



**UNSCR 1325 @ 20:
MISSED OPPORTUNITIES
FOR PROMOTING WOMEN'S
ROLE IN PEACE AND
SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

RESEARCH REPORT

**WEST AFRICA NETWORK FOR PEACEBUILDING
(WANEP - NIGERIA)**



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NIGERIA**

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BY

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FOR

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Acronyms

AA	Affirmative Action
ACAPs	Area Council Action Plans
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
BoSAP	Borno State Action Plan
CeBAP	Centre for Peace Across Borders
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CENGAIN	Centre for Nonviolence and Gender Advocacy in Nigeria
CEPCA	Centre for Peace and Civic Awareness
CME	Centre for Media Environment
CORAFID	Centre for Innovation and Research
CPD	Community Partners for Development
CRF	Continental Results Framework
CRUX	Critical Response for Universal Xpression
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DDRRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation
DICI	Development Initiative For Communication Impact
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FCTAP	Federal Capital Territory Action Plan
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FODCOR	Foundation for the Defence of Consumer Rights
GAT	Gender Awareness Trust
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHARF	Global Health Awareness Research Foundation
GRIP	Gender Relevance Initiative Promotion
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGOs	International Non -Governmental Organizations
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
IWED	Initiative for Women Empowerment and Development
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LAP/s	Local Government Action Plan/s
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MWASD	Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development
NAP/s	National Action Plan/s
NCWS	National Council for Women's Societies
NE	North East
NNAP/s	Nigeria's National Action Plan/s
NSAs	Non State Actors
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSRP	Nigerian Stability and Reconciliation Program
OOSC	Out-of-School Children
PCGR	Peacebuilding and Civil Rights Group
PPDF	Peace Point Development Foundation
PSOs	Peace Support Operations
RAs	Research Assistants
SAP/s	State Action Plan/s
SAs	State Actors
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SERSJ	Society for Economic Rights and Social Justice
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SMWASD	State Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development
SVAWGs	Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOWAS	<i>United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel</i>
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAPPA	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VILDEI	Village Development Initiative
WACSI	Women and Children Support Initiative
WANEP	West African Network for Peacebuilding
WAPs	Ward Action Plans
WARDC	Women Advocate Research and Documentation Centre
WENDI	Women Engendered Development Initiative
WIPNET	Women in Peacebuilding Network
WIWODA	Wise Women Development Association

WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WREP	Women's Rights to Education Program
YOFCI	Youth for Change Initiative
ZAP/s	Zonal Action Plan/s

Executive Summary

The year 2020 marks the 20th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 and 7 years since the launch of Nigeria's first National Action Plan; how has Nigeria fared in the implementation of the WPS Agenda? Against this background, WANEP Nigeria with support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation on the project "Enhancing Participation of Women in Peace and Human Security in Nigeria" commissioned this study on "UNSCR 1325, 20 year after: a study of the current realities on issues of women, peace and security (WPS) in Nigeria" with the goal to ascertain the implementation of Nigeria's NAP2 on UNSCR 1325 and status of SAPs in the country. The specific objectives were to: Determine the current status of NAPs (SAPs and LAPs) – Development and implementation in Nigeria; Identify the challenges that exist in development and implementation of the NAPs and SAPs in Nigeria; Make recommendations for support for the development/ implementation of UNSCR 1325 NAPs in Nigeria.

The tool used for the national survey was adapted and adopted from similar study that was undertaken to assess the realities of the implementation of WPS agenda in NE Nigeria in 2019. The tools had 4 sections: section A is general information on the respondents; section B was on the Progress of Implementation of NAP at the National Level; section C was on the Progress in the Localization and Implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 in the 36 States; section D was on Gender Sensitive Peace Architecture in the State. Because of the COVID 19 pandemic, only the key informant Interview (KII) tool was deployed and the survey was carried out via the e-mail (virtually). 90 questionnaires were received from across the states and FCT (from 90 organizations across all the zones except the NE. The information obtained from the key informants were transcribed (verbatim) from filled questionnaires and studied to identify the categories of themes. The data were further grouped into tables, interpreted in percentages and presented in graphs for easy reading and interpretation.

The key findings are summarized below:

Implementation of NAP at the National Level

- Awareness of the Nigerian NAPs and the year they were launched was high among the respondents.
- Most respondents rated the level of implementation of NAP at the national level as good; there were some ratings as fair and poor.
- Respondents identified challenges militating against the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria. Topping the list were lack of dedicated budget and lack of political will by the government. Others were inadequate number of women in decision making position,, UNSCR 1325 and NAPs seen as a women only document, and weak monitoring mechanism, inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAPs, poor coordination among stakeholders and lack of technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation.
- These policy gaps were identified by the respondents in the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria – inadequate funding; limited application of policies such as the Child Right Law and the VAPP Act 2015; poor coordination; among the policy gaps, the least identified was

non-implementation of SDGs 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Among these respondents saw lack of dedicated budget and inadequate coordination as the policy gaps that have the most significant implications for the effective implementation of NAP, SAP and LAP in Nigeria.

- On the flip sides are the changes that need to take place for a more effective implementation of NAP at the national level. These are domestication of NAPs at the state level, effective coordination policy, dedicated budget for implementation, prioritization of SDGs 5 and 16, domestication of Child Right Law and VAPP Act in the states and putting in place a NAP promotion policy.

Progress of Implementation of NAP at the State Level

- Majority of the respondents rated NAP implementation at the state level as poor giving the following reasons – most states are yet to develop their SAPs; lack of awareness among the populace; lack of dedicated budget/inadequate funding; lack of domestication at the local level even in the states that have SAPs.

States with SAPs on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions

- From the survey (which excludes the states in the NE zone except Bauchi state), nine states (Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau and Rivers states) have SAPs on UNSCR 1325. This brings the total number of states in Nigeria with SAP as at October 2020 to 13 (inclusive of Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe states). Six states have developed LAPs in a few LGAs (Delta, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau and Rivers (in the present studies) and Gombe state. Only Plateau state has decentralized to Ward level as at the time of reporting. Bauchi and Benue states have developed their NAPs and awaiting adoption by the governments.
- With regards to the stakeholders involved in the development of SAPs, most respondents cited CSOs and women organizations as the stakeholders most involved in the development of their SAPs, followed by INGOs, State Houses of Assembly and youth organizations; MDAs and security agencies were also part of the stakeholders in all the states. The INGOs have facilitated most of the SAPs in Nigeria: Rivers, Bayelsa, Kogi, Delta, Kano, Borno and Yobe states (NSRP/British Council); Adamawa, Gombe and Plateau (EU/UN Women); Kaduna (UN Women), Bauchi and Benue (UN Women/International Alert). At the national level, NSRP facilitated the establishment of the national steering committees and CSO-led monitoring committee.
- The stakeholders involved in the development of LAPs in all states that have LAPs included the chairmen and councilors of the local governments; INGOs were not part of the stakeholders at this level except in Kaduna state where UN Women was indicated.
- On whether the implementation of SAPs has begun in the states that have them – the responses varied among the respondents in the states except in Kogi and Plateau states where all the respondents affirmed that implementation has begun and Bauchi and Kano states where all respondents indicated that implementation is yet to begin.
- While 13 states have developed their SAPs, the level of implementation was rated by majority of the respondents as poor or ‘do not know’. Plateau state is the only state where some respondents rated implementation as very good giving the following reasons: Gazette of the Gender and Equal Opportunities Law; Gazette of the Child Rights Law; Domestication of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act; Review of the Plateau Peace Architecture and

launch of the Plateau Road Map to Peace; Women on local councils and a woman on the state council actively contributing to WPS issues.

- All organizations in the states with SAPs have been active in the various pillars of the SAPs with organizations most active in relief and recovery, followed by prevention, protection and participation; organizations were least active in the pillar of prosecution and most of the works done under this pillar were collaborations in the area of reporting and follow-up of cases. Under these pillars, organizations carried out various activities which sometimes are similar among states or varied from one state to the other. Though a lot of activities are being carried out by organizations in the states, there appears to be little coordination; this underscores the importance of monitoring and evaluation and reporting which was indicated in all states as a challenge to the effective implementation of SAP in the states and in Nigeria.
- Challenges identified in the implementation of SAPs are identical to those militating against the effective implementation of NAP at the national level and at the state level – Lack of dedicated budget/inadequate funding; inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and SAP; patriarchy, poor coordination among stakeholders; limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and SAP; lack of political will; non collaboration between state actors and non state actors and weak monitoring mechanisms.
- Respondents identified strategies that will be required to enhance the effective implementation of SAPs in the states; these were making available adequate funding through governments' provision of a dedicated budget in each state; awareness creation by popularization of the document through translation into local languages bearing in mind that a huge percentage of stakeholders in the rural areas are not literate; advocacy and lobbying, media engagement and training/capacity building for women and women led organizations. Though majority of the respondents in this study are aware of NAP and SAP, they considered awareness creation among the general populace as very critical and in fact is seen as the first step towards decentralization and effective implementation.
- One of the challenges identified by respondents militating against the effective implementation of SAPs in the state is the non-collaboration between state actors and non state actors. Because of the crucial place of this in the delivery of the WPS agenda at the state level, respondents identified strategies that will be needed to strengthen the collaboration between these two categories of stakeholders, these include constant/regular meeting/fora of multi-stakeholders of SAPs; setting up implementation teams comprising of state and non state actors; improved coordination, capacity building; coordination and experience sharing meetings to draw lessons and gaps that will guide programming.

States without SAPs on UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions

- Most of the respondents in the 24 states without SAPs including the FCT said there are plans to develop their SAPs. The respondents from the FCT believe that there is a need to develop a Federal Capital Territory Action Plan that will provide a context specific plan that will ensure the effective delivery of the WPS agenda in the FCT including decentralization to the area councils (ACAPs).
- The development of SAP has not yet started in any of the 24 states without SAP
- The following stakeholders were identified by the respondents as key in the development of their state SAPs – CSOs, INGOs, State Houses of Assembly. These were followed by MDAs, traditional and religious institutions, security agencies, women organizations and youth organizations. Some state specific stakeholders were also identified. For example,

respondents in Lagos state identified the private sector/organizations, market women organization and National Union of Road Transport Workers.

- While the following challenges were identified in the development of SAPs across the states – inadequate funding, lack of political will/commitment by government, inadequate coordination and lack of technical capacities, the following strategies were proffered by respondents for enhancing the development of SAPs – provision of adequate funding/dedicated budget, more political will, advocacy, improved coordination, increased awareness on the WPS agenda and its importance in the security of women and girls but also that of the nation.

Gender Sensitive Peace Architecture in the States

- Respondents from all states that were surveyed confirmed that women participate in peace building.
- All the 30 states including the FCT that were part of this survey have peace architecture; majority of the respondents were of the view that the peace architectures are gender sensitive. This is in contrast to the WANEP/Norad study of the implementation of NAP in the NE where an overwhelming consensus that the peace architectures were not gender sensitive.
- When it came to the issue of the presence of women in the leadership of the gender architectures, majority of the respondents answered in the negative but these were not significantly different from those that answered in the affirmative that there are women in the leadership of the peace architectures.
- To fill the gender gaps in the peace architectures, the following strategies were identified by the respondents – advocacy, sensitization (through media, IEC materials, town hall meetings, grass-root sensitization), capacity building for women, women organizations and networks on gender inclusive budgeting, affirmative action, inclusion of women as members of their traditional councils and implementation of SDG 5 among others.

Recommendations

One of the objectives of this national survey was to identify the challenges that exist in development and implementation of the NAPs and SAPs in Nigeria and make recommendations to fast-track the development/implementation of UNSCR 1325 NAPs in Nigeria. Thus the following recommendations were made:

Funding

There was a resounding consensus about the challenges posed by lack of adequate funding both for the development and implementation of SAPs and implementation of NAP and SAPs in Nigeria; adequate, sustained and dedicated financing is needed for the effective implementation of NAPs. Bearing in mind that funding is required for every aspect of implementation (including the wide ranging consultations in the states which is one of the elements required for successful implementation of NAPs/SAPs) and a prerequisite for the effective realization of the WPS agenda in Nigeria the following recommendations are being made:

- Allocations should be provided for in the annual budget for SAP implementation, hence there is need for advocacy and lobbying for allocations from annual state budgets for implementation of SAPs. This is an indication of government's political will/commitment.

- Training of various stakeholders on resource mobilization and ability to utilize mobilized resources. This is very significant in the face of the lessons learnt from Gombe state where the government allocated some funding for implementation for Gombe SAP to the state Ministry for Women Affairs that was unable to utilize it and the fund had to be returned at the end of the year. This underscores the need for capacity building in the area of utilization of allocated funds and the need for costing of the NAP and SAPs.
- Nigeria's NAP 2 is due for review this year (2020) and so some of the SAPs; the new NAP & SAPs should have specific funding allocated for their implementation and clear responsibility and commitments of the governments at all levels. Costing is also very important as it will enable efficient and effective implementation of these policies.
- Nigeria and Organizations working in the area of the WPS should source for funding from Organized Private Sector, other opportunities such as the AU and at the Multilateral level the Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action, a pooled funding mechanism that aims to reenergize action and stimulate a significant shift in the financing for women's participation, leadership and empowerment in crisis response, and peace and security settings

Weak Coordination:

Without effective coordination, there can be no successful implementation of NAP and SAPs. Lack of effective coordination was cited by majority of the respondents in this study as a critical challenge militating against the implementation of SAPs in the state. Poor coordination and collaboration especially among various actors working on women, peace and security issues; often lead to duplication of activities, ad hoc activities and unhealthy competition. These recommendations are therefore made:

- The Ministry for Federal Ministry for Women Affairs is the coordinating institution for the implementation NAP at the national level while the state ministries of women affairs play the same role at the state level for implementation of SAPs. To effectively play this role, there is need for capacity strengthening for the relevant staff of the ministry and adequate resourcing (the Ministry receives the lowest annual budget – less than 2% of Nigeria's total annual budget). Lack of effective coordination was cited as a big challenge in the implementation of the SAPs; there cannot be a successful implementation without an effective coordinating mechanism.
- At the national level, Nigeria has a steering committee to coordinate the various ministries and other stakeholders involved in NAP development and implementation. This structure should be capacitated to effectively carry out the mandate for which they were set up.
- SAP Steering Committees comprising of key ministries, CSOs and other key stakeholders with clear terms of reference should be established in each of the states with SAP where they do not already exist or strengthened where they already exist.
- Technical Committees that support the SAPSCs should also be set up, This committee can also double as the monitoring committee and should be trained M & E skills
- For states that are yet to develop their SAPs, a SAP development committee should also be established to put in place a plan of action for the development
- For proper coordination, there is a need to develop a template that captures the 5 Ws – who, where, when, what and why: who is working where, when, what they are doing and why. This will also help in monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

Creation of Awareness

Awareness is very important as it brings about a better understanding and hence action. This is especially critical in a country like Nigeria that is highly patriarchal and conservative and where issues of women including the WPS agenda are trivialized. Lack of awareness among the populace and among policy makers were identified as major challenges to the implementation of NAP and SAPs and the WPS agenda at the national, state as well as the local government levels. If policy makers and law makers are not aware of NAP/UNSCR 1325 and understand the importance of and the reason for the WPS agenda, advocating and lobbying for SAPs will not bring about the desired outcomes. Because awareness is a key element in the success of the WPS agenda, the following recommendations are being suggested:

- Putting in place a NAP/UNSCR 1325 promotion policy framework that would popularize the agenda at all levels.
- Statewide Awareness creation on the SAP documents among the public not only to provide information on the content but also to debunk the idea that UNSCR on which NAPs and SAPs are based is a women's document but a document whose implementation would benefit the society as a whole; awareness is the beginning of implementation. Target audience in this awareness creation will be administrators and policy makers, traditional and religious leaders, politicians, women and women's organizations, the grass-root communities. For this process, there is a need to translate the documents into major languages in each state for easy consumption and action
- Partnership of Women organizations with media to develop a communication campaign on SAPs and generate support among journalists covering the campaign.
- Creation of an interactive media platform to convey the voice of women in conflicts and their various needs. Such platform would provide a forum for knowledge-sharing and exchange of expertise and information, network-building and media programmes that will make the populace to recognize the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and the dire need to implement SAPs in the states
- Sustained advocacy to key stakeholders to change the patriarchal mindset and increase space for women in decision making at all levels
- Ensure greater localization and grass-roots sensitization on the WPS agenda, through a range of measures including dissemination of key WPS documents in local languages, engagement with traditional and religious leaders, and support to local administrations and planning processes

Patriarchy

The roles of women in Nigeria are to a large extent shaped by a patriarchal set of norms. The patriarchal political culture is a major barrier to women's political space. New laws meet with resistance as they contradict customary laws and prevailing social norms/traditional practices. The following recommendations are made to change patriarchal mindsets and pave way for acceptance of NAP, SAPs and action:

- Strategic advocacy to the traditional and religious leaders and creation of awareness to increase understanding of the document and the need to support implementation. The above two will bring about the desired mind-set change that is required to elicit the political will required for the implementation of NAP and SAPs.
- Building alliances: One big challenge is how to overcome resistance from men who do not understand the need for NAP/SAPs. The implementation of NAP/SAPs is not solely the

responsibility of women, and cannot be achieved without the partnership with men. Women should therefore be trained on how to build strategic alliance with men in addition to building coalitions so that the critical mass needed to build and attain change in the implementation of NAP/SAPs can be attained.

- Training men on gender and gender concepts to enhance understanding of gender and mainstreaming gender perspectives in the development and implementation of programmes, projects, policies and actions.
- Inclusion of traditional and religious leaders as stakeholders in development SAPs have been paved way for easier localization of UNSCR 1325 at the local government level (as reported for Plateau, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi and River) in the present study and Gombe in previous studies. Some of the traditional leaders have created space for women in their traditional councils giving women the opportunity for decision making and bringing gender issues into the discourse of the councils.

Lack of capacity/ technical expertise

This is one of the challenges militating against the effective implementation of SAPs in the states. Women lack knowledge, skills and attitudes to be politically active and become the catalyst that is needed to drive the implementation of SAPs in states in Nigeria. The following recommendations were made:

- build the capacity of women and women led organizations in areas of advocacy, lobbying and policy engagement as well as political activism; all these skills are needed for active and strategic participation
- There is also need to train women and women led organizations in peacebuilding specific skills such as conflict resolution, early warning, mediation, negotiation among others.

Increasing women's number in decision making

Women in decision making positions are very critical to the advancement of women and implementation of NAPs. Women in such positions and with an understanding of the WPS agenda can push for decisions that can favour implementation, Currently Nigeria ranks the 185th country globally in terms of women's representation in parliament with 3.6% in House of Representation and 7.6% in the Senate. Countries like Rwanda have special provisions such as reserved seats of 30%, quotas; Senegal our neighbour in West Africa has legislative candidate quota (parity) and Ethiopia has achieved a parity government, with women fifty percent (50%) of its Cabinet and appointed its first female president. Nigeria does not have such special provisions. To increase women's participation in decision making, there is the need for the following:

- Incorporation of law on quota or AA principle in the constitution and the electoral laws
- Building the capacity of women in leadership development and governance and administration as well as on mediation and conflict prevention
- Implementation of SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and all African Union Commitments such as the Maputo Protocol, Solemn declaration on gender equality and be able to hold the government accountable to such commitments.

Poor Decentralization and Localization

Majority of the respondents in the present study rated implementation of NAP and SAP as poor or fair in the states; one of the reasons for these ratings is the need for decentralization of

UNSCR 1322/the women peace and security agenda through the development of more LAPs. Nigeria comprised of 36 states and 774 local government areas. Looking at the expanse of the Nigerian structure, it then become understandable that unless there is decentralization from the centre in each state to the LGAs where most of the people live and UNSCR 1325 is lived daily then the implementation of the WPS agenda is just cosmetic. The study made the following recommendations:

- All the states without SAP should develop their SAPs
- There is a need to develop local Government Action Plans (LAPs) and Ward Action Plans
- Provision of dedicated budgets by the states for the above recommended activities

Monitoring and Evaluation

A challenge that was identified by all respondents in the present study is weak monitoring and evaluation system to monitor the activities prescribed in the NAPs in Nigeria and SAPs. For NAPs to show concrete results in the lives of women, girls and their communities, their actual impact should be systematically monitored and regularly assessed. An effective monitoring and evaluation system can help improve policies and programmes, strengthen commitment and partnerships, encourage accountability, and build a foundation for sustainable investments. The importance of M&E and the need for monitoring implementation of the WPS agenda across Africa led to the development of the Continental Results Framework on the implementation of the WPS agenda in Africa (2018-2028). The regular monitoring will make it possible to identify implementation gaps such as political will, institutional leadership and financing at all levels, thus contributing to the realization of the goals of the WPS agenda. The following recommendations are made for the effective monitoring of implementation of the WPS agenda in Nigeria:

- NAP2 has expired and review for NAP 3 may have begun. To enhance better implementation of NAP3, it should be accompanied by a monitoring and reporting framework that keys into the Continental Results Framework. The relevant sections of the CRF have been reproduced in Annex 1 for adapting and adoption by Nigeria. This practice should be replicated at the state level where some SAPs are also up for review or during the development of the SAPs and LAPs.
- The merged Steering Committee and Monitoring Committees should be unbundled into the components as originally designed - Steering Committee and Monitoring Committee.
- The capacity of this committee should be built around the monitoring and reporting framework to make them more efficient
- An office/Desk on UNSCR 1325 should be reestablished in the Federal Ministry for Women Affairs for the collation of M&E data and reports from across the states. Similar structure should be established at the state Ministry for Women Affairs to carry out similar functions at the state level and reporting directly to identical structure at the federal level. The officers in charge of these offices/units should be trained to effectively carry out their responsibilities.

