people in Kaduna state, therefore taking the figure to about 8.9 million people as of 2021¹. Kaduna state is also often referred to as the centre of learning, as it is home to some of Nigeria's most renowned public institutions, including citadels of learning, military facilities, and some of northern Nigeria's foremost traditional and cultural monuments. The capital city of the state is Kaduna.

Geography:

Kaduna State is located globally between the latitudes 9°03' and 11°32' North of the Equator and longitudes 6°05' and 8°38' East of Greenwich Meridian. Its total land mass is estimated at an area of 46,053 Sq Km. Located at the Northern part of Nigeria's High Plains, the vegetation cover is Sudan Savannah type, characterized by scattered short trees, shrubs and grasses. Soil type is mostly loamy to sandy, with substantial amount of clay found. Major rivers in Kaduna state include the rivers Kaduna, Kogum, Gurara, Matsirga and Galma.

People and Culture:

Kaduna State comprises 23 Local Government Areas with over 60 ethnic groups; the Gbagyi, Hausa, Fulani, Gwong, Atuku, Bajju, Atyap, Gure and Ninkyob as dominant. It is also a multi-cultural and multi-religious state, with the two major religions being Islam and Christianity. It has become the home to many people from different ethnic groups including the Yorubas, Igbos, Nupe, Itsekiri and many others from other parts of Nigeria. The state is often described as a 'melting pot' due to its ethnic and tribal diversity.

¹ Open Data: Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics

Economic activities:

Kaduna State is also known for the active energy of its industrious people spread across agriculture and other related commercial activities. Sorghum, maize, millet, cowpea, yam, cocoyam and sweet potatoes are staple foods grown by the people among others. Cattle, chickens, guinea fowl and sheep among others are also raised commercially and for food.

The state is a trade centre and transportation axis to nearby agricultural areas and states. Kaduna town along with Zaria and Kafanchan are the main urban areas of the state. Although most of its industries of the 60's and 70's are dead, the State still boasts of hosting one of the country's four petroleum refineries.

1.2 Security in Kaduna State

Over several years, Kaduna state has experienced violent conflicts all varying in magnitude and dimension. Most conflicts that have occurred in the state have had ethnic and religious connotations and have cost many residents their lives and properties. Ranging from religious and ethnic crises, communal clashes, farmers and herder tensions, apart from religion, the fundamental causes of these conflicts can also be traced to political and economic rivalries, rather than religious differences.

Three of the most serious outbreaks of violence in Kaduna State occurred in 1987, 1992 and 2000. In 1987, a dispute erupted between students from different ethnic and religious groups in Kafanchan, and the violence spread to several other towns and areas. In February and May 1992, in what became known as the Zangon-Kataf crisis, there were clashes in Zangon-Kataf between the Hausa and the Kataf (a predominantly Christian ethnic group), initially sparked off by a dispute over the relocation of a market. Killings of Hausa by Kataf were followed by reprisal killings of Christians, including in several other parts of Kaduna State. In February and May 2000, one of the most serious inter-communal violence that Nigeria had ever witnessed had at least 2,000 people, and possibly many more, killed in fighting between Christians and Muslims in Kaduna². All these years of violence have left the

² "Ethnic and religious crisis in Kaduna," by Hussaini Abdu and Dr Lydia Umar, in *Hope Betrayed? A report on impunity and state-sponsored violence in Nigeria*, published by the Centre for Law Enforcement Education and the World Organisation Against Torture, 2002;.

people of Kaduna traumatized which has eventually led to a deep polarization of the state.

The year 2014 heralded the beginning of terrorist activities in the state, with the twin bomb explosions occurring on July 23rd in Kawo area targeting former President Muhammadu Buhari and another few hours later targeting a known Islamic cleric, killing over 50 people. A year later, in 2015, another occurred in churches in Tirkania, Kaduna South area and Zaria area of the state.

In recent times, the state has witnessed some very heinous acts of armed conflict characterized by the activities of organized criminal groups, such as banditry, kidnappings for ransom, farmer-herder conflicts and sexual violence among others. In 2021, no fewer than 1,192 lost their lives to armed bandits and other forms of violence in the state, with a total of 3,348 persons kidnapped all in the same period.³ The people were not just being killed but were raped, physically and psychologically tortured, abducted, massacred, executed, mobbed, rendered homeless, and neglected by the government whom they voted in to protect and give them a sense of belonging, security and safety⁴.

Similar issues of security abound in all zones of the state, some more prevailing than others. Consultations showed that sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) ranked the highest issue of security concern as it occurs almost on a daily basis in all the zones; followed by banditry, kidnapping for ransom and abductions which occurred frequently.

Others include disputes over chieftaincy, farmer-herder clashes, community clashes, land disputes and political violence occurring occasionally. All of these manifestations of violence and conflict have serious impacts on citizens, including loss of lives and property, living in perpetual anxiety, closure of schools, suspension or relocation of weekly markets and population displacement.

³ <https://www.theafricareport.com/186453/nigeria-prioritising-human-security-to-reduce-violence-in-kaduna>

⁴ <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2023/04/24/horrific-tale-of-southern-kaduna-crises>

Issues of Insecurity/Conflicts in Kaduna State

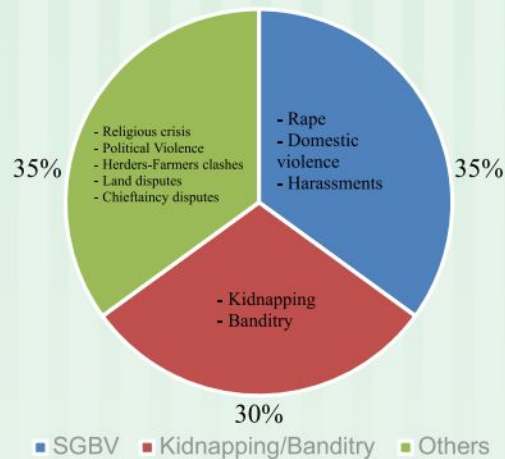


Figure 1: Current prevailing security issues in the state⁵

Stakeholders have also reported the activities of informants, who connive with these bandits to divulge information on other residents making them targets of abductions and attacks. Informants have been considered as one of the major triggers of insecurity alongside drug and substance abuse, poor parenting, unemployment, injustice, religious intolerance, illiteracy, poverty, interest of politicians, impunity hate speech, fake news, misinformation, trespassing on farmland, ignorance, and ethnic and cultural bias. In addition to above-mentioned factors, banditry has become a severe problem in the state due to weak security and the porousness of the country's borders.

As an attempt to reduce insecurity, several community efforts have been carried out in affected areas as follows: Setting up local vigilance outfits, mobilizing search parties for kidnapped victims, setting up peace committees at the community level that meet monthly and contribute funds for security activities, awareness raising in worship places and reporting of suspicious persons or activities. In cases of communal clashes, dialogue and mediation between warring parties are deployed, and education and sensitization of citizens on the need for peaceful coexistence are conducted.

Government efforts to curb insecurity majorly include:

- Security meetings at both local and state levels,
- Providing logistic and financial support for local vigilante groups

⁵ Report of Review KADSAP I, May 2023

- > Monitoring security operatives, and police patrol among others.

Early Warning and Early Response

A major security challenge in the state is the lack of early response by security operatives, which was evident across the zones. This is probably because most citizens rely on informal early warnings within their locality such as; letters from bandits stating their intention to attack on a particular date, suspicious-looking residents and helicopters hovering over a community shortly before an attack occurs (as reported in the Southern Kaduna Zone). There is no formal system that alerts the security authorities of any impending danger.

Early response is also done locally, for instance through alerting community members through community and association WhatsApp groups. In some zones, Community Peace champions were trained on EWER who recognize, record and report SGBV cases, suspicious activities and security threats. Community members also directly alert the police and other security personnel of an attack.

Stakeholders also noted that while some level of rehabilitation and psycho-social counselling for survivors of SGBV at Salama Assault Center (SARC) across the three (3) zones of the state exists, there were no proper plans for reinstatement or reconstruction of displaced areas post-conflict apart from a few efforts of NGOs in the state.

The activities of bandits have turned the state into a war zone; travelling on the roads inter- and intrastate has become a nightmare with impudent attacks on the road, rail and air facilities.

Experts say the security situation does not reflect the fact that Kaduna has some of the most critical military and police establishments in the country. While most states have one military base, a police command and a few other security outfits each, Kaduna has at least 15 military establishments. These include the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), the Nigerian Army School of Artillery (NASA), the Nigerian Air Force Institute of Technology, the Nigerian Army School of Military Police, a depot of the Nigerian Army and a training centre for soldiers⁶. Yet the terrorists have wrapped the state in perpetual fear and anxiety, which has become a serious cause for concern.

⁶ <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/analysis> why in security persists in Kaduna despite heavy military presence

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Emerging issues:

Activities of non-state armed groups have also recently shown new trends. Women are now increasingly linked with activities of bandits and promoting terrorist activities in the state, either as couriers of arms and weapons, informants, or cooks in kidnappers' dens among others. This recent increase in women's involvement in arms trafficking and participation in bandit-linked activities is largely a result of poverty, which is enshrined in the low rates of girls' enrollment in school and consequently low education of women. This gender disparity in education and poverty has made women vulnerable to recruitment by these terrorist and non-state armed groups.

State officials have acknowledged that the major enablers of banditry are border porosity and trafficking of small arms. Former minister of information, Lai Mohammed has said that 95% of weapons used for terrorism and kidnapping are trafficked through the country's porous borders⁷.

It is recommended that the government should be proactive in the war against banditry and create meaningful employment opportunities for youths to address poverty. Borders should be actively secured with neighbouring states to checkmate illegal migration of people and the proliferation of weapons.

1.3 Status of Women, Peace and Security in Kaduna State

Women and girls in Kaduna are affected by insecurity either directly or indirectly. They are sometimes targets or can be caught in the crossfire of these violent conflicts, leading to the loss of their lives, being wounded and traumatized, loss of properties, loss of livelihoods, displacement from their homes and forced to live in IDP camps or makeshift camps, mental health issues, unavailable healthcare, and vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence.

With the recurrence of inter-communal conflict between herders and farmers' communities and continuous acts of terrorism by bandits and gunmen, a lot of women and children have been abducted from their homes or schools and killed or forced into marriage by bandits.

There is also the prevalence of interpersonal violence and abuse which includes rape, domestic violence and other forms of abuse which occur in everyday life or as a

⁷ <https://enactafrica.org/enact-observer/women-increasingly-turn-to-bandit-linked-arms-trafficking-in-nigeria> July 2023

result of the continuous acts of terrorism or misuse of power by members of society, people in authority, family members etc. to sexually assault women and children.

Recent trends have shown that bandits co-opt women into their criminal activities mostly as arm couriers hiding rifles under their veils and smuggling them because they are less likely to be suspected. Women's vulnerability to this tendency is a result of poverty.

