

**SECOND ADAMAWA STATE ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR
1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA
(2022-2025)**



Women's full participation and representation - a prerequisite for achieving the Women Peace and Security Agenda

**MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, ADAMAWA STATE
2022
ADAMAWA STATE ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND
RELATED RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA**



WITH PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT FROM



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABC	Adamawa Broadcasting Cooperation
ADHA	Adamawa State House of Assembly
ADSEMA	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency
AIT	Africa Independent Television
AOG	Armed Organized Group
ASAP	Adamawa State Action Plan
ASMOH	Adamawa State Ministry of Health
ASMOJ	Adamawa State Ministry of Justice
ASMRA&SW	Adamawa State Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs
ASPC	Adamawa State Planning Commission
ATV	Adamawa Television
AU	African Union
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRB	Child Right's Bill
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSS	Department of State Security Service
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EWER	Early Warning Early Response
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FBO	Faith-Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FMWA	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
FMWASD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Soc
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women's Association in Nigeria
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEOB	Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill
ICRC	International Committee for Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Migration Organization
IRC	International Rescue Commission
JTF	Joint Task Force
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAP	Local Action Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPTIP	National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASS	National Assembly

NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalists
NCWS	National Council for Women Societies
NDLEA	Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NE	North East
NEDC	North East Development Commission
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIF	
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPC	National Population Commission
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSCDC	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
NYSC	National Youth Service Corp
PAC	Political Advisory Council
PERM.SEC	Permanent Secretary
PLWD	People Living With Disability
PSWG	
RBM	Result Based Monitoring
RRR	Rural Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
SAP	State Action Plan
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SIC	State Implementation Committee
SMOJ	State Ministry of Justice
SMWA/SD	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
TVC News	Television Continental News
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
UNOCHA	United Nation's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VSA ??	
VSF	Victims Support Fund
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
ZAP	Zonal Action Plan
ZMC	Zonal Monitoring Committee

PLEDGE

Violent conflict and natural disasters impact negatively on women's human, social, economic and psychological needs. While I acknowledge low levels of women's participation and representation in formal state institutions or peace and security mechanisms, before, during and after conflict; this Adamawa State Action Plan (ASAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) identifies priorities for raising these levels and encourage accountability from all stakeholders working to achieve full inclusion of women at all levels of decision-making, peacebuilding and the protection of their rights. Women can play critical roles in the prevention of conflict and peacebuilding in the State, when they are given more influential platforms to contribute to and ensure lasting peace in the State and country at large.

As the Chief Executive of Adamawa State, I pledge my unflinching commitment to advancing the well-being of my people by supporting the implementation of the State Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, for increased participation and representation of women and the overall development of a gender-responsive peace architecture in Adamawa State. I call on the Federal Government of Nigeria, Adamawa State civil service, development partners, international agencies, civil society organizations, traditional and religious institutions, security agencies, the media and the private sector, among other stakeholders to continue to extend goodwill and support to my administration, and contribute meaningfully towards actualizing the Women, Peace and Security agenda of the State as enshrined in this Action Plan.

His Excellency
Rt. Hon. Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri
Executive Governor, Adamawa State

FOREWORD

The objectives of engaging in the delivery of women peace and security agenda as enshrined in the UNSCR 1325 is to engage and see to women's full participation and representation in Adamawa State. The Government of Adamawa State has on its agenda, peace and security as a priority where every citizen (male and female) enjoys equal opportunity; suffers no discrimination on the basis of religion, ethnicity or gender; and include women in decision making in view of the ravages of violent conflict within its jurisdiction. Stakeholders in the State clearly acknowledge that for it to achieve full inclusion of women at decision making levels, there is a need to support the implementation of an Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 at the State and Local Government Levels.

The commitment to UNSCR 1325 globally and in Nigeria as a vehicle for tackling the challenges limiting women's advancement and their participation in peace process is highly commendable. I am of the belief that the under-laying inadequacies of mainstreaming women's concerns and achieving equitable socio-economic development in the State will soon be achieved with mechanisms for sustaining the gains entrenched in our systems.

The various support towards conferences, effective coordination of stakeholders' meetings, capacity building, advocacy campaigns, policy and legal reforms extended to a wide range of stakeholders, including all arms of Government, community leaders, CSOs and women networks by UN Women in partnership with several national and international NGOs, and with support from the European Union, the Danish Government and the Government of Norway, is valuable for positive political and social legitimacy and ensuring local ownership and sustainability.

Mrs. Ali Ahmed Gan'anda

Hon. Commissioner of Women Affairs and Social Development
Adamawa State

PREFACE

Since the creation of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in the State in July 1997, it has apart from executing Government policies for improving the quality of lives of women and children on a sustainable basis, committed itself to the global partnerships for reducing poverty, improving health, promoting peace, protecting human rights and advancing gender equality and environmental sustainability.

The partnership between the Ministry, Danish Refugee Council and the Dutch Government in the process of reviewing the Adamawa State Action Plan on for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions on women peace and security has in no small measure contributed to outlining clear mechanism for achieving the pathway for a fully participatory and representative women of Adamawa State at all levels of decision making, including peace and security.

The ASAP review process, including stakeholders' consultative meetings, sensitization workshops, seminars and advocacy visits has raised awareness and increased the knowledge levels. It is my belief that following this extensive and participatory process, all stakeholders will demonstrate their commitments to institutionalizing the UNSCR 1325 across sectors. The legislative, judiciary and executive arms of Government's knowledge have now been activated to play more catalytic roles. There is clear agreement on the need to engage in vigorous and productive legislative processes with a view to achieving legislative reforms.

The ASAP as adopted is made to respond to the peculiarities and challenges in the State. Awareness and capacity building has strengthened the focus of stakeholders towards ensuring that diverse social challenges obstructing women's meaningful engagement are redressed.

Mrs. Saso Benson Ali

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

Adamawa State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Adamawa State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development acknowledges the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Dutch Government and Danish Refugee Council for their financial and technical support towards the review of the first ASAP (2017 – 2020) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Adamawa State, and development of a second ASAP. The second ASAP integrated lessons learned from implementing the first ASAP over the years, including emerging peace and security issues in the state and country at large.

Our immense gratitude goes to the Honorable Minister of Women Affairs, H.E. Dame Pauline Tallen for actively engaging the State on WPS issues especially in the context of implementing UNSCR 1325. Commendation is also due to Honorable Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Development, Mrs. Ali Ahmed Gan'anda for her idealistic and sterling leadership of the Ministry as demonstrated in the process of developing this SAP. Sincere appreciation also goes to the Permanent Secretary, Mrs. for his unflinching commitment in ensuring that the ASAP document is finally completed and validated by stakeholders.

The immense contributions, constructive criticisms and feedbacks from UN Women and various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), NGOs, our security agencies (Nigeria Police Force and Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps), and other relevant stakeholders are sincerely appreciated.

The Ministry also wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the contributions of media houses. We would also acknowledge the staff of the Women Affairs Department for their commitment to see this document come to life. Finally, our sincere gratitude goes to the consultant Dr. Hassan Misari for his technical expertise in developing and reviewing the ASAP. We equally thank Mrs. Kauna Kaletapwa for her contributions. Furthermore, we appreciate Danish Refugee Council Team and Dutch Government for supporting the review of the ASAP.

To all who participated in the various workshops, consultative and validation meetings, we appreciate and thank you for your commitment, generous inputs, comments and active engagement in the entire process. We thank you in advance for your partnership in the implementation of this ASAP.

Mrs. Anna Alahira

Director, Women Affairs

Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

Adamawa State.

1. BRIEF BACKGROUND OF ADAMAWA STATE

Adamawa is a State in North-Eastern region of Nigeria, with its capital at Yola. It lies between Latitude: 9° 19' 60.00" N Longitude: 12° 29' 59.99" E. It is bordered by the States of Borno to the northwest, Gombe to the west and Taraba to the southwest. Its eastern border forms the national eastern border with Cameroon

Figure 1: Map of Adamawa State Showing the 21 LGAs



It has a land mass of 36,917 square kilometers and an estimated population of about 4.25 million at 2016, 49.44% as females according to the 2006 census. There are 21 Local Government Areas in the State namely: Fufore, Ganye, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Jada, Shelleng, Demsa, Madagali, Maiha, Mayo-Belwa, Michika, Mubi, Numan, Song, Yola, Mubi-South, Jimeta, Girei, Toungo and Lamurde. Most of these Local Governments are

located at the borders of Cameroun and Borno State which make them prone to attacks by fleeing insurgents who often target women and children. The State has therefore experienced historical conflicts bothering on farmer-herder crisis, ethno-clashes, land ownership and boundary issues to mention a few.

1. HISTORY AND STATUS OF WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

Despite women's potentials, participation and contribution during times of conflict, they are often excluded from decision-making and peace processes and negotiations in formal settings. Women are often not only victims of severe sexual and gender-based violence but also because of the role they occupy in the community, are powerful agents for early warning and response for violence, conflict and disasters that led to conflict. The WPS agenda recognizes that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and affirms full and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making and in all efforts focused on peace and security.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, unanimously passed by the Security Council on the 31 of October 2000 is the first of several Resolutions on "Women, Peace and Security" (WPS). The ground-breaking Resolution builds on a body of international human rights laws and legal instruments. It recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men and demands protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post conflict situations. It also recognizes women's role as peace builders and agents of change, and calls on UN and member states, civil society, and the international community to ensure women's increased participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes, at all levels. This Resolution, with its four pillars of *Prevention, Participation, Protection and Peacebuilding and Recovery*, has become the focal point for galvanizing worldwide efforts to deal with the many challenges that women face in situations of conflict.

Subsequent resolutions listed below have been adopted to support and strengthen UNSCR 1325.

Table 1: Global Commitments and Instruments

Global Commitments and Instruments
UNSCR 1325 (2000): First recognition of unique role, and active agency, of women in conflict, peace and security
UNSCR 1820 (2008): Recognition of sexual violence as weapon of war
UNSCR 1888 (2009): Reiteration of the threat of sexual violence and call for deployment of experts to areas where sexual violence is occurring.
UNSCR 1889 (2009): Focus on the importance of women as peacebuilders at all stages of the peace Process
UNSCR 1960 (2010): Reiteration of the importance of ending sexual violence in conflict
UNSCR 2106 (2013): Addressing the operational details in combatting sexual violence

UNSCR 2122 (2013): Focus on stronger measures and monitoring mechanisms to allow women to engage in conflict resolution and recovery
UNSCR 2242 (2015): Refocus on 1325 and its obstacles, including incorporation of 1325 in the UN
Itself
UNSCR 2272 (2016): Provides measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations
UNSCR 2467 (2019): Calls for all parties to conflicts around the world to put an end to sexual violence. Introduces accountability measures for perpetrators of sexual violence and calls for effective support measures for victims of sexual violence to be implemented
UNSCR 2493 (2019): Urges member states to commit to fully implementing the nine previously adopted resolutions
CEDAW General Recommendation 30: Links the women, peace and security agenda to CEDAW including measures to ensure protection of women during and after conflict.

2.0 DOMESTICATION OF UNSCR 1325 (NAP I AND II)

The main instrument for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 by the UN Member States is the National Action Plan (NAP). The NAPs act as a key platform for countries to: set priorities, coordinate action and track progress; prompt meaningful changes in behaviour, policies and funding; provide civil society with a mechanism to hold governments accountable; and create space for governments, multilateral institutions, and civil society to work together for greater impact¹. In response to the need to address WPS issues in the Nigerian context, and building on momentum at the global level, the federal government of Nigeria launched its first and 2nd NAPs in August 2013 and May 2017, respectively, through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, with support from UN Women and the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), among others.

2.1 Achievements and Lessons Learnt

Nigeria has domesticated the UNSCR 1325 with the development of its first National Action Plan (NAP) in 2013. Building on lessons learnt from its implementation, the country developed a second-generation NAP in 2017 which ends in 2020. The NAP is revised every three (3) years to integrate emerging peace and security issues in the country among others.

Nigeria's 1st NAP was designed around five (5) pillars of **Prevention, Participation, Protection, Prosecution and Promotion**. As a necessary first step the NAP was critical in highlighting the roles and the need for women in peace building, early warning and early response, and security. The document, however,

¹Muehlenbeck, A. (2016) 'Designing Inclusive Strategies: Results-Oriented National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security for Sustainable Security', Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and Inclusive Security, p.8

did not provide a concrete roadmap on ensuring women's engagement in the process. It also failed to take into consideration issues of insurgency, violent extremism, sexual and gender-based violence targeted at women and girls, reintegration of women involved in armed organized groups, post-conflict reconstruction and a host of other issues. Most of these issues emerged as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency. Some issues also evolve as a result of the highly changing political nature of the country.