Engendering the Peace Architectures

Peace architectures exist in all the states in Nigeria including those without SAPs. They are a tool for bringing to the front burner the issues of peace and peaceful co-existence in the state. The present study found that women were present not only in these structures but also in the leadership. The issue though is not about the number of women in the leadership structure; the issue is if and when these numbers are punctured, shall there be found tangible and quality

impact of their participation and activities? For women to have impact in the leadership of these peace structures, there is the need to increase the number of women in these architectures. This could be achieved through:

- Advocacy to traditional and religious institutions that are the repository of the socio-cultural norms that resist women's participation
- Sensitization on the importance of women's participation in peace architecture as they bear the brunt when peace is breached
- Need to review the constitution of these structures to incorporate some form of affirmative action principle
- Train women in leadership skills for quality contributions in the leadership structures.

UNSCR 1325, 20 YEARS AFTER: A STUDY OF THE CURRENT REALITIES ON ISSUES OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

1.0 Background

The issue of the Women, Peace and Security came to the fore in June 2000, when the then Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Anan issued a very comprehensive report on conflict prevention that underscored the importance of gender equality, the cost of violent conflict and the roles of NGOs in conflict prevention and their relationship to the United Nations. The report stressed the need to protect women's human rights and called on the Security Council to include gender perspective in its work and integrate the protection of women's human rights in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In response, the Security Council adopted resolution 1325 on women, peace and security on 31 October 2000 underscoring the role of women in conflict prevention and calling on the Secretary General "to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates as well as in conflict prevention efforts"¹. UNSCR 1325 is the first international legal and political framework that recognized the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace building and acknowledged the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peace-building and governance. UNSCR 1325 presents a comprehensive political framework within which women's protection and their role in peace processes can be addressed. For the first time the council called for a comprehensive assessment of the impact of armed conflicts on women and girls, the role of women and girls in peacebuilding and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution.

The WPS agenda was founded on the following documents: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979²; Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995³; ECOSOC agreed conclusions on gender mainstreaming, 1997⁴; Security Council Presidential Statement (Bangladesh), 8 March 2000⁵; Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations, May 2000⁶; and the Outcome document of the UN General Assembly Special Session *Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century - Beijing* +5.⁷

¹ [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1325\(2000\)](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1325(2000))

² <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>

³ <http://www.genderequality.ie/en/GE/Pages/BeijingPlatform>

⁴ ECOSOC (1997). Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations systems. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/ECOSOCAC.2.P>

⁵ <https://www.un.org/press/en/2000/20000308.sc6816.doc.html>

⁶ <http://www.equalpowerlastingpeace.org/resource/windhoek-declaration-and-namibia-plan-of-action-2000/>

⁷ <https://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/gb/docs/gb279/pdf/esp-4.pdf>

The resolution's 18 articles opened a much awaited door of opportunity for women who have from time to time shown that they bring a qualitative improvement in structuring peace and in post-conflict architecture⁸. UNSCR 1325 recognizes the following:

- the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and the pivotal role of women in peacebuilding;
- the under-valued and under-utilized contributions women make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peace-building, and stresses the importance of their equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security;
- that women world-wide are playing active and positive roles in conflict resolution and peace-building and the critical role that women's participation in public life, politics and the security sector has for ensuring that women's rights are protected in conflict and post-conflict situations⁹

UNSCR 1325 calls for:

a. Inclusion of a Gender Perspective at All Levels of Decision-Making

In this regard, the resolution calls for women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions; mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict; peace negotiations; peace operations as soldiers, police and civilians; women as Special Representatives (heads of peacekeeping missions) and envoys of the Secretary-General and women as military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel.

b. Protection of and Respect for Human Rights of Women and girls

UNSCR 1325 calls for respect for international law, as applicable to women and girls; special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence and other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict; zero-tolerance to impunity for war crimes against women including GBV including prosecution for those responsible for SVAWGs and respect for the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and the integration of the particular needs of women and girls into the design of refugee camps.

c. Protection from sexual and gender based violence including in war and post-conflict situations; in emergency and humanitarian situations such as in refugee camps; through developing and delivering pre-deployment and in-theatre training to peace operation personnel on the rights of women and girls and effective protection measures.

d. Gender Perspective in Peacekeeping including Post-Conflict Processes – The resolution calls for senior level gender advisor/gender units; gender training of all peacekeeping personnel pre-deployment (responsibility of member state); the adoption of a gender perspective in Demobilization, Disarmament, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDRRR), and post-conflict reconstruction; the consideration of the different needs of female and male ex-combatants

e. Gender Perspective in Secretary General's reports and in security Council missions

UNSCR 1325 calls for 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

⁸ <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/National-Action-Plan.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.peacewomen.org/SCR-1325>

of peace processes; the Secretary General to report on progress in gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping missions in all of his reports to the Security Council; the integration of gender considerations and the rights of women in Security Council missions; Security Council members' consultation with women's groups and organizations while on mission and the provision of support for community level initiatives by women to maintain peace within their localities.

- f. Mainstreaming a gender perspective** – believing that fully integrating gender perspectives can improve the effectiveness of peace support operations; a gender sensitive approach provides a better interface with affected populations, enhancing the protection and capacities of local women, and promoting and upholding international standards, including those regarding equality and non-discrimination. With the passing of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), the Security Council and all members of the General Assembly agreed that gender perspectives must be mainstreamed throughout Peace Support Operations (PSOs) and peace accords.

The resolution is organized around four pillars¹⁰ - Prevention, Participation, Protection and Relief and Recovery. These are described below:

1. **Prevention:** Focuses on measures for conflict prevention, with an emphasis on preventing all forms of violence against women and girls in peacetime, conflict and post-conflict situations; reduction of conflict-related and all other forms of structural and physical violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence (e.g. women and girls' political, economic, social and cultural rights are protected and enforced by national laws in line with the international standards; operational mechanisms and structures are in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls; women and girls at risk and sexual and gender-based violence victims have access to the appropriate health, psycho-social and livelihood support services; increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated, etc.). It calls for the integration of a gender perspective into all conflict-prevention measures, at all levels.
2. **Participation:** aims to ensure women's equal participation with men and the promotion of gender equality and female representation in peace and security decision-making processes at the local, national, regional and international levels. The participation pillar affirms the importance of female participation and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance. It ensures inclusion of women and their interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts (e.g. increased representation and meaningful participation of women in the United Nations and other international missions related to peace and security; increased representation and meaningful participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations and peace building processes; increased representation and meaningful participation of women in national and local governance: as citizens, elected officials and decision-makers; increased participation of women and women's organizations in activities to prevent, manage, resolve and respond to a conflict and violations of women's and girls' human rights, etc.). Member States and regional bodies are required to adopt and implement

¹⁰ http://www.ekvilib.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/33A_Studija-Zahodni-Balkan.pdf

institutional reforms that advance women's empowerment and their active participation in processes that pursue sustainable peace.

3. **Protection:** aims to ensure that women's and girls' rights to security (physical, social and economic) are protected and promoted in conflict-affected situations or other humanitarian crises, including protection from SGBV. This pillar also refers to the need to provide leadership and coordination in the response to SGBV. Furthermore, it emphasizes the need to ensure that governments, regional organizations, continental bodies, peace support operations and humanitarian missions establish infrastructures that protect women from SGBV and provide holistic care, including physical security and psychosocial, legal and institutional support, to victims of sexual violence. It ensures that operational gender-responsive systems are in place to monitor and report on violations of women and girl's rights during conflict, ceasefires, peace negotiations and post-conflict; international, national and non-state security actors are responsive to and held accountable for any violations of the rights of women and girls in line with the international standards; provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls are included in the early-warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and that their implementation is monitored, etc.
4. **Relief and Recovery:** aims to ensure that women's and girl's (e.g. especially vulnerable groups/persons, sexual and gender-based violence victims, female ex-combatants, IDPs, refugees and returnees) specific relief needs are addressed especially in conflict and post-conflict contexts. These are to be achieved by addressing their needs and strengthening their capacities to act as agents in post-conflict relief and recovery processes. Women's needs in terms of relief and recovery should receive special attention in processes such as humanitarian assistance, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes, repatriation and resettlement, as well as economic development processes in the post-conflict agenda. Processes of national dialogue, transitional justice, reconciliation and post-conflict governance reforms must be gender-responsive and security sector reform programmes must address the specific security and other needs of female security actors, ex-combatants, and women and girls associated with armed groups

1.1 Related Resolutions

UNSCR 1325 was adopted in October 2000 but unfortunately, there was very little implementation. Many people believe that one of the challenges to the implementation is the language which is hortatory rather than directive: it "urges," "encourages," "requests," and "invites" rather than "demands" or "instructs." The resolution lacks time-bound targets for achieving its goals, accountability or measurement provisions to secure its implementation, working groups or special representatives to monitor and prod action, new funding or personnel dedicated to the issue, reporting mechanisms vis-à-vis the Security Council watch lists of countries failing to meet its objectives as a naming and shaming exercise, or provisions for sanctions against state and non-state violators¹¹. Subsequently, additional Security Council resolutions were developed, with the aim to strengthen the normative architecture for protection of women's rights during and after conflict and for addressing their needs in the recovery and

¹¹ Beyond Words and Resolutions: An Agenda for UNSCR 1325. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/beyond-words-and-resolutions-agenda-unscr-1325>

peace building period. These are UNSCRs 1820 (2008), 1888 (2008), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2349 (2017), 2467 (2019) and 2493.

[UNSCR 1820](#) was unanimously adopted on 19 June 2008. It condemns the use of [sexual violence](#) as a tool of war, and declares that “*rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide*”. The adoption of the resolution marked the first time that the UN explicitly linked sexual violence as a tactic of war with women, peace, and security issues. Security Council Resolution 1820 reinforces [UNSCR 1325](#) and highlights that sexual violence in conflict constitutes a war crime and demands parties to armed conflict to immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians from sexual violence, including training troops and enforcing disciplinary measures¹².

[UNSCR 1888](#) was unanimously adopted on 30 September 2009. The resolution established the [United Nations Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict](#). It specifically mandates peacekeeping missions to protect women and children from rampant [sexual violence](#) during armed conflict, and requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to coordinate a range of mechanisms to fight the crimes. It called on the Secretary-General to rapidly deploy a team of experts to situations of particular concern in terms of sexual violence, to work with United Nations personnel on the ground and national Governments on strengthening the rule of law. To enhance the effectiveness of measures for the protection of women and children by peacekeeping missions, the Council decided to identify women’s protection advisers among gender advisers and human rights protection units. Other provisions of the text included the strengthening of monitoring and reporting on sexual violence, the retraining of peacekeepers, national forces and police, and calls to boost the participation of women in peacebuilding and other post-conflict processes.¹³

UNSCR 1889 is focused on post-conflict peacebuilding, and on women’s participation in all stages of peace processes and in particular calls for the development of indicators to measure the implementation of SCR 1325 both within the UN system, and by Member States. It also called on all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and integration programmes, in particular, to take into account the needs of women and girls associated with armed groups, as well as the needs of their children.¹⁴

UNSCR 1960 was adopted in 2010 in recognition that sexual violence during armed conflict remains systematic, rampant and widespread. The emphasis of UNSCR 1960 is on the need to address sexual violence during conflict, including by UN personnel/peacekeepers; praise for work of gender advisors and anticipation of appointment of women protection advisers in peacekeeping missions; and asks to deploy greater numbers of female police and military personnel in peacekeeping operations. This resolution creates institutional tools and teeth to combat impunity and outlines specific steps needed for both prevention of and protection from sexual violence in conflict; has a naming and shaming listing mechanism mandated in the

¹² <https://www.unwomen.org/en/docs/2008/6/un-security-council-resolution-1820>

¹³ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/docs/2009/9/un-security-council-resolution-1888>

¹⁴ <https://www.peacewomen.org/SCR-1889>

resolution is a step forward in bringing justice for victims and a recognition that sexual violence is a serious violation of human rights and international law.¹⁵

On 24 June 2013, the UN Security Council adopted UNSCR 2106 for preventing sexual violence in conflict and strengthening all efforts to end impunity for a scourge that affects not only large numbers of women and girls but also men and boys. First, the resolution recognizes that men and boys, as well as women and girls, are subjected to SGBV in conflict; attention should focus on tackling violence against women and girls. However, recognition that SGBV also affects men and boys is vital, particularly if male survivors are to receive adequate support, which is so often lacking.¹⁶ Second, while previous resolutions have emphasized the importance of addressing SGBV in security sector reform processes, UNSCR 2106 provides more detail on what this should involve, including the recruitment of more women into the security sector and vetting all new recruits to exclude those who have perpetrated or have been responsible for acts of sexual violence in the past. Third, while UN Security Council Resolutions tends to focus on the role of national armies and peacekeepers in maintaining security, UNSCR 2106 acknowledges the role that “civil society organizations, including women’s organizations, and networks can play in enhancing community-level protection against sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations”.

UNSCR 2122 (2013) – this puts in place measures to ensure women’s participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace processes and throughout post-conflict recovery measures (S/RES/2122 (2013)).

UNSCR 2242 was adopted by the UN Security Council on 13th October 2015, in recognition of the role that women can play in countering violent extremism.¹⁷ This followed the launch of the High-Level Review and Global Study on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. The resolution recommends that civil societies, who have led the advocacy for women’s inclusion in peace and security, must again take the lead in lobbying for women’s inclusion in countering violent extremism. This inclusion of gender perspectives in CVE can take various forms, including the following: recognizing the increasing role of women not just as victims, but also as key actors and perpetrators of terrorism and violent extremism; the indigenous local efforts of women within local communities and how these can be incorporated into CVE responses and a more coordinated regional response on peace and security issues to ensure that the contextual nuances are not lost in the design of adequate responses.¹⁸ Amongst other things, UNSCR 2242 welcomes efforts of UN member States to implement resolution 1325 through the development of National Action Plans and calls for further integration of the women, peace and security agenda into strategic plans such as national action plans and other strategic frameworks. The document recognizes the effort of regional organizations towards the implementation of UNSCR 1325 through adoption of regional frameworks and encourages further pursuit of UNSCR 1325 implementation by regional bodies. This identification and promotion of effort of regional

¹⁵ [https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1960\(2010\)](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1960(2010))

¹⁶ UN SCR 2106 on sexual violence in conflict (2013). <https://www.unwomen.org/en/docs/2013/6/un-security-council-resolution>

¹⁷ <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/2242>

¹⁸ https://s3.amazonaws.com/ssrc-cdn1/crmuploads/new_publication_3/securing-our-lives-women-at-the-forefront-of-the-peace-and-security-discourse-in-kenya.pdf

organizations highlights their critical role in driving the Women Peace and Security agenda and in furthering required progress with regards the implementation of NAPs.¹⁹

UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2467 in April 2019 to strengthen justice and accountability and calls for a survivor-centered approach in the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence. The resolution represents a powerful new instrument in the fight to eradicate this heinous crime and for the first time, that a survivor-centred approach must guide every aspect of the response of affected countries and the international community. Resolution 2467 emphasizes the responsibility to care for survivors. By expressing greater clarity than ever before regarding the multi-dimensional response required for survivors, it re-enforces and works in tandem with the previous resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 2106 (2013) that calls for comprehensive health care, including the essential reproductive health services that are the right of the thousands of victims who are brutally raped by armed forces and groups in conflicts all around the world. Resolution 2467 also calls for a more holistic understanding of justice and accountability which includes the provision of reparations for survivors as well as livelihood support to enable them to rebuild their lives and support their families, including the children born of sexual violence in conflict who are also stigmatized and suffer in silence and shame, often stateless, and acutely vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization by armed groups. It recognizes the necessity, in all our prevention and response efforts, support to a broad range of civil society actors who are on the frontlines of conflicts. The resolution also acknowledges structural gender inequality and discrimination that are the root causes of sexual violence, affirming the necessity of the participation and empowerment of women as the only viable route to sustainable peace and security.²⁰

UNSCR 2493 (2019) - calls for full implementation of all previous resolutions on WPS; requests the UN to develop context-specific approaches for women's participation in all UN-supported peace processes; and urges Member States to ensure and provide timely support for the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes, including in the mechanisms set up to implement and monitor peace agreements.

1.2 Other Global Frameworks Strengthening UNSCR 1325

1.2.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goals 5 and 16

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. There are 17 goals: Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 2: Zero hunger; Goal 3: Good health and Well being; Goal 4: Quality Education; **Goal 5: Gender Equality**; Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 9: Industry, Renovation and Infrastructure; Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities; Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; Goal 12: Responsible Production and Consumption; Goal 13: Climate Action;

¹⁹ <https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/pubs/2016womenpeacesecurity-auc.pdf>

²⁰ <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/press-release/landmark-un-security-council-resolution-2467-2019-strengthens-justice-and-accountability-and-calls-for-a-survivor-centered-approach-in-the-prevention-and-response-to-conflict-related-sexual-violence/>

Goal 14: Life Below Water; Goal 15: Life On Land; Goal 16: **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**; Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals.²¹ The goals have a target of 2030.

1.2.2 CEDAW General Recommendation 30

In October 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted General Recommendation 30 (GR 30).²² GR30 is a platform to apply CEDAW to conflict prevention, international and non-international armed conflict, situations of foreign occupation, post-conflict, and situations of concern within each of these. To track progress toward its objectives, GR30 includes specified reporting requirements. It requires all states parties to:

- Report on the legal framework, policies and programmes that they have implemented to ensure the human rights of women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict.
- Collect, analyze and make available sex-disaggregated statistics, in addition to trends over time, concerning women, peace and security.
- Provide information on the implementation of the Security Council agenda on women, peace and security, in particular resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), including by specifically reporting on compliance with any agreed United Nations benchmarks or indicators developed as part of the agenda.

Unlike UNSCR 1325, GR30's reporting requirements are legally binding. This presents an opportunity for NAP implementers to align action plan monitoring and evaluation systems with CEDAW indicators and reporting requirements, which will strengthen plan implementation. This will help government entities avoid redundant data collection and reporting fatigue, as well as utilize the framework of CEDAW to make their NAPs more effective.²³

1.3 National Action Plans

The UNSC recognized that the national implementation of SCR 1325 and related resolutions is an important mechanism for furthering the women, peace and security agenda. Thus, the United Nations Security Council Presidential statements of 2004/40 and 2005/52, called to member states to implement resolution 1325 including the development of NAPs or other national level strategies such as peace policies, gender policies or medium/long term development plans and has consistently recommended that member states accelerate the development of both national and regional action plans for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.²⁴

NAPs are considered the best strategies to mainstream UNSCR 1325 into country policies and plans; it provides the road map to help determine the actors and resources needed for advancing the WPS agenda and reflects the government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflicts and in enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as post-conflict efforts. The process of developing the NAP allows for dialogues between critical stakeholders on women's equal participation, protection, prevention of war and violent conflict, and promotion of women's socio-economic well-being. However; NAPs are only as strong as the political will of the

²¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

²² <https://wunrn.com/2017/05/cedaw-committee-general-recommendation-30-on-women-in-conflict-prevention-conflict-post-conflict-situations-video-text/>

²³ <https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Improving-NAP-UNSCR-1325.pdf>

²⁴ WANEP, Lipai & Young 2014

government authorities backing them, as it is ultimately governments that must provide the human and financial resources for implementation of these plans. NAPs are practical and operational tools for those affected by armed conflicts – women, children and communities to be informed about the governments’ response to their plight as well as the assistance programmes available to them. NAPs also serves as useful guide in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UNSCR 1325 both at the policy and enforcement levels. It ensures that government programmes respond to the immediate and long-term needs of women and children before, during and after conflict.²⁵ It echoes government's commitment, as well as its responsibility in ensuring the security of women and girls, enhancing their active and direct participation in the identifying early warning signs, conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post conflict interventions. NAPs can provide tools to implement the global WPS commitments through concrete national policies and programmes by coordinating work within governments, mobilizing and engaging governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders in a variety of policy areas, promoting accountability and transparency by creating regulations for regular and transparent monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening efforts to empower women and promote peace and security for all. For frontline enforcement agencies and other peacekeeping forces, NAPs affirm their significant role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and GBV and in identifying their specific needs in times of crises as NAPs enjoin peacekeeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behavior of the peacekeepers vis-à-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies. NAPs are the primary mechanism to deliver against the goals and ambitions of the WPS agenda. As of October 2020, 85 countries have adopted a National Action Plan in support of UNSCR 1325. Twenty four (24) of these are in Africa; out of which 13 are in West Africa including Nigeria.²⁶

1.3.1 Domestication of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria

Nigeria has domesticated UNSCR 1325 by development and launch of two National Action Plans. The first National Action Plan was launched on August 27 2013 covering 2013 - 2016. This first NAP had 5 pillars - Prevention, Participation, Protection, Promotion and Prosecution. The expectations from the NAP development and implementation included the following: Gender mainstreamed into conflict resolution, security and peace-building at all levels; Increased women’s participation in conflict management processes; Increased provision for women’s needs/concerns during peace negotiations and post-conflict management; Mainstream at least 35% Affirmative Action (AA) in peacebuilding and conflict management in the security sector; Reduced prevalence of GBV/VAWG in and post-conflict situations; Bridge the gaps in knowledge, policies, institutional capacity and deficits in the security and the development architecture in Nigeria. Unfortunately, the implementation of the first generation NAP was quite slow.