Although women are affected deeply by conflicts and other forms of violence, women are hardly well represented in conflict prevention and peace processes. They may participate fully only when invited and the invitation is based on if the security matter concerns them personally or directly.

Stakeholders also noted that Kaduna state has also recorded low participation of women in decision-making at almost all levels of governance over time which was attributed to lower levels of female education, discriminatory attitudes of the men (which may or may not be based on culture or religion), political violence at elections including against women candidates. Women's participation is usually at the level of community meetings when seeking representation. Factors such as patriarchy and male domination, religious and cultural bias mitigate against participation.

Women are not given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in peace processes and as a result, their needs and capacities are not fully taken into account.

Stakeholders observed that given all of the above, women need to be empowered and educated either formally or informally, as well as to transform traditional gender norms and roles, to overcome bias against them and promote their full, equal and meaningful participation at all levels.

2.0 UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION (UNSCR) 1325 AND OTHER RELATED RESOLUTIONS

2.1 Overview of UNSCR 1325

The Security Council passed resolution 1325 on WPS which was unanimously adopted by Member States on the 31 October 2000, underscoring the role of women in conflict prevention and calling on the State parties "to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates as well as in conflict prevention efforts".

The resolution defines an expanded role for women and expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into all aspects of peace processes from

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peacekeeping, peace negotiations/agreements through peace support operations and planning for refugees and IDPs to post-conflict reconstruction processes and the restoration of the social fabric of a broken society.

Resolution 1325 recognizes:

- The disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and the pivotal role of women in peace building
- The under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and stresses the importance of their equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security.
- That women worldwide are playing active and positive roles in conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
- The critical role that women's participation in public life, politics and the security sector have for ensuring that women's rights are protected in conflict and post-conflict situations.

2.2 National Action Plan (NAP) for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and other related resolutions

The UN requires all State parties signed up on Resolution 1325 and other related Resolutions to develop National Action Plans (NAP) as road map to guide implementation.

Nigerian Government commitment came to the fore when under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development and with the full support of Development partners that include UN Women, UNDP, NSRP and EU engaged 4 consultants (3 female and 1 male WPS experts) in 2012 to develop Nigeria's NAP1.

The framework for the implementation was launched in August 2013.

In 2016, with leadership of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development and support of development partners and 6 consultants, NAP1 was reviewed and NAP 2 developed and launched in 2016.

The National Action Plan (NAP) 2 outlines priority actions, core strategies and interventions by relevant actors, stakeholders and their responsibilities. It provides clear indicators, M&E benchmarks and projected targets. Coordination of the NAP is under the ambit of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) with collaboration of other agencies.

Following nationwide consultations, the initial NAP1 pillars were redefined and the following pillars of action for NAP 2 emerged:

Pillar 1: Prevention & Disaster Preparedness

- To ensure prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.

Pillar 2: Participation & Representation

- To ensure the full and equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making.
- To increase participation and engagement of women and inclusion of women's interests in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Pillar 3: Protection & Prosecution

- 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

- 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)

- To ensure increase in capacity and resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programs.

There are also core crosscutting strategies for implementation, which was adopted for the NAP 2. These strategies are aimed at ensuring a unified approach for Nigeria and all stakeholders, to achieve positive outcomes for women and girls under the five (5) pillars. They are as follows:

NAP Promotion and Advocacy: Promote Knowledge on UNSCR 1325 NAP within Nigeria's peace and security architecture and create awareness on NAP and UNSCR 1325 related policies and implementation arrangements.

Legislation and Policy: Advocate for new legislation, legal and policy reforms and provide increased access to justice to enhance the implementation of existing laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote the women, peace and security agenda.

Capacity building and Service Delivery: Build capacity of stakeholders to better implement the NAP and enhance delivery of services related to women, peace and security activities.

Research Documentation and Dissemination: Undertake effective data collection, documentation and dissemination on issues of women, peace and security.

Coordination and Synergy of Activities between and among Stakeholders
Encourage and promote collaboration with national and state stakeholders and other partners in their efforts to implement activities that promote the women, peace and security agenda.

These strategies will be applied to all the pillars in the best possible way for maximum results. It is also expected that States will take a cue from the NAP, to develop state work plans and programs, provide funds and other resources for implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation to track delivery both at state and local levels.

The process of developing NAP 3 is ongoing with the Federal Ministry of Women supported by UN Women and the Norwegian Government.

2.3 Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) 1

Kaduna State in 2016, adopted the principles of the 1st NAP and domesticated the State's 1st Action Plan, KADSAP 1, launched in the same year. It focused on the position of women in relation to peace and security in the state and was critical in providing a road map for state and non-state actors, on issues of women, peace security in the state; while adapting the 5 pillars namely: Prevention, Protection, Participation, Promotion and Prosecution.

The KADSAP 1 recorded the following achievements:

- Encouraged the establishment of a WPS network by Equal Access International (EAI) and the then Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. Followed by series of Capacity building workshops and the Development of Local Action Plans (LAP) for 3 LGAs and the support of Zonal Consultations in 3 Local Government Areas of work namely, Chukun, Jema'a and Kajuru.
- The establishment of Peace Ambassadors in 2001 by Mercy Corps, followed by a series of training for over 40 women from four (4) LGAs of Zaria, Kaduna North, Makarfi and Kubau.

Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) II for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria (2024 – 2029)

- Heightened interest in KADSAP by women and gender - focused NGOs demonstrated by activities such as press release, radio programs, advocacy visits to influencers, visits to IDPs, training of MoWSD staff and Media on NAP, commemorating International Day of Peace annually.
- KADSAP led to increased interest in gender-based violence survivors which culminated in MHSSD supported by NSRP to set up an Observatory Committee and a database while UNFPA supported the setting up of the Kaduna Civil Society SGBV Coalition working on monitoring, evaluation and documentation of cases as well as prosecution of perpetrators. The coalition has a leadership structure and intervenes on reported incidences in various communities.
- The establishment of 4 Sexual Assault Referral Centers (SARCs).
- Passage of the state VAPP law in December 2018 and translation of same into local languages for sensitization purposes to promote the pillars of the SAP.
- The development of the Kaduna State gender and social inclusion policy.
- Launching of Sex Offenders' Database by Kaduna State Ministry of Justice in November 2022.
- The domestication of KADSAP at the LGA level referred to as LAP1 in 3 LGAs of the state, supported by the Equal Access Initiative (EAI)

In 2023, the leadership of the Kaduna State Ministry of Human Services and Social Development, with the support of development partners and a consultant working closely with the SAP technical committee, reviewed the KADSAP 1 and developed KADSAP 2.

During the consultations for the development of the KADSAP 2, it was noted that over 97% of stakeholders were unaware of the KADSAP 1 document and its content thereof, and only 3% were aware of its existence which is insignificant and hence the need for massive awareness and sensitization on the KADSAP2.

Knowledge of the 1st KADSAP

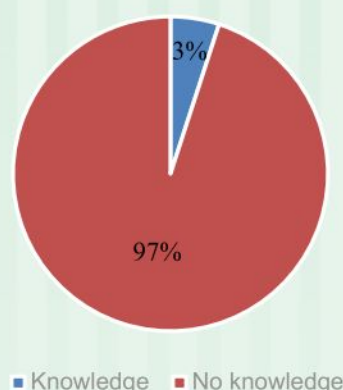


Figure 2: Analysis of stakeholders' knowledge of the KADSAP 1

Also, stakeholders debated, agreed and recommended that prevention and protection pillars are a precursor to women's participation in governance and other decision-making spaces. Stakeholders considered all five (5) pillars of the SAP 1 important but rated them in order of priority; with prevention and participation ranking 1st and 2nd respectively. The argument is that unless women are prevented or protected from violence or harm, they cannot participate in decision-making or peace processes effectively. It is therefore pertinent to put preventive and protective measures in place in KADSAP 2 for effective implementation.

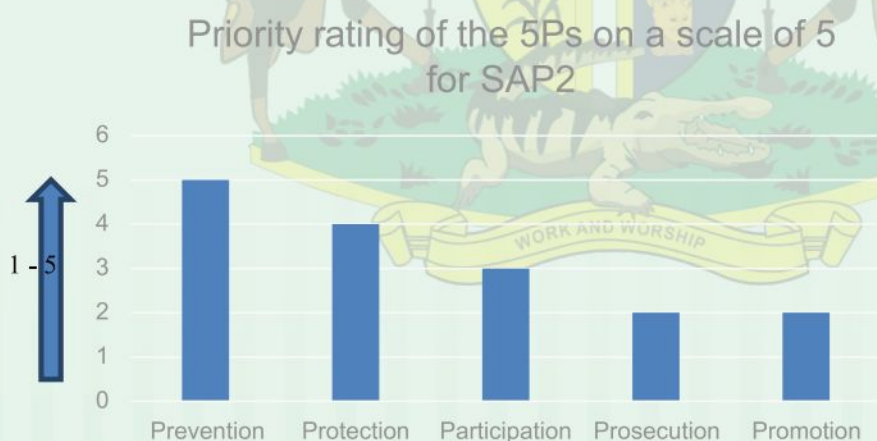


Figure 3: priority ranking of the 5Ps for KADSAP 2

It was further agreed that post-conflict recovery was a necessity for effective implementation of the SAP going forward.

Stakeholders also identified resources and skills needed for implementing the 2nd SAP which include human and financial resources, advocacy skills and project management.

Therefore, as a result of the above and in response to current realities, the KADSAP 2 adapted from the NAP 2 four (4) Pillars as follows:

Pillar 1: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness

Pillar 2: Participation and Representation

Pillar 3: Protection and Prosecution

Pillar 4: Relief, Recovery and Re-construction.

The Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) 2, is a necessary framework aimed at promoting the active participation of women in peace-building processes and addressing the challenges that women face through targeted actions. The KADSAP 2 also provides opportunities for engagement in policy advocacy on women's rights, effective participation and representation of women in private and public spaces, as well as opportunities for networking with likeminded individuals and actors on issues of women's involvement in peace processes. KADSAP 2 is also expected to address most forms of discrimination against women and girls in the state, with proper implementation.

3.0 KADUNA STATE ACTION PLAN 2 (KADSAP 2) PILLARS AND ACTION PLAN MATRIX

KADSAP 2 has four (4) pillars adapted from NAP 2 after review. These pillars are expected to guide implementation and ensure the empowerment and inclusion of women and girls in peace and security processes. They are:

Pillar 1 - Prevention and Disaster Preparedness

Pillar 2 - Participation and Representation

Pillar 3 - Protection and Prosecution

Pillar 4 - Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction.