Subsequent review of the NAP allowed for wide zonal consultations across the Country and provided an opportunity for addressing the gaps identified and dynamic changing landscape of violence and conflict in Nigeria. The second NAP was developed in 2017 and recognizes that armed conflict impacts women and girls adversely with far-reaching implications for the wellbeing of the nation. Thus, the key pillars incorporate the desire and effort to ensure women's inclusion and participation in peace and security are recognized and, women and girls' rights and needs during armed conflict are respected. The NAP mandates all states to develop, monitor and report on actions taken during the lifespan of the NAP. As at December 2021, a total of fourteen (14) States namely Adamawa, Bayelsa, Borno, Bauchi, Benue, Delta, Nassarawa, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau, Rivers and Yobe have developed and implemented g State Action Plans (SAPs) on UNSCR 1325, while a few Local Governments have also developed Local Action Plans (LAPs).

Furthermore, recognizing that the goal is a collaborative effort of many stakeholders, the NAP promotes the inclusion and participation of civil society and faith-based organizations, security institutions, government agencies and the private sector to actualize its objective of promoting WPS, including women's participation and representation in decision making and peace building efforts.

2.2 Emerging and Persistent Issues

In delivering on its NAP 1325, Nigeria has shown a commitment to addressing and responding to the immediate and long-term needs of women, before, during and even post-conflict period. At the level of the State, domestication of the NAP and subsequent implementation is at varying degrees. However, the key challenges that remain for the country are:

- *Uptake of states to domesticate NAP:* Till date only 14 states have domesticated the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. Limited awareness and lack of political will is a major hinderance to the critical uptake of the action plan.
- *Coordination, synergy and reporting on NAP/SAP activities:* Coordination and synergy between state and non-state actors on WPS is very weak. In the last five years, development partners have supported the development of several SAPs and to an extent the capacity building for the key MDAs and security

sector. However, reporting on the NAP is extremely poor and there are still huge gaps in terms of capacity for critical stakeholders working on WPS issues

- *Poor Resource Mobilization on NAP/SAP related activities:* a key feature of a high impact NAP/SAP is adequate resources for activities. This remains a challenge as the NAP and some SAPs have not received the attention it deserves from the executive and legislative arms of government for adequate inclusion as line items in the national and state budgets.
- *Evolving nature of conflict:* the consultation around the second NAP development allowed the inclusion of a broad range of context-specific categories on issues across Nigeria, however, it is important to note that these issues are always in a state of flux and often requires a conflict and gender analysis for solution-specific interventions.

2.3 Delivering for Synergy

The NAP provides a robust understanding for the country's priority actions, core strategies for implementation and responsibilities by relevant state and non-state actors. It also provides monitoring and evaluation benchmarks and projected target for the lifespan of the NAP. The NAP pillars were derived from national and zonal consultations i.e. the Zonal Action Plans (ZAP) which highlights the peculiarities of the zone, and also allows states the independence to define and develop work plans and programmes and track its own delivery on commitments on the UNSCR 1325. Adamawa State falls under the North East zonal consultations which highlighted four (4) broad based issues namely:

- Insecurity and Transborder Crime (insurgency & violent extremism (VE), kidnapping and abductions, influx of Internally Displaced Persons from within and across borders)
- Violence Against Women, Girls & Children (rape, sexual and gender-based violence, physical assault, child marriage, high rate of divorce)
- Community Crisis (Drug Addiction, Molestation of women and girls, youth unrest, Religious intolerance and Communal Clashes) and
- Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture

The 2nd NAP pillars specifically focus on:

- i. Prevention and Disaster Preparedness
- ii. Participation and Representation
- iii. Protection and Prosecution
- iv. Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction
- v. Partnerships, Coordination and Management

NAP Implementation Core Strategies

Five (5) Core strategies have been specified to guide collective action and interventions by relevant actors and stakeholders in dispatching their responsibility towards the NAP implementation. The strategies are:

- i. **NAP Promotion & Advocacy:** Promote knowledge and awareness on NAP UNSCR 1325, related policies and implementation structure within Nigeria's peace and security architecture.
- ii. **Legislation & Policy:** Advocate for new legislation, legal and policy reforms and provide increased access to justice to enhance existing laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote WPS agenda.
- iii. **Capacity Building & Service Delivery:** Provide training and build capacity of stakeholders to better implement the NAP and enhance delivery of service related to WPS activities.
- iv. **Research Documentation & Dissemination:** Undertake effective data collection, documentation & dissemination on issues of WPS using various instrument of dissemination such as media, community dialogue, town hall meeting, and advocacy among others.
- v. **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 for WPS agenda.

2.4 Institutional Framework and Operational Modalities

The Federal and State Ministry of Women Affairs serve as the institutional body saddled with the responsibility of providing leadership, guidance, supervision and coordination of the NAP and SAP implementation and monitoring/reporting respectively. The ministry is expected to collaborate and coordinate relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), development and implementing partners, civil society organizations and private sector to deliver on commitments to the NAP/SAP.

2.5 Achieving Coherence NAP-ZAP-SAP Technical Organs

Table 2 below provides a log frame that highlights the linkages in interaction efforts at the different tiers of governance and key functions of the technical organs for the NAP, ZAPs and SAPs. Therefore, as each respective organ undertakes its designated roles and responsibilities and achieves its objectives, a chain of results are achieved from the local communities to the National level. This should make the NAP implementation reverberate across the country while responding to WPS issues both in conflict and peace situations that are specific to each locality.

2.6 Implementation of 1st Adamawa SAP on UNSCR 1325 (2017-2020)

The first Adamawa SAP for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security in Nigeria was developed in the year 2017 and it elapsed in 2020. The guiding principle for the implementation of the first SAP was to effectively manage crises and focus on gender sensitive post conflict reconstruction as well as early recovery. The document centered on five pillars that were classified in order of priority as it relates to the need of the State, namely;

1. Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction
2. Participation and Representation
3. Protection and Prosecution
4. Prevention of Violence and Disaster Re-occurrence
5. Partnerships- Synergy, Prevention of Violence and Disaster Re-occurrence Coordination and Relationship Management

2.7 Key Milestones

During the period of the implementation of the first SAP some LGAs in the state had developed Local Action Plans (LAPs) in four LGAs across the State namely, Numan, Mubi South, Yola North and Maiha Local Governments Areas. Similarly, the Lamido of Adamawa state has mandated that women be included in traditional councils and as a result women now have representatives at the traditional councils across the state.

2.8 Challenges

The major challenges faced during the implementation of the first SAP are:

- Lack of awareness of the policy document by CSOs and implementing partners down to the grassroots, as a result, the document was not properly utilized
- Zero funding for dissemination: The SAP was launched but there was no funding available to disseminate it within the State.
- There was poor Monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Little or no media publicity on the SAP as a result, significant number of non-state actors who should have been a part of the implementation process were not aware of the existence of the document.
- Low awareness creation on the document by relevant CSOs working on WPS in the state.

Table 2: NAP-ZAP-SAP Linkages

Interaction Nodes	State Implementation Committee	Zonal Monitoring Committee	National Technical Working Group
Objectives	<p>Advise on implementation of SAP on UNSCR 1325 in the State</p> <p>Support FMWSAD to coordinate and implement SAP, ZAP and NAP actions</p> <p>Undertake Annual advocacy briefing to the Governor on WPS ASAP</p> <p>Present recommendations to the State Ministry of Women Affairs, State House of Assembly and other relevant stakeholders on WPS ASAP</p>	<p>Facilitate coordination and implementation of the Zonal Action Plans in their respective zones by the FMWASD</p> <p>Enable a regional peer review mechanism & make recommendation to the FMWASD and SMWASD to enhance implementation of ZAP</p>	<p>Provide Technical and Policy advise on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria</p> <p>Enhance the implementation of the NAP and ensure that the projected targets in their sectors are achieved</p>
Roles and Functions	<p>Represent the State at Zonal Management Committee at the request of the State Ministry of Women Affairs</p> <p>Ensure implementation meets agreed standard on WPS and women human Rights Protection as outlined in UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Coordinate capacity building opportunities and platforms for implementing actors on State Action Plan</p> <p>Provide feedback and generate annual report on the implementation of State Action Plan</p> <p>Ensure that implementation of SAP in line with their sectoral mandate is tandem with NAP goals objectives and target</p> <p>Support the State Ministry of Women Affairs monitor the implementation of SAP and develop a Monitoring template which would be populated at periodic meetings</p> <p>Support SEMA with the development of a gender based early warning early response system</p> <p>Maintain a roster of Gender Peace advocate and actors involved the implementation of the SAP</p>	<p>Provide feedback/report on the implementation of Zonal Action Plan</p> <p>Ensure that reports on ZAP implementation are forwarded to the FMWASD</p> <p>Maintain a data base of agencies in the zone implementing UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</p> <p>Assist with peer review of State progress, monitoring and reporting to FMWASD.</p> <p>Identify and collate best practices on SAP implementation in the zone.</p> <p>Meet on rotational basis for peer learning and lessons sharing on SAP and ZAP implementation</p>	<p>Advise the senior management of the FMWSD on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria</p> <p>Support and facilitate national and international reporting on the NAP on UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Recommend (to FMWASD) best options and workable strategies for the effective implementation of the NAP to achieve agreed target</p> <p>Support FMWASD in the coordination of Zonal Action Plans and liaise with state implementation groups for the delivery of SAPs and LAPs</p> <p>Obtain feedback through the secretariat of the Zonal Monitoring Committees, State Implementation Groups, local Government implementation Teams, MDAs, CSOs and Partners on progress achieved in the implementation of the 2nd NAP</p> <p>Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</p>

	<p>Liaise with wider CSO networks working on critical focal areas identified in the ASAP</p> <p>Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</p>		
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3.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR THE SECOND ADAMAWA STATE ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY.

3.1 Gender Analysis of Conflict in Adamawa State

Notable WPS issues associated with insurgency in the State includes; rape, sexual exploitation, gang related attacks, gender-based violence, drug abuse and early child marriage. In the midst of heavy gun battle between the security forces and the insurgents, women were the most affected as their men fled and left them with children. As a result, they have been traumatized and have experienced the agony of been kidnapped, used as battle shields and suicide bombers. This has left a lingering toll on women and girls in particular and would require long term rehabilitation and support to enable them regain stable normal lives. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Adamawa has 204,699 persons living in host communities and IDP camps.

There is no doubt that violent conflict inhibits social, political, and economic development of any country. The protracted conflict and its impact on women, men, and the community is far-reaching. According to the World Bank 2018 report, “49% of households in the Northeast experienced at least one event of conflict or violence against a household member and only 8% of conflict-affected households report having received any assistance.”² Women and girls disproportionately suffer the brunt of conflict. Yet, women are excluded from participating in decision-making bodies, reconciliatory, peace and negotiation platforms and worse, rehabilitative and reintegration opportunities.

3.2 Types of Conflict in Adamawa State

Historically, conflict in the North East has taken many forms over the last 30 years. The most notable being confrontations between Christian and Muslims and infractions between Islamic sects³. Underlying factors fueling these conflicts include disputes over resource control particularly over land, and the political manipulation of religion and ethnicity to control these resources and its population. Dwindling poverty rates

² Conflict and Violence in Nigeria: Results from the North East, North Central, and South South Zone, The World Bank, 2018

³ <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/northern-nigeria-background-conflict>

due to mismanagement of resources and recurrent conflict exacerbates existing class and gender divides and further drives conflict at the community, local and state levels. A recent survey showed 75.41% persons were living below the poverty headcount rate in Adamawa State⁴.