Nigeria launched its second NAP in 2017 following the expiration of the life span of the first NAP in August 2016. This plan covers 2017 – 2020 and took into cognizance some of the issues

²⁵ <http://www.nsrp-nigeria.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/National-Action-Plan.pdf>

²⁶ Ambassador A. K. Chowdhury (October 2020). 20th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325: Much Remains to Be Done <http://www.ipsnews.net/2020/10/20th-anniversary-uns-cr-1325-much-remains-done/>

that emerged after the launch of the first NAP in 2013 – issues such as insurgency, violent extremism and terrorism, farmer – herders conflicts, insecurity and transnational border crimes, violence against women, girls, children among others. One innovation of the second NAP was the inclusion of the Zonal Action Plans (ZAPs) which were based on the peculiarities and priorities of each zone. The 2nd NAP has 5 pillars: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness; Participation and Representation; Protection and Prosecution; Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction; Partnership, Coordination and Management.

1.3.2 State Action Plans (SAPs)

Nigeria runs a federal system and domestication at the national level does not mean automatic domestication at the state level. As of August 2019, eleven states had developed their State Action Plans – Adamawa, Bayelsa, Borno, Delta, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau, Rivers and Yobe, two states have LAPs – Plateau and Gombe (WANEP/NORAD, 2019)²⁷.

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The year 2020 marks the 20th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 and 7 years since the launch of Nigeria's first National Action Plan, and the question plaguing people's mind is "how has Nigeria fared in the implementation of the WPS Agenda?" Against the foregoing, the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) Nigeria with support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation on the project "**Enhancing Participation of Women in Peace and Human Security in Nigeria**" commissioned this study on "**the current realities on issues of women, peace and security and the implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria**" with the goal to ascertain the implementation of Nigeria's reviewed NAP on UNSCR 1325 and status of SAPs in the country. The specific objectives were to:

1. Determine the current status of NAPs (SAPs and LAPs) – development and implementation in Nigeria
2. Identify the challenges that exist in the development and implementation of the NAP and SAPs in Nigeria
3. Make recommendations for support for the development and implementation of UNSCR 1325 NAP and SAPs in Nigeria.

2.0 Methodology and Approach

2.1 Development of Data Collection Tools

The tool used for this national survey was adapted from similar study that was undertaken to assess the realities of the implementation of WPS agenda in NE Nigeria in 2019 (WANEP and NORAD, 2019)²⁸. However, because of the COVID 19 pandemic, only the key informant Interview (KII) tool was used for the current national survey.

2.2 Desk Review

²⁷

²⁸ Ibid 27

Using the research questions, secondary data were gathered from internet search, and from existing studies by UN Women, the Global study on the implementation of UNSCR 1325,²⁹ research on the NE Nigeria³⁰ among other relevant publications.

2.3 Collection of Data

The data collection was carried out between August and October 2020 using the tool described in section 2.1. The data was collected through respondents email. The survey involved sending the research tool to respondents who were purposively chosen because of their work in the area of UNSCR 1325. In each state, a minimum of 3 respondents were sampled giving a total of 93 respondents across 30 states and the Federal Capital Territories. In addition, there were other respondents from organizations that work at the national level and intergovernmental.

Table 1: Respondents Organizations/institutions, job titles and sector of work

State	KIIs	Organization/institution	Sector
Abia	1	Society for Economic Rights and Social Justice (SERSJ)	Women Empowerment and GBV
	2	Foundation for Environment Rights Advocacy and Development	Peace and Security
	3	Initiative for Women Empowerment and Development (IWED)	Gender and Peacebuilding
Akwa Ibom	1	Youth for Change Initiative (YOFCI)	Advocacy
	2	Community Partners for Development (CPD)	Development Work
Anambra	1	Labour and Environmental Foundation Africa	Research and Advocacy
	2	Centre for Human Right and Peace Advocacy	Peacebuilding
	3	Peacebuilding and Civil Rights Group (PCGR)	Peace and Security
Bauchi	1	Tattalingida Women's Development Initiative	Governance, Women empowerment, GBV, Women in peacebuilding
Bayelsa	1	Global Women Without Borders for Development Initiative	Peacebuilding and Development, Environment/Humanitarian, Women Human Rights, Women in Political Participation, Good Governance
	2	Centre for Empowerment and Sustainable Development (CESD)	Peacebuilding
	3	Mac-Jim Foundation	
Benue	1	Centre for Innovation and Research (CORAFID)	Civil Society Sector
	2	Sustainable Development for Vulnerable	Gender and Peacebuilding

²⁹ Preventing conflict, transforming justice, securing the peace: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325

³⁰ WANEP & NORAD (2019). Research on the current realities on issues of women peace and security and the implementation of NAP ON UNSCR 1325 in North East Nigeria. unpublished report.

		Women and Children Foundation	
	3	Grass to Grace Foundation	Gender and Peacebuilding
Cross River	1	Women Engendered Development Initiative (WENDI)	Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Women Action Organization	Peacebuilding
	3	Peace Point Development Foundation (PPDF)	Peace and Security
Delta	1	Development Initiative For Communication Impact (DICI)	Development
	2	Women Initiatives Network	Gender and Peacebuilding
	3	Ideal Women Foundation	Gender and Peacebuilding
Ebonyi	1	Participatory Development Alternative	Development
	2	Rural Women Empowerment Network	Peacebuilding
	3	Human Right and Conflict Resolution Centre	Peace and Security
Edo	1	Women, Youth and Children Advancement Programme	Global Gender Issues
	2	Foundation for the Defence of Consumer Rights (FODCOR)	Gender
	3	Justice Development and Peace Commission	Gender and Peacebuilding
Ekiti	1	Centre for Sustainable Democracy and Mass Empowerment	Peacebuilding
	2	Life and Peace Development Organization	Peacebuilding
	3	Gender Relevance Initiative Promotion (GRIP)	Gender and Peacebuilding
Enugu	1	Global Health Awareness Research Foundation (GHARF)	Health
	2	Global Health Awareness Research Foundation (GHARF)	Health, Peace and Security
	3	Women Information Network	Gender and Peacebuilding
Jigawa	1	Lawal Bako Ahmed	Peace and Security
	2	Village Development Initiative (VILDEI)	Peace Education
	3	Gumel Youth Movement	Peace Education
Imo	1	Centre for Peace Across Borders (CeBAP)	Good Governance, Peace, WASH and Climate Change
	2	Better Community Life Initiative	Peace and Security
	3	Critical Response for Universal Xpression (CRUX)	Gender and Peacebuilding
Kaduna	1	Connecting Gender for Development	WPS, Development
	2	Gender Awareness Trust	Gender, Democracy & Governance, Peacebuilding
	3	KANEWA Advancement Forum	Gender and Peacebuilding
Kano	1	Gender Support and Youth Support Initiative	Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Lami Bako Yakassai	Peace and Security
	3	Wise Women Development Association (WIWODA)	Peacebuilding and Gender Issues

Katsina	1	Gidado Suleiman Farfaru	Peace and Security
	2	Katsina Youth Forum	Early Warning and Response
	3	Consensus for Human Development	Research and Advocacy
Kebbi	1	Kebbi Community Action Initiative	Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Friends of Nigerian Women	Gender and Human Rights
	3	Women and Children Support Initiative (WASCI)	Gender and Human Rights
Kogi	1	National Council for Women Organizations (NCWS)	Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Women and Youth Opinion Leader Forum	Gender and Peacebuilding
Kwara	1	EFFEMAB Foundation	Peacebuilding
	2	Civil Rights Initiative Resources Centre	Peace and Security
	3	Centre for Care of Vulnerable and Development Initiative	Research and Advocacy
Lagos	1	Centre for 21 st Century Issues	Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Women Advocate, Research and Development Centre (WARDC)	Democracy and Good Governance
	3	Monii Development Consult Ltd	Gender, Women, Peace and Security
Nasarawa	1	Centre for Women, Youth and Community Action	Women and Youth
	2	Nassarawa Peace Coalition	Peace and Security
	3	Centre for Youth Challenge and Development	Youth and Development
Niger	1	Centre for Peace and Civic Awareness (CEPCA)	Peace Education
Ogun	1	Life Agenda Initiatives	Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Centre for Community and Human Development	Peace Education
	3	Women Advancement for Economic and Leadership Empowerment in Africa	Peace Education
Ondo	1	Women and Youth Opinion Leader Forum	Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Country Women Association of Nigeria	Women and Economic Empowerment
	3	Restoration of the Dignity of Womanhood	Gender and Peacebuilding
Osun	1	Justice Development and Peace Centre	Gender and Peacebuilding
Oyo	1	Environmental Conflict Mediation and Women Development Initiative	Community mediation, Environment, Climate Change, Gender and Peacebuilding
	2	Peace Heritage Foundation	Peace
Plateau	1	Connecting Gender for Development	WPS, Development
	2	Centre for Nonviolence and Gender Advocacy in Nigeria (CENGAIN)	Peacebuilding, Humanitarian and Disaster Risk Reduction
	3	Global Peace Development	Peace
Rivers	1	Centre for Media Environment (CME)	Women's Rights, Environmental Justice, Good Governance

	2	Kebetkache Women Development and Resource Centre	Gender and Peacebuilding
	3	Centre for Social Transformation and Human Development	Early Warning and Response
Sokoto	1	Rabiu Bello Gandi	Peace and Security
	2	Centre for People's Health, Peace and Progress	Peace Education
	3	Caliphate Women Sokoto	Gender and Peacebuilding
Zamfara	1	Youth Skill and Educational Development Foundation	Peace Education
	2	Maimuna Bunu	Peace and Security
	3	Peace and Development Organization	Research and Advocacy
FCT	1	Global Sentinel	Media
	2	Women's Rights to Education	Gender, Peacebuilding and Development
	3	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR)	Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding
National	1	Impact for Change and Development (IMPACT)	
	2	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution	Conflict Resolution, Peacebuilding
	3	UN Women	Intergovernmental

2.4 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the perspectives of all the different stakeholders were highlighted. The analysis drew on and made comparisons to existing data sources and secondary data to compare findings. The data collected were recorded in the questionnaires directly by the interviewees. The qualitative data collected and findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The information obtained from the key informants were transcribed (verbatim) from filled questionnaires and studied to identify the categories of themes. The data were further grouped into tables, interpreted in percentages and presented in graphs for easy reading and interpretation.

3.0 Key Findings

3.1 Progress of Implementation of National Action Plan (NAP)

3.1.1 Awareness that Nigeria has developed National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and when they were launched

As indicated in Fig. 1, the level of awareness among the respondent is very high with 96.7% of them aware that Nigeria has developed NAPs on UNSCR 1325; only 3.3% were not aware. Related to this was the awareness of the years in which the NAPs were launched; the findings also showed that majority of the respondents (91.1%) gave the correct answers (NAP 1 – 2013; NAP2 – 2017) while 8.9% were only able to give correct answers for only one NAP (Fig.2).

Fig. 1: Level of awareness of Nigeria's NAPs on UNSCR 1325 (%)

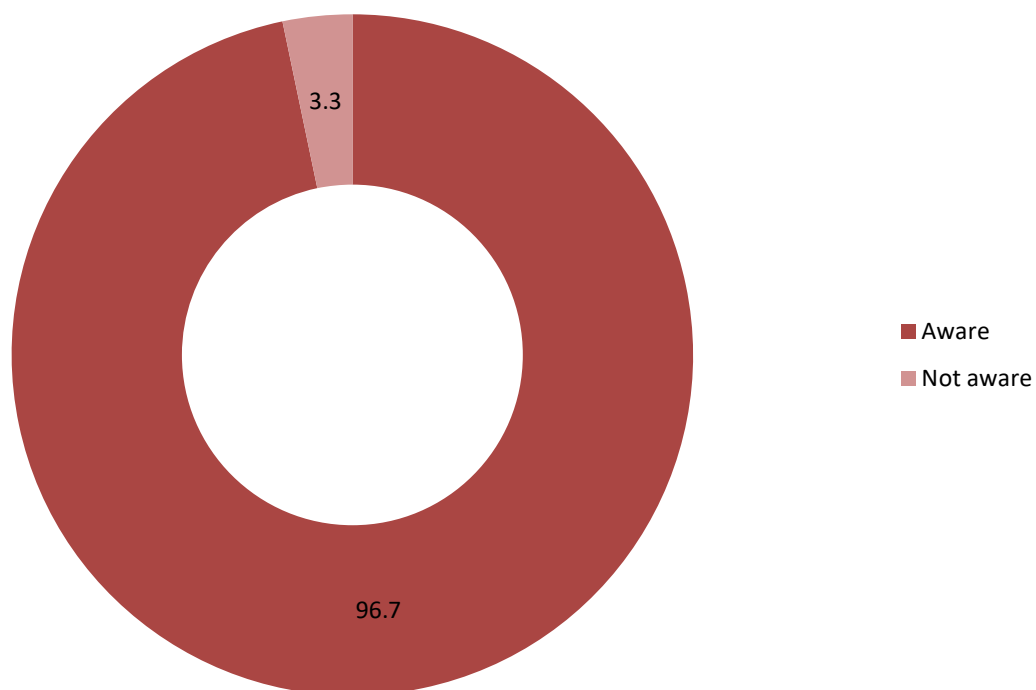
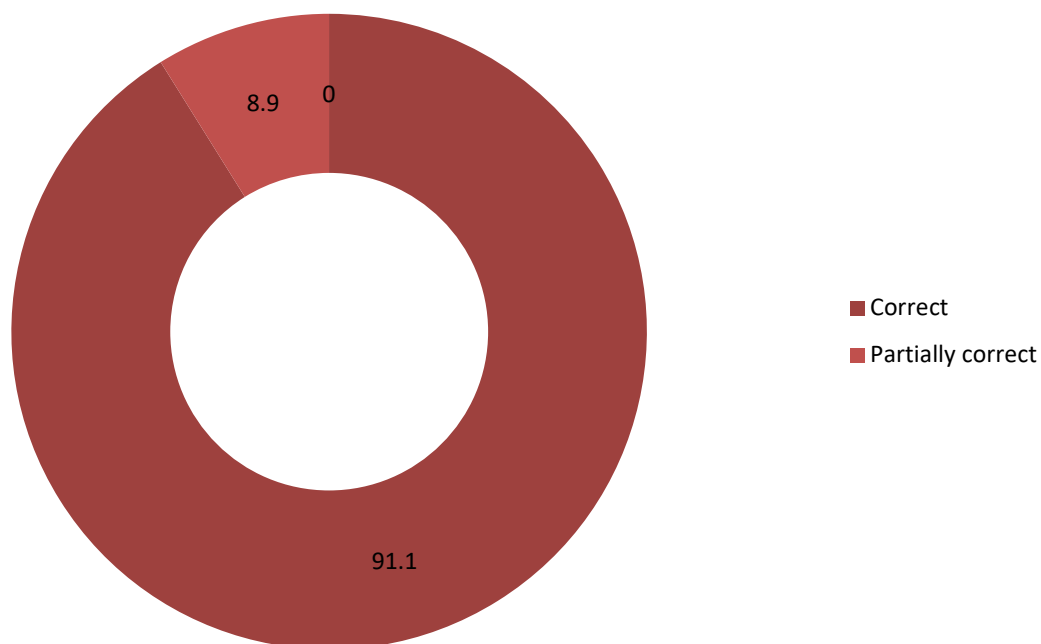


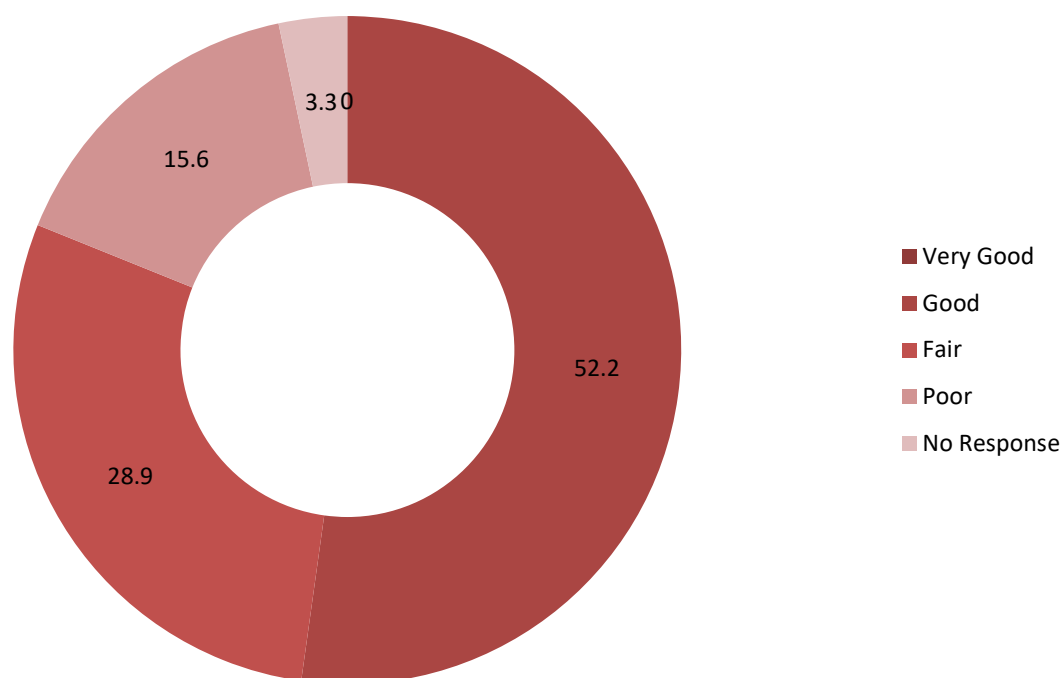
Fig. 2: Level of awareness of the years of launch of the NAPs (%)



3.1.2 Rating on the level of implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UNSCR 1325 at the national level

The respondents' perception of the level of implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 at the national level is presented in Fig. 3. Across the states, no respondent viewed the level of implementation as very good; majority of the respondents considered the level of implementation as good (52.2%); 28.9% rated it as fair while 15.6% rated it as poor; 3.3% gave no response.

Fig.3: Perception of the level of implementation of NAPs in Nigeria



The reasons for their ratings varied across states and are highlighted below in Table 2. The findings indicate that within the same state, the ratings varied among respondents.

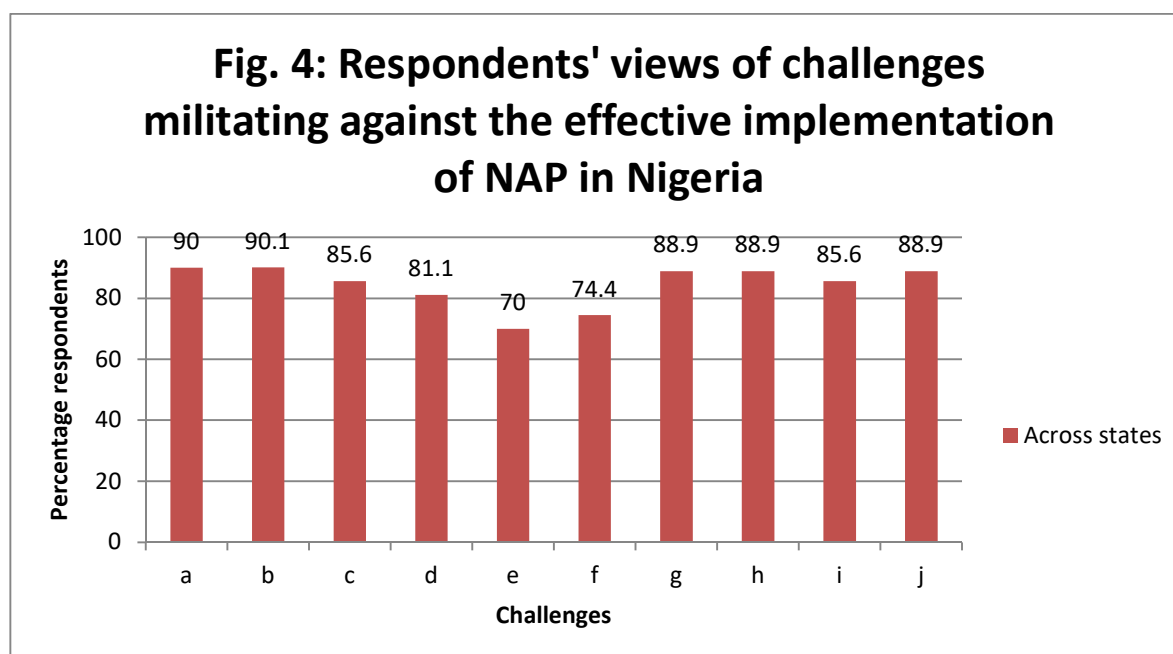
Table 2: Reasons for ratings of the level of implementation of NAP by respondents

Ratings	Reasons for the ratings
Very good	None of the respondents across the states sampled rated implementation as very good.
Good	A lot of policy actions to integrate the rational behind UNSCR 1325 have been evidenced in the past years; the First Lady and the Executive Governor cited it as basis for ensuring that since their coming into power, at the LGA level, it's 30% in favour of female candidates (Benue); They coordinated support from relevant UN agencies and other Development partners and NGOs to come up with NAP1 and 2 and reported their efforts in the CEDAW country report of 2018. They have also funded some trainings at State levels for women and security agents. The Office of the National Security Adviser in the presidency has been responding to issues of Boko Haram and Terrorism although with

	little focus on gender (Kaduna). Some respondents in the following states rated implementation as good with giving any reasons – Abia, Anambra, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Enugu, Edo, Imo, Kano, Katsina, Kogi, Kwara, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Rivers, Sokoto, Zamfara, FCT)
Fair	Lack of funding is hindering implementation (Ebonyi, Jigawa, Plateau,); The failure to pass the Gender and Equal Opportunities law is a major setback in the NAP implementation even though the VAPP Act and the Disabilities law have been passed (Kaduna, Plateau); few states have NAP (Ogun,); Women are included in the peace processes; lack of awareness on UNSCR 1325 among all stakeholders at state level (Oyo,); budgeting for NAP implementation is limited which hindered its effective implementation (Plateau); More effort is needed from the national level (Bauchi); because women are still not well represented in both politics, security and peacebuilding (FCT); Some respondents from the following states also gave fair ratings without reasons- Abia, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Ekiti, Enugu, Edo, Nassarawa, UN Women)
Poor	Many respondents across states rated the implementation as poor citing the following reasons – lack of funding; lack of awareness among majority of the populace (Bayelsa); those who should benefit from NAP (women) are not carried along (Enugu); women are still under-represented in politics, security and peace processes (Oyo,); most states are yet to domesticate NAP in the states (Edo, Katsina,); since the launch of the NAP in 2017 there has been slow uptake of implementation beyond the launch (Rivers;) there has been limited awareness about the NAP and no integration of the document in high level security issues across the country; only few states have developed and launch their own State Action Plans but overall there is no adequate structure for implementation of the NAP (Lagos); Most people- state and non state actors are not aware of the existence of NAP/SAP and UNSCR 1325 (FCT); the level of awareness of the nap amongst relevant stakeholders such as the military and other security agencies is still quite low (Lagos). One third of the respondents in Delta state rated implementation as poor.