Each pillar has clearly laid out objectives and outcomes as follows:

| PILLARS | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIC OUTCOMES |
|---|---|---|
| PILLAR 1: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness | To ensure prevention of conflict and other forms of violence against women and girls by safeguarding women's rights from abuse and all forms of violation through the promotion of actions. | <p>Women's vulnerability to conflict and other forms of security threats are eliminated.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>1. Reduction of women and girls' vulnerabilities to conflict and security threats by promoting actions that contribute to the prevention of abuse and violation of women's rights</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | <p>2. Increased awareness of unacceptable behavior and violence towards women and girls; to build more girls and women as champions to recognize and support victims of conflict, and sexual and gender-based violence.</p> <p>3. Reduction in cases of women and girls' sexual and domestic violence each year</p> <p>4. Increased awareness on the preparedness of relevant agencies (e.g. SEMA) towards women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, specific needs during disaster and displacement ".</p> |
| PILLAR 2: Participation and Representation | <p>1. To advocate for and ensure the inclusion of women in governance at all levels: state, local, ward and community levels.</p> <p>2. To strengthen the capacity of women, at all levels to effectively participate in peace and security issues.</p> | Increase women's meaningful participation and representation in governance, peace, security and conflict resolution at all levels is attained. |
| PILLAR 3: Protection and Prosecution | <p>1. To ensure women and girls' rights to security are protected in conflict and peace and also to prosecute such rights' violators.</p> <p>2. To increase access to justice by strengthening and supporting government and private institutions, associations and CSOs to prosecute, respond and protect women, children and girls from sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse (SHEA) and other forms of SGBV.</p> | Women and girls' rights to peace and security, justice and compensation in conflict and other forms of human rights violations are reported and protected as well as offenders prosecuted. |
| PILLAR 4: Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction. | To ensure women and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in crisis, recovery and post conflict situations are reinforced. | Women and girls are secured and provided with psychosocial needs and support through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts. |

Table 1: KADSAP 2 Pillars

KADSAP Action Matrix:

Each pillar has laid out objectives and outcomes. The activities, expected results, critical stakeholders and needed resources to achieve optimal results, under the core unified strategies for implementation as seen in the matrices below.



ACTION PLAN (2024 - 2029) MATRIX

KADUNA STATE ACTION PLAN (KADSAP 2024 -2029) DERIVED FROM UNSCR 1325 and AU CONTINENTAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WPS AGENDA IN AFRICA (2018 - 2028)

| Pillar One: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|----------|---|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| Strategic Objective: Prevention of conflict and other forms of violence against women and girls by safeguarding women's rights from abuse and all forms of violation through promotion of actions. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Women's vulnerability to conflict and other forms of security threats are eliminated. | | | | | | | | | | |
| S/N | Activities | Objectives | Expected Outcome | Progress Indicators | Baseline | Sources of Verification | Key Stakeholders | Resources Needed | Target | Project ed Cost/Bu dget in Millions of Naira |
| 1 | Capacity Building and System Strengthening | To increase women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, awareness of their human rights | Women and girls including women and girls with disabilities, are aware of their rights and know them. | Number of women at all levels trained. Percentage of women who have improved knowledge about women's and human rights | 0 | Activity reports at various levels Pictures | Lead: MHSSD CSOs Organizations/g roups for persons with disabilities Community leaders Media | Financial Technical Human | 23,000 women and girls trained across the 23 LGAs of the state by 2027. At least 3,000 are women and girls with | 5M |

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| | | | | | | | | | disabilities | |
| | | | | | | | | | 70% of women have improved their knowledge about women's and human rights | |
| 2 | Build the capacity of security operatives to provide gender-responsive services and respond to human rights violations. | For security personnel to gain requisite skills towards providing gender-responsive services | Security actors are responsive and accountable to prevent violations against women and girls | Number of security operatives trained Percentage of trained security operatives who have improved their capacity to prosecute human rights violators has improved | 0 0% | Security agencies reports, list of participants, post-training survey | MHSSD Security operatives CSOs | Financial Technical Human | 500 Security Agents have been trained in skills on gender-responsive services by 2027 70% of trained security operatives confirm that their capacity to prosecute | 30M |

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| | | | | | | | | human rights violators has improved | | |
| 3 | Sensitize and build the capacity of women on gender-responsive and inclusive Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) at various levels | To build relevant skills for women on EWER, including women with disabilities | Women have increased their EWER capacities and are meaningfully participating in EWER activities | Number of women trained, including women with disabilities | 0 | Kaduna State Peace Commission reports | Lead: Kaduna State Peace Commission CSOs Community leaders | Financial Technical Human | 3000 women, including women with disabilities, have been trained | 3M |
| | | | Percentage of trained women who have increased their knowledge on gender-responsive and inclusive early warning and early response | Percentage of trained women who are participating in EWER activities after the training | | | | 70% of trained women are participating in | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | EWER activities after the training | |
| 4 | Relevant MDAs are supported at state and local government levels to establish help desks for addressing SGBV issues | To provide access to ready-to-use information and data on SGBV cases and available interventions for survivors and other relevant stakeholders Incorporate them into the core referral pathway. | Survivors and stakeholders are provided with requisite information for post-SGBV care interventions, incidence tracking and decision-making | No. of desk officers/ offices established 0 | Number of desk officers TBC 0 | Reports from MHSSD | MHSSD Other MDAs CSOs | Human Logistic Financial Technical Documentation tools | At least 10 new help desks are established at LGA level to address SGBV issues by 2027 | 40M |
| | | | | No. Of linkages established 0 | | | | | No target determined | |
| 5 | Develop and implement gender-responsive and inclusive community based early action plans for flooding and other natural disasters. | | Gender-responsive and inclusive action plans are developed and communities are protected from floods and other natural disasters | Number of gender-responsive and inclusive action plan developed 0 | 0 | Existing Action Plans | Ministry of Environment SEMA Ministry of LG and Chieftaincy Affairs Traditional leaders and | Technical Financial and Human | A new gender responsive and inclusive Action Plan | 10 M |
| | | | | Number of gender-responsive and inclusive activities implemented 0 | | | | | No target determined | |

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| | | | | | | community members | | | |
| 6 | Legislation and Policies Annual Training of security agencies for the implementation of existing laws and policies in the state to prevent violations of women and girls' rights. | To facilitate the implementation of the Kaduna State Violence Against Persons Prohibition law 2019, revised penal code, Kaduna state Child welfare and Protection law | Established systems or mechanism for the implementation and enforcement of existing laws | Number of Trainings Percentage of key officers trained or sensitized, including persons with disabilities 0 0% | Security Agencies Training Reports, Survey | MHSSD Ministry of Justice CSOs | State budget State government Development partners | Target to be determined At least 40% of key officers trained, including persons with disabilities At least 70% of trained key officers have gained skills and knowledge of policies aimed at preventing violation of women and girls' | 125M |

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| | | | | | | | | rights by 2027, including persons with disabilities | |
| 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The establishment of a gender-responsive and inclusive EWER system in each zone of the state.- The establishment of gender-responsive and inclusive systems for broadcast, communication and sensitization on natural disasters. | Communities are better prepared to respond to security and natural disaster threats and early warning and response mechanisms are inclusive and gender-responsive mechanisms | Gender-responsive and inclusive early warning and early response systems established | Number of functional, gender-responsive and inclusive EWER mechanisms established or strengthened in each zone of the state | Baseline to be determined | Advocacy Reports Presence of Zonal EWER System Response and feedback from Monitoring and evaluation | Kaduna State Peace Commission State Government MDAs CSOs Media Women groups and groups for PWDs Community leaders | Logistics Technical Human Financial | Three (3) gender-responsive and inclusive, zonal EWER systems established or strengthened by 2027 |

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| | | | and broadcast systems | | | | | Target to be determined | | |
| 8 | Establishment of gender-responsive and inclusive conflict mediation centers at community levels and capacity building of women mediators | To improve community-based conflict, peace and security structures | Improved availability of gender-responsive and inclusive conflict mediation centers and improved social cohesion within communities | Number of functional, gender-responsive and inclusive centers established | conflict mediation centers | Reports | MHSSD Kaduna State Peace Commission Women and Teenage girls NGOs and CBOs Community leaders | Financial Human Technical | At least three (3) mediation centers established in 3 LGAs by 2027. Target of women trained to be determined | 50M |
| 9 | Create social media platforms and other platforms for sharing information on security threats, natural disasters and WPS issues in collaboration with the WPS media network | To create awareness on security threats, natural disasters and WPS issues through the diffusion of information | Improved access to information through the establishment of social media platforms | Number of functional social media platforms established Number of information disseminated per year Number of women and men reached through the social media platform | functional social media platforms established information disseminated (per year) women and 0 men | Social media Engagements | MHSSD CSOs Women groups Youth groups | Resource persons Logistics | At least two (2) Functional social media platforms for sharing information on security threats, natural disasters and WPS issues in | 3M |

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| | | | | | | | | | | collaboration with WPS Media Network by 2027. | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | Target to be determined | |

| Pillar Two: Participation and Representation | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Strategic Objective: i) To advocate for and ensure the inclusion of women in governance at all levels: state, local, ward and community levels. ii) To strengthen the roles of women in community effectively in peace and security issues. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Increase women's meaningful participation and representation in governance, peace, security and conflict resolution at all levels is attained. | | | | | | | | | | |
| S/N | Activities | Objectives | Expected Outcome | Progress Indicators | Baseline | Sources of Verification | Key Stakeholders | Resources Needed | Target | Projected Cost/Budget in Millions of Naira |
| 1. | Advocacy and KADSAP promotion | To increase the number of women in elective and | Increased representation and political participation of | Number of advocacy | 0 visits | Advocacy visit pictures and reports | MHSSD | Technical Human | Regular advocacy | 15M |

| political participation. | appointive positions in the state. | women at all levels as decision-makers | visits conducted. | Gender bills | Political Parties leadership | Financial | are conducted | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|-----|
| Conduct periodic situation analysis of women and girls' participation & representation in decision-making in Kaduna state as an advocacy tool | To improve women and girls' participation and representation in decision-making | | Number of gender bills passed Percentage /Number of women in elective and appointive positions in political structures and offices of political parties. | 0 gender bills passed Baseline to be determined | Member lists of political parties Election results CSOs Legislators Female Activists Women groups at state and LG levels Community leaders Political Parties Traditional and Religious institutions at state and local level | | 5 gender bills passed 35% increase of women in elective and nominative positions in political parties | |
| 2. Continuous media campaign on women inclusion and meaningful participation in political spaces | To enlighten stakeholders and the general public on the importance of women's | Increased awareness for women's participation and representation in governance, and | Number of media outreaches done in collaboration with the | 0 media outreaches done | Reports of media programs, commitment statements, reports and member lists MHSSD Political Parties leadership CSOs | Technical Human Financial | 10 media outreaches carried out in collaboration with WPS Media | 50M |