While many narratives about the conflict starts with the Boko Haram Insurgency, it is important to note that conflict is severely rooted in the perceived notions of inequality among gender, communities, and ethnic groups. Also, the research reveals a high level of distrust from indigenes of governments and security agencies' activities. The research highlighted these types of conflict:

Table 3: Types of Conflicts in Adamawa State

S/N	Conflict Type	Findings
1	<i>Conflict as a result of Military Operations</i>	Early in 2014, it was reported that a trigger for the violence and retaliations was the military's handling of suspected Boko Haram members including arbitrary arrests and detention, torture, extra-judicial killings and sexual violence of women and girls. Efforts have been made by groups like Amnesty International and other non-government organizations to call the Nigerian Security Agencies to order by demanding for better accountability, and treatment of indigenes (including children and elderly persons).
2	<i>Conflict as a result of Land Disputes and other resources</i>	The findings from DRC's Gender and Conflict assessment 2021 showed that a number of conflicts in communities in Adamawa were conflicts over land disputes and resource allocation. This is understandable considering the major occupation in the State is farming and land is a valuable yet limited resource. As a result of incessant conflict, the State has several IDP camps and host communities which has served both the indigenes and IDPs for over three years. Disputes arising from limited resources of housing, land and property can and often lead to conflict. It should be noted however, respondents were quick to point out that despite the potentials for these disputes to occur, they are quickly settled by traditional rulers and community heads (Bulamas and Jauros).
3	<i>Intercommunal conflict</i>	Causes of such conflict often emerge over the perception of overburdening of the limited resources by non-indigenes in the community. A respondent in Yazza community highlighted this situation in his community. However, in their community, the conflict does not lead to physical conflict and is currently being managed by leadership. Some respondents mentioned that the heightened rate of drug abuse by young people can lead to gang-related conflict. However, it should be noted that this type of conflict is rare.
4	<i>Conflict within the Domestic Setting</i>	This conflict is usually between a husband and wife, between neighbours and sometimes between two families. These fights are triggered by a myriad of issues including inability to perform gender roles, rumour spreading, minor arguments over resources, perception of wrongdoing by one family to another.
5	<i>Farmer-Herder Conflict</i>	Women constitute about 60% of smallholder sustenance farmers in Nigeria. Consequently, the farmer-herder conflict negatively affects women's economic directly, with dire implications to their livelihood. Destruction of crops, attacks and theft of cattle, as well as theft of farm produce are some of the direct economic impacts while indirect impacts include, lack of access to market to sell produce due to break down of intergroup relations and insecurity ⁵

⁴ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1121438/poverty-headcount-rate-in-nigeria-by-state/>

⁵ The Impact of Farmer – Herder Conflict on Women in Adamawa, Gombe and Plateau States of Nigeria, August 2018

4.0 Gendered Roles of Women and Girls, Men and Boys in Adamawa State

These roles defined by society's perception of masculinity and femininity is heavily influenced by religion and cultural social norms. For instance, women and girls are expected to be pious, obedient, submissive, nurturers and support decisions made by the males in their lives. This could be a husband, father, brother or brother-in-law and, in some cases their sons. Based on this, women's and girls' roles in the community revolve around housekeeping (cooking, cleaning, fetching water), providing childcare, care of sick and elderly persons, support to men/husband in farming (weeding, harvesting produce, sale of produce). In some communities, women lead other women while older women are part of committees. Men on the other hand are expected to be the 'head' of their houses and provide for their families. They are expected to be courageous, strong (in some cases aggressive), protectors of their homes and communities. Men are meant to lead and not necessarily engage in work that is considered 'women's work' if they do not want to.

Men have access to own and control family resources like land for farming, house(s), livestock (cattle, poultry) and trade. Women have access but do not own or control resources. Boys and girls have access to resources in so far as they are not considered adults. Once a girl marries, she does not have access to those resources as she is considered another man's property to be provided for as her father did for her mother. Boys on the other hand are expected to inherit assets from their father upon his death. Men are responsible for making decisions in the family while women can be consulted but the final decision belongs to the man. Men take most decisions regarding health, school, business, food (although many respondents said women make those decisions) and mobility of women and girls.

Roles and responsibilities of girls are like those of women – girls are expected to be obedient and respectful to their parents and elders. Their roles include supporting mothers with housekeeping, fetching water, firewood, and helping with younger children but perhaps more importantly, doing exactly as they have been directed by their male parent or relative.

Boys support with chores within and outside the homes but all respondents say that 'cooking, cleaning are chores specifically for girls while boys do chores that require more strength. Both boys and girls mentioned that decisions they make is heavily influenced by their parents and elders in the community.

There is a direct correlation with the perceived gender roles of masculinity and femininity and the roles that men and women played in the conflict. The findings show that social norms of masculinity and femininity often drive conflict but also the roles played by men, women, boys and girls during conflict situations. All respondents mentioned that men – particularly young men were fighters in AOGs and perpetrators of land

disputes. For instance, at the height of the conflict, men joined AOG's based on the promise of carrying out the 'Will of Allah' – normally termed as 'radicalization'. Women and girls often joined because of their husbands and fathers. However, little thought is given to the possibility that men and boys felt pressured to join because of the promise of a 'better life' for them and their families. In fact, it is assumed that men who do not participate are lesser men.

Research has shown that men and boys between 18 – 60 years old are often the first to flee insecure locations because they are deliberately targeted, killed or recruited into AOGs, and profiled and targeted by military or security forces for arbitrary arrests and detention⁶. Women's and girls' roles in conflict are also heavily influenced by their roles prior to the onset. For instance, women support conflict by encouraging men and boys to fight; they gather intelligence, recruit volunteers, provide food and take care of AOGs camps and, in some cases engage in fighting as well⁷. In times of conflict, it is often assumed that women are more than likely to be coerced or forced to become participants and less thought is given to the idea that women and girls might be motivated by other factors like protection, money, religion and a 'sense of justice' like the men.

The findings revealed that, gender roles are changing because of the conflict. For instance, in the aftermath of the conflict, it was discovered that there was a high prevalence of female-headed household, 63% of which are considered under vulnerable households⁸ because many men have been killed, missing, or are still being detained. Consequently, women found themselves taking on those roles as providers and protectors of their families. Respondents in IDP camps mentioned that they [men] can no longer go to their farms and do nothing within the camps all day. Women are the ones engaging in petty trading and other forms of activity to provide for their families.

Women are instrumental in peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence because they provide support to one another and in some cases, support for survivors of conflict by taking them in, and providing immediate survival needs of food and clothes. Respondents highlighted that women should play a greater role because they are responsible for bringing up children "to be morally upright and to avoid conflict". Furthermore, because children are always with their mothers, it is possible for a mother to know when a child is being influenced in ways that are considered detrimental to the community⁹. In some communities, men reported that women were now part of the vigilante group which was considered helpful in resolving conflict at the

⁶ C. Nagarajan, Gender Assessment of Northeast Nigeria, Managing Conflict in North East Nigeria (MCN), June 2017

⁷ C. Nagarajan & A. Oyekunle, Nigeria Women, Peace and Security Scoping Study, February 2020

⁸ The impact of the Conflict on Female-Headed Households in the North East, UNCHR, June 2018

⁹ DRC Gender Conflict Assessment Report 2021

community level. Women are now members of the Peace and Security Council in Maiha and Numan LGAs after a decree by the Lamido Adamawa¹⁰. Similarly, the Emir of the Bachama kingdom decreed that village heads be assisted by women and this is a practice that respondents say is yielding positive results. However, while these are commendable, compared to men, women are still underrepresented in formal decision-making and peace-building bodies in many communities and at Local and State levels.

5.0 Gendered Impact of Conflict

Table 4: Gendered Impact of Conflict in Adamawa State

<p>Gendered Effects of Armed Violence and Conflict in Adamawa State include:</p> <p>Economic Impacts of conflict: Conflict has led to massive loss of livelihoods, businesses, and trade within and among communities. Consequently, poverty levels have increased in the State with significant impact on the lives of women, men, boys, and girls. Respondents in IDP camps and host communities depend on the camp and government to provide food and other necessities which are not regularly provided because of corruption among officials. The economic impact of the conflict has led to significantly lower the amount paid for bride-price which has inadvertently led to an increase in marriages – particularly child marriages. In the same vein, there has been a significant increase in the rate of divorces because men often marry more women and are unable to provide for them.</p> <p>Psychological and Mental Health Challenges: The conflict in the state has led to increased mental and psychological trauma for everyone. Both women and men respondents mentioned that the conflict has caused many to experience high blood pressure, fear, and anxiety attacks. Some ailments require care and proper medication and yet, many are unable to afford them.</p> <p>Poor Infrastructures for Education and Health: A fallout of the conflict is the disruption to education and social services. The targeting of schools, hospitals and local marketplaces has meant that girls and boys are denied an education. Many schools remain closed and there is an acute shortage of schools and teachers to meet the educational needs in both states. In most cases, girls' education outcomes in conflict-ridden areas are adversely affected and consequently, girls are two and a half times more likely to be out of school. According to UNICEF, 2.8 million children need education-in-emergencies support in three conflict-affected States in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.</p> <p>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Sexual and gender-based violence incidences remain the most visible indicator of the conflict in Adamawa State. Between January and October 2019, out of the survivors who sought help for new incidents of gender-based violence, 80% were perpetrated against adults, while 20% of them were against children. Out of these, 13% were incidents of rape, 3% were incidents of sexual assault and 11% were incidents of forced marriage. 70% of all the incidents recorded were committed by intimate partners. Sexual violence, especially rape cases are often under reported because of the fear of stigma, blame or to protect family reputation as it is considered a shameful act. While the majority of the rape cases are perpetuated by men and boys, it should also be noted that in 2019, about 2% of all identified SGBV survivors were men and boys. This is usually seen as a taboo in the community and usually goes underreported and victims rarely get trauma and psychosocial counselling much less justice. Research has also shown that female-headed households face a higher risk of sexual violence, abuse, and exploitation. For instance, women are often forced to engage in 'survival sex' with male camp management, security forces and humanitarian workers to enable them access food and other basic necessities for their families.</p> <p>Vulnerable and Marginalized Persons are disproportionately affected: Persons with disabilities, older and elderly persons have been terribly affected by the conflict. Persons with disabilities are especially vulnerable during times of conflict because of their disabilities. In the North East, family members are usually responsible for supporting their wards with disabilities. However, many were abandoned by their care givers and have been forced to 'beg' for food. Similarly, older persons (from 60 years of age) face distinct and exacerbated risks because of their age, gender, and disability. Many older people have been left to fend for themselves and their grandchildren.</p>

Source: DRC Gender and Conflict Assessment Report for Adamawa and Borno State 2021.

¹⁰ DRC Gender Conflict Assessment Report 2021

5.1 Peace and Security Architecture in Adamawa State

The peace and security architecture in Adamawa State is modeled after the overall national architecture which relies on a complex and overlapping set of agencies that are poorly coordinated, lack strategic direction, are not inclusive or accountable and do not enable cooperation between state and non-state actors¹¹. The peace architecture is divided along state-recognized actors and non-state actors and include security agencies like the Nigerian Police, Military, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigerian Correctional Facilities (formerly called Nigerian Prisons). Non-state actors include informal but often state recognized groups like the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), vigilante groups, traditional and religious leaders, NGOs, CSOs and FBOs. According to respondents, women are now enlisted, and part of vigilante groups and women-led NGOs are also part of advocacy groups. Community heads are traditionally the first call for resolving disputes arising in the community.

5.2. Legal and Policy Framework on Gender Equality and Women, Peace and Security

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (2000) was developed and adopted by several countries including Nigeria in 2000. Its objective is to ensure the role of women as peace builders and agents of change is recognized and calls on all member states, civil society, and the international community to ensure women's increased participation in conflict prevention, peace negotiations and processes, reconstruction, rehabilitation and re-integration decisions and programmes. UNSCR 1325 establishes four pillars of gender sensitive conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Those pillars are Prevention, Participation, Protection, and Relief and Recovery. Nigeria developed its first and second National Action Plan in 2013 and 2017. The current NAP has five pillars which are: 1) Prevention and Disaster Preparedness; 2) Participation and Representation; 3) Protection and Prosecution; 4) Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction; and 5) Partnerships, Coordination, and Management.

In addition to the Nation Action Plan on the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), the Nigerian Government has enacted several laws and policies at the Federal Level that support gender equality and the women, peace and security agenda. These include The Child Rights Act, 2003; The National Gender Policy, 2006; Violence Against Person Prohibition Act, 2015; Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act, 2015; Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention etc.) Act, 2015; and the Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, 2018. Various MDAs are responsible for coordination and implementation of these policies. For instance, while the Ministry of

¹¹ National Stability and Reconciliation Programme Impact Report Output 1 Security and Governance, 2017 <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Impact-Report-Security-and-Governance.pdf>

Women Affairs is responsible for the NAP UNSCR 1325, the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) is responsible for the enforcement and implementation of the VAPP Act. States are expected to domesticate and implement laws and policies within their context.

Adamawa State has some laws and policies relating to gender equality and women, peace and security. They are Adamawa State Protection of Women and Children's Right to Inheritance law, 2001; Adamawa State Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Prevention of and Response to Gender-Based Violence, 2016; Adamawa State Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in Nigeria 2017 – 2020.

Adamawa State Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): The objective of the gender-based violence (GBV) standard operating procedures (SOP) is to facilitate joint referral pathways for women, men, boys, and girls in IDP camps and Host Communities in the state. The Guiding Principles provide Safety and Security, Do No Harm, Confidentiality and Survivor Centered Approaches. It provides key definitions of GBV, rape, forced/early marriage and other terms related to SGBV. Actors responsible for implementation of the SOP are Adamawa State Ministry of Women Affairs, responsible for coordination, and the Child Protection and Family Unit of the Nigerian Police and Nigerian Civil Defense Corps who are responsible for Protection. The responsibility for ensuring legal justice and response falls under the remit of the State Ministry of Justice, while other actors like the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Nigerian Human Rights Commission and Legal Aid Council support with the provision of free legal services and legal representation in court for SGBV cases. The SOP recognized traditional, religious and community leaders' roles and says that they should be empowered towards prevention and the protection of survivors. The SOP mandates a GBV Sub Working Group made up of all actors to coordinate, monitor and report.