3.1.3 Challenges encountered/militating against the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria

The challenges militating against the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria identified across the states by the respondents are indicated in Figure 4. The greatest challenge identified by respondents was inadequate funding/lack of dedicated budget (90.1%). This was closely followed by lack of political will (90%), inadequate number of women in decision making positions, patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document and weak monitoring mechanism (all at 88.9%). Cited by 85.6% of the respondents, inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP and poor coordination among stakeholders were next on the top-list of challenges. At the bottom of the challenges were lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs (70%) and lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation (74.4%).



- a. Lack of political will
- b. Inadequate funding /dedicated budget
- c. Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP
- d. Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP
- e. Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs
- f. Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation
- g. Inadequate number of women in decision making positions
- h. Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document
- i. Poor coordination among stakeholders
- j. Weak monitoring mechanism

The state specific challenges as identified by respondents are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Challenges encountered in the development of NAPs disaggregated by states

State	Challenges identified
Abia	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Akwa Ibom	<p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p>
Anambra	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Bauchi	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Bayelsa	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Benue	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p>

	<p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Cross River	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Delta	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Ebonyi	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Edo	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Ekiti	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc)</p>

	<p>required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Enugu	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Imo	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Jigawa	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Kaduna	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Kano	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p>

	<p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Katsina	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Kebbi	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Kogi	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Kwara	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p>
Lagos	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p>

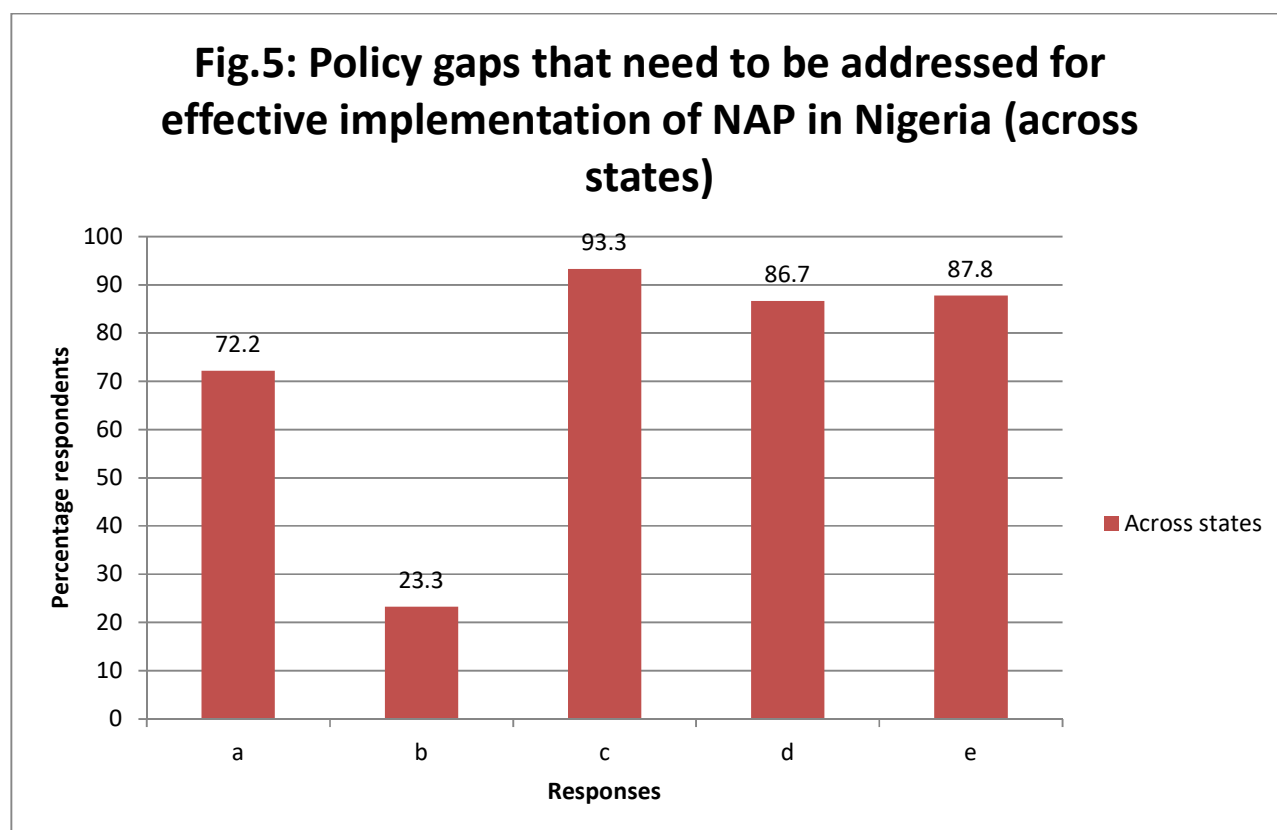
	Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Nassarawa	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Niger	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Ogun	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Ondo	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Osun	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document

	Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Oyo	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Plateau	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Weak monitoring mechanism
Rivers	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Sokoto	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
Zamfara	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism
FCT	Lack of political will (including by women leaders) Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc)

	required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document/ age-long cultural and social norms Poor coordination among stakeholders Weak monitoring mechanism Lack of knowledge and good understanding Gender stereo-typing
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3.1.4 The policy gaps that need to be addressed for the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria

Policy gaps that need to be addressed for the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria were identified by the respondents (Figure 5). The lack of dedicated budget was the policy gap cited by most of the respondents across the states (93.3%), followed by limited application of policies (Child Right; VAPP Act 2015)(87.8%) and inadequate coordination (86.7%),. The least cited policy gap was non implementation of the SDGs especially SDGs 5 and 16 (23.3%).

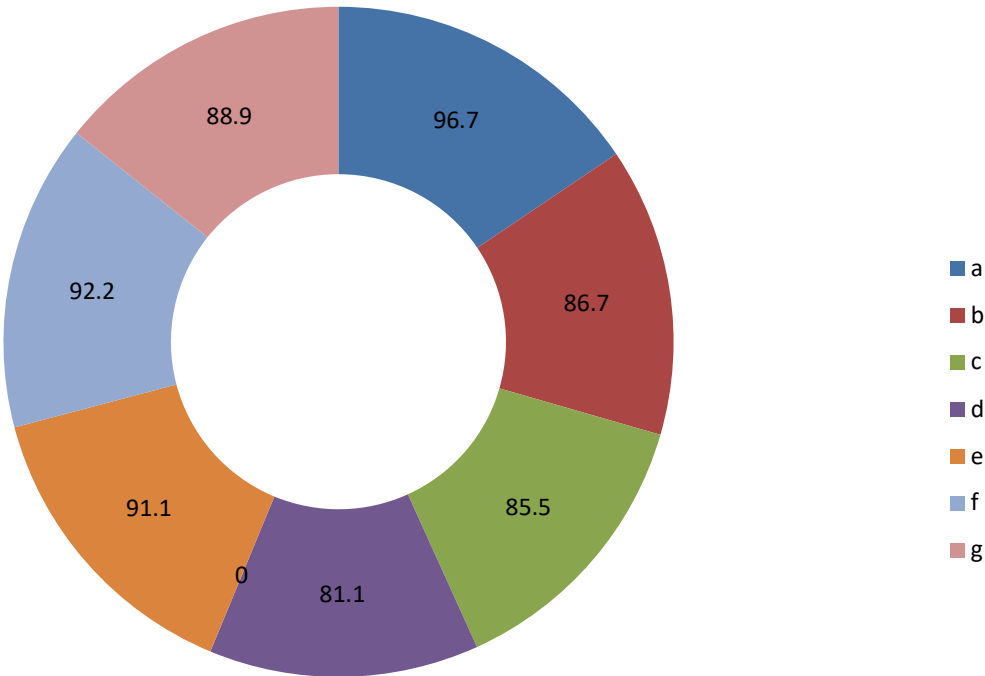


- a. Non localization of NAP (SAP, LAP – (Local Action Plan))
- b. Non implementation of SDGs (SDG 5 and 16)
- c. Lack of dedicated budget for NAP
- d. Inadequate coordination
- e. Limited application of policies (Child Right; VAPP Act 2015)

3.1.5 The policy changes that may be needed in favor of the WPS agenda in Nigeria

The following policy changes were considered necessary if the WPS agenda is to be effectively implemented (Figure 6). The ranking across the states showed that most of the respondents consider the domestication of NAP through SAPs and LAPs as the most important factor that could favor NAP in Nigeria (96.7%). This was followed by effective coordination policy (92.2%); dedicated budget (91.1%); promotion policy that will enhance the awareness of NAP on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions across the country (88.9%), prioritization of SDGs 5 and 16 (86.7%), domestication of VAPP Act (86.7%) and domestication of the Child Rights Act (81.1%).

Fig.6: The policy changes that may be needed in favor of the WPS agenda in Nigeria



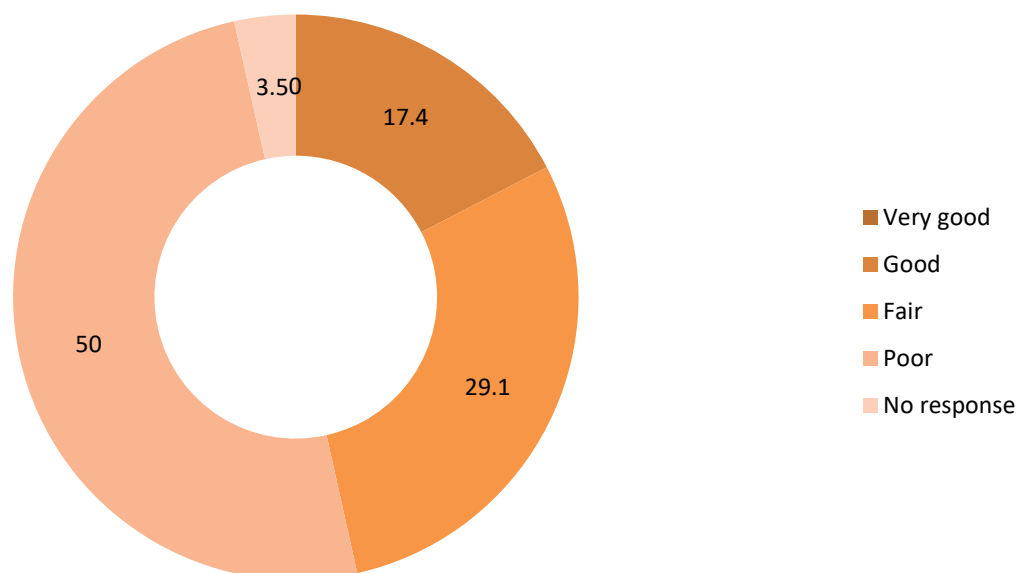
- a. Domestication of NAP in the states (State Action Plans and LAPs)
- b. Prioritization of SDGs 5 and 16
- c. Domestication of the VAPP Act
- d. Domestication of the Child Right Act in the states
- e. Dedicated Budget for NAP
- f. Effective Coordination Policy
- g. Promotion Policy

3.2 Progress in the Localization and Implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 in the States

3.2.1 How would you rate the level of implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UNSCR 1325 in your state?

Figure 7 represents the respondents' ratings of the implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UNSCR 1325 across the states. None of the respondents in any state rated the implementation of NAP as very good. Most of the respondents rated the implementation as poor (50%) and fair (29.1%); 17.4% rated implementation as good 3.5% gave no response.

Fig.7: Ratings of implementation of NAP - across states (%)



Reasons for the ratings:

The reasons from the respondents across states can be aggregated around the following themes:

- Most states do not have SAP/ lack of political will on the part of government to develop SAPs
- Lack of awareness of NAP amongst the populace
- Lack of dedicated budget/inadequate funding for implementation
- Lack of domestication at the local government level (LAPs) even in states that have developed their SAPs

The reasons by respondents disaggregated by states are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Respondents ratings on the level of implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 at the state level disaggregated by states

Ratings	States and Reasons for ratings
Very good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the respondents in any state rated the implementation of NAP as very good.
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaduna state in which respondents cited two reasons – the state has developed its SAP and LAPs in a few LGAs; the second reason for their rating is the presence and efforts of the State Peace Commission and the Ministry for Human and Social Services, whose efforts have involved and targeted women in responding to insecurity in the state. • Cross River – All respondents in the state rated implementation of NAP in the state as good but without giving any reasons for their response
Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ekiti – because the state has no NAP • Kogi – The respondents from Kogi state rated implementation as fair, however they did not give any reason for their rating
Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abia - SAP has not been developed • Bayelsa - rated it as poor; the reasons being most citizens in the rural and urban areas are not aware of the NAP and UNSCR1325; also the number of LAPs is few and hence need to increase the number of LAPs; inadequate funding and lack of political will. • Benue rated implementation as poor. According to respondents, the momentum for implementation is still weak and also the commitment among women themselves is weak. Another reason given by respondents is that there is too much reliance on external sources to drive the process; the state has no dedicated budget for UNSCR 1325. • Ebonyi – All respondents rated implementation as poor because the state does not have SAP • Edo – The state does not have a SAP • Enugu – Not much is heard of NAP in the state; the state has no SAP • Imo – State Action Plan yet to be developed • Jigawa – No state Action Plan; inadequate budgetary allocation • Kano state was among those that rated implementation of NAP at the state level as poor. According to respondents, more LAPs need to be developed and government should show more political will especially in the area of making available funding through adequate budgetary allocation. • Katsina – No state action plan (SAP) • Kebbi –No State Action Plan; Lack of budget provision by government; lack of political will • Kwara – reason being that SAP has not yet been developed • Lagos - SAP not yet developed • Nasarawa – SAP not yet developed • Niger – SAP not yet developed • Ogun – State Action Plan yet to be developed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ondo - State Action Plan yet to be developed • Osun - State Action Plan yet to be developed • Oyo – Not aware of implementation at the state level • Plateau state also rated implementation as poor citing lack of budgetary allocation by government and political will; also non-domestication of the VAPP Act. • Rivers rated implementation as poor for the following reasons – non-development/non-adoption of LAPs; lack of political will from government to promote UNSCR 1325. • Sokoto - State Action Plan yet to be developed • Zamfara - State Action Plan yet to be developed • FCT also rated it as poor because according to respondents, women are still poorly represented
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3.2.2 Whether the states have state action plans (SAP)/local action plan (LAP) on UNSCR 1325

Among the states involved in this national survey, the following states have developed their SAPs – Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau and Rivers states. Though this study did not include states in the north east zone, the findings from WANEP/NORAD study (2019) are presented here to give a holistic picture of the states with SAPs, LAPs and WAPs across the country as at October 2020. Four of the states in the current survey have developed LAPs (Kaduna, Kano, Kogi and Plateau) while one state – Plateau has developed WAP (Table 5).

The states without SAPs are captured in Table 6; there are 24 of them including FCT which is yet to develop Federal Capital Territory Action Plan.

Table 5: States with Action Plans in Nigeria

S/No	State	SAP	LAP	WAP
1	Bauchi*	Yes	No	No
2	Bayelsa	Yes	No	No-
3	Benue*	Yes	No	No
4	Delta	Yes	Yes**	No
5	Kaduna	Yes	Yes	No
6	Kano	Yes	Yes	No
7	Kogi	Yes	Yes	No
8	Plateau	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Rivers	Yes	Yes	No
9	States with SAP from WANEP/Norad study (2019)			
10	Adamawa	Yes	No	No
11	Borno	Yes	No	No
12	Gombe	Yes	Yes	No
13	Yobe	Yes	No	No
	Total Number of states with SAP/LAP/WAP in Nigeria	13	7	1

	as at October 2020			
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* Developed a SAP that is waiting for adoption by government.

** The respondents did not indicate that Delta state has developed some LAPs; the information on Delta state LAP came from the Webinar organized by WANEP to mark the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325.

Table 6: States without SAPs in Nigeria

S/No	State	SAP	LAP	WAP
1	Abia	No	No	No
2	Akwa Ibom	No	No	No
3	Anambra	No	No	No
4	Cross River	No	No	No
5	Ebonyi	No	No	No
6	Edo	No	No	No
7	Ekiti	No	No	No
8	Enugu	No	No	No
9	Imo	No	No	No
10	Jigawa	No	No	No
11	Katsina	No	No	No
12	Kebbi	No	No	No
13	Kwara	No	No	No
14	Lagos	No	No	No
15	Nassarawa	No	No	No
16	Niger	No	No	No
17	Ogun	No	No	No
18	Ondo	No	No	No
19	Osun	No	No	No
20	Oyo	No	No	No
21	Sokoto	No	No	No
22	Zamfara	No	No	No
23	FCT*	No	No	No
	States without SAP from WANEP/NORAD study (2019)			
	Bauchi**	No	No	No
24	Taraba	No	No	No
	Total Number of states with SAP in Nigeria as at October 2020	24	0	0

* FCT has automatic domestication of all laws passed by the national Assembly but yet to develop FAP.

** Has now developed its SAP and awaiting adoption by government

3.2.3 The stakeholders involved in the development of SAP/LAP

The stakeholders involved in the development of SAPs across the 9 states with SAPs + Benue are presented in Figure 8. The respondents identified CSOs and women organizations as the most involved stakeholders (74.1%), followed by INGOs, State Houses of Assembly and Youth Organizations (70.4%) and MDAs and Security Agencies (66.7%); the least cited by respondents are traditional and religious leaders (29.8%). The involvement of INGOs in the state has led to the development of SAP in these states. For example, Rivers, Bayelsa, Kogi, Delta, Kano were made possible by funding from NSRP; Plateau and Kaduna (UN Women); Bauchi (UN Women/International Alert). Similar findings were reported in 2019 on the role of INGOs in the development of SAPs in the NE of Nigeria – Borno state and Yobe state Action Plans were supported by British Council/NSRP while those of Adamawa and Gombe states were supported by UN Women through the EU Project.