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| towards attitudinal change. | involvement in governance, peace and security | peace and security processes | WPS Media Network. Number of stakeholders who confirmed their commitments to increase women's participation in political spaces, including political parties | Baseline to be determined | from security councils | Political Parties Traditional and Religious institutions at state and local level | | Network by 2027. Target to be determined | |
| | | | Percentage of women in the security council at state and the LGA level | No committee in meeting minutes | MHSSD Reports, | Women groups mentors, UN women, MHSSD, CSOs, women mediators, HeForShe Network | Logistics Training materials, Resource persons Financial | Existence of a functional implementation committee | 5M |
| 3. Establish and institutionalize a mechanism for the implementation of KADSAP | The KADSAP 2 is being effectively implemented and monitored | Established and operational implementation committee for KADSAP2 | Implementation Committee for KADSAP 2 constituted and operational | | | | | | |

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| | | | Number of women and men that are members of the committee (disaggregated by disability) | | | | | | |
| 4. Advocacy visits to religious community and traditional leaders and LG Councils for inclusion of women in their councils. | To get their buy-in and support to include women in decision making and representation within their domain. | Increased enlightenment on women's inclusion in decision making processes | Number of advocacy visits conducted Number of stakeholders engaged Number and proportion of women in traditional and LG Councils | Baseline to be determined | Advocacy Visit Reports List of members of councils | Emirs District heads Imams Pastors JNI CAN He for She champions women and youth groups MDAs community influencers opinion leaders. | Logistics Technical Human Financial | No target defined No target defined At least 15% increase in women participation in traditional and LG councils by 2027 | 2M |

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| 2. | Capacity Building and Empowerment | 5. Training and capacity building for women leaders in the public, private and social sector on the provisions of WPS agenda, leadership skills and negotiation skills. | To strengthen women's skills for decision-making and leadership in peace negotiations | Strengthen the capacity of women leaders | Number of trainings conducted Number of women trained (disaggregated by disability) | 0 trainings conducted 0 women trained | Activity Reports Attendance lists Training Pictures | MHSSD Women groups Female aspirants/politicians NGOs and CBOs | Financial Resource persons Training facilities Venue Logistics Training materials/ manuals | 1000 Women aspirants, women leaders and women in politics trained on their roles and the provisions of WPS agenda by 2027. | 30M |
| | 6. Develop an inclusiveness training manual on gender and social inclusion in peace and conflict management and train key stakeholders in the judicial, executive and legislative sector and women leaders in governance at state level | To strengthen the skills of the judicial, executive and legislative sector and women leaders in governance on gender and social inclusion in peace and conflict management. | A gender and social inclusion training manual developed and produced, and key stakeholders trained | A gender and social inclusion training manual developed and produced Number of women and men trained (disaggregated by disability) | No training manual | An Inclusiveness manual developed and produced | Police Judges Legislators NSCDC and NAPITIP Women and political leaders | Existing manual NGOs working on peace | 1 training manual on gender and social inclusion in peace and conflict management produced At least 30 members from the judicial, executive and legislative sector and | 20M | |

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| | | | | | | | | | 30 women leaders in governance are trained by 2025. | |
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| Pillar Three: Protection and Prosecution | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|---|
| Strategic Objective: i) To ensure women and girls' rights to security are protected in conflict and peace and also to prosecute such rights' violators. ii) To increase access to justice by strengthening and supporting government and private institutions, associations and CSOs to respond and protect women, children and girls from sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse (SHEA) and other forms of VAWG. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Women and girls' rights to peace and security, justice and compensation in conflict and other forms of violations are reported and protected. | | | | | | | | | | |
| S/N | Activities | Objectives | Expected Outcome | Progress Indicators | Baseline | Sources of Verification | Key Stakeholders | Resources Needed | Target Groups | Projected Cost/ Budget in Millions of Naira |
| 1. | Legislation and Policies | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Advocacy to key stakeholders for the full implementation of existing laws aimed at protecting the rights of women and girls. | To reinforce the knowledge on existing laws and elicit buy - in of stakeholders for implementation and enforcement | Increased knowledge and acceptance for implementation | Number of advocacy visits conducted | Advocacy visits | Activity reports from judiciary, human rights commission and other relevant stakeholders | Legislators Ministry of justice MHSSD CSOs | Financial Technical Human | At least 15 Advocacies conducted by various groups by the end of 2027. | 50M |

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| | | | | | | | | | At least 50% of LGA have developed Local Action Plans | |
| 2. | Advocacy and KADSAP 2 Promotion | Improved access and information about holistic services for SGBV survivors | SGBV referral pathways strengthened and established | Functional and regularly updated SGBV Referral pathway in place | Weak referral SGBV pathways | Activity Reports | Lead : MHSSD SGBV coalition, SARCs NSCDC, Police MOJ, KADVIS, JTF | Human Financial Materials Technical | Clearly defined SGBV Referral pathways by 2025. | 5M |
| | 3. Establish, strengthen and publicize the state SGBV referral pathways | | Increased synergy and collaboration between different stakeholders in the referral pathway | Number of key stakeholders and service providers integrated in and collaborating on referral pathway | Baseline to be confirmed | | Women and girls Heshe champions Organizations offering psychosocial | | | |

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| | 4. Provision of holistic support services for SGBV survivors, including medical, psychosocial counselling and other post-recovery programs | Improved access to medical/ health care for the prevention of HIV and unwanted pregnancy for survivors of SGBV | Survivors of SGBV have improved access to support services | Number of survivors accessing emergency contraception and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV infection | Baseline to be determined | Referral registers and documentation | SA RCS Rehabilitation centers and shelters Ministry of Health MHSSD CSOs Media | Human Financial Materials Technical | 50% increase in women and girls survivors accessing emergency contraception and PEP for HIV Infection | 10M |

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|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|---|-----|
| 5. Advocacy for the provision of specialized courts (such as Mobile courts) for quick dispensation of justice | Improved access to speedy justice for women and girls survivors of SGBV | Improved justice dispensation for survivors of violence SGBV | Increased prosecution of perpetrators | Number of mobile courts established and functional | Number of prompt dispensation of justice done | Percentage of women and girls who are satisfied with the legal support services received | 0% | Mobile court documentation Survey | Government (Multisectoral) Ministry of Justice FIDA Judiciary Security agencies (NSCDC, Police, etc.) | Human Resources Technical | At least 3 mobile courts established and functional in the state (one per zone) | 10M |
| 6. Sensitize the public on the KADSAP 2 on a quarterly basis | To enlighten the public on KADSAP 2 and its contents | Increased public knowledge and awareness on the KADSAP 2 | Percentage of public who are knowledgeable on KADSAP 2 | 0% | Quarterly Activity Report Survey | Lead: MHSSD and other relevant MDAs CSOs Religious groups | Logistics Financial IEC Materials | At least 30% of the public knowledgeable on KADSAP 2 | 15M | | | |

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| | | | | | | | and traditional institutions | | | |
| | Media campaign for the popularization of KADSAP2 and other relevant policies that protect the rights of women and girls (including the VAPP Law 2019 and CWP) and awareness creation to speak out against SGBV in collaboration with the WPS Media Network. | To promote public knowledge of the SAP and other relevant policies, as well as to create awareness of SGBV in collaboration with the WPS Media Network | Public Awareness on SAP, relevant policies and SGBV created | Number of people reached through media campaign | | Media House Data from SARCs | Media (lead: NUJ) social media influencers | Human, Financial Training materials | At least 1 million people reached with information on the SAP, other relevant policies and SGBV across the state by 2027. | 80M |
| | | | | | | | Ministry of Information and other relevant MDAs | | | |
| | | | | | | | CSOs | | | |
| | | | | | | | WPS Media Network | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | MHSSD and other relevant agency Reports | | | |
| | | | | | | | Women and girls | Human Finance | Target to be determined | 20M |
| | | | | | | | General Public | IEC materials (flyers, | | |
| | | | | | | | MHSSD | | At least 3000 | |
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|----|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|-----|
| | | | Percentage of the general public aware of SAP and other relevant policies | | | SARCs CSOs Media | t-shirts, face caps, hand band, billboard, posters) | Women and 3000 girls reached with relevant information. | | |
| 3. | Capacity Building and Empowerment | Security operatives and first-line responders' capacity in the state to respond to SGBV increased | Measures taken by security forces to protect women and girls' rights including | Number of security personnel trained (disaggregated by sex and disability) | | Reports Participant lists Post-training survey | Lead: MHSSD Sexual Assault Referral | Human, Financial | 2000 first-line responders trained on SGBV prevention | 30M |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|--|--|------|
| | | prevention and response to SGBV | Number of training workshops conducted | Percentage of security personnel trained who confirm that they are better able to prevent and respond to SGBV cases in their respective roles | | Centers (SARCs) Security operational | Training materials Technical | n and response strategies across the state by 2027. Target to be determined | |
| 9. Empower women and girls to support economic activities by facilitating loans and skill acquisition | Improved means of livelihood and economic empowerment for women and girls | Increased access of Women and girls to loan facilities and skill acquisition programs | Number of women and girls accessing loans Number of women and girls with improved economically viable skills | | Microfinance Institution Records | Lead: National Directorate of Employment (NDE), state office MHSSD | Human, Financial Training materials Technical | At least 2500 women in the state have had access to loans At least 2500 who have improved economic ally viable skills . | 500M |

Pillar Four: Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction

Strategic Objective: To ensure women and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in crisis, recovery and post conflict situations are reinforced.

Strategic Outcome: Women and girls are secured and provided with psycho social needs and support through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