Adamawa State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325: The Adamawa State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security (WPS) was developed in 2017 by the Ministry of Women Affairs with support from UN Women. It aligns with the national and international convention UNSCR1325 on women, peace and security highlighting how the state should implement gender-sensitive post-conflict reconstruction as well as early recovery. More importantly, the document shows a correlation with armed conflict, its impact on women and girls especially, on sexual gender-based violence and harmful practices. The overall goal of the action plan is to contribute to the achievement of Nigeria's National Action Plan for the implementation of the United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325 while dealing with the priority of women, peace and security issues

within the state in a systematic, impactful and sustainable manner. Its five pillars include a focus on: 1) Women's Participation and Representation Crisis Management; 2) Protection and Prosecution of Perpetrators of Violence against Women and Girls, 3) Prevention of Violence and Disaster Re-Occurrence; 4) Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Early Recovery; and 5) Partnerships, Synergy, Coordination and Management among all stakeholders in the state.

5.3. Mapping of Actors Working on Women, Peace and Security

Ministries, Departments and Agencies

The Federal and State Ministries of Women Affairs are responsible for the coordination of state and non-state actors towards the effective implementation of the NAP and SAP on UNSCR 1325. Adamawa SAP included CSOs, FBOs, and other MDAs like the Ministry of Justice, Health, and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in consultations. The Adamawa SAP included Security Agencies including the Nigerian Police, Army, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Nigerian Correctional Service, and JTF in its consultations. It was unclear how members of the State Houses of Assembly were actively engaged during the development of the SAP. Securing buy-in and active involvement of legislators is critical for budgetary allocations, planning and sustainability.

Respondents from the MDAs agreed that the SAP on UNSCR 1325 was a particularly important policy and advocacy tool for ensuring women's inclusion in peacebuilding, mediation, and conflict resolution. The challenge however for MDAs was the unavailability of budgetary allocation for the implementation of activities as stated in the plans.

5.4. Women Peace and Security (WPS) in Adamawa State

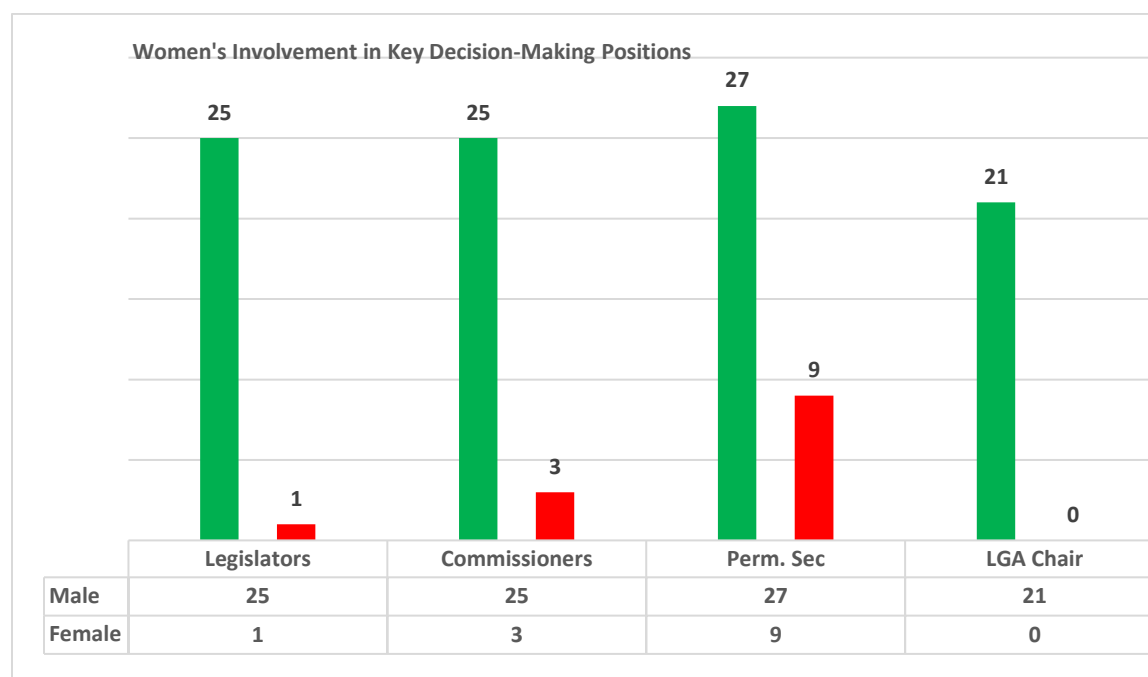
Despite the existence of the State Action Plan (SAP) as a policy on women, peace and security in Adamawa State, little has been done to coordinate and implement the policy in a constructive manner. However, organizations in the State have interventions that fall under pillars of relief and recovery, prevention, protection, and participation. Conversely, while a good number of organizations (CSOs) mapped during this study reveal they are aware of UNSCR 1325, a majority have not seen or read the contents of the documents. This demonstrates a significant gap in sensitization and implementation of the SAP.

The summary of challenges for gender equality and women, peace and security are:

- No budgetary allocation for implementation of SAP which hinders coordination and sensitization on the SAP.

- Capacity of MDAs and CSOs on WPS agenda is weak: MDAs and CSOs are overwhelmed with the myriad of challenges because of the insecurity. This often leaves little time for effective capacity building on aspects of the policy, creating a knowledge gap.
- Coordination between state and non-state actors on implementation of the SAP is weak.
- Discriminatory practices and social norms against women and girls persist. These include practices around ownership and inheritance and girls' education.
- Young people are not meaningfully represented in local decision-making in the communities.
- Continued insecurity and humanitarian challenges remain a barrier to effective programme implementation.

Figure 2: Women's Involvement in Key Decision-Making Positions



Source: ASAP Review Consultative Workshop 2022

5.5 Emerging Issues on WPS

The emerging issues as discussed and outlined during the consultation meeting in Adamawa State are

1. Gang related Attacks (“Shila” Ganging)
2. Cyber bullying
3. Ritual killing and cultism
4. Theft and house breaking
5. Increased rate of Abduction

Adamawa State under the leadership of the State Ministry of Women Affairs, with the support from DRC, under WPS support from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), has taken some concrete steps to ensure that women are included in peace and security processes in the State. This was achieved through a series of consultative, advocacy meetings and capacity building to enlighten and enhance the capacity of key stakeholders, including the Legislative, Judicial and Executive arms of Government, Security Agencies, CSOs, as well as Traditional and Religious leaders on the importance of the NAP/SAP.

Like the NAP, achieving a high impact SAP provides Adamawa State with priority activities to ensure women and girls human rights are promoted and protected, through legislative and other measures. It requires critical stakeholders, particularly the executive and the legislative arms of government to put structures and processes for women's active inclusion and participation in peace, security and decision-making at all levels. It provides a blueprint for effective coordination among government agencies, Security operatives, Civil Society and Faith-Based Organizations, Development Partners and Donor Agencies, among others.

6.0 ASAP ACTION MATRIX

6.1 ASAP Goal and Guiding Principle

The overall goal is to contribute to the achievement of the NAP while dealing with the priority issues with regards to women, peace and security within the State in a systematic, impactful and sustainable manner.

The ASAP recognizes the significant linkages of women's participation in leadership and decision-making as a precursor to achieving sustainable peace and development in the State. Consequently, the guiding principle for the implementation of the Adamawa SAP is to ensure the full participation and representation of women at all levels of decision making in the State.

Table 6: Adamawa State Action Plan Pillars

PILLARS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES
PILLAR ONE: Participation and Representation of Women	<p>1.To ensure significant representation and participation of women involvement at all levels in decision making in leadership, governance, peace building, peace and security issues at the community and State</p> <p>2.To increase women's participation and representation in leadership and decision making at levels in the state</p>	Improved participation and representation of women in peace and security processes and decision making structures at all levels is attained in the State
PILLAR TWO: Protection and Prosecution	1.To ensure protection of women and girls, people living with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (internally displaced persons) rights both in violent conflict and non-	1.The rights of women and girls, people living with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Internally displaced

	<p>violent conflict situations across Adamawa State</p> <p>2.To ensure follow up measures are put in place whereby violent offenders against women and girls' rights (such as rape, defilement, physical assault, battery etc.) in the State are prosecuted</p>	<p>people) are fully protected in the State with violators and offenders prosecuted</p>
PILLAR THREE: Prevention of Violent Extremism and Disaster Re-occurrence	<p>1. To prevent the reoccurrence of all forms of violent extremism against women and girls by gang and organized crimes (e.g. <i>Shila</i> gang, kidnapers, abductors and fraudsters, farmer-herder clashes etc.)</p> <p>2.Increased awareness and early response mechanism to reduce the rate of violence</p>	<p>1.Extremist groups and other organized attacks against women and girls are prevented and mitigated from reoccurring in Adamawa State</p> <p>2. Effective Early warning and early Response response systems strengthened</p>
PILLAR FOUR: Crises Management, Post conflict Reconstruction and Early Recovery	<p>1.To ensure communities ravaged by insurgencies fully recover and women's capacity as agents in crises and post conflict situation are strengthened in Adamawa State</p> <p>2.To strengthen the capacity of security operatives and the community to participate in the affairs of their security</p>	<p>Full recovery of communities hitherto ravaged by insurgency and women's capacity in post conflict are constructively strengthened</p> <p>Effective coordination between security operatives and communities improved</p>
PILLAR FIVE: Partnership-Synergy, coordination and relationship Management	<p>1. Working closely with local, MDAs, CSOs, NNGOs and INGOs and the private sector to improve coordination among relevant partners implementing women, peace and security programs in the State</p> <p>2.To ensure total compliance with the registration process of all relevant MDAs (e.g. Adamawa State planning commission) and other bodies as spelt out by the State government</p>	<p>Effective coordination and synergy of efforts achieved among key stakeholders in the State involved in WPS</p>

From Table 6 above and in line with the guiding principle for the implementation of the Adamawa SAP, the main focus and top WPS priority pillar for the State is to ensure full participation and representation of women at all levels of decision making.

Having highlighted the Pillars strategic objectives and outcomes as well as the core strategies for ensuring the effective implementation of the ASAP, below is a detailed matrix of actions for achieving the State UNSCR 1325 plans guided by the model presented in figure 3. Major results to be achieved in the State are also represented be.

Figure 3: Adamawa SAP Implementation Model



Keys Target

There should be 50% representation in political and appointed offices in the State by 2025

6.2 Adamawa State Action Plan (ASAP) Matrix

Pillar 1: Participation and Representation Strategic Objectives: (i) To increase women's involvement and participation in decision making processes related to conflict prevention and peace building in communities and host communities. (ii) To ensure significant representation of women at all levels of decision making in leadership and peace and security issues in Adamawa State. Strategic Outcome: Meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained.					
Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2025	Key Actors
Promotion and advocacy High level advocacy with political parties, Traditional/Religious institutions, women groups, legislature, other vulnerable groups and key stakeholders on women and girl representation, participation and engagement at all levels. Capacity Building and Service Delivery Capacity development to strengthen women skill on decision making on relevant societal issues and peace building. Security sector, institutions and partners to integrate WPS with sector services, programs and products.	1.1 Appreciable increase in representation, participation, engagement in political and leadership positions for women at all levels. 1.2 Increased participation, representation in capacity development to strengthen women in decision making, relevant societal issues and peace building. 1.3 Significant participation and representation of women on security issues, sector institution and partnership to integrate WPS with sector services, programs and products.	-Increase in number of women participation in political, leadership and decision making (peace, security and judiciary) -Increased number of women in peace plans and strategies Increased number of women in decision making, societal issues, peace building, security, sector institutions, Partnership, programs and products Number of women recruited at entry points Number of women at the managerial level Establishment of Gender units in the services.	13%. Women participation in political and appointed positions (offices) in the State. VAPP law. Existence of state policies and model of inclusive governance already in place.	-There should be 50% representation in political and appointed offices in the State, Leadership/Government. -Significant increase in the level of women decision-making positions -Improvement of State policies and Models of inclusive governance already in place. -30% increase in the number of women recruited at managerial level in the state. - 50% increase in the appointment of Gender desk officers in MDAs across the state.	CSOs, PAC and relevant MDAs, Women in politics SMWASD, CBOs, Political Parties, CSOs, UN women, INGO, NGO, NNGO security, MDAs, Private Sectors, Media, Traditional council, religious institutions, Women group and other relevant stakeholders