Fig.8: The stakeholders in the development of SAP across states with SAPs

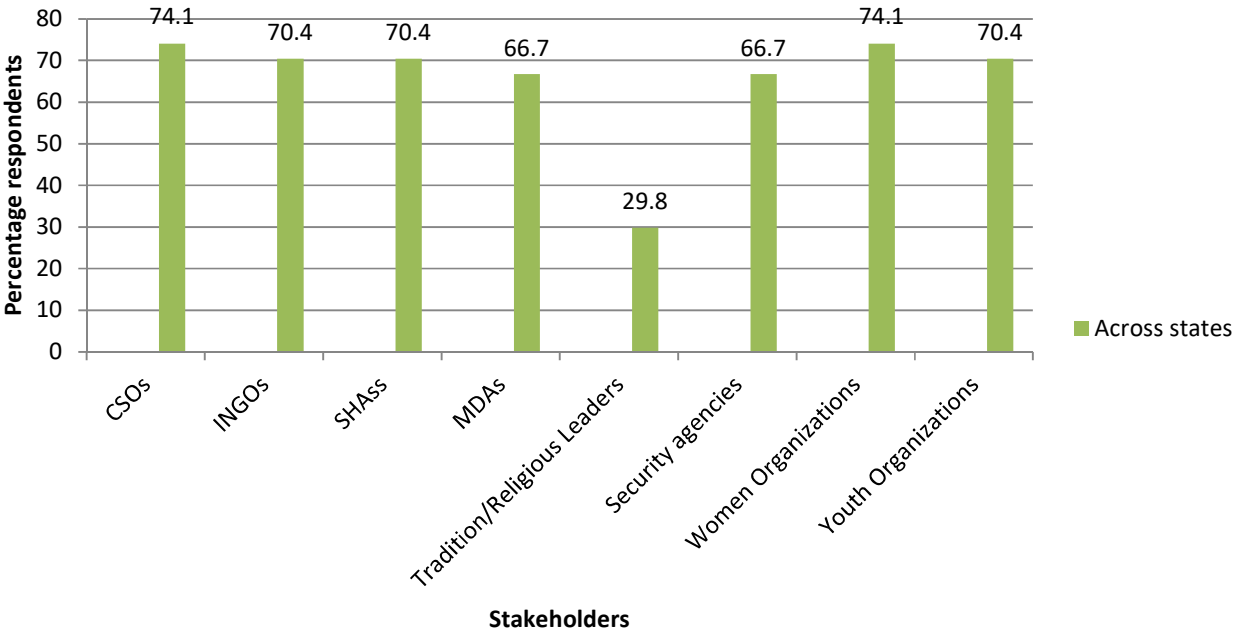


Table 7: Stakeholders involved in the development of SAPs

Stakeholders involved	Bauchi	Bayelsa	Delta	Kaduna	Kano	Kogi	Plateau	Rivers	Benue	FCT*
CSOs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
INGOs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State House of Assembly/NASS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MDAs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Traditional & religious leaders	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Security agencies	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Women organizations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Youth organizations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Media	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
PWD**	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Academia**	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

***At the national level**

**These categories of stakeholders are among CSOs at the various state levels

In Plateau state, the Ministries for Women Affairs, Justice, Information, Education, Health, NOA, NHRC, Plateau Peace Building Agency were key stakeholders in the development of Plateau SAP. FIDA was specifically cited among the CSOs for the critical role they played in the development of Plateau SAP.

The stakeholders involved in the development of LAPs in the states that have SAPs are presented in Table 8. In the development of the LAPs, the chairmen and councilor of LGAs were stakeholders. INGOs were not identified in the development of LAPs except in Kaduna state where UN Women was indicated.

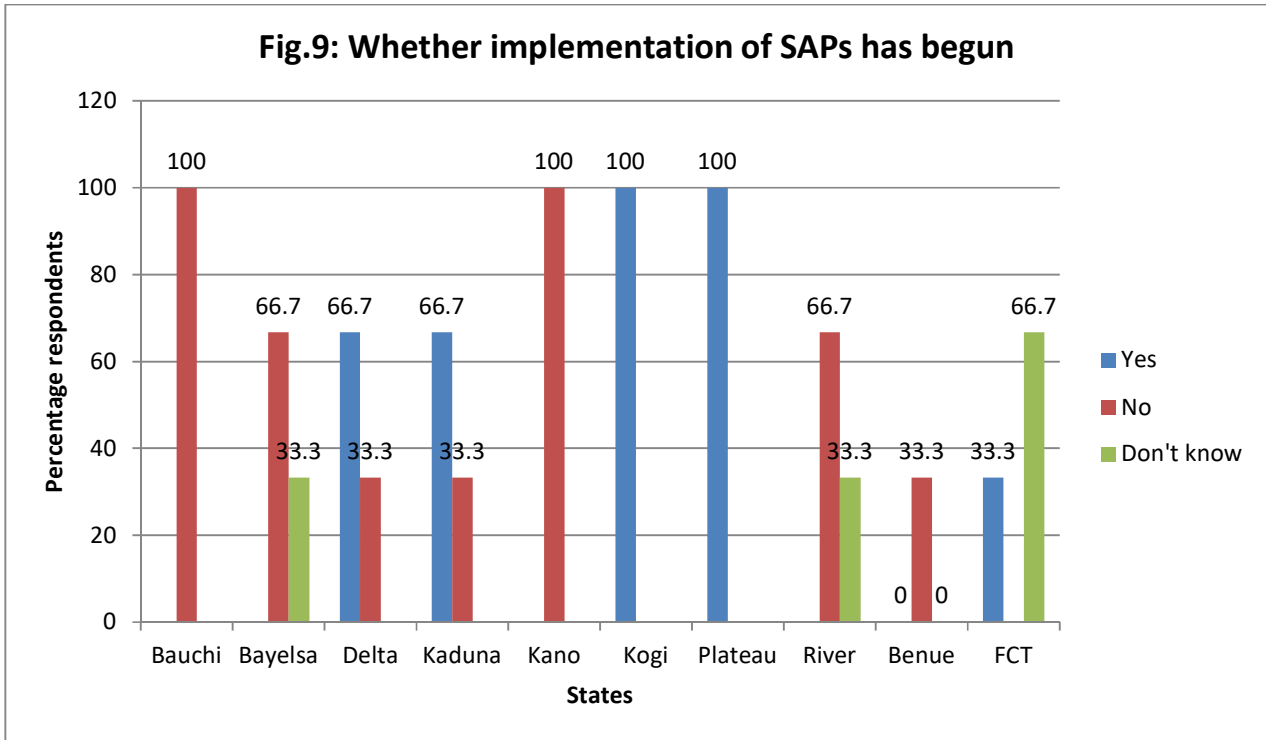
Table 8: Stakeholders involved in the development of LAPs

Stakeholders involved	Kaduna	Kano	Kogi	Plateau	Delta*
CSOs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
INGOs	Yes (UN Women)	No	No	No	
State House of Assembly	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
MDAs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Traditional & religious leaders	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Security agencies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Women organizations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Youth organizations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Chairmen and Councilors of the LGAs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

*The respondents did not indicate that Delta state has developed some LAPs; the information on Delta state LAP came from the Webinar organized by WANEP to mark the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325.

3.2.4 On whether the implementation of the SAP/LAP on UNSCR 1325 has begun

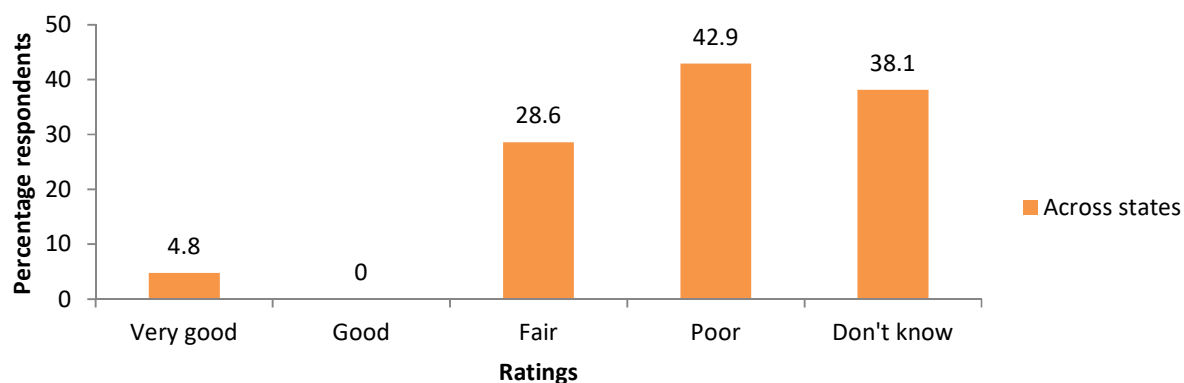
The awareness on whether the implementation of the SAPs has begun in the states that have SAPs varied even within each state (Figure 9). While in Kogi and Plateau states, 100% of the respondents indicated that implementation has begun, in Bayelsa, Delta, Kaduna and Rivers state, only 66.7% of the respondents indicated that implementation has begun. In Bayelsa and Rivers state, 33.3% of the respondents do not know whether implementation has begun while in Bauchi and Kano, the response was categorically “No’ (100%). In FCT, majority do not know (66.7%) while in Benue, the answer was no.



3.2.5 Level of the implementation of SAPs in the states

With regards to the level of implementation, the findings are contained in Figure 10.which indicates the following: 4.2% respondents rated implementation as very good; 25.0% as fair; 37.5% as poor while 33.3% had no idea about implementation. No respondent rated implementation as good.

Fig.10: Ratings of implementation of SAPs across states



The reasons given by respondents from the various states including the FCT are presented in Table 9.

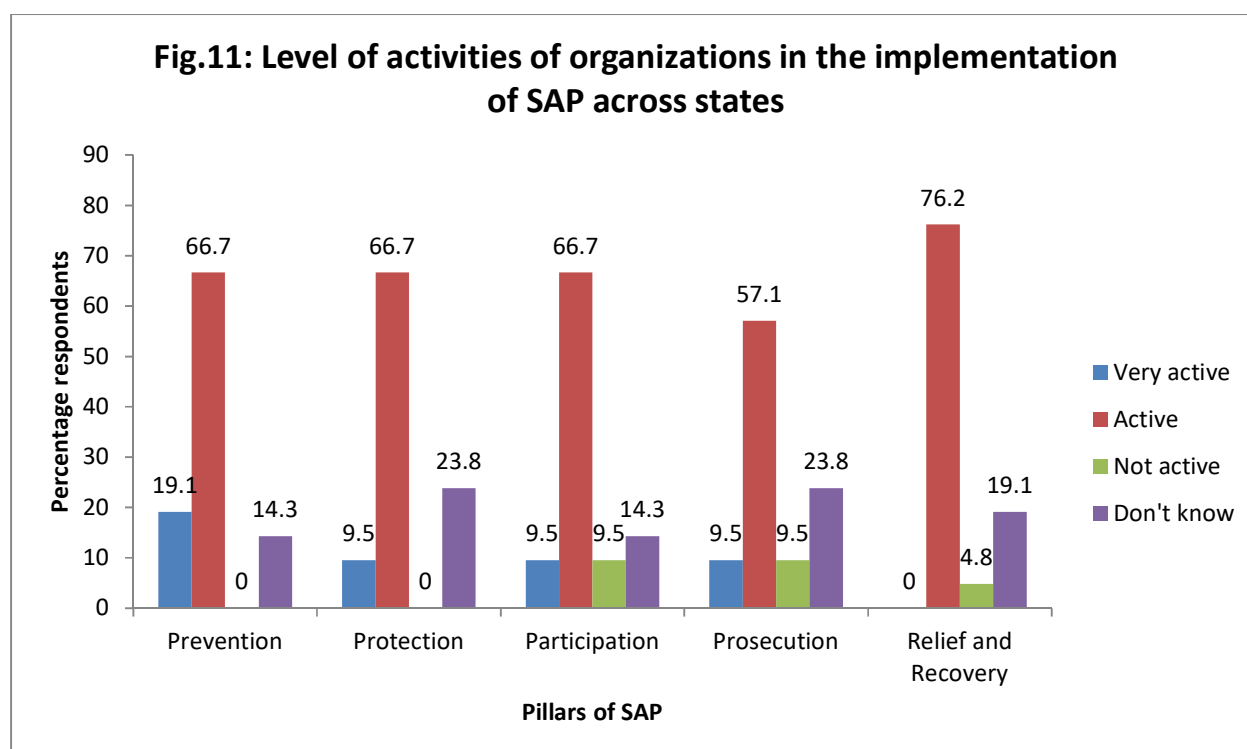
Table 9: Reasons for the respondents' ratings on the implementation of SAPs disaggregated by states

Ratings	States and Reasons for ratings
Very good	Plateau: Gazette of the Gender and Equal Opportunities Law; Gazette of the Child Rights Law; Domestication of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act; Review of the Plateau Peace Architecture and launch of the Plateau Road Map to Peace; Women on local councils and a woman on the state council actively contributing to WPS issues; Women serving as conciliators and mediators within and outside their communities; Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) - monthly meetings of all key stakeholders at the state and local levels to discuss issues of security including WPS; Lead women mentors working in local councils with women and other stakeholders on WPS issues; the Observatory Steering Committee (handling issues of violence against women with membership across all sectors and from local to state government level); FIDA and other groups at the forefront of campaigns against GBV; there was a specific amount earmarked for WPS/Gender by the Governor.
Good	No rating in this category
Fair	Kaduna – no reasons stated Plateau - Few women have been appointed as local chiefs at some of the traditional institutions. Other women especially younger women have been enrolled in the Local community vigilante group for community policing; Kogi – The respondents from Kogi state rated implementation as fair, however they did not give any reason for their rating Bauchi – The SAP has recently been adopted Delta – No reason was adduced FCT – No reason given
Poor	Bayelsa rated it as poor; lack of funding and political will; more LAPs should be developed.

	Delta – Inadequate funding for implementation and lack of political will Kaduna – no reasons stated Kano – Inadequate funding for implementation Plateau state also rate implementation as poor citing lack of budgetary allocation by government Rivers rated implementation as poor for the following reasons – non-development/non-adoption of LAPs; lack of political and inadequate funding. Benue – Not applicable as implementation has not yet begun
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3.2.6 How active respondents' organizations/Institutions have been in the implementation of NAP/SAP on UNSCR 1325

The level of activities of respondents' organizations in the implementation of SAP in their various states is presented in Figure 12. The respondents reported that they were active in the following pillars – relief and recovery (76.2%); prevention, protection and participation (66.7%); prosecution (57.1%).



With regards to the areas of SAP in which the organizations are active and what they are doing in these pillars, the findings are presented in Table 5.

Table 10: The pillars in which organizations are working and what they are doing

State	Pillars	What organizations are doing
Bauchi	Prevention	Creating awareness on the need for peaceful co-existence in the community. Working with women and youth on the issue of gainful employment e.g. connecting them with financial institution to access loan for Agricultural activities.
	Protection	Provide security information especially on flash areas, report cases especially rape and domestic violence to security agencies and call for dialogue in the communities.
	Participation	Promote the importance of women in peace building and women and youth empowerment
	Prosecution	Not active in the area of prosecution
	Relief and Recovery	Not active in the area of relief and recovery
Bayelsa	Prevention	Sensitization (CESD; Mac-Jim Foundation)
	Protection	Capacity building and sensitizing stakeholders (CESD; Mac-Jim Foundation)
	Participation	Advocacy (CESD; Mac-Jim Foundation)
	Prosecution	Advocacy on prosecution (CESD; Mac-Jim Foundation)
	Relief and Recovery	Building capacities and advocacy (CESD; Mac-Jim Foundation)
Delta	Prevention	Training on conflict early warning mechanism to prevent conflict; Awareness raising; Policy dialogue on WPS; Organize Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD)(DICI); sensitization (WIN; Ideal Women Foundation)
	Protection	Providing platform for women and girls rights are protected; Community stakeholders' sensitizations on need for women protection; Capacity building of community women leaders on protection (DICI; Ideal Women Foundation); sensitization of stakeholders (WIN; Ideal Women Foundation)
	Participation	Awareness raising on SAP of UNSCR 1325; TOT for community women leaders on Peace and confidence building processes, mediation and reconciliation; Organize community women peacebuilding networks; Organise women peace forum; Community/social mobilization on peacebuilding (DICI); Advocacies (WIN; Ideal Women Foundation)
	Prosecution	Working with other organizations to demand justice for victims and survivors of human rights abuses (DICI); Advocacies (WIN Ideal Women Foundation);
	Relief and Recovery	Women human security needs are met through Psycho-social recovery activities (DICI); Advocacies (WIN; Ideal Women Foundation); Building capacities (Ideal Women Foundation)
Kaduna	Prevention	Training of male gender champions. A member of the Kaduna GBV actors under Ministry of Women Affairs; sensitizations and referral of GBV cases (CGD); Actively involved in training, sensitization against harmful traditional practices and gender discrimination (GAT); .Advocacy (KAF).
	Protection	Fairly active in putting an end to impunity and supporting women in Politics through trainings and post election tribunals. Only last Wednesday did the court finally declare Hon. Comfort Amwe as the winner of the 2019 election into the State Assembly. We supported her financially and morally by accompanying her to the court proceedings. Now she is the only Female Legislator not only in Kaduna State but in the 7 NW Zone States (GAT); Advocacy (KAF).
	Participation	Training of female candidates to effectively contest in state level elections. Interface with Kaduna Peace Commission which provides a platform to engage with a large

		number of CSOs also working in the area of WPS (CGD); Very active in establishing UNOWAS working Group of WYPS in Nigeria. Actively participate in the sub regional activities especially the once in 2 months Tele conference covering the 15 West African countries. A National virtual meeting was organized for members to share experiences from their Zones on how the Covid 19 Lockdown has impacted on women and Youths. Active member of (NOPSWECO), the Network on Peace and Security of Women in the ECOWAS region (GAT); Advocacy (KAF).
	Prosecution	Practically handles cases of GBV. A case of a woman who used a lighter and hot knife to inflict burns on her house help. We with other members of the GBV actors among which are FIDA members ensured the girl got full treatment in a private hospital for close to 2 weeks while the woman and her 2 children were arraigned before a magistrate court, children were given bail for N700,000 each while the woman remains in prison till 28/8/2020 when the next hearing comes up. The case was aired on national television; I have shared experience with 25 stakeholders in Bauchi on the process and content of Kaduna State VAPP Law. They learnt and acted, now they have a VAPP Law; To popularize the VAPP law we pushed for, we have produced and disseminated widely abridged copies (GAT); Sensitization (KAF).
	Relief and Recovery	GAT organized relief materials and took to 2 IDP camps while continue to send in clothing from time to time to the women and children in the camps (GAT); Advocacy (KAF).
Kano	Prevention	Advocacy (GSYSI; LBY; WIWODA); Capacity building (LBY)
	Protection	Sensitizing stakeholders (GSYSI; LBY; WIWODA); Advocating for policy implementation (LBY);
	Participation	Advocacy for inclusion of women in leadership positions (GSYSI; LBY; WIWODA);
	Prosecution	Continuous advocacy on relevant policies (GSYSI; LBY; WIWODA);
	Relief and Recovery	Advocacy (GSYSI; LBY; WIWODA); Capacity building (LBY)
Kogi	Prevention	Sensitization and Advocacy (NCWS; WOLF)
	Protection	Raising awareness and Sensitizing stakeholders (NCWS; WOLF)
	Participation	Capacity building; Advocacy for women's participation in decision making (NCWS; WOLF)
	Prosecution	Advocacy (NCWS; WOLF)
	Relief and Recovery	Raising awareness (NCWS; WOLF)
Plateau	Prevention	Creating awareness through social media and in – person workshops; Sensitization of community members on the NAP; Advocacy (CENGAIN); Awareness education on SGBV, VAWG, and IPV mitigation; Advocacy; Establishment of safe spaces for women and girls; Establishment of community peace clubs; Media dialogue and engagements; Facilitated peer education on SGBV among secondary school students; Strengthened community structures established by Women Associations through GPD Sub-grants for early warning and early responses (GPD)
	Protection	Ensuring women access to humanitarian aids; Campaign against Sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian sector; Sensitization on GBV in Communities (CENGAIN); Advocating for inclusive engagement and the passage of the VAPP Bill; Sensitization of stakeholders on the case identification and referral pathway (GPD);
	Participation	Engage women in Security and Peacebuilding committees; Inclusion of women in peace negotiations and conflict resolution; Encourage the enrolment of young women into the ranks and files of the security sector; Advocating for the involvement of women in leadership positions and decision making processes in the peace and security sector (CENGAIN); Advocating for inclusive participation of women and girls in governance

		and peace building platforms at all levels; Support Women Associations peace building initiatives; Mobilizing women Associations unity walk; Training of women groups and security agents; Supported women summits that gave women and girls visibility (GPD);
	Prosecution	Advocate for policies and legal frameworks to safeguard the life of women and girls; Discouraging the culture of impunity and silence (CENGAIN); Continuous advocacy for the implementation of the VAPP Bill (GPD)
	Relief and Recovery	Capacity building on Disaster management and humanitarian action; Distribution of relief items (CENGAIN); Training women and girls on entrepreneurship to ensure community resilience (GPD)
Rivers	Prevention	Advocacy and Sensitization (CSTHD); We have been very active in creating necessary awareness on 1325, calling for organs to help prevent gender abuse and discrimination as well as child protection rights. Apply media campaigns, advocacy at state and local government levels. Trained women and girls on their rights (Centre for Media and Environment)(CME); Advocacy (Kebetskache Women Development and Resource Centre)(Kebetskache)
	Protection	Capacity building; Sensitizing stakeholders (CSTHD); Interventions in support of victims of abuse, liaise with security operatives where necessary, advocacy to community leaders, policy makers; Escalation of abuse cases for action using traditional media and social media, joining protests (CME); Capacity building for stakeholders; Sensitizing stakeholders (Kebetskache)
	Participation	Advocacy for inclusion of women in leadership positions (CSTHD); Continuous awareness creation, mobilization of women and supportive men (CME); Advocacy for more women in decision making (Kebetskache)
	Prosecution	Continuous advocacy on prosecution (CSTHD); Media campaigns, petitions (CME); Sensitization; Advocacies (Kebetskache)
	Relief and Recovery	Building capacities; Advocacy (CSTHD); Not much-self-driven efforts to assist; media calls on radio, TV programmes, Social Media and letters to Govt. officials to do the needful (CME); Raising awareness (Kebetskache)
Benue	Prevention	<p>CORAFID was in 2019 nominated to join the WG-WYPS-NG and has since remained an active member of the working group, contributing to awareness raising and advocacy to strengthen commitment toward effective prevention of violence against women and girls.</p> <p>As member of the Steering Committee of UN WOMEN's Women Peace and Security (WPS) project, CORAFID has been active in advocacy to strengthen commitment to inclusion of women in all spheres of public life. CORAFID featured severally on the UN WOMEN-funded "Women Peace and Security" programme on Radio Benue, Makurdi to carry out sensitization and raise awareness about UNSCR 1325 and related matters.</p> <p>CORAFID in response to an invitation from SMWASD submitted a proposal toward the drafting of the VAPP Bill in Benue State (2016); also working with similarly-minded CSOs actively contributed toward the passage of the VAPP Bill into Law and subsequent assent by the Executive Governor of Benue State. During the time the State Legislature suddenly withdrew action to pass the Bill, CORAFID in concert with CLHEI, EDF, and some members of CSO-B (a coalition of Benue CSOs) constituted a pressure group till the Legislative House caved in and decided to pass the Law, which was assented to by the Governor on May 28, 2019 before he was sworn into office for the current tenure.</p> <p>CORAFID has been actively involved in the entire process for the drafting and finalization of the UNSCR 1325 SAP for Benue State.</p>
	Protection	As chairing organisation of Benue State Child Protection Network, CORAFID has been