| S/N | Activities | Objectives | Expected Outcome | Progress Indicators | Baseline | Sources of Verification | Key Stakeholders | Resources Needed | Target Groups | Projected Cost/Budget in Millions of Naira |
|-----|--|--|---|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Advocacy and SAP promotion 1. Advocate for an annual budgetary allocation for the implementation of KADSAP to cater for women and girls' rights in post conflict situation | To ensure effective implementation and increased sustainability of the SAP | Increased level of stakeholder commitment on KADSAP and obtained buy-in for implementation. | Proportion of the post-conflict recovery budget set aside for implementation of KADSAP | No budgetary allocation in state budget | Kaduna State Annual Budget | MHSSD SEMA CSOs and relevant stake holders | Financial or Capital Technical Human | Target to be determined | 5M |
| 2. | Capacity building and system strengthening | | Increased political commitment to reduce human rights violations against women and girls | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|---|--|---|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----|
| 2. Capacity building for the social welfare department of MHSSD, SEMA, Local Government and volunteers on gender-responsive humanitarian assistance for vulnerable populations | Strengthen skills for gender mainstreaming humanitarian assistance | Increased gender-responsive humanitarian planning | Number of persons trained (disaggregated by gender and disability) | 0 | No baseline | Reports Participant lists | MHSSD SEMA CSOs | Financial Technical Human | At least 50% of staff of MHSSD and LG have strengthened their capacity on gender-responsive humanitarian assistance by 2027. | 50M |
| 3. Build capacity of key actors/ security agencies to adopt a gender perspective in crises management, early recovery and post-conflict Reconstruction | To mainstream gender in crisis management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction programs | Strengthened capacity of key actors in gender-responsive crisis management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction | Number of persons trained (disaggregated by gender and disability) | 0 | | Reports Participant Lists Online Survey Workplans and strategies | Security personnel CSO MHSSD SEMA | Financial or Capital Technical Human | Target to be determined 60% of key actors confirmed that their activities are more gender-responsive | 5M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|----------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | No target defined | 15M |
| 4. Increase the number of mobile Psychosocial clinics in the state from 1 to 3 and equipment with personnel and materials | For speedy psychosocial support and medical service delivery for survivors of SGBV | Existence of recovery initiatives targeting survivors of SGBV. | Number of mobile clinics established, equipped and functioning Number of persons reached through mobile clinics (disaggregated by gender and disability) | 1 | 1 mobile clinic Baseline to be confirmed | SARCs Shelter | Financial or Capital Technical Human | Three (3) equipped and functional mobile psychosocial and counselling clinics by 2027 |
| | | | | | | | Target to be determined | |
| 5. Training of personnel of mobile clinics, SARCs and shelters (Government and Private owned) on the protection of women and girls, and holistic service delivery | To build the capacity of personnel of specialized centers on service delivery | Increased access to and quality of service delivery for women and girls at the centers | Number of persons trained (disaggregated by gender and disability) Nature and relevance of services available to women and girls Number and type of gender-responsive programs and psycho-social support available and delivered at the centers | Baseline to be confirmed Baseline to be confirmed | Public and private Shelter records | SARCs Shelters | Financial or Capital Technical Human | Target to be determined |
| | | | | | | | Target to be determined | 4M |
| | | | | | | | Target to be determined | |
| | | | | | | | Target to be determined | |
| | | | | | | | At least 50% of service | |

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|---|--|--|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|------|
| | | | Proportion of women and men among service delivery personnel | | | | delivery personnel are women | | |
| 6. Quarterly distribution of gender-responsive relief materials to survivors of violence at IDP and refugee camps, shelters, and host communities | To provide gender-responsive relief materials to affected populations and reduce their vulnerability | Gender-responsive relief materials distributed | Number of persons receiving gender-responsive relief materials (disaggregated by gender and disability) | 0 | Records from IDP and refugee camps, host communities and shelters | SEMA MHSSD Community leaders Media NGOs and CSOs | Financial Humanitarian Partners | Target to be determined gender-responsive | 500M |
| 7. Skills acquisition, and procurement and distribution of business inputs for survivors of SGBV in IDP and refugee camps, and host communities | Enhanced skills and economic empowerment of SGBV survivors for improved livelihood and reintegration | SGBV survivors are successfully reintegrated and have improved their livelihoods | Number of women and girls who acquired economically viable skills | 0 | Records from IDP and refugee camps, and host communities | MBIT MHSSD NGOs and CBOs | Financial Training Materials Technical resources in various fields | Target to be determined | 150M |
| 8. Rehabilitation/enhancement of facilities to meet the needs of women and children in the shelters | Improved environment in shelters to provide a safe space for women and children | Improved shelter facilities for women and children that respond to their needs | Number of shelters with improved facilities | Baseline to be determined | Reports Pictures and Videos | MHSSD Ministry of Health SARCs | Facility outreach materials Financial | Target to be determined | 120M |

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|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|-----|
| | and to facilitate trauma-healing and recovery | | | Religious leaders CSOs Women groups | Human | | | |
| 9. Provision of mental health and psychosocial support to SGBV survivors in shelters | Mental health of SGBV survivors improved | Improved access to mental health and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV in shelters | Number of women and children who received mental health and psychosocial support | 0 | MHSSD Record Shelter Records MHSSD Ministry of Health CSOs Women groups | | 80% of women and children in the shelters have received psychosocial support and rehabilitation support | |
| 10. Needs and capacity assessment, and data collection of women, men, girls and boys, including persons with disabilities, in conflict-affected areas to inform policy and programming | To obtain gender- and disability-disaggregated data of the affected communities for proper documentation, policy making and programming | To collect gender- and disability-disaggregated data on conflict-affected communities To make policies and programming more gender- | Number of assessments done Comprehensive and regularly updated database of affected areas and communities available | 0 Existing records of conflict affected areas | Assessment reports, database Consultant Experts on data collection, community leaders, IDP officials and traditional leaders SEMA | Logistics Financial Human (Consultant) | Target to be determined Database of affected areas and communities available | 20M |

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| | | | responsive and inclusive | | | | | | | | |
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4.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

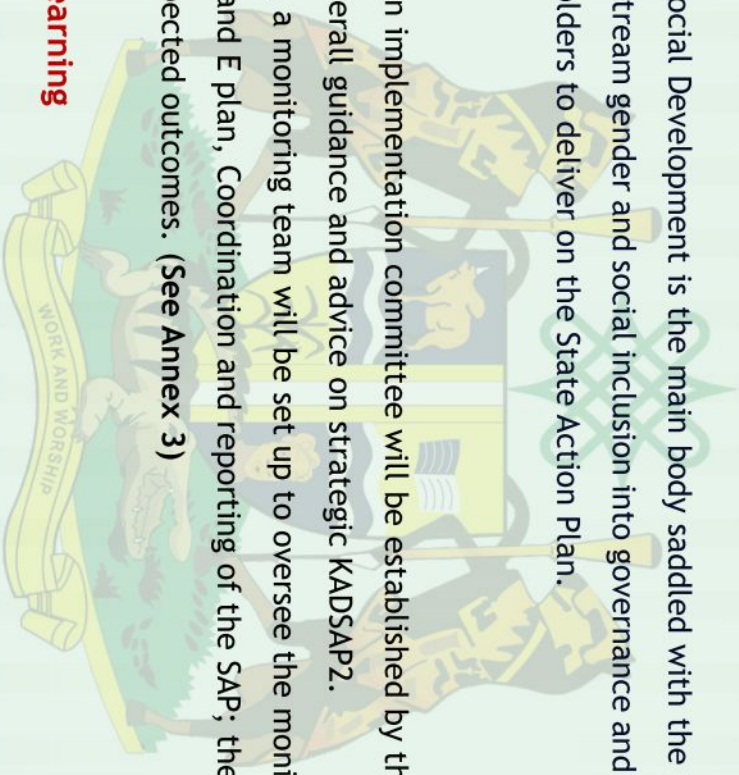
4.1 The Policy Organ - MHSSD

The Ministry of Human Services and Social Development is the main body saddled with the responsibility for the implementation of the KADSAP. Its mandate is to mainstream gender and social inclusion into governance and all aspects of the society. The M HSSD will collaborate with relevant stakeholders to deliver on the State Action Plan.

4.2 Implementation Committee

As part of implementation strategy, an implementation committee will be established by the implementing ministry and saddled with the responsibility of providing overall guidance and advice on strategic KADSAP2. From the implementation committee, a monitoring team will be set up to oversee the monitoring activities of the SAP. They will be trained on development of and M and E plan, Coordination and reporting of the SAP; their capacities will be built on tracking and reporting of activities against expected outcomes. (See Annex 3)

4.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning



A key requirement for the successful implementation of the KADSAP 2 is the monitoring and evaluation of the process and timely reporting of activities and results. The objective of Monitoring and Evaluation is to provide regular periodic updates on the progress of the planned activities and ensure reliable and timely reporting of these activities.

The Kaduna State Action Plan 2 is designed for three years; 2024 - 2027, and it is therefore key to monitor and report on these activities on a regular basis, which will be as follows:

- Quarterly monitoring and reporting of KADSAP 2 activities
 - Mid-term evaluation in the middle of the second year and end-term evaluation at the end of the 3rd year.
- Platforms will be created for result's dissemination and lessons learned.

4.3.1 Documentation and Reporting:

The monitoring team will also be responsible for documenting monitoring outcomes and reporting progress of implementation using the template below:

M & E reporting Template

| S/N | PILLARS | SPECIFIC ACTIVITY | PROGRESS INDICATOR | RESULT |
|-----|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
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Table 2: M and E Reporting Template

4.4 KADSAP Results Framework

| S/no | Objective | Activity | Expected Outcomes | Progress Indicators (outputs/ outcome) | Key Actors | Resources Needed | Target Stakeholders | Groups/ | Budget forecast |
|------|--|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------|------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|
| | Pillar One: Prevention & Disaster Preparedness | Objective: Outcome: | | | | | | | |
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Table 3: KADSAP Results Framework

4.5 Communication and Dissemination plan.

COMMUNICATION PLAN FOR KADUNA STATE ACTION PLAN 2 IN (KADSAP 2) COLLABORATION WITH WPS MEDIA NETWORK

| STRATEGIES | CHANNELS | PURPOSE | TARGET AUDIENCE |
|---|--|---|---|
| Launching of the State Action Plan Policy | In-person and online Launch | To create a huge awareness and political will for the Policy | All relevant stakeholders |
| Meetings (Bi-monthly and Quarterly) | Emails, Phone, WhatsApp, Letters of Invitation Courier | To get the involvement and participation of government, other stakeholders and citizens of Kaduna State | -State Executive & Legislative arms of Government -KADSAP2 Implementation Committee -M&E, Documentation and Reporting Committee -All relevant stakeholders |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Advocacies | <p>Advocacy Visits</p> <p>One-on-one meetings</p> <p>Mainstream media channels</p> <p>IEC Materials</p> | <p>Inclusion and leadership of women in all conflict and peace decision-making committees and activities</p> <p>-Enhance the protection of women and girls from SGBV</p> <p>-Secure funding support for the implementation of KADSAP2</p> <p>Secure the buy-in of media executives to use their platforms to promote the Women Peace and Security Agenda.</p> | <p>-KSHA</p> <p>-MDAs</p> <p>-Security Agencies</p> <p>-Traditional/religious leaders</p> <p>-Private sectors</p> <p>-Development partners</p> |
| Media Productions and Engagements | <p>Quarterly newsletter production</p> <p>Radio/TV Jingles</p> <p>Featured content on newspapers</p> <p>Media appearance</p> | <p>Promote the participation of women in peace and security</p> <p>Promote the concept of women leadership and erase negative stereotypes about women</p> <p>Promote gender and social inclusion in all sectors</p> | <p>-Media executives</p> <p>-Security agents</p> <p>-Religious and traditional leaders</p> <p>-CSO Groups</p> <p>-Implementation Committee</p> <p>-M&E Documentation and Reporting committee</p> |
| Awareness Creation | <p>Publishing contents on the established KADSAP2 portal</p> <p>Use of social media platforms - Twitter, FB, Instagram, etc</p> <p>Producing documentaries of good practices of dialogue.</p> <p>Town hall meetings</p> <p>Roundtable discussions</p> <p>Town announcers</p> | <p>Increase public knowledge about the KADSAP policy provisions and stakeholders' roles</p> | <p>The entire public</p> |
| Periodic Community engagements | | <p>Increase public knowledge about the provisions of KADSAP2 policy</p> <p>Enhance women's participation at grass root level</p> | <p>-Community members</p> <p>-Women groups</p> <p>-Religious and traditional leaders</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | Cultivate religious and traditional leaders as promoters of women's participation and leadership. | |
| Theatre for Development /Sensitization | Road Walks Road shows Mobile Drama/Theatre | Continuously remind the public about the existence and provisions of the KADSAP2 policy | The entire public |
| IEC Materials in local languages and in accessible formats | T-shirt designs Stickers Fliers/Posters/Billboards | Increase knowledge of Kaduna state residents about the policy. | The entire public |
| Sharing of Progress Report | Mid-Year Meeting, in-person and online Email, IEC materials | To monitor the acceptance and implementation of the policy. | MHSSD, MDAs, Private Sector, NGOs, Development Partners, Traditional Rulers, M&E Documentation and Reporting Committee. FBOs, etc. |