Pillar 2: Protection and Prosecution Strategic Objective: (i) To ensure protection of women and girls right in violent conflict across the state. (ii) Ensure prosecution of violent offenders against women and girls in Adamawa State. Strategic Outcome: The right of women and girls are fully protected in the State and ensure prosecution of violent offenders.					
Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2025	Key Actors
Legislation and Policy Review of existing laws and establishment of new laws specific to safeguarding and protecting rights of women and girls.	2.1 Improved data on the varying needs of women and other vulnerable groups that require protection.	Number of issues-specific policy briefs development Number of responses to policy propositions on specific violation	CEDAW, VAPP Child Protection Bill, GEOB State security committee, Joint Task force,	New legal provisions and mechanisms to protect women and girls. -New laws and policies protecting rights of women and girls.	ADHA, Judiciary, Security Agencies, CSOs/NGOs, DRC, INGO
Capacity building and services Capacity development for stakeholders to enhance provision of services aimed at protection of women and girl's rights, supporting victims and survivors of conflict and violence Capacity building for the judiciary, law enforcement and security agents' litigation etc.	2.2 Increase in capacity of security operatives to better man and patrol the boarders in the State. 2.3 Increased access to justice for women whose Rights are violated.	Number of security personnel trained in protection of women and girls rights with reference to existing State laws. Stakeholders involved.	Protection sector working group in Adamawa State.	-80% increase in adequate data.	SMWA&SD, Military, Police, NSCDC, Local Vigilante, Media, Religious/Traditional Institutions Desk officer Protection Sector Working Group in the State.
Research Documentation &Dissemination Conduct intersectionality assessment to guide policy reviews of responses to cases of right violation. Develop database on rights violation cases.	2.4 A robust data base with relevant data and information on rights violators	Number of developed data base and violation cases disseminated to various sectors			

Pillar 3: Prevention of Violent extremism and Disaster Re-occurrence Strategic Objective: To prevent the re-occurrence of all forms of violent extremism by insurgent against women and girls. Strategic Outcome: Violent insurgent and similar attacks against women and girls prevented from re-occurring in Adamawa State.					
Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2025	Key actors
Legislation and Policy Strengthening existing laws and Establishment of new laws specific to prevention of violence against women and girls. Capacity Building and Service Delivery Training of formal and informal security operatives on disaster, conflict management, violence prevention and early warning, early response to prevent violence against women and girls and other vulnerable groups. Coordination and synergy Strengthening of Early Warning Early Response systems and platforms	3.1 Vulnerable groups. 3.2 Gazette the VAPP law. 3.3 IDP related Laws and policies to protect and promote women and girls' rights enforced. 3.4 Reduced occurrence of violence.	Increased awareness and reinforcement of relevant legislation and policies Number of security personnel trained in conflict management, violence prevention, Early Warning and Early Response and disaster management Number of violent incidences related to women, girls and other vulnerable groups resolved	VAPP Law, SMWA&SD focal person on IDPs and all gender issues in the State. Vigilante and security network in the State. U-Reportersv247	New legal provisions and mechanisms to protect women and girls. -New laws and policies protecting rights of women and girls. -70% increase in adequate data. 80% reduction in violent reoccurrence in the Adamawa State.	SMWA&SD, ADHA ADSEMA, CSOs, NGOs, Police, Para-military outfit, JTF, ASPC, DRC. NEMA, ADSEMA, Local Vigilante, NPF, DSS, Military, NSCDC Female vigilante, NSCDC, Police, Military, Nigerian Immigration.

Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction Strategic Objective: To ensure communities ravaged by insurgency are fully recovery and women's capacities as agents in crisis and post conflict situations are strengthened in Adamawa State Strategic Outcome: Full recovery of communities hitherto ravaged by insurgency and Women's capacity post conflict properly and substantially strengthened.					
Priorities	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2025	Key actors
Legislation and policy Enacting and formulation of laws that protect IDP and affected communities in Adamawa State and ensure full reconstruction of liberated area	4.1 Laws and policies adopted to ensure early recovery, post conflict reconstruction and protection of IDPs, PLWD and other vulnerable groups and affected communities 4.2 Needs of survivors in post conflict reconstruction are swiftly and systematically met	Number of workable laws and policies enacted and implemented	-Child protection law (committee level at Adamawa State House of Assembly) -Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill -Protection Sector Working Group -Victim Support Fund -Adamawa Peace Initiative -Kampala Convention on the Rights of IDPs -VAPP Law	80% increase in women relocated to their communities	ADHA, SMWA&SD, NGOs. INGOs (OXFAM, DRC, IOM, IRC), SMoJ ADSEMA, UNICEF.
Coordination and synergy – Establishment of a better partnership consortium to enhance coordination mechanisms for early recovery and post conflict gender dimensions	4.3 Increased capacity of humanitarian and donor workers to ensure crises management in the State	Number of communities rehabilitated and increase in the number of partners in the consortium delivering on UNSCR 1325	PSWG and VSA (still existing) CEDAW	20% increase in women and girls having access to PSS	Protection Sector Working Group, Ministry of Information, NOA, Media, FBOs, FAO.
Capacity Building Economic related activities to facilitate access to value chains and reintegration of women, girls, children and other vulnerable groups (Elderly, IDPs, PLWDs)	4.4 Improved capacity of stakeholders, women and others identified groups on economic recovery related activities	-Number of women and girls, PLWD and other vulnerable groups integrated -Identified value chain that support economic recovery and resilience	North East Humanitarian Transition response plan. NAP Document	60% increase in the number of women and girls, vulnerable groups and other identified groups engaged in relevant economic value chains	British Council, CSOs, USAID, North East Development Commission (NEDC), ASPC

Pillar 5: Partnerships- Synergy, Coordination and Relationship Management Strategic Objective: Working closely with Local and International NGOs to improve coordination among relevant partners implementing Women, Peace and Security programmes in Adamawa States Strategic Outcome: Effective coordination and working synergy among key stakeholders in the State involved in WPS					
Priorities	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2025	Key actors
Capacity building and service delivery Train identified government institutions and WPS and women mentors on strategic communication	5.1 Increased coordination and synergy among development partners and stakeholders. 5.2 Increased coordination among the key organizations working on WPS in the State.	Improved funding and working relationship among stakeholders, philanthropists, leaders of educational institutions Improved capacity to disseminate and sustain awareness on WPS issues	ASAP ON UNSCR 1325 (2017-2020)	50% increase in the number of development partners coordinating on WPS Programs	SMWA&SD ICRC, IRC, DRC, IOM, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, UNDP. UNOCHA.
Coordination and synergy Enhanced synergy between and among security operative. -Financing and resource mobilization. M & E reporting. -Improvement in the number of organs closely related working together; Clustering of groups e.g., NGOs/CBOs/CSOs	5.3 Increased inter agency collaboration among the security actors in the State	Improvement in the number of development partners and relevant MDAs working to address the peace and security concerns and rights of women, girls and other vulnerable groups (IDPs, PLWDs, elderly etc.)	Coordination platforms organized by ADSEMA and UNOCHA	-Formation of new consortiums working closely on WPS issues.	Local NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, Gate Keepers, Head of educational institutions/PTAs, Media, Security agencies. Ministry of Youths and Sports, Ministry of Culture and Tourism and NYSC ADSEMA, NI.

6.3 ASAP Linkages with NAP and ZAP

SAP Priorities Pillars and Key Actions	SAP /Outcomes	Linkages to ZAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-conditions for Success
<p>Pillar 1: Participation and Representation of women in peace and security <i>SAP Promotion and Advocacy</i> <i>High level advocacy with political parties and key stakeholders.</i></p> <p>Pillar 2: Protection and Prosecution <i>Legislation and policy: Push adoption of VAPP Act, Child Right Act and persons living with disabilities Act</i></p> <p>Pillar 3: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness <i>Legislation and Policy: Strengthening existing laws and establishment of new laws specific to prevention of violence against women and girls.</i></p> <p>Pillar 4: Crisis management, Post conflict reconstruction and Early Recovery <i>Legislation and Policy: Adamawa Government enact and formulate laws that support disaster affected areas, rehabilitation, and resettlement of women and girls.</i></p> <p>Pillar 5: Partnerships- Synergy, Coordination and Relationship Management <i>Capacity building and service Delivery: Strengthening of active consortium and relevant partners in coordinating WPS in Adamawa State.</i></p>	<p>1.1. Women fully represented at different levels of decision making and leadership positions at ward, local and state levels in Adamawa State.</p> <p>An enabling environment where the rights of women, girls and people living with disabilities are promoted and protected</p> <p>3.1 Women capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in disaster/pandemic, conflict, and post conflict situations in Adamawa State</p> <p>4.1 Women and girls' specific relief needs during disaster/pandemic, conflict and post conflict situations are met.</p> <p>4.2 Post-conflict institutions and processes of peace consolidation fully engage</p> <p>5.1. Effective coordination and synergy among key stakeholders involved in WPS in the State.</p>	<p>Priority 4: Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</p> <p>Priority 1: Insecurity and trans-border crime Priority 2: Violence against Women, Girls and Children Priority 3: Community Crisis</p> <p>Priority 1: Insecurity and trans-border crime Priority 2: Violence against Women, Girls and Children Priority 3: Community Crisis Priority 4: Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</p> <p>Priority 1: Insecurity and transborder crime Priority 3: Community Crisis Priority 4: Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</p> <p>Cross cutting all priorities</p>	<p>Pillar 2 in NAP <i>Outcome 2.3: Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements</i></p> <p>Pillar 3 in NAP <i>Outcome 3.4: Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by national laws in line with regional and international standards</i></p> <p>Pillar 1 in NAP <i>Outcome: Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted and women's contributions integrated into preventive and mitigation measures.</i></p> <p>Pillar 4 in NAP <i>Outcome 4.1: Comprehensive gender-sensitive crisis management, recovery and post-conflict reconstruction policies, plans and systems are in place in Adamawa State.</i></p> <p>Pillar 5 in NAP <i>Outcome 5.1: Women peace and security interventions are well coordinated with impact achieved and tracked through collaboration and synergy.</i></p>	<p>Sustained political of all stakeholders particularly State House of Assembly, and political parties.</p> <p>Full enactment and implementation of laws</p> <p>Adequate mechanisms and structures in place effectively deal with pandemics and disasters</p> <p>Availability of funds in state budget for timely intervention of programmes</p> <p>Effective coordination of relevant stakeholders working on WPS in the State.</p>

7.0 ASAP OPERATIONAL MODALITIES

7.1 Institutional Arrangement for ASAP

The institutional arrangements for the ASAP are as follows:

- The **Adamawa State Ministry of Women Affairs** will lead by coordinating the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SAP.
- The State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, Adamawa State Planning Commission, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Youths, ADSEMA, RRR and other MDAs identified will work with Ministry of Women Affairs to actualize their mandates in line with the Women Peace and Security agenda, including implementation and reporting of the SAP.
- **Adamawa State House of Assembly**, particularly committee on Women affairs will have oversight functions on effective implementation, budget appropriation for implementation; legislative functions especially around the adoption of critical bills like the Child Protection Bill and VAPP Law.
- **Security Agencies** (Police, NSCDC, Nigerian Correctional Services, Nigerian Immigration Services, NDLEA, Professional Hunters and Vigilantes, DSS, among others) have within their mandate prevention and protection of lives and properties.
- **Religious and Traditional Leaders:** The Muslim Council and Christian Association of Nigeria will be fully involved in the institutional arrangement of the ASAP and the traditional leaders (Royal Highness, District Heads, Ward Heads, Village Heads) and community groups are responsible for providing leadership and guidance at the community and ward levels. They will be part of SIC to ensure components of WPS are mainstreamed into the structures at the wards and community levels, particularly, the inclusion of women in the traditional council.
- **Media:** Such as ATV, ABC, Plaku FM, NAS FM, Fombina FM, GOTEL, AIT, Channels, TVC News and Viewer TV will be responsible for providing comprehensive messages to deconstruct stereotypes and misconceptions and change the narrative about women's role and involvement in peace and security. As such, the media provides coverage for WPS activities, runs radio and TV programmes on WPS in the state.
- **Civil Society:** Notably CSOs, NGOs and Donor Agencies will actively engage in the WPS agenda by providing capacity building on peace and security, early warning signs and early response, educational and economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive health programmes to adolescent girls and women in the State.

- **Development Partners:** (UN Women, DRC, British council, IOM, UNICEF, WANEP among others) will support the implementation and evaluation of interventions of WPS and other development-related programmes.

7.2 Accountability, Localization and Financing

The SMWA&SD is responsible for coordination and promoting accountability through an annual report to the ADHA, Executive Governor, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and other stakeholders on the ASAP. To ensure localization of the SAP the Ministry will ensure the inclusion of local CSOs for ownership and sustained political will. This will be achieved through the engagement of regular CSO forums.