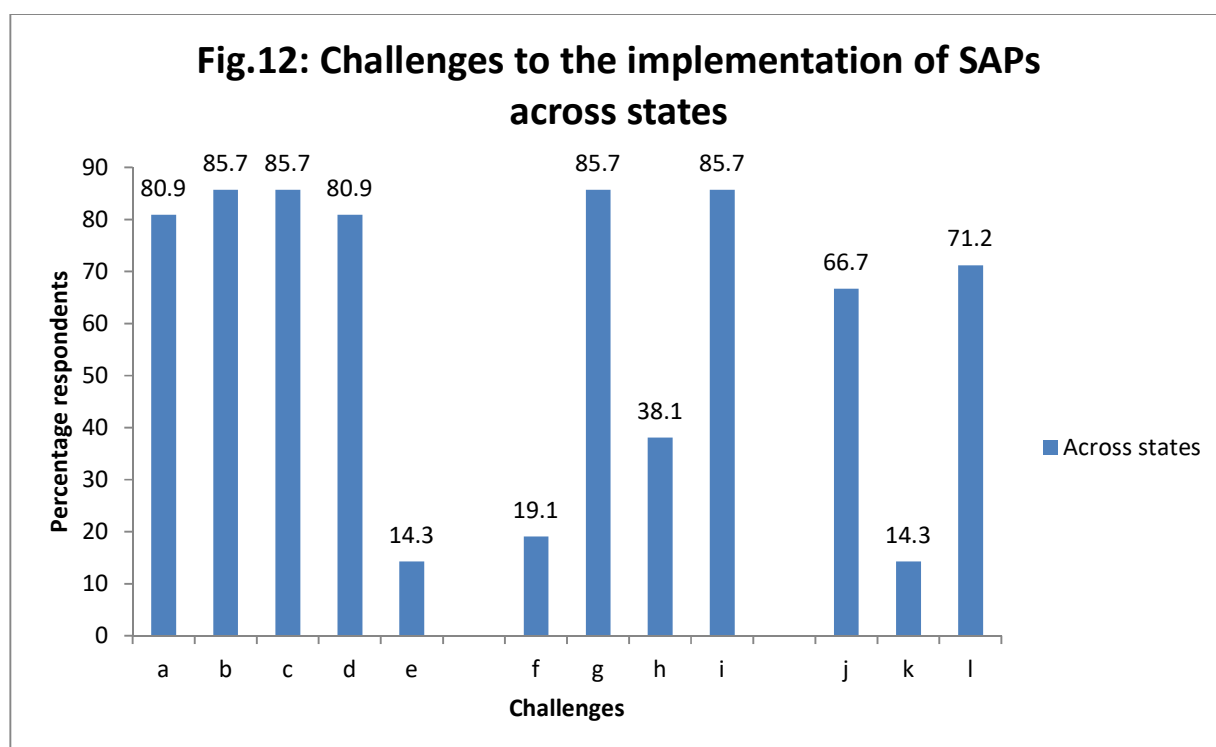
		<p>a Frontline actor in building capacity of Network members to address violence against children, especially girls. CORAFID coordinates about 35 organizations actively involved in child protection, many of which are women-led organizations.</p> <p>As a member of WANEP, CORAFID participated in the WANEP study funded by Urgent Action Fund titled, "Plight of Women in the Agro-Pastoralist Conflict in Benue State, and as well contributed by reviewing the report (2018).</p> <p>CORAFID, on July 3 2018, partnered WILPF to organize a "Women for Peace Rally in Benue, Niger, and Plateau States, to protest incessant killings of Nigerian citizens across Nigeria. The rally was a women-led event to ensure the effective protection of women and girls against social and intimate partner violence.</p> <p>On December 18, 2017 CORAFID formally wrote UNHCR drawing attention and seeking their intervention to address risk of influx of Cameroonian displaced persons in Benue State. The letter called for proactive measures to adopt multi-stakeholder cooperation to address protection concerns among the 6000 displaced persons and the households. We received a reply promising to respond appropriately. UNHCR kept faith and has since 2018 intervened in Benue State to address the refugee situation.</p>
	Participation	<p>CORAFID has promoted the participation of women in peace processes and in public life generally since 2007. In 2007 CORAFID facilitated the formation of a platform for 45 CBOs across Gwer-West in Benue State. While the platform supported women to access agricultural inputs and micro-financing of their micro-businesses across the LGA, it also facilitated their involvement in high level (national) advocacy to end the farmer-herder challenges that became more serious by 2012. This group through CORAFID membership of WANEP actively participated in a key meeting organized by WANEP with support from Oxfam to address farmer-herder conflicts in the middle belt. Members of the platform also actively participated in the generation of early warning information, which was reported through the WANEP HERD project (from 2011).</p> <p>CORAFID partnered Nigeria Women Trust Fund (NWTF) to mobilize representatives of more than 70 women associations in 2011-2012 to increase women's participation in politics and the political process. A few of the women contested and won political offices, others got political appointments, and one of our very active collaborators at the time, Dr. Magdalyne Dura, has since 2015 been the SA to the Executive Governor of Benue State on SDGs/Dev. Coop/NEPAD.</p> <p>CORAFID partnered Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and saw to successful coordination of their flagship project TEAM 2015 in Benue State, from 2013-2015. The project mobilized more than 100 women across 23 LGAs of the State to participate in the political process, engage actively in early warning and Management of risks impacting women before and during the 2015 General Election..</p> <p>CORAFID coordinated the implementation of WILPF's Women's Situation Room Nigeria (WSRN) Project in Benue, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau, Kogi and Kwara States (2015-2019), with hundreds of women supported to play active roles in peace processes in their communities.</p> <p>In 2018 CORAFID partnered WANEP to organize a Peace March with at least 100 women who came out to protest the January 1, 2018 killings and other killings by alleged armed herdsmen in Benue State, in February 2018.</p> <p>CORAFID actively participated as a panelist in a WANEP regional stakeholders process for enhancing gender responses to the farmer-herder conflicts in West Africa, which took place in Accra Ghana, in 2019; in 2020 CORAFID served on a panel at an experience sharing meeting organized by ECOWAS, UNOWAS, and ISS to identify models for transforming the farmer-herder conflicts in West Africa.</p>
	Prosecution	<p>CORAFID has since 2011 actively organized or participated in the prosecution or advocacy to ensure the prosecution of perpetrators of violence against women and girls.</p>

		<p>CORAFID participated in UNICEF-led advocacy for the full operationalization of the Family Court which is necessary for the prosecution of perpetrators of violence against children including girls. As the Chairing organization for Benue State Child Protection Network in Benue, CORAFID was responsible for coordinating the involvement of Network members, especially from 2013-2017.</p> <p>CORAFID actively participated (2016-2017) in the advocacy and process for the preparation and finalization of the Adjudication Guidelines for functionaries of the Family Court, a project led by UNODC.</p> <p>CORAFID in 2018 jointly convened the "Justice for Elizabeth Ochanya Campaign". The campaign mobilized no less than 1000 citizens to protest the rape and death of young Ochanya by a polytechnic lecturer with his son. The campaign activities included protest marches, drafting of petitions, issuance of communique calling for government, various sensitization activities, review meetings with key stakeholders, and mobilization of support to aid committed actors involved in the prosecution of the case in Court, in Benue State.</p>
	Relief and Recovery	<p>CORAFID has been involved in providing relief and recovery services targeting households, particularly women, girls and children since 2010.</p> <p>CORAFID in 2010 documented the impact of farmer-herder conflicts in Gwer West LGA of Benue and submitted a proposal that resulted in minimal relief support with seedlings to enable most affected/vulnerable households that lost all their harvests to continue their farming activities in the following year.</p> <p>CORAFID in 2012 submitted a proposal on behalf of Benue State Child Protection Network to UNICEF for support in assessing the impact of the flooding that affected parts of the State. In response, UNICEF mobilized Save the Children to provide the technical assistance toward the assessment across Agatu, Guma, Logo LGAs and Makurdi Metropolis. Following the assessment, relief support was sent to Benue State through Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) in the same year for onward distribution to affected persons.</p> <p>In 2017, in response to the complex humanitarian issues that accompanied the flooding that affected several States in Nigeria, CORAFID convened the "Benue Disaster Response (BDR) initiative as a consortium that involved The Benue We Deserve Foundation (BenDeF), Benue State Child Protection Network, Lead Benue, and involved technical input to contribute to assessments conducted by UNHCR and Plan International that year. CORAFID partnered UNHCR and Plan International to carry out assessment of the flooding in Benue State and also participated in the distribution of relief support provided by UNHCR.</p> <p>In September 2017 CORAFID submitted proposals for relief support to Nigeria Christian Graduate Forum (NCGF) and WANEP for relief support to women and girls to aid their recovery from the impact of the flood. Support from NCGF and WANEP came in October and was distributed to 210 persons including 160 women and 50 children. In addition, CORAFID provided nutrition education and counseling support at own cost to the affected households</p>
FCT	Prevention	<p>Mostly reporting issues and stories that would assist in the prevention (Global Sentinel) Advocacy and Sensitization (WREP)</p> <p>Conduct continuous training/capacity building in communities, states and national levels on women and peacebuilding, Dialogue, mediation, advocacy and Gender and Sexual Based Violence; Sensitization of gate keepers in communities and states; Training and creating awareness on NAP and UNSCR 1325 (IPCR)</p>
	Protection	<p>Writing consistently about it via our medium as well as training of journalists reporting on WPS (Global Sentinel)</p> <p>Sensitization of stakeholders (WREP)</p>

		Training and creating awareness on NAP and UNSCR 1325; Training and creating awareness on Gender and Sexual Based Violence; Active in the SGBV Working Sector coordinated by Federal Ministry of Women Affairs (IPCR)
	Participation	Sensitization (Global Sentinel) Advocacy and Raising awareness (WREP)
	Prosecution	Sensitization (Global Sentinel) Advocacy (WREP)
	Relief and Recovery	Sensitization (Global Sentinel) Advocacy (WREP)

3.2.7 Challenges encountered/militating against the effective implementation of SAP in the states

The challenges militating against the effective implementation in Nigeria identified across the states by the respondents are presented in Figure 16. Inadequate funding/dedicated budget (85.7%) followed by inadequate number of women in decision making positions, inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and SAP and poor coordination among stakeholders (85.7%); Lack of political will and limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and SAP (80.9%); Non collaboration between SAs and NSAs in the implementation of the WPS agenda (71.2%); Weak monitoring mechanisms (66.7%); Patriarchy (38.1%); lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation was next (19.1%); Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs (14.3%) and UNSCR seen as a policy for states in conflicts not peaceful states (14.3%)



- a. Lack of political will
- b. Inadequate funding /dedicated budget

- c. Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and SAP
- d. Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and SAP
- e. Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs
- f. Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation
- g. Inadequate number of women in decision making positions
- h. Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document
- i. Poor coordination among stakeholders
- j. Weak monitoring mechanism
- k. UNSCR 1325 seen as a policy for states in conflict not peaceful states
- l. Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda

Table 11: The challenges in the implementation of SAPs disaggregated by states

State	Challenges
Bauchi	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p> <p>UNSCR 1325 seen as a policy for states in conflict not peaceful states</p> <p>Non-collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda</p>
Bayelsa	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p> <p>Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda</p>
Delta	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p> <p>Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda</p>
Kano	<p>Lack of political will</p> <p>Inadequate funding /dedicated budget</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP</p> <p>Inadequate number of women in decision making positions</p> <p>Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms</p> <p>Weak monitoring mechanism</p> <p>Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda</p>

Kogi	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms Weak monitoring mechanism Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda
Plateau	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms
Rivers	Lack of political will x Inadequate funding /dedicated budget x Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP x Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP x Inadequate number of women in decision making positions x Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms x Weak monitoring mechanism x Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda x
Benue	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms Weak monitoring mechanism UNSCR 1325 seen as a policy for states in conflict not peaceful states Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda
FCT	Lack of political will Inadequate funding /dedicated budget Inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and NAP Lack of capacity to implement among staff of MDAs and CSOs Lack of the technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation Inadequate number of women in decision making positions Patriarchy – UNSCR 1325 seen as a women’s only document Poor coordination among stakeholders and weak monitoring mechanisms Weak monitoring mechanism Non collaboration between State and non-state actors in the implementation of the WPS agenda

3.2.8 Strategies that will enhance the effective implementation of the NAP/SAP on UNSCR 1325 in your state

The strategies required to change policies in favor of the WPS agenda in the states with SAPs are presented in Table 12. The strategies identified by the respondents are identical and include adequate funding, awareness creation, advocacy and lobbying, media engagement, capacity building among others.

Table 12: Strategies required to change policies in favor of WPS agenda

States	Strategies identified
Bauchi	Mass enlightenment on UNSCR 1325 with strong political will, building the capacity all stakeholders on implementation strategies. Also full funding of the SAP.
Bayelsa	Adequate funding for implementation
Delta	Adequate funding for implementation Continuous advocacy and sensitization on SAP Bring MDAs together for synergy and proper coordination for them to understand their roles in the chain of implementing the SAP Having a legislative working group that advocates for gender equality through legislative reforms Women groups should use SAP to advocate for women participation in political institutions. Community women groups & networks participation specifically in peacebuilding Popularizing & awareness raising of SAP/LAP on UNSCR 1325 through radio talk show, jingles. Translation of the SAP/LAP on UNSCR of major languages in Delta State including pidgin English and production of IEC materials in the state major languages including pidgin English Build the capacity of current and prospective women leaders on SAP of UNSCR 1325
Kaduna	Popularization of the NAP to all relevant stakeholders so they know their roles Government having a budget line for the implementation of NAP A weekly radio education on the content of the NAP Advocacy to all stakeholders that have roles to play in the plan Produce IEC materials and distribute both in English and Hausa Develop a 3 -5 year strategic plan for the implementation of the NAP Provide peer support to States that are yet to develop their NAP Budget for gender responsive policies
Kano	Budget for gender responsive policies Increased funding Enforce laws
Kogi	Budgetary allocation should be allotted to women, peace and security There should be support from relevant stakeholders
Plateau	Increased awareness and understanding of the importance among policy makers about NAP UNSCR 1325 Capacity building for relevant MDA's on UNSCR1325 Dedicated and timely receipt of budgetary allocations for NAP/SAP UNSCR 1325 Capacity building for state and non-state actors working across gender, peace and security, environment, local government, traditional and religious leaders Effective linkages of non-conflict issues and women peace and security Creating more awareness especially at the grassroot level about the NAP and the need to have SAP and LAP Lack of funding and institutional support for the implementation of the NAP Increased advocacy on budgetary provision for SAP implementation Policy advocacy to fast-track the passage of the VAPP Law Increase awareness on the benefits of the SAP Law A continuous engagement with the Ministry of Women Affairs. For Plateau State as soon as UN Women closed out its implementation on WPS, the Ministry lost the needed steam to continue.
Rivers	Adequate funding for implementation Adequate allocation of budget to gender policies When the ministry of women affairs is ready, government will ensure NAP works
Benue	A multi-agency and multi-stakeholder approach is required to galvanise adequate support in favour of effective implementation. The UN WOMEN WPS project introduced this approach, which should be sustained. Adequate funding is necessary State leadership should be demonstrated through adequate budgeting and timely releases should be deemed necessary.

	Structures being put in place by the WPS project should be strengthened including increasing women's capacity in mediation and negotiation and as well in high level advocacy. Use of male champions (He4She) is an important complimentary strategy. Institutional strengthening of F/SMWASD is required.
FCT	More sensitization, capacity building and domestication as well as effective implementation of relevant laws and NAP Adequate funding for implementation The development of an FCT- Action Plan Training of stakeholders A gender-inclusive mass mobilization of stakeholders to support NAP/SAP/UNSCR 1325 and gender policies Continuous sensitization and advocacy programmes for policy makers and Political parties Sustained media campaign Induction of chief executives of states, religious, traditional leaders and role models of states as women champion More peace clubs in schools

3.2.9 Strategies respondents will propose to strengthen the collaboration between SAs and NSAs for the effective implementation of NAP/SAP (WPS agenda)?

With regards to the strategies to strengthen the collaboration between state actors and non state actors, the respondents proposed the strategies elaborated in Table 13. The strategies vary from one state to the other; the common threads that run through the various states are: constant meeting/forums of multi-stakeholders of SAP; setting up implementation team comprising of state and non state actors; setting up of joint monitoring and evaluation team comprising of state and non state actors.

Table 13: Strategies proposed by respondents to strengthen the collaboration between SAs and NSAs

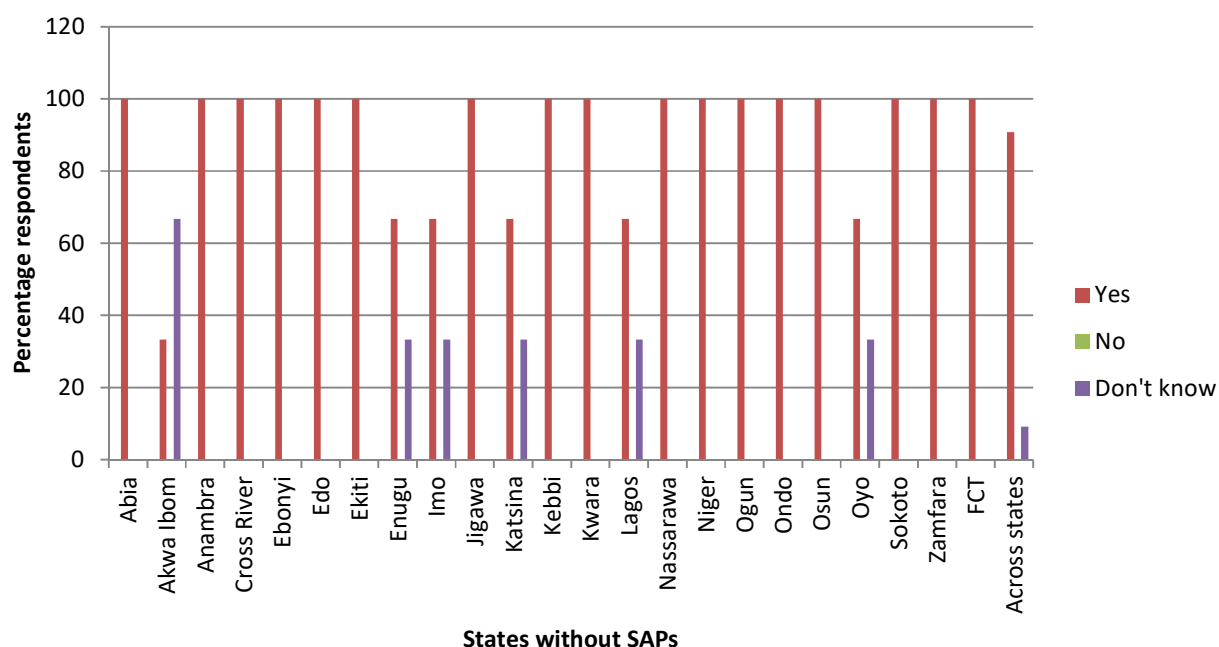
States	Strategies identified
Bauchi	Constant meetings with all stakeholders involved, to seek the best way forward for the implementation of the NAP, SAP (WPS agenda)
Bayelsa	Improved coordination Increased funding Increase technical support
Delta	Set-up multi-stakeholder's forum of SAP (WPS agenda) Joint monitoring and evaluation of SAP implementation by SA and NSA Improved coordination Increased funding Increase technical support
Kaduna	Set up a State implementation Team comprising as members, State and Non State Actors under the co Chairmanship of the Peace Commission and the Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development. Set up an Implementation Monitoring Team comprising of CSOs and State Actors. Improved coordination
Kano	Improved Coordination Capacity building
Kogi	Increase on technical support for more coordination
Plateau	Establishment of a multi – sectoral coordination forum to monitor the implementation Strengthen the M&E framework of the NAP, SAP and LAP to ensure its effective implementation by all actors at all levels Periodic meetings Capacity building

	<p>Advocacy</p> <p>Coordination and experience sharing meetings to draw lessons and gaps to guide programming</p> <p>WPS projects/programmes should ensure the Ministry of Women Affairs is a key part of the implementation. This will help to keep the staff passionate as the Ministry is the lead in NAP/SAP/LAP implementation</p>
Rivers	<p>Improved Coordination</p> <p>Increased Funding</p> <p>Building of Capacity</p> <p>Sincerity on the side of government</p>
Benue	<p>Actively engage members of the WG-WYPS-NG in all processes to enhance the quality of programme content.</p> <p>Actively engage stakeholders on the Peace Architecture Dialogue (PAD) and Community Security Architecture Dialogue (CSAD) being implemented in Benue State by Search for Common Ground (SFCG). CORAFID has since 2018 provided legal support and guidance on other technical issues to the PAD.</p> <p>A multi-agency and multi-stakeholder approach is required to galvanize adequate support in favour of effective implementation. The UN WOMEN WPS project introduced this approach, which should be sustained.</p> <p>Structures being put in place by the WPS project should be strengthened including increasing women's capacity in mediation and negotiation and high level advocacy.</p> <p>Use of male champions (He4She) is an important complimentary strategy.</p>
FCT	<p>More effective coordination by Federal and state governments as well as effective synergy with relevant stakeholders at the national, state and community levels</p> <p>Dedicated budget</p> <p>Improved coordination</p> <p>Joint periodic review of progress on policy implementation</p>

3.2.10 On whether there are plans to develop SAP in the states that do not have

All the respondents from the states that are yet to develop SAPs except few said that there are plans to develop SAPs (Figure 13). Across these states, 90.8% of the respondents answered in the affirmative while 9.2% did not know. Though, the domestication of NAP by the Federal Government of Nigeria covers the FCT, the respondents believe that there is a need to develop an FCTAP as this will provide a context specific plan that will ensure effective implementation of the WPS agenda in the FCT.