ANNEXURES

Annex 1 - UNSCR 1325



United Nations
Security Council
Resolution 1325 (2000)

S/RES/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;

Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) II for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria (2024 – 2029)

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 respectfully 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: LIST OF KADSAP 2 IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

| S/N | NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|-----|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | Prof. Hauwa E. Yusuf | Kaduna State University |
| 2. | Dr Khadija Hawaja | Peace Commission |
| 3. | Bar. Suleiman Lere | Legal Practitioner |
| 4. | Hon. Nazir Sunusi | Member Kaduna State House of Assembly |
| 5. | Dr Shuaibu Musa | Kaduna State Ministry of Health |
| 6. | Aisha Usman | Alumna Supportive Group |
| 7. | Bar. Bukola Ajao | Kaduna State SGBV Civil Society |
| 8. | Hon. Munitat Suleiman | Kaduna State House of Assembly |
| 9. | Sophie Akut | Gender Awareness Trust |
| 10. | Garba Mohammad | Journalist Regional Editor |
| 11. | Shehu Umar Abdul | Consultant Silver Age Management LTD |
| 12. | Faiza Bamali | KSMC |
| 13. | Rahila Bawa | Christian Association of Nigeria |
| 14. | Salisu Yahaya | Joint Association of Persons with Disabilities |
| 15. | Aisha Lami Lawal | Nigeria Correctional Services |
| 16. | CSP Obeka Victoria Bunmi | Nigeria Police Force, Kaduna Command |
| 17. | Hadiza Umar | FOMWAN |
| 18. | Sagir Abubakar | Confluence of Laws Chamber |
| 19. | Emmanuel Bonet | He for She |
| 20. | ASC Markus Enoch | Nigeria Civil Defence |
| 21. | Sabina Liko Madani | Ministry of Human Services and Social Development |
| 22. | Nasson Desmond Chuga | Legal Practitioner |
| 23. | Pastor Albert Amos Banda | Clergy |
| 24. | Maria Aya | Mercy Corp |
| 25. | Alh Kabiru Zubairu | Madauchin Arewan Zazzau District Head Barnawa |
| 26. | Zainab Atoba | Vice Chairman NBA, Kaduna |
| 27. | Aisha Aliyu | Arriada Foundation Kaduna |
| 28. | Hannatu Ahuwan | Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women |
| 29. | Rebecca James Bilai | Equal Access International |
| 30. | Sarah Kajere Peter | Ministry of Justice |
| 31. | Peter Mancha | UN Women |
| 32. | Amna Bello | Mercy Corps |
| 33. | Peter Maji | Equal Access |

Annex 3: FGD QUESTIONNAIRE

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR FGD ZONAL CONSULTATIONS DEVELOPMENT OF SAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 IN KADUNA STATE.

LGA:

Zone:

A. Context of the Zone (security situation)

1. What are the **key issues** around the persistent insecurity/conflicts in your Zone?
2. What are the **triggers / factors** responsible?
3. How **often** do these attacks/conflicts occur?
4. Who are the **drivers** of this insecurity/conflicts?
5. What would you say are the **needs** of women and children in your Zone?
6. How have these conflicts/attacks **affected** people living in your Zone, especially **women and children**?
7. What **measures** have been taken to reduce conflict attacks and insecurity and promote peace in your Zone? (Government and Non-Government Actors).
8. Are there any **early warning or early response** mechanisms/system in place in the Zone? (If yes, explain)
9. Does your Zone or Kaduna State have any post conflict **plan for reconstruction**? (*for IDPs for instance...*)
10. Consider adding this question: What are the major **gaps/challenges** to conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives in your zone?
11. What needs to be done differently to achieve sustainable peace?

B. Women, Peace and Security

12. What is **WPS agenda**?
13. Who are the **Key Actors** of Women, Peace and Security in your Zone?
14. Who are those responsible for **decision making** on matters of conflict and insecurity?
15. In what ways and at what levels do women and young people **participate** in decision making?
16. What **factors mitigate/discourage** women from participating in decision making relating to Peace and Security?
17. What issues of peace and security are considered **risks** for women in your Zone?
18. Who are those responsible for decision making on matters of conflict, peace and insecurity.
19. In what ways and at what levels do women and young people participate in decision making, especially in relations to peace and security?
20. List specific past and or on-going programme/projects and initiative by government, development partners, NGOs, groups or individuals that promote the participation of women in peace and security in your zone

C. Knowledge of and level of Implementation of SAP1

21. What do you **know** about the 1st Kaduna State SAP?
22. What activities were **implemented** between 2016 and 2023?
23. State 2 achievements and 2 challenges identified with KADSAP1. 17. What activities were implemented between 2016 and 2020 2023? I presume some initiatives might have been implemented after 2020.
24. Who were the different implementers of KADSAP 1, especially in your zone?
25. State **major** achievements of Kaduna SAP and challenges.
26. Assess KADSAP 1 on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the lowest in achievement and 5 being the highest in achievement based on the pillars:
 - Participation
 - Prevention
 - Protection
 - Promotion
 - Prosecution

D. Development and implementation of New SAP in Kaduna State.

- Participation
- Prevention
- Protection
- Promotion
- Prosecution
27. Are these pillars relevant for KADSAP 2? Would you want to remove any of the pillars and add a new pillar? If yes, please specify.
28. Starting with the most relevant, arrange the KADSAP pillars based on priority for your zone
29. To implement a State Action Plan (SAP) for your Zone, what do you think are the resources and capacities needed?
30. Which agency should lead the process of implementation in your zone/state?
31. Briefly define the term localization, then ask How can localization of SAP be improved at LGA levels?
32. How can Legislators, Security Agencies, MDAs, CSOs, Private Sector, Traditional/Religious Leaders, Women Groups/Network, Media, etc contribute to the implementation of the SAP (multi-sectoral approach)?
33. Suggest strategies for resource mobilization (funding) by government, private sector and Individuals in your zone to support the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SAP.
34. What are the **priority areas** to be considered as Pillars for the new SAP in your Zone and the State at large?
35. What **Key activities or initiatives** would you recommend for the new Kaduna SAP?

36. What **indicators** should be considered to show results and improvement of women's involvement in Peace and Security in your Zone?
37. To implement a State Action Plan (SAP) for your Zone, what do you think are the **resources** needed?
38. Who do you think should be **key actors and organs** responsible for implementation?
39. Which agency should **lead the process** of implementation.
40. What **strategies** should be adopted to enhance the new SAP implementation?
41. How can **localization** of SAP be improved at LGA levels?
42. What **strategies** should be adopted for dissemination and visibility of the new SAP.

E. Monitoring Evaluation Learning

43. Who should be responsible for **monitoring** the new SAP implementation? (*Individuals / A team/ Organisation / Institution?*)
44. *What are the **key indicators** for monitoring and Evaluation of the new SAP implementation?*
45. Do you think there are **current capacities** for implementation **and monitoring** in your Zone? (mention/explain)
46. What **Gaps** exist that can be identified and filled by the new SAP?

F. Documentation, Reporting and Dissemination

47. Who or which organs should be **responsible** for documentation and reporting progress of SAP implementation?
48. Suggest an **effective line of Reporting** from LGA to Zone to the State
49. What should be the **frequency** of reporting?
50. List the various **means** by which the implementation report would be widely disseminated across the State.

Tool developed by:

Dr Lydia Umar

Lead Consultant, April, 2023.

With inputs from UN women, Mercy Corps, MHSSD and Kaduna State Technical SAP Committee

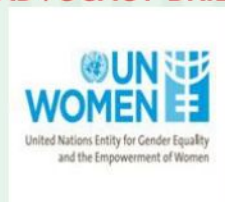
Annex 4: FGD and KII SCHEDULE

| | Target Location/ Area | Location of meetings | Attendance | No. Of FGDs | No. of KIIs |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| Zonal Consultation | | | | | |
| Zone 1 | Kajuru, Igabi, Giwa, Kachia, Kaduna North, Kaduna South LGAS | Kaduna South | 52 persons: Female 36, Male - 16, including 4 PLWD | 5 | 5 |
| Zone 2 | Zaria, Giwa, Ikara and Makarfi | Zaria | 37 Persons: Female 29, Male 8, including 2 PLWD | 3 | 5 |
| Zone 3 | Kachia, Zangon Kataf and Kaura LGA | Kachia | 28 persons: Female 12, Male 6, including 1 PLWD | 3 | 3 |
| Supplementary Zone 3 | Zangon Kataf and Kaura LGA | Zonkwa | 14 persons: Female 8, Male 6 | 2 | 4 |
| State Consultation | Zonal Representation and Kaduna Metropolis | Kaduna | 52 persons: Female 37, Male 15, including 5 PLWD | 4 | 4 |

KII disaggregation by sex

| KADSAP multistakeholder consultations | Females | Males | Total number |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Zonal Consultation | | | |
| Zone 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Zone 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Zone 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Supplementary Zone 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| State Consultation | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| | 11 | 10 | 21 |

Annex 5: ADVOCACY BRIEF



Norwegian Embassy



Advocacy Brief

ENGENDERING PEACE AND SECURITY IN KADUNA STATE THROUGH KADSAP 2: A CALL TO ACTION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN RESOLUTION 1325



OCTOBER 2023

Fig 1: Hon. Commissioner, Hajiya Rabi Salisu, giving her welcome remarks at the KADSAP2 State Consultative Meeting 5th September, 2023

Project Objective:

To increase women's visibility, representation, and participation, and enhance leadership and decision making in the state mechanisms for prevention, management and resolution of conflict and insecurity.

Activity:

Review of Kaduna State Action Plan KADSAP1, (2017-2019) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the development of KADSAP 2 (2024 - 2027)

Lead Funder: UN Women/Norwegian Embassy

Lead Implementing Organization: Kaduna State Ministry of Human Services and Social Development (MHSSD)

Address: JJ20 Ibadan Street, by Daura Road, Kaduna

Email: info.women@kdsg.gov.ng

BACKGROUND

Kaduna State in the past couple of years has experienced untold hardship not just from the effect of Covid 19 and the almost a years' lock

down which had devastating impact on the socio-economic life of its residents, women and girls especially. The state also experienced persistent and continued widespread violent conflicts worsened by criminal activities such as banditry, kidnapping for ransom, abductions, and farmer/herder clashes. Others are post-election crises, climate change and resource-induced conflicts.