7.3 Budget for ASAP

A critical component of the State Action Plan is the budget to ensure an adequate implementation of activities throughout the lifespan of the plan. Funding will be the responsibility of the State with the support of other key development partners working on WPS. In line with global best practice, the State implementation committee would assist in the promotion of gender responsive budgeting and ensure that each of the implementing agencies create dedicated budgets for substantive ASAP implementation. **The SMWA&SD will be responsible for creating a dedicated budget for coordination and monitoring activities for ASAP.**

7.4 State Implementation Committee (SIC)

To ensure effective implementation, monitoring and reporting on the ASAP there will be the constitution of a State Implementation Committee (SIC) which consist of members of key ministries, institutions and civil society working on WPS related matters in the State. The SIC will be chaired by the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Co-chaired by the Adamawa State Planning Commission. The Co-chair will be rotated every six (6) months. As detailed in the NAP, the SIC will report to the Zonal Implementation Committee and provide quarterly progress reports incorporating quantitative and qualitative achievements from all sectors and levels. The terms of reference for the SIC is provided in the annexures.

7.5 ASAP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Progress reports and recommendations will be shared quarterly with the ADHA, Executive Governor and State Executive Council. An annual advocacy briefing will be prepared for His Excellency by the SIC on the

implementation of the ASAP. A Final Report will be submitted to the State Governor and ADHA at the end of the 36 months implementation period.

The ASAP incorporates other levels of reporting identified in the table below.

Table 7: Reporting Structure

Reporting Level	Frequency of Reporting	Primary Report Beneficiary	Responsibility
International Level	Mid-term 18 months Final report – 3 years	CEDAW Committee	FMWA&SD
National Level	Bi-Annual	The Presidency/National Assembly/ Stakeholders	FMWA&SW/TWG
Zonal Level	Quarterly	National Technical Working Group	ZMC
State Level	Quarterly	Zonal Monitoring Committee	SIG
State Level	Annual	Governor and State House of Assembly	SMWA&SD
Community Level	Bi-Monthly reporting to SMWA&SD	State Implementation Committee	LGAs, CSOs & other Groups

7.6 Reporting Template

To facilitate systematic reporting of progress on the ASAP implementation, the ASAP reporting template in Table 4 below has been developed. It will be circulated to stakeholders, completed and returned monthly to enable the SMWA&SD compile its quarterly report for the FMWASD. Examples of information required for the template is provided to guide stakeholders training and capacity building on RBM and M&E procedures.

Report Completed by: (e.g. State and LGAs Women Development Officers, State & LGAs WPS Networks, Women Desk Officers of MDAs, WPS Focal Persons, Gender Officers etc.)

Designation: (e.g. Director, Social Welfare Officer, Community Dev Officer etc.)

Name of MDA or Organization: (e.g. Ministry of Justice/ Planning Commission, SEMA etc)

Sector/Area of Focus: (e. g. Health, Justice, Security etc)

Date of Report: (e.g. April 29th, 2022)

Role in SAP Operational Structure (e.g. Member of SIC, Partner, Stakeholders etc)

SAP Pillars	Specific Strategies/Actions	Key Outputs/Results	Outcome	Indicators	Source of Information	ZAP&NAP Related Outcomes	Remarks
Pillar 1 Participation & Representation	High level advocacy with political parties, Traditional/Religious institutions, women groups, legislature, other vulnerable groups and key stakeholders on women and girl	Appreciable increase in representation, participation, engagement in political and leadership positions for women at all levels.	There should be 50% representation in political and appointed offices in the State, Leadership/G overnment	Increase in number of women participation in political, leadership and decision making (peace,	Report from SIC, SMWA&SD, NGOs	Priority 4 in ZAP Pillar 2 in NAP	

	representation, participation and engagement at all levels.			security and judiciary)			
Pillar 2:							
Pillar 3:							
Pillar 4:							
Pillar 5:							

Collected by: (e.g. Director Women Affairs, Director Planning, Director Social)

Collated by: (e.g. Desk Officer Women Affairs, Desk Officer relevant line Ministries)

Authorized by: (e.g. Permanent Secretaries, C.E.O Organizations etc)

Date: June 5th, 2020

8.0 Bibliography

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 - ⁸ C. Nagarajan & A. Oyekunle, Nigeria Women, Peace and Security Scoping Study, February 2020
 - ⁹ The impact of the Conflict on Female-Headed Households in the North East, UNCHR, June 2018
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 - ¹² National Stability and Reconciliation Programme Impact Report Output 1 Security and Governance, 2017 <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Impact-Report-Security-and-Governance.pdf>
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- Policy Framework and National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, Federal Republic Of Nigeria, 2017 downloaded May 28, 2020: <https://ctc.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/PCVE-NSA-BOOK-1.pdf>
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- UN Women, “Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria”, Abuja: 2016

ANNEXTURES

Annex 1: UNSCR 1325

United Nations S/RES/1325 (2000) Security Council Distr.: General 31 October 2000

Resolution 1325 (2000)

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

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and recalling also the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816), Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict, Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding 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 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of

and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respectfully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex 2: UNSCR 2349

United Nations S/RES/2349 (2017)

Security Council Distr.: General 31 March 2017

Resolution 2349 (2017)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7911th meeting, on 31 March 2017

The Security Council, Recalling its previous resolutions and presidential statements on counterterrorism, conflict prevention in Africa, the protection of civilians, women, peace and security, children and armed conflict, and on the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), Recalling its visit to the Lake Chad Basin Region (the Region) from 2 to 7 March 2017 to engage in dialogue with the Governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, displaced persons, security and humanitarian personnel, civil society including women's organizations, and regional bodies,

Affirming its solidarity and full support for the conflict-affected populations of the Region including displaced and host communities who are suffering from the ongoing security crisis, humanitarian emergency, and development deficits resulting from the violence by terrorist groups Boko Haram and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh), and its solidarity with the respective Governments in their efforts to address these urgent needs, whilst addressing adverse economic conditions,

Affirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria,

Recognizing the determination and ownership of the Governments in the Region, as well as well as sub-regional and regional organizations, to address the impact of Boko Haram and ISIL,

Expressing grave concern at the ongoing terrorist attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram and ISIL, and the dire humanitarian situation across the Region caused by the activities of Boko Haram, including large-scale displacement, and the risk of famine in north-east Nigeria,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level,

Expressing deep concern that terrorist groups benefiting from transnational organized crime and trafficking in all forms may contribute to undermining affected States, specifically their security, stability, governance, social and economic development, and recognizing the connection between trafficking in persons, sexual violence and terrorism and other transnational organized criminal activities, which can prolong and exacerbate conflict and instability or intensify its impact on civilian populations,

Recognizing that security, development, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and are vital to an effective and comprehensive approach to countering terrorism, stabilisation and reconciliation,

Welcoming the commitment expressed by the Governments in the Region to combat Boko Haram, in order to create a safe and secure environment for civilians, enable the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, facilitate stabilisation, and enable access for humanitarian organisations, in accordance with the African Union Peace and Security Council's (AUPSC)'s mandate, commending the important territorial advances by the Governments in the Region against Boko Haram, including through the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) which has contributed to the liberation of hostages, the arrest of Boko Haram members, and an increase in the number of defectors, and further paying tribute to all those who have lost lives in the fight against Boko Haram,

Recognising the threat posed by terrorist groups Boko Haram and ISIL, and recalling that Boko Haram has been designated as associated with Al-Qaida by the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee (the Committee),

Underscoring the need for a holistic, comprehensive approach to degrade and defeat Boko Haram and ISIL that includes coordinated security operations, conducted in accordance with applicable international law, as well as enhanced civilian efforts to improve governance, promote development and economic growth in affected areas, tackle radicalisation, and ensure women's empowerment and protection,

Recognizing the interconnectedness of the challenges facing the Lake Chad Basin and the wider Sahel region and encouraging greater regional and international coherence in addressing these challenges, Security, Protection of Civilians and Human Rights;

1. Strongly condemns all terrorist attacks, violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights by Boko Haram and ISIL in the Region, including those involving killings and other violence against civilians, notably women and children, abductions, pillaging, child, early and forced marriage, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual and gender-based violence, and recruitment and use of children, including increasingly the use of girls as suicide bombers, and destruction of civilian property, and calls for those responsible for these acts to be held accountable, and brought to justice;

2. Recalls the Communiqués of the AUPSC on Boko Haram, including from the 484th meeting, recognises the continued support of the AU to the MNJTF, and calls for the Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and Benin to continue their efforts in the fight against Boko Haram and implementation of the Communiqués; further acknowledging the need for an effective and strategic relationship between the AUPSC and the Security Council, to enable both institutions to support stability and development in the Lake Chad Basin;

3. Encourages Governments in the Region to sustain momentum, further enhance regional military cooperation and coordination, comply with obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, secure the conditions to enable safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, facilitate the restoration of civilian security and the rule of law in areas restored to Government control, and guarantee free

movement of goods and persons; and further encourages regional collaboration on the implementation of the 2016 Abuja Regional Security Summit conclusions and strengthened cooperation under the auspices of a third Regional Security Summit in 2018, including with respect to post-conflict stabilisation and recovery;

4. Welcomes the multilateral and bilateral support provided to the military efforts in the Region and encourages greater support to strengthen the operational capability of the MNJTF to further the Region's efforts to combat Boko Haram and ISIL, which may include appropriate, logistical, mobility and communications assistance, equipment, as well as modalities to increase effective information sharing as appropriate, given the complex environment in which they operate and the evolving tactics of Boko Haram and ISIL, as well as training, including on sexual and gender-based violence, gender and child protection;

5. Calls for the urgent deployment of the remaining MNJTF civilian personnel, including Human Rights Advisers through the AU, and a dedicated Gender Adviser, and for the pledges made at the AU donor conference of 1 February 2015 in support of the MNJTF to be promptly fulfilled, encourages the AU to disperse funds provided for the MNJTF by key partners, further encourages Member States to contribute generously to the AU Trust Fund, and requests the Secretary-General to advocate strongly with the international community and donors in support of this effort;

6. Reiterates its call on Member States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including Boko Haram, reiterates its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities providing support to Boko Haram, including those who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting for Boko Haram, and in this regard encourages all Member States to submit to the Committee listing requests for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities supporting Boko Haram;

7. Calls upon the countries of the Region to prevent, criminalize, investigate, prosecute and ensure accountability of those who engage in transnational organized crime, in particular in arms trafficking and trafficking in persons

8. Calls upon relevant United Nations entities, including UNOCA, UNOWAS, and the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) to redouble their support for Governments in the Region, as well as sub-regional and regional organizations, to address the impact of Boko Haram and ISIL violence on the peace and stability of the Region, including by addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and to conduct and gather gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalization for women, and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations, in order to develop targeted and evidence-based policy and programming responses;

9. Calls upon Member States to ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular, international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law; and further encourages Governments in the Region to consider, in discussion with communities, the potential impact of operations against and security responses to Boko Haram and ISIL on people's livelihoods, and freedom of movement;

10. Expresses regret at the tragic loss of life in the January 2017 Rann incident, welcomes the commitment expressed by relevant Nigerian authorities to investigate and ensure accountability for those responsible, and calls for transparency on the findings of the investigation report and action taken;

11. Expresses concern about the protection needs of civilians in the Region affected by the scourge of terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and recruitment and use of children in violation of international law; and welcomes initial steps taken such as the deployment of female members of the security services to IDP camps where sexual exploitation and abuse has been reported or confirmed;

12. Reiterates the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law, and calls on all Governments in the Region, and as relevant the United Nations and other actors, to prioritise human rights protection concerns including through: greater cooperation by concerned Governments with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Offices of the Special Representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Children and Armed Conflict; taking urgent measures to prevent arbitrary arrest and detention and ensure that persons deprived of liberty are treated in accordance with international law; enhanced capacity and responsiveness of national human rights mechanisms across the Region; and taking measures to increase the number of women in the security sector;

13. Emphasises the importance of strengthening cross-border judicial cooperation in identifying and prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses, as well as the most serious crimes, such as sexual and gender-based violence; calls on Governments in the Region to provide rapid access for survivors of abduction and sexual violence to specialised medical and psychosocial services, and community reintegration, to prevent stigmatisation and persecution, and encourages the international community to extend its support in this regard; urges the prompt investigation of all allegations of abuse, including sexual abuse, and holding those responsible accountable; and encourages the creation of a timeline for transferral of camp management to civilian structures to ensure the civilian nature of IDP sites, whilst taking due consideration of the security situation in these sites;

14. Urges Governments in the Region to ensure women's full and equal participation in national institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including in the development of strategies to counter Boko Haram and ISIL, welcomes initial efforts in the Region to address women's representation such as the 25% quota for elected offices in Niger, and strongly encourages the further development, implementation and funding of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria; and encourages all regional organizations engaged in peace and security efforts in the Region to ensure that gender analysis and women's participation are integrated into their assessments, planning, and operations;