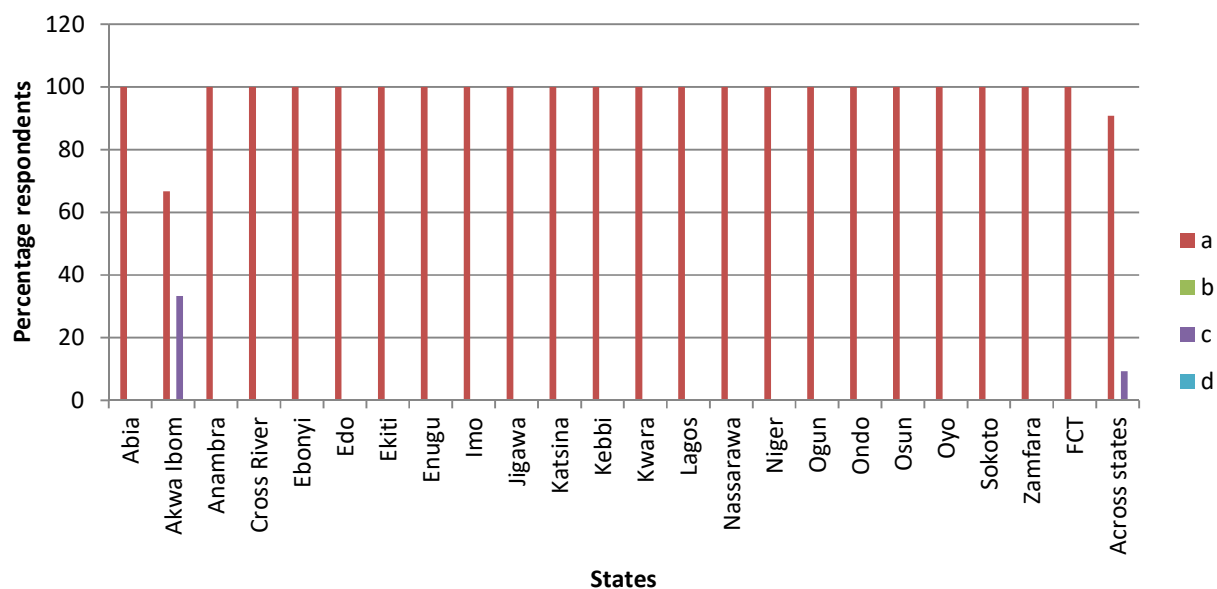
Fig.13: Whether there are plans to develop SAP in the state that do not have



3.2.11 The stage at which the states are in the development of their SAPs

These findings are presented in Figure 14. Of all the states that have not developed their SAPs most of the respondents in 22 states confirmed that the development has not yet started; only one state – Akwa Ibom where 33.3% of the respondents do not know the state at which the development of the SAP is.

Fig.14: The stage at which the state is in the process of the development of the SAP



- Not yet started
- Early stage in development (meetings held between stakeholders, discussion has started, etc)
- Advanced stage (information has been gathered with input from various institutions, stakeholders and drafted; waiting for validation, etc
- Final document (waiting for approval and launching)

3.2.12 The stakeholders respondents think will be key in the development of SAP/LAP in their states

The likely stakeholders in the development of SAP in the various states are presented in Table 14. All the respondents in the states identified the following as stakeholders:

Table 14: Stakeholders that are likely to be key in the development of SAPs in the states

States	Potential Stakeholders
Abia	CSOs INGOs (specify) State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations

	Youth Organizations
Akwa Ibom	CSOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Anambra	CSOs INGOs (specify) State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Cross River	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Ebonyi	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Edo	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Ekiti	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Enugu	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations

	Youth Organizations with appreciable number of adolescent females
Imo	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Jigawa	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Katsina	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Kebbi	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Kwara	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Lagos	CSOs INGOs: WANEP, International Alert, SFCG, ACTION AID State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies such as SMoWA, Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, SMoE, SMoH, SEMA, Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies: Police, NSCDC, Women Organizations including Market women associations Youth Organizations Others include Private Sector Organizations that work in areas prone to conflict and violence; National Union of Road Transport Workers
Nassarawa	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly

	Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Niger	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Ogun	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Ondo	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Osun	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Oyo	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Sokoto	CSOs INGOs State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
Zamfara	CSOs INGOs

	State Houses of Assembly Ministries/Departments/Agencies (specify) Traditional and Religious institutions Security Agencies Women Organizations Youth Organizations
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3.2.13 Challenges respondents envisage in the development of SAP in the states

The challenges that are envisaged by respondents in the development of SAPs in their states are presented in Table 15. The challenges are identical across the state and could be categorized around the following themes: funding, political will/commitment by government, coordination and technical capacity. The details by state are in the table below.

Table 15: Challenges envisaged in the development of SAPs

State	Challenges identified
Abia	Majorly funding will be needed/Inadequate funding
Akwa Ibom	Participation / government commitment
Anambra	Lack of funding Lack of technical capacity
Cross River	Inadequate funding
Ebonyi	Lack of strong political will Lack of funding
Edo	Lack of political will Lack of understanding of the document Inadequate funding
Ekiti	Lack of funding Lack of proper coordination
Enugu	Patriarchy Lack of dedicated budget.
Imo	Lack of funding
Jigawa	Political will Funding Technical capacity
Katsina	Funding Lack of political will
Kebbi	Lack of political will
Kwara	Lack of Political will Lack of Technical capacity Inadequate funding
Lagos	Lack of Coordination among stakeholders Political will Funding Challenges around the political will of developing a SAP in Lagos state. While state is a model state for the development of several policies, there is a tendency to relegate and push women's issues to the back burner. Because it is not a state considered to be active conflict, there might be no urgency to develop a SAP UNSCR1325. Availability of political will Coordination and funding

Nassarawa	Inadequate Funding
Niger	Lack of funding for implementation/ Inadequate budgetary allocation Lack of political will
Ogun	Lack of technical capacity Lack of proper coordination Inadequate funding
Ondo	Funding
Osun	Inadequate budget
Oyo	Human and capital resources Adoption of international instrument bordering the issues of fundamental human rights Coordination and monitoring
Sokoto	Funding
Zamfara	Funding Technical capacity
FCT	Patriarchal dominated system Non domestication of relevant laws, protocols, conventions and Treaties

3.2.13 Strategies that will be needed for the development of SAPs/LAPs in the states

The strategies that respondents from the states identified as being needed for the development of SAPs are presents in Table 16. These strategies are aligned with tackling of the challenges identified in Table 15 above. Thus issues of provision of adequate funding/dedicated budget, eliciting political will/advocacy are common decimals being expressed by the respondents across the states. The strategies disaggregated by states are indicated below.

Table 16: Strategies that will be needed for the development of SAPs/LAPs

State	Strategies identified
Abia	Budget must be solely allocated for implementation of UNSCR 1325 Increased budgeting for development of SAP and LAP Political will
Akwa Ibom	Collaboration/Partnership of both state/non-state actor for the development of SAP/LAP
Anambra	Increased funding
Cross River	Political will Funding Proper coordination
Ebonyi	Adequate funding More commitment from government Advocacy
Edo	Stakeholders meeting/workshop especially for the MDAs to create better understanding Adequate Funding and political will
Ekiti	Availability of funds Proper coordination Advocacies
Enugu	Availability of funds Advocacy at community level. Sensitization of populace on need for women to participate in peace building efforts.
Imo	Availability of fund

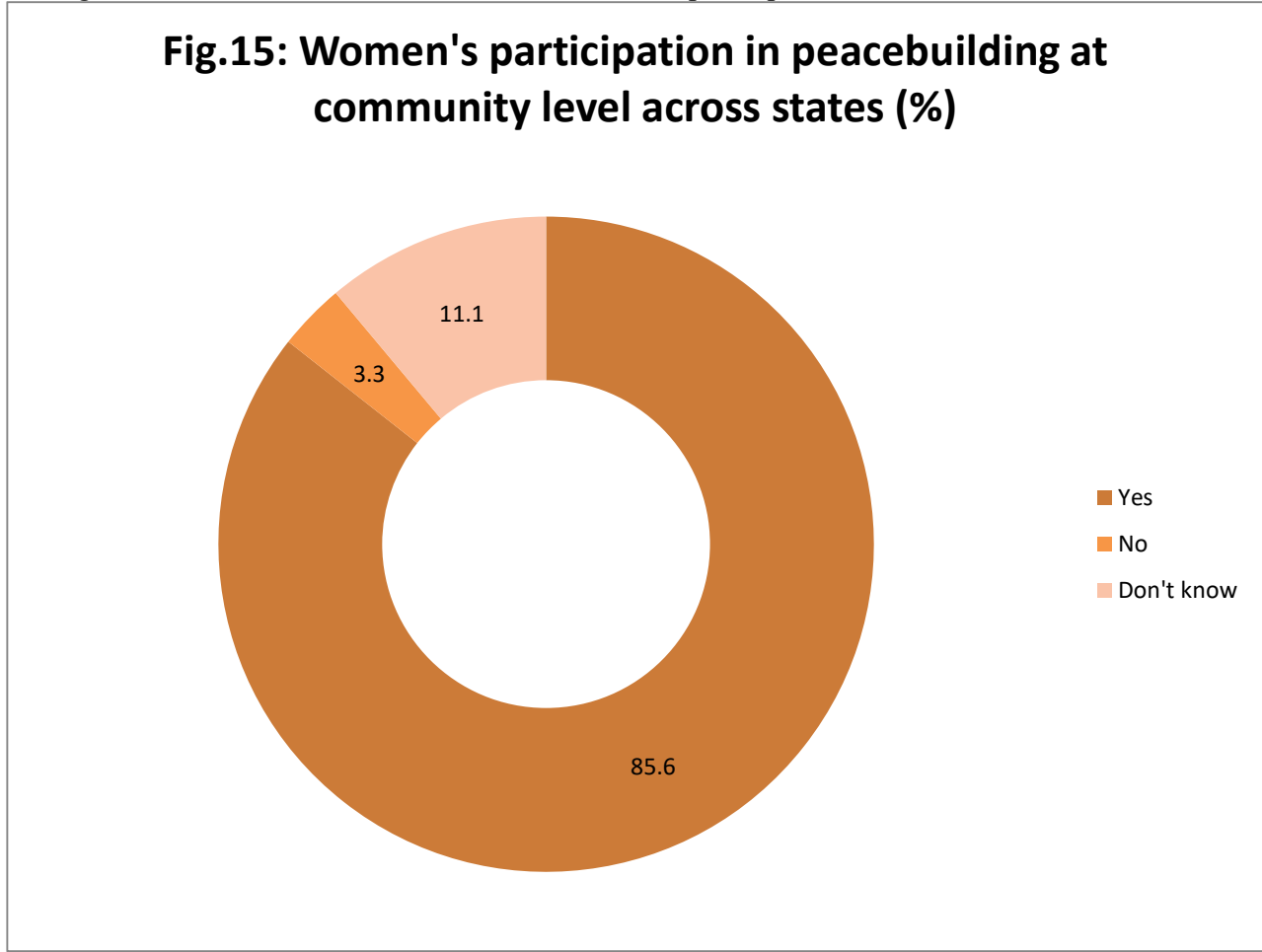
	Quality technical capacity Good coordination
Jigawa	Funding and political will Increased advocacy on budgetary provision for SAP implementation Increase awareness on the benefits of the SAP Law Coordination and experience sharing meetings to draw lessons and gaps to guide programming
Katsina	Adequate funding and political will Capacity building
Kebbi	Funding and political will Increased advocacy on budgetary provision for SAP implementation Increase awareness on the benefits of the SAP Law Coordination and experience sharing meetings to draw lessons and gaps to guide programming
Kwara	Funding and Political will
Lagos	Effective coordination, Funding and political will Commission a baseline around the issues of women and peace and security, women in leaderships, SGBV, environmental issues, cultism/area boy syndrome and clearly link this to WPS pillars A consortium of CSOs need to engage with the MoWA, SHoA, and the executive governor of Lagos state. Engage critical stakeholders on the results of the baseline/study and use platform for creating awareness of NAP UNSCR1325 Continuous engagement and capacity building of critical institutions - MDA's, policy members etc Large scale sensitization and awareness creation at all levels
Nassarawa	Adequate Funding Provision of dedicated budget Build technical capacities of stakeholders
Niger	Funding and Political will
Ogun	Funding
Ondo	Availability of funding Support from policy makers
Osun	Good coordination Technical capacity Increased budgeting for WPS
Oyo	Stakeholders collaboration Identification , accreditation and mapping of key stakeholders Proper monitoring for effective implementation Building synergy of identified groups and involving women led organizations' participation in the process in order to ensure collaboration and coordination.
Plateau	Advocacy to Law makers Lobbying Opinion Leaders Massive Community Sensitization
Sokoto	Adequate funding
Zamfara	Funding Political will Dedicated budget for implementation of NAP on 1325
FCT	Adequate funding for implementation More sensitization Legislation Domestication of laws

	Effective adoption and implementation of affirmative actions Dedicated budget Improved coordination
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3.3 Gender Sensitive Peace Architecture in Nigeria

3.3.1 Whether women participate in peacebuilding at community level

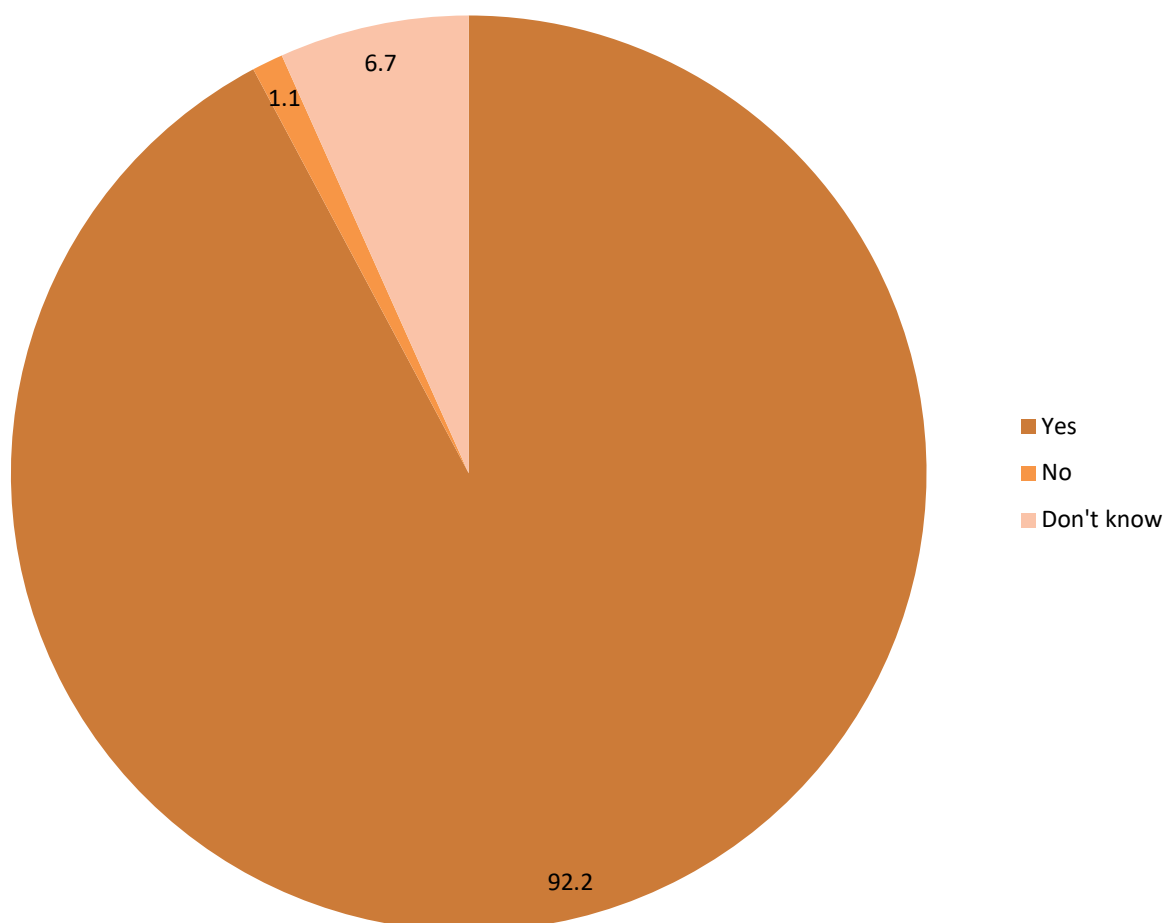
The findings which are presented in Figure 15 indicate that majority of the respondents (85.6%) were of the view that women participate in peacebuilding at the community level; 3.3% responded in the negative while 11.1% do not know whether women participate or not.



3.3.2 Whether there are peace architectures in the states

All the 30 states that were surveyed have peace architectures (92.2%); 6.7% of the respondents do not know and 1.1% .Enugu state answered in the negative (Figure 16).

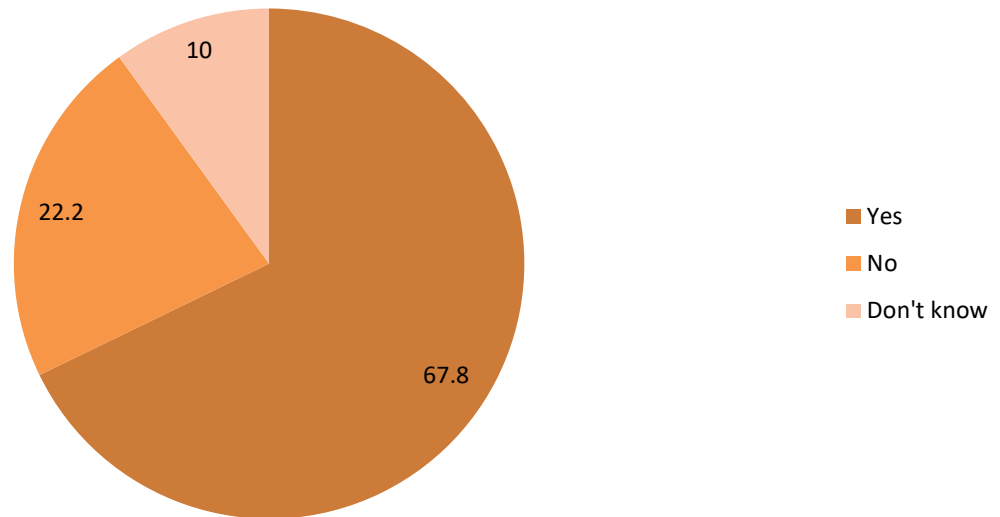
Fig.16: Whether there are peace architectures in the states - across states



3.3.3 On whether the peace architectures are gender sensitive

The gender sensitivity of the peace architectures based on responses across the state is presented in Figure 17. Majority of the respondents (67.8%) believe that the peace architectures are gender sensitive while the rest believed they are not gender sensitive (22.2%) or did not know (10%).