In spite of government, communities and CSOs efforts; women and girls especially those in captivity, continue to be raped, sexually assaulted and forced into marriages by their captives. Emerging trends have also shown that these bandits conscript women into their criminal activities, mostly as arm couriers because they are less likely to be suspected. Though women in the state constitute a good percentage of the population and contribute in

Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) II for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria (2024 – 2029)

many informal ways to conflict resolution, they continue to be poorly represented in formal peace processes and in appointed and elected decision-making positions.

It is against the above background that UN Women signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Kaduna State MHSSD, to support the development of the KADSAP 2 for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325.

UNSCR 1325

In 2000, the United Nations Security Council passed resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security which was unanimously adopted by member State. It recognizes the significance of women's participation in peace and security at all levels.

(KADSAP) 2: The Process

A multi-sectoral approach was adopted for the development of KADSAP2. It engaged stakeholders from MDAs, CSOs, Traditional and Faith based organizations, Security Agencies, Women groups among others at Zonal and state levels. They participated in focus group discussions, interviews, drafting and validation of the action plan.



Fig. 2 Stakeholders at the drafting workshop held on 26th September 2023

KEY FINDINGS:

1. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) ranked the highest issue of security concern across all zones of the state, closely followed by attacks on communities, banditry, kidnapping for ransom and abductions.

2. In spite of the Kaduna State Peace Commission Early Warning and Early Response system and the many informal ones used by communities, reality is there is hardly any Early Response. There is also the absence of government Post Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.

3. Knowledge of KADSAP 1 and its implementation is very insignificant; only 5% of stakeholders are aware.

4. Low participation and representation of women in Peace building and conflict prevention processes.



Figure 3: Cross section of stakeholders at validation meeting on 19th October 2023

The implementation of the KADSAP 2 rests on the following four (4) pillars:

- Pillar 1** - Prevention and Disaster Preparedness
- Pillar 2** - Participation and Representation
- Pillar 3** - Protection and Prosecution
- Pillar 4** - Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS' ROLE FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF KADSAP 2.

Multi-sectoral cooperation yields more positive results. - KII Respondent

The commitment of all stakeholders is necessary for successful implementation:

- The Executive and Legislative arm of government should extend their commitment in developing the KADSAP2 funding by providing a budget line for its implementation. As well as for running existing services and strengthening the provision of such services to survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence.
- The government to ensure the inclusion of women and youths in peace and security initiatives and committees' membership in line with the provision of the National Gender Policy of 30% representation of women.
- In addition to implementing the SAP, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Development (MHSSD) is responsible for strengthening coordination, popularizing, harmonizing, documentation and reporting of the KADSAP 2 in collaboration with other stakeholders.
- There is a need for Security Agencies to carry out sectoral reforms in order to effectively tackle violence and acts of terrorism in the state.
- Local Government and Traditional leaders to consider representation of women in their various councils across the state.

A CALL TO ACTION

Calling on all Stakeholders to **take ownership** of the KADSAP 2 document and **Commit** to its **implementation**.

Table 4: Participants list at the Zonal and State consultative meetings.

ZONAL CONSULTATIONS

| ZONE 1 | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|-----|--|-------------------|
| S/N | NAME | SEX | ORGANIZATION | POSITION |
| 1 | Assabe Ayuba | F | Women Critical Discussion | Women leader |
| 2 | Shafiu Hassan | M | JNI | Chairman |
| 3 | Enoch Kaura | M | CAN | Chairman |
| 4 | Ramalan Zainab Abdul | F | Women Peace Council | Member |
| 5 | Jonathan Peter | M | Youth Network | Coordinator |
| 6 | Rebecca James | F | EAI | Field Coordinator |
| 7 | Moronke Akande | F | Carefronting | |
| 8 | Gedion Chabba | M | Carefronting | |
| 9 | Tamani Yusuf | F | Women Peace / Govern | Retiree |
| 10 | Jane Solomon Oshoma | F | Zamani Foundation | Team Lead, WPS |
| 11 | Sagir Umar | M | Rigasa Action and Awareness Foundation | Coordinator |
| 12 | Daniel Bitrus | M | CPO | Coordinator |
| 13 | Hanetu Barnabas | F | WPS EAI | President |
| 14 | Anthonia S. Lawal | F | WPS EAI | Women lead |
| 15 | Sophie Akut | F | GAT | Program Officer |
| 16 | Ononza John | M | AYC | Youth Leader |
| 17 | Debordi Maisababi | F | | Women Peace Coms |
| 18 | Rhoda Giwa | F | Kaduna State interpertry Network | Member |
| 19 | Hussaina Sanusi | F | WPS | Member |
| 20 | Habiba Abdulkarim | F | CPO | Member |
| 21 | Rahila Emmanuel | F | WPC | Coordinator |
| 22 | Godiya Jonah | F | WPC | Member |
| 23 | David Jonathan | M | CAN | Secretary |
| 24 | Laraba D. Makama | F | WPC | Member |
| 25 | Bala M. Jonathan | M | E.A.I Community Security | Supervisor |
| 26 | Hauwa Lawal | F | Haula Orphanage nFoundation | CEO |
| 27 | Lukman Abubakar | M | Dynamic Youth | Asst. Secretary |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Initiative Movement | |
| 28 | Eric John | M | YOWE | Program Officer |
| 29 | Samira Isah Mraibbo | F | VDCare | ED |
| 30 | Hussaina Moh'd Yakubu | F | NAN | Media |
| 31 | Abdulaziz Muktar | M | Traditional Institution | Sarkin Yarkin Barasawa |
| 32 | Esther Kozah | F | KSMC | Director |
| 33 | Micah Shabi | M | IR PWDs | ED |
| 34 | Paul Audu | M | IR PWDs | Aid |
| 35 | Bariat Silas | F | WCDCI | Set leader |
| 36 | Nuhu Ayuba | M | JONAPWD (SLI) | Sign language interpreter |
| 37 | Abubakar Umar Sulaiman | M | CNO | Youth Leader |
| 38 | Annah Elisha | F | JONAPWD | Member |
| 39 | Miwok John | F | JONAPWD | Member |
| 40 | Haruna Ahmad Ahfa | M | MHSSD | S.A. |
| 41 | Mrs Maryam Laka Madami CAN, mni | F | Former Commision of Women Affairs | Hon. Commissioner, women |
| 42 | Grace Solomon | F | Soc. Devp. MHSSD | Children PLWD |
| 43 | Lois I. Nalaya | F | KAYIP | |
| 44 | Raymond Ayuba | M | Education | S. Counselor |
| 45 | Zainab Muhammad | F | Jonaph | Member |
| 46 | Zaraphat Njehwi Haruna | F | Bridge that Gap Initiative | Staff |
| 47 | Musa Habib | M | GWAL G. consilors | V. Chairman |
| 48 | Stephen maikori | M | D/H Office Kufana | District Secretary |
| 50 | Fatima Aliyu | F | NAWOJ | |
| 51 | Rebecca Sako John | F | KSPC | Perm Comm |
| 52 | Hannatu B. Musa | F | WAMFOT | Member |
| 53 | Aminu Umar | M | Igabi | V. Chairman |
| 54 | Samdat M B Motlfhy | F | DGA | MHSSD |
| 55 | Salome Net | F | HRHIEF | Executive director |
| 56 | Sarah Kajere Peters | F | MOJ | State Counsel |
| 57 | Kaltumi Abdulazeez | F | LEGASI | Executive director |
| 58 | Hannatu Ahuwan | F | Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women | Acting Executive director |
| 59 | Emmanuel Shall | M | MCN | C.P.S |
| 60 | Mariagoretti Aya | F | MCN | SPO GESI |
| 61 | Yahaya Yakubu | M | MCN | Driver |

Zone 2

| S/N | NAME | SEX | ORGANIZATION | POSITION |
|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|----------|
| 1 | Maryam Aliyu | F | Joinefim | Member |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| 2 | Rukayya Aliyu | F | Joinefim | Coordi - Zone |
| 3 | Mariya Lukman | F | Wake Days | Tresurer |
| 4 | Jamila Idris | F | WCDG | President |
| 5 | Fatima Sidi Ja'afar | F | WPC | Member |
| 6 | Aishatu Indo Ahmad | F | Kaduna state interparty W/network | President |
| 7 | Grace Tanko | F | WPC | Member |
| 8 | Jennifer Agbaji | F | BUPRI | ED |
| 9 | Maryam Yusuf | F | Joine firm | Member |
| 10 | Alaku Mercy Emma | F | ABU Dercan | Member |
| 11 | Theresa J. John | F | WPC | Secretary |
| 12 | Khadijah Muhammad | F | WCDG | Secretary |
| 13 | Musa Safiya | F | YDSN | Member |
| 14 | Sani Jibril | M | MHSSD | Member |
| 15 | Hajara Shehu | F | WPC Hausa | Member |
| 16 | Maryam Ahmed | F | WCDG | Group leader |
| 17 | Grace Solomon | F | MHSSD | P M&E |
| 18 | Rebecca Sako John | F | KSPC | Perm Comm |
| 19 | Hannatu Ahuwan | F | Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women | Acting executive director |
| 20 | Sophie Akut | F | GAT | Sr. program Officer |
| 21 | Moronke Akande | F | Care fronting | |
| 22 | Eric John | M | YOWE | |
| 23 | Hon. Mustapha Umar Danraka | M | Zaria L.G | Special Assistant |
| 24 | Hon. Ibrahim Mahmud Bambale | M | Zaria LG | Special adviser |
| 25 | Safyau Yakub Suleiman | M | C.P.O | Member |
| 26 | Esther B. James | F | MHSSD | PASSWO |
| 27 | Halima M. Sani | F | CPO | Member |
| 28 | Fatima Muhammed | F | CPO | Member |
| 29 | Yoe Joy | F | EYIP | Member |
| 30 | Mercy J. Aliyu | F | Mercy Corps | CPC |
| 31 | Mustapha Abubakar | M | Traditional ruler | Member |
| 32 | Asibi A. Hassan | F | Sabon Gari Peace Initiative | E.D |
| 33 | Geyok Asabe Shok | F | Building Women & Youths for Res. Development | Member |
| 34 | Ladi Abdulkarim | F | CPO | Member |
| 35 | Mariagoretti Aya | F | Mercy Corps | SPO GESI |
| 36 | Yahaya Yakubu | M | Mercy Corps | Driver |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-------------|-----|
| 37 | Emmanuel Shall | M | Mercy Corps | CPS |
|----|----------------|---|-------------|-----|