Humanitarian

15. Welcomes the efforts of Governments in the Region and of regional and sub-regional organisations, as well as the hospitality provided by host communities for the millions of displaced people, the majority of whom

are women and children, who are uniquely impacted, and urges Governments in the Region, donors and relevant international non-governmental organisations to urgently redouble their efforts and ensure close coordination, including between development and humanitarian actors, in particular to enhance early recovery, food security, improve living conditions, and increase livelihood opportunities;

16. Urges all parties to the conflict to ensure respect for and protection of humanitarian personnel, facilities, and their means of transport and equipment, and to facilitate safe, timely and unhindered access for humanitarian organisations to deliver lifesaving aid to affected people, and in particular in the case of Governments, where applicable, through facilitating bureaucratic and administrative procedures such as the expediting of outstanding registrations, and importation of humanitarian supplies, and further calls upon Governments in the Region to increase collaboration with United Nations partners including through more effective civilian-military coordination mechanisms;

17. Welcomes the \$458 million in humanitarian assistance pledged at the Oslo conference for 2017 and urges swift disbursement of these funds to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian crisis and to begin to address endemic development needs; and strongly encourages all other/non-traditional donors to contribute in line with the needs highlighted in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plans of each country;

18. Further welcomes the Government of Nigeria's announcement of its 2017 spending plans for north-east Nigeria which project total federal and state government expenditure of \$1 billion on development and humanitarian activities, and urges swift implementation of these plans;

19. Welcomes the scaling up of the United Nations response, especially in north-east Nigeria, and calls for further deployment of experienced staff, measures to reduce staff turnover, and strong coordination, including through creation of civil-military coordination guidelines, provision of training to further improve coordination between armed forces and humanitarian personnel, coordination across borders and the development of multi-year prioritised plans; and further calls on all humanitarian organisations to ensure programming is gender-sensitive, based on strengthening resilience within communities and developed based on the need of, and where possible in consultation with affected people and local organisations;

20. Urges relevant national and through them local authorities to ensure that resources dedicated to the humanitarian effort are directed to those most in need;

21. Calls upon Governments in the Region to ensure that the return of refugees and IDPs to their areas of origin is voluntary, based on informed decisions, and in safety and dignity; urges relevant national and local authorities to work cooperatively with displaced persons and host communities, to prevent secondary displacement of affected populations, and to take all necessary steps to respond to the humanitarian needs of host communities, and encourages the international community to extend its support in this regard; welcomes the signing by the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, of the tripartite agreement on 2 March 2017 on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees, and urges its swift and complete implementation;

Root Causes and Development

22. Calls upon the Governments in the Region to take further measures to address social, political, economic and gender inequalities, and environmental challenges, and to develop strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts, and address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders, in order to help address the conditions which have enabled the emergence and survival of Boko Haram and ISIL;

23. Recognises the complex challenges faced by the Region and welcomes the development of programmes by the respective Governments to help build and sustain peace by addressing the root causes of the crisis, namely the “Buhari Plan” of Nigeria, the Programme “Renaissance” of Niger, the “Recovery Road Map” the Special Youth Triennial Programme of Cameroon, the “Vision 2030: the Chad we want” of Chad, and the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan of the LCBC; calls upon respective Governments to strengthen their coordination and prioritisation within these programmes to enable effective implementation, and calls upon international partners to extend their support in this regard;

24. Calls upon Governments in the Region, including through the support of the international community, to support early recovery activities and long-term investment in vital services such as health care and education, agriculture, infrastructure such as the safe trade corridor and livelihoods, social cohesion, good governance, and the rule of law, to enhance longer-term recovery and resilience of populations, particularly for the areas with the most pressing need;

25. Encourages the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), together with the LCBC, to develop a comprehensive and common strategy that effectively addresses the drivers that contributed to the emergence of Boko Haram and ISIL, with a particular focus on longer term development needs; and further urges the two sub-regional organisations to convene their planned summit on Boko Haram to adopt a common strategy and develop active cooperation and coordination mechanisms;

26. Recognises the adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the stability of the Region, including through water scarcity, drought, desertification, land degradation, and food insecurity, and emphasises the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors;

27. Acknowledges the important contribution of civil society, in particular women’s and youth organisations, to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding and humanitarian efforts in the region, and encourages greater dialogue between respective Governments and civil society, as well as support;

28. Calls upon the United Nations and its partners to make further progress towards the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) in order to address comprehensively the security, political, and developmental challenges and the underlying root causes and drivers of instability and conflicts in the Sahel region;

Disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration, and accountability

29. Encourages Governments in the Region, in collaboration with regional and sub-regional organisations, relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders, and, in the context of this resolution, to develop and implement a regional and coordinated strategy that encompasses transparent, inclusive, human rights-compliant disarmament, demobilisation, de-radicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives, in line with strategies for prosecution, where appropriate, for persons associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, drawing upon regional and international best practice and lessons learned; and urges relevant national and through them local actors, to develop and implement appropriate plans for the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration, and where appropriate prosecution of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and other community-based security groups;

30. Stresses the need to pay particular attention to the treatment and reintegration of women and children formerly associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, including through the signing and implementing of protocols for the rapid handover of children suspected of having association with Boko Haram to relevant civilian child protection actors, as well as access for child protection actors to all centres holding children, in accordance with applicable international obligations, and the best interests of the child;

31. Urges Governments in the Region to develop and implement consistent policies for promoting defections from Boko Haram and ISIL and for de-radicalising and reintegrating those who do defect, and to ensure that there is no impunity for those responsible for terrorist acts, and abuses and violations of international human rights and violations of humanitarian law; and invites the international community to extend its support to the Governments in the Region in developing and implementing their disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies and policies;

32. Calls upon concerned governments to urgently develop and implement, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law as applicable, vetting criteria and processes allowing for the prompt assessment of all persons who have been associated with Boko Haram and ISIL in the custody of authorities, including persons captured or surrendered to authorities, or who are found in refugee or IDP camps, and to ensure that children are treated in accordance with international law; and encourages Governments in the Region, within the context of this resolution, to prosecute those responsible for terrorist acts, where appropriate, and to develop both rehabilitation programmes in custodial settings for detained terrorist suspects and sentenced persons, and reintegration programmes to assist persons either released from custody having served their sentence or those who have completed a rehabilitation programme in an alternative setting, in order to facilitate reintegration into their communities;

Follow-Up

33. Encourages the Secretary-General, with a view to enhancing collaboration and responsibility among relevant entities and mobilising resources for the region, to make a high level visit to the Region, and invites him to consider undertaking a joint visit with the World Bank, Chairperson of the AU Commission, the President of the World Bank Group, and the President of the African Development Bank, to strengthen the focus on and commitment to the Region of the international community;

34. Requests the Secretary-General to produce a written report within five months on the United Nations' assessment of the situation in the Lake Chad Basin Region as it relates to elements of this resolution, particularly regarding the progress made and remaining challenges, and possible measures for consideration, including with respect to achieving greater coherence of efforts in the context of overlapping regional strategies, and thereafter to include these elements in regular reporting by UNOCA and UNOWAS

Annex 3: North-East Zonal Action Plan

Priority	Strategy	Link with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestone/Targets	Actors
Insecurity and transborder Crime - Insurgency - Kidnapping - Abductions - Influx of IDPs from within and across borders - Inadequate resources and sectoral gender budget	Coordination - Effective border patrols/control - Strengthening the Civilian JTF and Local vigilante groups to help in the fight against insurgency and kidnapping Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Training of stakeholders - Establish and operate Family Courts Legislation & Policy - Enactment of laws aimed at ensuring speedy payment of deceased's benefits to families	Pillar 1, 2 & 4	-Percentage of illegal immigrants prevented from entering the country. -Number of kidnap culprits arrested and prosecuted. -Number of successful return of kidnap victims and unification with their families. -50% increase in insurgency free areas -Number of schools re-opened. -60% resettlement of displaced persons back to their community.	-Existence of security agencies with the responsibility of protecting lives and properties. -Establishment of Civilian JTF working in collaboration with security personnel. -Existence of Government MDAs tasked with oversight responsibility	Liberation of areas hitherto occupied by Boko Haram insurgents Speedy payment of benefits Successful re-integration of victims of insurgency	SMWA (Borno, Yobe and Gombe) Security operators MoD NSA NPF NIS NSCDC MDAs Civilian JTF and local vigilante groups (Borno and Yobe)
Violence Against Women, Girls and Children -Rape -Sexual and gender based violence -Physical assault -Child marriage -Rapid divorce cases	Legislation & Policy -Establishment of new laws to protect women and girls Prosecution of sexual offenders. NAP Promotion & Advocacy Awareness creation to discourage child marriage and on the negative impact of divorce & HTPs Capacity building & Service Delivery Training of MDAs and other stakeholders	Pillar 1 & 3	-Percentage reduction in the cases of rape, physical assault Significant decline in reported cases of child marriage & HTPs Number of personnel trained	-Existence of Social and GBV desk officer at Police commands Increased reporting of SGBV.	Prosecution of sexual offenders	SMWA Legislators, Police Justice sector Humanitarian partners CSOs Development partners

Annex 4: Existing Legislation and Policies that Protect Women in Adamawa State

Name of Law/Bill	Year Passed in Adamawa State
Disability Rights Law (2018)	Not yet passed
Child Rights Bill (2013)	Not yet passed
Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2015)	Passed (2021)
Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill	Not yet passes
Adamawa State Protection of Women's Rights to Inheritance	Passed (2021)
Disability Right Commission Law (2016)	Not yet passed

Annex 5: MDA's Mandates and Linkages in the NAP UNSCR 1325

Ministry Department & Agencies	PILLARS in (NAP)	MANDATE/ACTIVITY
State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development	1,2,3,4 & 5	<p>Mandate: to empower, promote, facilitate, mobilise, sensitize and coordinate all activities of women and children in the state.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness to general public on prevention of conflict of violence Build up capacity of relevant stakeholders on prevention and disaster preparedness and GBV Create participation and inclusion of women in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding through sensitization and capacity building Facilitation of laws and policies that protect both women and children from violence Capacity building of stakeholders at all levels on implementation of policies Provision of psycho-social support and treatment of victim and care Empowerment through skills acquisition training and provision of starter pack and grants to women and girls affected.
State Ministry of Health	1, 2, 3 & 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize and mobilise women and children on disaster prevention Participate during an outbreak treating, curbing to prevent further reoccurrence. Manage care and cure of survivors and victim of crisis. Provide psycho-socio therapy and rehabilitation for survivors of conflict <p>Coordinate policy on gender health and policy implementation</p>
Ministry for Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs	1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on how to prevent any conflict in their local areas by organising awareness campaigns and workshops Build capacity of women leaders and traditional rulers Work with others to develop budget & disburse budget Provide humanitarian relief materials to communities

Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA)	1, 4 & 5	Mandate: To manage any form of emergency issue relating to disaster whether natural and/or man-made i. Advocacy visit and awareness creation to communities on preventative measures ii. Monitor and evaluation of IDPs iii. Working with NGOs e.g. IOM toward provision of report about movement of IDPs for early provision of relief and other forms of assistance.
State Ministry of Justice	2 & 4	i. Drafting & gazetting of relevant laws that protect victims of any crisis ii. Prosecuting preparators of violence where the need arises.
State Ministry of Education	1, 2 & 3	Mandate: to provide quality education for children, youth and adult in the state (primary, secondary, tertiary & non-formal education). i. Enlighten and educate children & youth on the dangers of drug abuse, sexual harassment which cause disaster in schools ii. To ensure supervision thorough monitoring and evaluation to ensure the full & equal participation of girl children and women in decision-making. iii. Protection & prosecution of girls' rights from sexual harassment, bullying, GBV iv. Ensure that crisis are managed well and early to avoid future occurrence and post-conflict recovery measure are put in place.
The Nigerian Police Force (NPF)	1 & 3	Mandate: to prevent occurrence of violence i. Protect lives and properties of women and girls ii. Prosecute perpetrators of violence
National Orientation Agency (NOA)	1, 2, 3, 4	Mandate: to communicate government's policies staying abreast of public opinion and promoting patriotism, national unity and development of Nigerian society. i. To create awareness to the public on issues of peace and security ii. Provides public enlightenment to the public especially around times of conflict. iii. Provide enlightenment for women through roundtable discussions, public awareness and encourage their participation. iv. Create awareness for women on their rights v. Support agencies on crisis management and early recovery and post conflict reconstruction.
Nigerian Security & Civil Defence Corps	1, 2, 3, & 4	Mandate: to protect lives and property; prevention of vandalism of government infrastructures and prosecution of offenders and crisis management and rehabilitation.
State ministry of Youth	1	i. Register clubs and association on peace awareness. ii. Youth empowerment through skill acquisition. iii. Establishment of educational marshal and posted to all secondary school for the maintenance of peace among student