| Zone 3 | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----|--|--------------------|
| S/N | NAME | SEX | ORGANIZATION | POSITION |
| 1 | Dakwar F.B. | | Kasu Community | |
| 2 | Mercy Markus | F | ADC | |
| 3 | Aminatu Awal | F | FZC, CFFRCZ | |
| 4 | Rahiwatu Tukur | F | FOMWAN | |
| 5 | Maimuna Salisu Abdullahi | F | CSP | Community Security |
| 6 | Alisabatu B. Kambai | F | LGA | |
| 7 | Mary Bisala | F | NCWS | |
| 8 | Asabe Dankin | F | Fanstum Foundation | |
| 9 | Japhet Peter | M | SARC Kafanchan | |
| 10 | Ahmad Ali | M | Press | |
| 11 | Musa Ali | M | Representative Persons with Disabilities | |
| 12 | Pst Jerry Yakubu | M | NYCN | |
| 13 | Rev. Paul Anyab | M | CAN | |
| 14 | Alh. Gusau A. Adamu | M | JNI | |
| 15 | Mr. Saidu Umaru | M | Traditional leader | |
| 16 | Alh. Audi Isa Muh | M | District head traditional Jrr | |
| 17 | Iliya Gideon | M | Zamani Foundation | |
| 18 | Samira Modebbo | F | VDCare | |
| 19 | Gideon Carbba | M | Lumen Dev. Initiative | |
| 20 | Moronke Akande | F | Carefronting Nig. | |
| 21 | Maji Maryam | F | Carefronting Nig. | |
| 22 | Gloria Bulus | F | Bridge that Gap Initiative | |
| 23 | Rebecca James | F | EAI | Field coordinator |
| 24 | John Ochigbo | M | GAT | M&E Officer |
| 25 | Umar Jimeta | M | GAT | Program Officer |
| 26 | Onoja Johnson | M | GAT | Driver |

| Zone 3 Supplementary | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------|-----------------|
| S/N | NAME | SEX | ORGANIZATION | POSITION |
| 1 | Everlyn James | F | Women group | Women leader |
| 2 | Samuel Saviour | M | Youth group | Student |
| 3 | Bala Sabo | M | C/DOM | District Head |
| 4 | Galadima Abengo | M | Youth leader | Youth leader |
| 5 | Maria Ali | F | Vigilante | Member |
| 6 | Umar Jimeta | M | GAT | Program Officer |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| 7 | Tukura Bege | M | GAT | Finance Officer |
| 8 | John Ochigbo | M | GAT | M&E Officer |
| 9 | Sophie Akut | F | GAT | |
| 10 | Andrew Adamu | M | Community leader | Village head |
| 11 | Madaki Dorcas | F | Youth | Student |
| 12 | Mariyamu Istifaaus | F | Youth | Business |
| 13 | Abigail Kure | F | Woemen group | Business |
| 14 | Muma S. Balon | M | Women group | Women leader |
| 15 | Musa Auta | M | PWD | Member |
| 16 | Ezekiel Ezra Shembis | M | CAN | Clergy |
| 17 | Fedrick Faith Williams | F | Youth | Youth leader |
| 18 | Blessing Nuku | F | Youth | Business` |

| STATE LEVEL CONSULTATIONS | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| S/N | Name | Organization |
| 1 | Medinat Shobayo | Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women (LANW) |
| 2 | Ladi Benjamin | Mentor- Kajuru LGA |
| 3 | Aisha Abubakar | PWAN |
| 4 | Raliya Ramalan | SMOH |
| 5 | Martha H. Banki | NLC |
| 6 | Halima Hannatu Abdullahi | Mentor - Jama'a |
| 7 | Denis K. Victor | NGO Coalition |
| 8 | Fatima Aliyu | NAWOJ |
| 9 | Hauwa Moh'd Baba | Planning and Budget Commission |
| 10 | Rebecca James Bilai | Equal Access International |
| 11 | Dr. Bashir Bukar | Kaduna Polytechnic |
| 12 | Suzanne Sanda | KSMC |
| 13 | Bature E. Happiness | SCIAWA |
| 14 | Salisu Yahaya | JONAPWD |
| 15 | Amina Garba | Mentor |
| 16 | Lois Bakut | Divine Women Association |
| 17 | Faizah Shehu Bamalli | KSMC |
| 18 | Kuluwa Isa | Zaria LGA |
| 19 | Itama Okhulegbe | Thinkers Children Foundation |
| 20 | Deborah Dan Ishaya | NCWS Northwest Rep |
| 21 | Hajara Nasiru Makarfi | Deaf Women Association Kaduna |
| 22 | Habiba Ado | Ungwan Kudu Women |
| 23 | Blessing Eko Sunday | Ekosmile support and Empowerment Initiative |
| 24 | Augustine Esther Nyam | Physically Challenged |
| 25 | Hadiza Umar | Lepers Assoc. |
| 26 | Rukayya Shehu | FRCN Kaduna |
| 27 | Mayen Etim | Daily News Precise |
| 28 | Dr. Rakiya Shonekan | Mentor |

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 29 | Aisha Usman | Alumma Women's group |
| 30 | Rahila Bawwa | Women Wing CAN |
| 31 | Ladi Adamu | ABU Zaria |
| 32 | Doris Dorcas Maya | Mentor/ Salama Women and Youth |
| 33 | Moronke Akande | Carefronting Nigeria |
| 34 | Umma Salisu | Mentor |
| 35 | Catherine N K Didam | Women Interfaith Council (WIC) Mentor |
| 36 | Amina Usman | Nigeria Association of the Blind Kaduna State Chapter |
| 37 | Simnom Daniel Makyom | Ministry of Justice |
| 38 | Suzie Wimien David | Ministry of Environment |
| 39 | Amos Gift Kupan | Women and Girls Empowerment Initiative |
| 40 | Tukura Bege | Gender Awareness Trust |
| 41 | Rabi Nura Saulawa | Jam'iyar Matan Arewa |
| 42 | Elizabeth Audu | KADSACA |
| 43 | Alh Kabiru Zubairu | Madauchin Arewan Zazzau District Head Barnawa |
| 44 | Rev. Joseph Hayab | CAN Chairman Kaduna |
| 45 | Alhaji Kufena | JNI, Secretary, Kaduna Chapter |
| 46 | Prof. Hauwa E. Yusuf | Kaduna State University |
| 47 | Dr Khadija Hawaja | Peace Commission |
| 48. | Aisha Lami Lawal | Nigeria Correctional Services |
| 49 | Fatima Muhammad Mu'azu | Society for Family Health (SFH A360) |
| 50. | Abbas Musa Ibrahim | Perm Sec. MHSSD |
| 51 | Hafsat Kagara | UNFPA, Kaduna Office |

Table 5: Participants list at KADSAP 2 Drafting workshop

| S/N | NAME | ORGANIZATION | SEX |
|-----|---------------------------|---|-----|
| 1 | Alfred Bognet Cyprian | Planning and Budget Commission | M |
| 2 | Hauwa Garba | Kaduna State House of Assembly Commission | F |
| 3 | Suleiman Abdulazeez | JONAPWD | M |
| 4 | Tukura Bege | Gender Awareness Trust | M |
| 5 | Fatima Muhammad Mu'azu | Society for Family Health (SFH A360) | F |
| 6 | Rukayya Shehu | FRCN | F |
| 7 | Faizah Shehu Bamalli | KSMC | F |
| 8 | Hon.(Mrs) Florence D. Aya | Women Mentoring and Leadership Initiative | F |
| 9 | Bukola Ajao | Civil Society Coalition against SGBV | F |
| 10 | Benjamin Maigari | Family Health Advocates in Nigeria Initiative (FHANI) | M |
| 11 | Abubakar Mustapha | Kaduna Media Corporation | M |
| 12 | Saadatu Abubakar | KSMC | F |
| 13 | Gemma Bako | KSMC | F |
| 14 | Aisha Aliko Mohammed | WIC Foundation | F |
| 15 | Olufunke Bamikole | FIDA | F |
| 16 | Hannatu Ahuwan | Legal Awareness for Nigerian Women | F |
| 17 | Rahila Bawwa | CAN | F |
| 18 | Ruth Leo | Ministry of education | F |
| 19 | Cecilia J Marcus | State Primary Healthcare Board Kaduna | F |
| 20 | Sarah Kajere Peters | Ministry of Justice | F |
| 21 | Sunday Itodo | NPF State CID | M |

Table 6: Participants list at KADSP 2 Validation Meeting

| VALIDATION MEETING | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|
| S/n | Name | Organization/position |
| 1. | Maimuna Abubakar Idris | KD North 1, Mentor |
| 2. | Doris Dorcas Maya | Mentor, KD South |
| 3. | Rahila Bawa | CAN |
| 4. | Hassan Ibrahim | MHSSD |
| 5. | Angela Etue Okafor | FRCN |
| 6. | Gemma Ndip Bako | Kaduna State Media Corporation (KSMC) |
| 7 | Martha Haruna Banki | NLC |
| 8 | Amina Garba | Mentor, Igabi LGA |
| 9 | Benjamin Maigari | FHANI |
| 10. | Rakiya Shonekan | Chikun Urban |
| 11. | Hauwa M Baba | Planning & Budget Comm. |
| 12. | Grace Yila Maikano | FHANI CSO |
| 13. | Hannatu Ahuwan | LANW |
| 14. | Ladi Benjamin | Mentor, Kajuru |
| 15. | Habiba Ado | Mentor, Kaduna North |
| 16. | Sarah Kajere Peters | Ministry of Justice |
| 17. | Aisha Abubakar | PWAN |
| 18. | Augustina D. Ishaku | FIDA |
| 19. | Rukayya Shehu | FRCN |
| 20. | Bature Elizabeth Happiness | Women Peace, Chikun |
| 21. | Tukura Bege | Gender Awareness Trust |
| 22. | Salisu Yahaya | JONAPWD |
| 23. | Maryam Abbas Abubakar | MENR |
| 24. | Mahadi Saad Usman | MENR |
| 25. | CSP Obeka Victoria Bunmi | NPF |
| 26. | Cecilia Tambaya | MHSSD |
| 27. | Habiba Usman Shehu | KADSEMA |
| 28. | Abbas Shehu | MOE |
| 29. | Kuluwa Isa | Mentor, Zaria |
| 30. | Hadiza Umar | FOMWAN |
| 31. | Umma Salisu | Mentor |
| 32. | Halima Hannatu Abdullahi | Mentor |
| 33. | Aisha Lami Lawal | Gender Nigeria Corrections Services, KD SHQ |
| 34. | Faizah Shehu Bamalli | CAN |
| 35. | Cecilia Marcus | SPHCB Kaduna |
| 36. | Rabi Idris Badamasi | FRCN |
| 37. | Aisha Yahaya Gusau | JMA |
| 38. | Bawa Jafaru | MHSSD, SOCIAL WORK |
| 39. | Kabiru Muhammed | KSPC |