Adamawa State Planning Commission	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coordination and sourcing of development assistance. ii. Harmonizing the counterpart fund requirement of development assistance projects and programmes for Government's consideration. iii. Coordinating the M & E of development assistance project/programmes for one stop shop reporting to the government and development partners
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Annex 6: Non-State Actors Working with Women and Girls in Adamawa State

Name of organisation	Description
FOMWAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Awareness creation among women and children on their rights. ii. Education and counselling of women and youth on various issues. iii. Women empowerment; humanitarian services to vulnerable women and orphans
NCWS	<p>Mandate: To create awareness among women on government policies/programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Organise meetings on issues of Peace and Advocacy; ii. Train women on their rights and build leadership capacity; iii. Committee follow-ups on issues that affect women and girls rights and ensure justice is done
MEDIA	Mandate: To educate, entertain and inform (public sensitization, mobilization and awareness creation)
Nigerian Correctional Service	Mandate: To rehabilitate, reform and to re-integrate inmates back to society.
CAN Adamawa	<p>Mandate: Organises and unites members spiritually, socially, morally, economically and academically to be able to help society and the nation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. CAN also builds interfaith relationships that helps everyone live in peace and harmony in the society. ii. Working through individual church bodies, CAN establishes centres that provides psychosocial and trauma counselling for victims of conflict and disasters. iii. CAN also carries out sensitizations and enlightenment programmes via sermons on religious tolerance and coexistence.
Women Group Adamawa	Advocacy and community engagement
International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)	

Annex 7: Adamawa State Implementation Committee on Women, Peace and Security Terms of Reference (April 2022)

1. Background

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 unanimously adopted in October 2000; underscores the importance of equal participation and full involvement of women in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security. In the years since, ten additional resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) have been adopted. That created a robust framework for implementing the WPS agenda and reinforced global commitments, treaties and conventions on women's rights, also the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. To deliver these commitments at the national level, the United Nations has encouraged Member States to adopt National Action Plans on WPS Agenda (NAPs-WPS) and to implement the resolutions and monitor the progress.

The Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs adopted its NAP-WPS in 2013 and launched a second edition in 2017, with the support of Nigerian Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), the European Union and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). The second NAP made provisions to address the key issues of women participation and representation in peacebuilding, violent extremism, post-conflict and reintegration challenges, crisis management and recovery, among others. The NAP is domesticated through the development of State Action Plans (SAPs) and Local Action Plans (LAPs). SAP provides a guide for state and non-state actors on gender mainstreaming and gender-sensitive approaches to peacebuilding and security processes. As at September 2019, 11 States have adopted SAPs; and 8 LGAs in Plateau and Kano States have developed LAPs.

Adamawa State is set to launch its State Action Plan which was developed through a highly participatory and consultative process with women groups, Civil Society and Faith-Based Organizations, religious and traditional leaders, Ministries Departments and Agencies, Security organizations as well as Development Partners.

These TOR sets out the objectives, governance, structure and modalities of the State Implementation Committee, hereafter called the SIC. They have been developed to allow the group flexibility to collaborate with the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development and support the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the NAP - UNSCR 1325.

2. Objective of SIC

The overall objective of the SIC is to provide support for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of activities as captured in the ASAP.

3. Structure & Governance of SIC

The State Implementation Committee will be permanently **chaired** by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and will be **Co-chaired** by Adamawa State Planning Commission for a period of six (6)

months at a time (over the lifespan of the SAP – which is 3 years). The co-chair position will be rotational over a **six-month period** annually.

The Secretariat will be domiciled in the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and the role of the Secretariat is to provide secretarial and administrative support for the SIC. This includes writing, circulating and maintaining file of minutes of meetings; maintaining an up-to-date list of contact information for members; and ensuring a complete set of reports and minutes are in order.

4. **Membership**

Membership of the SIC is based on relevance of core mandate as it relates to WPS in Adamawa state. Representatives for institutions should be at directorate cadre. As such, membership will be a blend of key Ministries Department and Agencies (MOWA&CD, State Planning Commission, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Youth & Sports, Ministry of Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development, NOA, SEMA), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Media, security agencies (Nigerian Police, NSCDC, NDLEA, Nigeria Correctional Services), Academia, Civil Society and Faith-Based Organizations (FOMWAN, CAN women, Muslim Council of Nigeria, FIDA, NCWS, NAWOJ.), development partners in Adamawa State.

Meetings will be hosted by either Chair or Co-chair **once every quarter**.

5. **Scope of Work and Responsibilities:**

- a) Sustained advocacy, mobilization, orientation and awareness on ASAP
- b) Community dialogue on WPS ASAP
- c) Build capacity of lead implementing actors (which includes MOWA&CD, Security Operatives, SEMA and others) to understand gender dimensions to women, peace and security issues such as conflict management for delivering justice and correctional services; early warning and early response mechanisms)
- d) Lead resource mobilization and collective engagement with development partners
- e) Regular reporting/review of reports from stakeholders
- f) Monitor, report and document implementation of WPS ASAP
- g) Advocate for the domestication, popularization and implementation of relevant policies and laws
- h) Peer learning/exchanges from other States with SAP
- i) Facilitate media engagement

Deliverables

- Quarterly progress reports incorporating quantitative and qualitative achievements from all sectors and levels.
- Annual advocacy briefing to the Governor on WPS ASAP
- Recommendations to the State Ministry of Women Affairs, State House of Assembly and other relevant stakeholders on WPS ASAP
- Monthly minutes of meetings/report

Annex 8: List of CSOs Working on WPS in Adamawa State¹²

S/N	LGA	Name of Organization	Name and Contact details of the director/Manager of the Organization (mobile and physical address)	Email Address
1	Yola North and Yola South	Strategy for Peace and Humanitarian Development Initiative (SPEHDI)	Kauna Hamman 07066143019 No. 36 Jada Street, Karewa GRA, Jimeta Yola	spehdi@gmail.com
2	Yola North and Mubi South Adamawa State	Global Women for Quality and Sustainable Development Initiative	Mrs Mariam Kadiri, +234 806 732 4254, No 24 Zaranda Street Jimeta Yola	gwsdadamawa@gmail.com
3	Yola North, Yola South, Fufure, Girei & Mayobalwa	Dadah Foundation for Educational Empowerment DAFEE	Usman Ahmad Dadah, Chairman BoT Dadah Foundation for Educational Empowerment DAFEE Yolde Pate Yola	dafeeadamawa@gmail.com
4	Yola North and Numan	Debbie Kauna Foundation	Mrs Deborah Bubwa Birdling 07066273644	debbiekaunafoundation@gmail.com
5	Yola north	LEDAP	Saadatu Umar Babayi 07066613348	saaumar231@gmail.com
6	Madagali, MiChika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Maiha and Girei LGAs	Grassroots Life Saving Outreach	Mandafiya Birma, 08036256613, No 3, Behind Unity Bank, Bekaji Estate Jimeta Yola Adamawa State	lesgomubi@gmail.com
7	Gombi	Murmushi People's Development Foundation	Babagari Baraya, 19 Nguroje street, Shagari, Yola, Adamawa State.	murmushipdf@gmail.com
8	Demsa, Numan, Mayo belwa, How, Yola North, Yola south	First step action for children initiative	Rosemary Hua, +234737782714	nanji.hua@gmail.com
9	Hong & Mubi South	Bege House Foundation	Tobi Martin	begegroupp@gmail.com
10	Yola north, Yola south and Girei	Today For Tomorrow Foundation	BASSEY ADEK. 08167388820 Numan Road	today4tomorrowfoundation@gmail.com
11	Hong, Michika and Gombi	Assured Better Life Initiative	Michael Habakkuk, michaelhabakkuk@gmail.com, 07081327246, Kwarhi Ward Hong LGA of Adamawa State	ablinitiative19@gmail.com
12	Yola, Numan, girei	Lutheran Aid Foundation	Abel Nuhu	tpwambodi@gmail.com
13	Numan	Youth in Peace Initiative	Bernard Basason - No.3 Direi Street Numan	bbasason@ypai.org.ng
14	Madagali, Michika, Mubi North and Mubi South.	ZIREENZA Support Foundation	Clara jare 08130699357 No 22 Along Adamawa State University Mubi North	zirreenza@gmail.com
15	All the local government of Adamawa state	Rural Empowerment Accelerate Program REAP	Mary Vassumu Augustine 08036301758	maryvaugustine@gmail.com

¹² Source: DRC Mapping of CSOs working on WPS in Adamawa and Borno States

16	Yola-North, Yola-South, Girei, Demsa, Numan	LUTHERAN AID FOUNDATION	NUHU ABEL 08067984878, No.9 Army Barrack Road, Opposite La'Birem Hotel, Before Silver Car Wash, Jimeta – Yola, Adamawa State, Nigeria.	lutheranaidfoundation@gmail.com
17	Yola North, Yola South, Fufere and Guyuk	Women's Right to Education Programme	Green Roof Building (Mini Estate), Opposite Gate 6, Faro Company-Beside MTN Mask, Zone 4, Fofare, Jimeta-Yola -07035873486	wrepnig@gmail.com
18	Girei	Jamie's Foundation	Sangere-Futy Girei, 08165989836, Adamawa State.	jamiesfoundationngo@gmail.com
19	Yola North; Yola South; Girei; Song and Gombi LGAs	Miya (Mother) Association and Chantali Foundation	Prof Anna Mohammed Malgwi +2347036420355 Modibbo Adama University Yola. NGO at Malamre in NCWS Compound opposite City Green Hotel and Federal Housing Estate Yola Phase I main entrance along Mubi-Mautech Road.	miyabura2013@gmail.com chantalifoundation@gmail.com annamalawi1@gmail.com
20	Girei and Yola North LGAs	Chantali Foundation	Prof. Anna Mohammed Malgwi and Mrs. Jemimah Moses Emenahor +2347036420355 and +2347060455082; Federal Housing Estate Chantali Foundation Office Phase I, Mubi-MAUTECH Road	malgwijemimah@yahoo.com
21	All the 21 LGA	Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps	Charity Fwah, NSCDC Adamawa state command. 08061664903	toniafwah@gmail.com
22	Mubi South	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria (CRUDAN)	Ruth Dul Executive Director 08037020580; 08039698272 Plateau Jos	edenjohn5@gmail.com jameswycliffe2@gmail.com eyaudan@gmail.com
23	Girei and Song LGAs	Dobiyan Women and Youth Empowerment Initiative	Mrs. Helen Magani 08034360296 No.101 Edison Plaza First Floor Room 11& 12 Bishop Street Jimeta Yola North LGA Adamawa State.	dobiyanwomenandyouthinitiative@gmail.com
25	Girei, Michika, Gombi	Women and Youth Empowerment for Advancement and Health Initiative (WYEAHI)	Aishatu Margima, 0803 604 9553 NO. 4 Opposite EYN Church, Federal Housing Estate Phase 1, Bajabure Jimeta/Yola.	margimaaisha@yahoo.com
26	Song	CRUDAN	Abdulrahman Jada Local Program Officer CRUDAN 0802 610 2380	tuwanga4@gmail.com framahid@gmail.com wamariakawaya@gmail.com derekpembi2016@gmail.com
27	Mubi-South	Christian Rural and Urban Development Association of Nigeria	Mohammed A. Jada Livelihood Program Officer OXFAM-CRUDAN PROACT Project Adamawa State Office: No. 23 FB Street, Karewa Masakare Jimeta-Yola Phone: +2348026102380 +2340733110053	vinndaicha@gmail.com musaadamuadibiyan01@gmail.com

30	Fufore	CRUDAN	Ruth Dul No. 5 Dalyop Nyango Street, Sabon Bariki, Bukuru, P.O.Box 13484 Joshua, Plateau State, Nigeria. Tel: 08039698278	kwajijoshua00@gmail.com
35	Song	PROACT	jadamohd@gmail.com Mohammed Jada 0703 311 0053	aganaph1@gmail.com
36	Yola North, Yola South, Fufore, Girei, Mayobelwa, Song	Dadah Foundation for Educational Empowerment DAFEE	Usman Ahmad Dadah DAFEE office, Yolde Pate Ward, Yola South LGA. Adamawa State. 08036258688	dafeeadamawa@gmail.com
37	Hong, Michika, Madagali and Mubi	Women Environment and Youth Development Initiative-WOYODEV	Tosin Apiriola-Ajayi 07034438759 Tobi Martin 08032806519 Mubi/ Jimeta Adamawa State	woyodev@yahoo.com
38	Yola North/South and Ganye	Community Empowerment and Peace Building Foundation for Women and Youth (CEPFoWY)	Annah A. Balami, 08064153159, No. 9 Gassol Street Karewa Extension, Jimeta/Yola, Adamawa State	annabalami@gmail.com