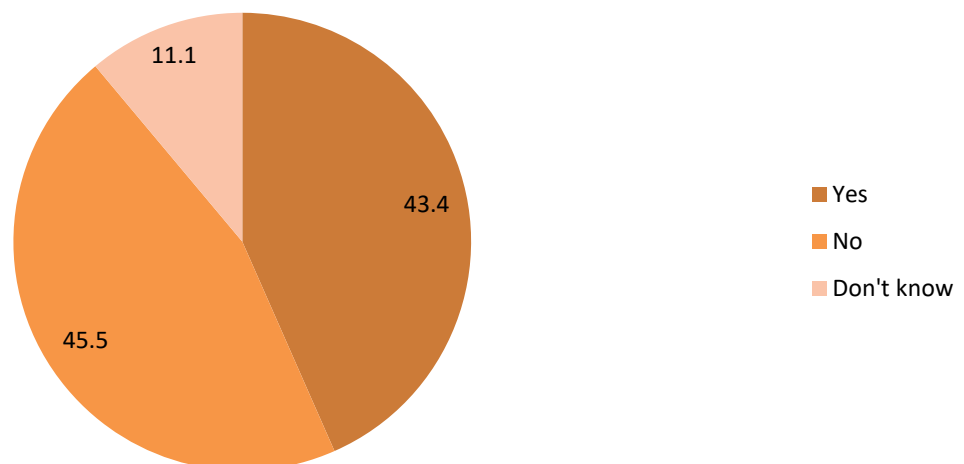
Fig.17: Whether the peace architecture are gender sensitive -across states (%)



3.3.4 Whether women are in leadership position in the peace architecture

With regards to whether women are in leadership of the peace architectures, the responses were almost split between affirmative (43.4%) and negative (45.5%) though slightly skewed towards the latter; 11.1% either did not know or gave no response (Fig. 18).

Fig.18: Whether women are in leadership position in the peace architecture - across states (%)



3.3.5 Strategies that can be employed to fill the gender gaps

The respondents believe that gender gaps can be filled in the peace architectures and they suggested the following strategies which are presented by state in Table 17. The strategies are similar among states and include advocacy, sensitization, building capacity of women among others.

Table 17: Strategies that can be employed to fill the gender gaps by states

State	Strategies identified
Abia	Advocacy with key stakeholders Raising of awareness on gender legislations and programmes Dedicated budget to gender advancement
Akwa Ibom	Sensitization/advocacy
Anambra	By raising awareness and sensitization Increased advocacy Implementation of gender policies
Bauchi	Mass awareness creation among the public on the need to be inclusive in peacebuilding processes
Bayelsa	Jingles, IEC and Town Hall meetings, Electronic media Advocacy Media awareness
Benue	Increase level of advocacy on gender development Sustain the model PAD in the State currently co-chaired by the State Planning Commission and SA to the Governor on SDG/Dev. Coop./NEPAD, and enhance the influence of SMWASD on the PAD. Sustain ongoing effort to establish a Peacebuilding Agency/Commission in the State, and include a provision for equal representation of male and female members of on the leadership of same. Raise awareness on gender programmes in the media
Cross River	Advocacy Advocacies on gender initiatives Increased awareness on gender policies Campaigns by media and CSOs
Delta	Prioritizing SDG 5 and SDG 16 Building local capacity of women group's and network on gender inclusive peacebuilding Raising awareness Media awareness
Ebonyi	Advocacy with key stakeholders Grassroots sensitization Advocacy on implementation of gender policy
Edo	Engaging traditional institutions with the NAP document and making selected men part of the committee. Advocacy Domestication of VAPP
Ekiti	Coordinated Advocacies

	Support to organizations that work on gender issues Advocacies and raising awareness Capacity building
Enugu	Advocacies Capacity building for stakeholders Raise more awareness
Imo	Sensitization Implementation of the VAPP Act Advocacy and awareness raising
Jigawa	Advocacy Capacity building Advocacy with key stakeholders Grassroots sensitization Education
Kaduna	A key one that has worked at the community level is engagement with traditional leaders (Advocacy and lobbying). This led to inclusion of women as members of their councils. Popularization of success stories where women were key in ensuring peace in their communities Legislative Advocacy to make it mandatory Build the capacity of women in peacebuilding and encourage them to practice at community level Set up functional peace clubs in communities to carry out early warning & early response roles. Educating on gender concerns Advocacies and Sensitization
Kano	More effective advocacy More sensitization of gender policies
Katsina	Advocacy Implementing gender inclusive policies Implement SDG 5 Increased sensitization
Kebbi	Advocacy with key stakeholders
Kogi	Raise awareness continuously Advocacy
Kwara	Increased sensitization Implement VAPP act and SDG 5 Advocacy Enforcement of policies on women advancement
Lagos	Advocacy/sensitization among the populace Incorporating gender issues into existing state peace architecture. Developing gender responsive budgets in the state Build capacity and understanding of state and non state actors to recognize women's roles in peacebuilding Advocate for meaningful inclusion of women in decision-making at all levels
Nassarawa	Continuous advocacies

	Advocacies Sensitizing policy makers Sensitizations and continuous campaigns
Niger	Increase the level of sensitization Increased advocacy on gender concerns
Ogun	Awareness raising Media campaigns Sensitization of the people
Ondo	Advocacy Sensitization Raising awareness in the media
Osun	Inclusion of women in decision making positions
Oyo	Meaningful participation of women in peace and democratic process.
Plateau	Inclusion of women in Decision making on peacebuilding processes Continued advocacy and engagement of the government and community leadership
Rivers	Sensitizing the community members Advocacy Sensitization on gender issues
Sokoto	Advocacy Implement UNSCR 1325 and other women, peace and security initiatives Funding for implementation of gender-inclusive policies Inclusion of women in decision making positions
Zamfara	Sensitization Implement UNSCR 1325 and other women, peace and security initiatives Increased advocacy on women issues Education on gender initiatives
FCT	Affirmative Action Women and girls Empowerment Domestication of relevant laws Raising awareness on gender programmes Sensitization

4.0 General Observations and Recommendations

4.1 General Observations

4.1.1 Implementation of NAP at the National Level

The following observations are made from the findings of the study:

- Awareness of the Nigerian NAPs and the year they were launched was high among the respondents.
- Most respondents rated the level of implementation of NAP at the national level as good; there were some ratings as fair and poor.
- Respondents identified challenges militating against the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria. Topping the list were lack of dedicated budget and lack of political will by the government. Others were inadequate number of women in decision making position, UNSCR 1325 and NAPs seen as a women only document, and weak monitoring mechanism,

inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and NAPs, poor coordination among stakeholders and lack of technical skills among women (negotiation, mediation, advocacy, lobbying skills, etc) required for active and strategic participation.

- These policy gaps were identified by the respondents in the effective implementation of NAP in Nigeria – inadequate funding; limited application of policies such as the Child Right Law and the VAPP Act 2015; poor coordination; among the policy gaps, the least identified was non-implementation of SDGs 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Among these respondents saw lack of dedicated budget and inadequate coordination as the policy gaps that have the most significant implications for the effective implementation of NAP, SAP and LAP in Nigeria.
- On the flip sides are the changes that need to take place for a more effective implementation of NAP at the national level. These are domestication of NAPs at the state level, effective coordination policy, dedicated budget for implementation, prioritization of SDGs 5 and 16, domestication of Child Right Law and VAPP Act in the states and putting in place a NAP promotion policy.

4.1.2 Progress of Implementation of NAP at the State Level

- Majority of the respondents rated NAP implementation at the state level as poor giving the following reasons – most states are yet to develop their SAPs; lack of awareness among the populace; lack of dedicated budget/inadequate funding; lack of domestication at the local level even in the states that have SAPs.

States with SAPs on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions

- From the survey (which excludes the states in the NE zone except Bauchi state), nine states (Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau and Rivers states) have SAPs on UNSCR 1325. This brings the total number of states in Nigeria with SAP as at October 2020 to 13 (including Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe states³¹). Six states have developed LAPs in a few LGAs (Delta, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau and Rivers (in the present study) and Gombe state.³² Only Plateau state has decentralized to Ward level as at the time of reporting.
- With regards the stakeholders involved in the development of SAPs, most respondents cited CSOs and women organizations as the stakeholders most involved in the development of their SAPs, followed by INGOs, State Houses of Assembly and youth organizations; MDAs and security agencies were also part of the stakeholders in all the states. The INGOs have facilitated most of the SAPs in Nigeria: Rivers, Bayelsa, Kogi, Delta, Kano, Borno and Yobe states (NSRP/British Council); Adamawa, Gombe and Plateau (EU/UN Women); Kaduna (UN Women), Bauchi and Benue (UN Women/International Alert). At the national level, NSRP facilitated the establishment of the national steering committees and CSO-led monitoring committee.
- The stakeholders involved in the development of LAPs included in all states that have LAP the chairmen and councilors of the local governments; INGOs were not part of the stakeholders at this level except in Kaduna state where UN Women was indicated.

³¹ Ibid 30

³² Ibid 30

- On whether the implementation of SAPs has begun in the states that have them – the responses varied among the respondents in the states except in Kogi and Plateau states where all the respondents affirmed that implementation has begun and Bauchi and Kano states where all respondents indicated that implementation is yet to begin.
- While 13 states have developed their SAPs, the level of implementation was rated by majority of the respondents as poor or ‘do not know’. Plateau state is the only state where some respondents rated implementation as very good giving the following reasons: Gazette of the Gender and Equal Opportunities Law; Gazette of the Child Rights Law; Domestication of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act; Review of the Plateau Peace Architecture and launch of the Plateau Road Map to Peace; Women on local councils and a woman on the state council actively contributing to WPS issues.
- All organizations in the states with SAPs have been active in the various pillars of the SAPs with organizations most active in relief and recovery followed by prevention, protection and participation; organizations were least active in the pillar of prosecution and most of the works done under this pillar were collaborations in the area of reporting and follow-up of cases. Under these pillars, organizations carried out various activities which sometimes are similar among states or varied from one state to the other. Though a lot of activities are being carried out by organizations in the states, there appears to be little coordination; this underscores the importance of monitoring and evaluation and reporting which was indicated in all states as a challenge to the effective implementation of SAP in the states and in Nigeria.
- Challenges identified in the implementation of SAPs are identical to those militating against the effective implementation of NAP at the national level and at the state level – Lack of dedicated budget/inadequate funding; inadequate sensitization on UNSCR 1325 and SAP; patriarchy, poor coordination among stakeholders; limited knowledge among policy makers on UNSCR 1325 and SAP; lack of political will; non collaboration between state actors and non state actors and weak monitoring mechanisms.
- Respondents identified strategies that will be required to enhance the effective implementation of SAPs in the states; these were making available adequate funding through governments’ provision of a dedicated budget in each state; awareness creation by the popularization of the document through translation into local languages bearing in mind that a huge percentage of stakeholders in the rural areas are not literate; advocacy and lobbying, media engagement and training/capacity building for women and women led organizations. Though majority of the respondents in this study are aware of NAP and SAP, they considered awareness creation among the general populace as very critical and in fact is seen as the first step towards decentralization and effective implementation.
- One of the challenges identified by respondents militating against the effective implementation of SAPs in the state is the non-collaboration between state actors and non state actors. Because of the crucial place of this in the delivery of the WPS agenda at the state level, respondents identified strategies that will be needed to strengthen the collaboration between these two categories of stakeholders; these include constant/regular meeting/fora of multi-stakeholders of SAPs; setting up implementation teams comprising of state and non state actors; improved coordination, capacity building; coordination and experience sharing meetings to draw lessons and gaps that will guide programming.

States without SAPs on UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions

- Most of the respondents in the 24 states without SAPs including the FCT said there are plans to develop SAPs to develop their SAPs. The respondents from the FCT believe that there is a need to develop a Federal Capital Territory Action Plan that will provide a context specific plan that will ensure the effective delivery of the WPS agenda in the FCT including decentralization to the area councils (ACAPs).
- The development of SAP has not yet started in any of the 24 states without SAP
- The following stakeholders were identified by the respondents as key in the development of their state SAPs – CSOs, INGOs, State Houses of Assembly. These were followed by MDAs, traditional and religious institutions, security agencies, women organizations and youth organizations. Some state specific stakeholders were also identified. For example, respondents in Lagos state identified the private sector/organizations, market women organization and National Union of Road Transport Workers.
- While the following challenges were identified in the development of SAPs across the states – inadequate funding, lack of political will/commitment by government, inadequate coordination and lack of technical capacities, the following strategies were proffered by respondents for enhancing the development of SAPs – provision of adequate funding/dedicated budget, more political will, advocacy, improved coordination, increased awareness on the WPS agenda and its importance in the security of women and girls but also that of the nation.

4.1.3 Gender Sensitive Peace Architecture in the States

- Respondents from all states that were surveyed confirmed that women participate in peace building.
- All the 30 states including the FCT that were part of this survey have peace architectures; majority of the respondents were of the view that the peace architectures are gender sensitive. This is in contrast to the WANEP/Norad study of the implementation of NAP in the NE where there was an overwhelming consensus that the peace architectures were not gender sensitive³³.
- When it came to the issue of the presence of women in the leadership of the gender architectures, majority of the respondents answered in the negative but these were not significantly different from those that answered in the affirmative that there are women in the leadership of the peace architectures. The above study reported that though women were present in the leadership of the peace architecture, their number was very low³⁴.
- To fill the gender gaps in the peace architectures, the following strategies are required according to the respondents – advocacy, sensitization (through media, IEC materials, town hall meetings, grass-root sensitization), capacity building for women, women organizations and networks on gender inclusive budgeting, affirmative action, inclusion of women as members of their traditional councils and implementation of SDG 5 among others.

4.2 Recommendations

One of the objectives of this national survey is to identify the challenges that exist in development and implementation of the NAPs and SAPs in Nigeria and make recommendations to support the development/ implementation of UNSCR 1325 NAPs in Nigeria. In this regard,

³³ Ibid 30

³⁴ Ibid 30

this section will look at those issues/challenges and make recommendations around them and in so doing improve the implementation NAP in Nigeria and SAPs in the states that have them and development in the states that currently do not have SAPs.

4.2.1 Funding

There was a resounding consensus about the challenges posed by lack of adequate funding both for the development and implementation of SAPs and implementation of NAP and SAPs in Nigeria which is in agreement with the report of the Global Study of 2014 that adequate, sustained and dedicated financing is needed for the effective implementation of NAPs. It is in this regard also that UNSCR 2122 encourages member states to develop dedicated funding mechanisms to support the work and enhance capacities of organizations that support women's leadership development and full participation in all levels of decision making, and allocation of dedicated budget is one elements required for the development and implementation of NAPs and by implication SAPs. Nigeria unfortunately is yet to provide a dedicated budget for the implementation of NAP in the country. It is no wonder that lack of a dedicated budget is the topmost obstacle and one of the most significant to the implementation of the WPS agenda in Nigeria. Bearing in mind that funding is required for every aspect of implementation (including the wide ranging consultations in the states which is one of the elements required for successful implementation of NAPs/SAPs) and a prerequisite for the effective realization of the WPS agenda in Nigeria the following recommendations are being made:

- Allocations should be provided for in the annual budget for SAP implementation, hence there is need for advocacy and lobbying for allocations from annual state budgets for implementation of SAPs. This is an indication of government's political will/commitment.
- Training of various stakeholders on resource mobilization and ability to utilize mobilized resources. This is very significant in the face of the lessons learnt from Gombe state where the government allocated some funding for implementation for Gombe SAP to the state Ministry for Women Affairs that was unable to utilize it and the fund had to be returned at the end of the year. This underscores the need for capacity building in the area of utilization of allocated funds and the need for costing of the NAP and SAPs.
- Nigeria's NAP 2 is due for review this year (2020) and so some of the SAPs; the new NAP & SAPs should have specific funding allocated for their implementation and clear responsibility and commitments of the governments at all levels. Costing is also very important as it will enable efficient and effective implementation of these policies.
- Nigeria and Organizations working in the area of the WPS should source for funding from Organized Private Sector, other opportunities such as the AU and at the Multilateral level the Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action, a pooled funding mechanism that aims to reenergize action and stimulate a significant shift in the financing for women's participation, leadership and empowerment in crisis response, and peace and security settings

4.2.2 Weak Coordination:

Without effective coordination, there can be no successful implementation of NAP and SAPs. Lack of effective coordination was cited by majority of the respondents in this study as a critical challenge militating against the implementation of SAPs in the state. Poor coordination and collaboration especially among various actors working on women, peace and security issues;

often lead to duplication of activities, ad hoc activities and unhealthy competition. These recommendations are therefore made:

- The Ministry for Federal Ministry for Women Affairs is the coordinating institution for the implementation NAP at the national level while the state ministries of women affairs play the same role at the state level for implementation of SAPs. To effectively play this role, there is need for capacity strengthening for the relevant staff of the ministry and adequate resourcing (the Ministry receives the lowest annual budget – less than 2% of Nigeria’s total annual budget). Lack of effective coordination was cited as a big challenge in the implementation of the SAPs; there cannot be a successful implementation without an effective coordinating mechanism.
- At the national level, Nigeria has a steering committee to coordinate the various ministries and other stakeholders involved in NAP development and implementation. This structure should be capacitated to effectively carry out the mandate for which they were set up.
- SAP Steering Committees comprising of key ministries, CSOs and other key stakeholders with clear terms of reference should be established in each of the states with SAP where they do not already exist or strengthened where they already exist.
- Technical Committees that support the SAPSCs should also be set up, This committee can also double as the monitoring committee and should be trained M & E skills
- For states that are yet to develop their SAPs, a SAP development committee should also be established to put in place a plan of action for the development
- For proper coordination, there is a need to develop a template that captures the 5 Ws – who, where, when, what and why: who is working where, when, what they are doing and why. This will also help in monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

4.2.3 Creation of Awareness

Awareness is very important as it brings about a better understanding and hence action. This is especially critical in a country like Nigeria that is highly patriarchal and conservative and where issues of women including the WPS agenda are trivialized. Lack of awareness among the populace and among policy makers were identified as major challenges to the implementation of NAP and SAPs and the WPS agenda at the national, state as well as the local government levels. If policy makers and law makers are not aware of NAP/UNSCR 1325 and understand the importance of and the reason for the WPS agenda, advocating and lobbying for SAPs will not bring about the desired outcomes. Because awareness is a key element in the success of the WPS agenda, the following recommendations are being suggested:

- Putting in place a NAP/UNSCR 1325 promotion policy framework that would popularize the agenda at all levels.
- Statewide Awareness creation on the SAP documents among the public not only to provide information on the content but also to debunk the idea that UNSCR on which NAPs and SAPs are based is a women’s document but a document whose implementation would benefit the society as a whole; awareness is the beginning of implementation, Target audience in this awareness creation will be administrators and policy makers, traditional and religious leaders, politicians, women and women’s organizations, the grass-root communities. For this process, there is a need to translate the documents into major languages in each state for easy consumption and action
- Partnership of Women organizations with media to develop a communication campaign on SAPs and generate support among journalists covering the campaign.

- Creation of an interactive media platform to convey the voice of women in conflicts and their various needs. Such platform would provide a forum for knowledge-sharing and exchange of expertise and information, network-building and media programmes that will make the populace to recognize the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and the dire need to implement SAPs in the states
- Sustained advocacy to key stakeholders to change the patriarchal mindset and increase space for women in decision making at all levels
- Ensure greater localization and grass-roots sensitization on the WPS agenda, through a range of measures including dissemination of key WPS documents in local languages, engagement with traditional and religious leaders, and support to local administrations and planning processes

4.2.4 Patriarchy

The roles of women in Nigeria are to a large extent shaped by a patriarchal set of norms. The patriarchal political culture is a major barrier to women's political space. New laws meet with resistance as they contradict customary laws and prevailing social norms/traditional practices. The following recommendations are made to change patriarchal mindsets and pave way for acceptance of NAP, SAPs and action:

- Strategic advocacy to the traditional and religious leaders and creation of awareness to increase understanding of the document and the need to support implementation. The above two will bring about the desired mind-set change that is required to elicit the political will required for the implementation of NAP and SAPs.
- Building alliances: One big challenge is how to overcome resistance from men who do not understand the need for NAP/SAPs. The implementation of NAP/SAPs is not solely the responsibility of women, and cannot be achieved without the partnership with men. Women should therefore be trained on how to build strategic alliance with men in addition to building coalitions so that the critical mass needed to build and attain change in the implementation of NAP/SAPs can be attained.
- Training men on gender and gender concepts to enhance understanding of gender and mainstreaming gender perspectives in the development and implementation of programmes, projects, policies and actions.
- Inclusion of traditional and religious leaders as stakeholders in development SAPs have been paved way for easier localization of UNSCR 1325 at the local government level (as reported for Plateau, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi and River) in the present study and Gombe in previous studies. Some of the traditional leaders have created space for women in their traditional councils giving women the opportunity for decision making and bringing gender issues into the discourse of the councils.

4.2.5 Lack of capacity/ technical expertise

This is one of the challenges militating against the effective implementation of SAPs in the states. Women lack knowledge, skills and attitudes to be politically active and become the catalyst that is needed to drive the implementation of SAPs in states in Nigeria. There is thus a need to:

- build the capacity of women and women led organizations in areas of advocacy, lobbying and policy engagement as well as political activism; all these skills are needed for active and strategic participation

- There is also need to train women and women led organizations in peacebuilding specific skills such as conflict resolution, early warning, mediation, negotiation among others.

4.2.6 Increasing women's number in decision making

Women in decision making positions are very critical to the advancement of women and implementation of the NAPs. Women in such position and with an understanding of the WPS agenda can push for decisions that can favour implementation, Currently Nigeria ranks the 185th country globally in terms of women representative in parliament with 3.6% in House of Representation and 7.6% in the Senate³⁵. Countries like Rwanda, have special provisions such as reserved seats of 30%, quotas; Senegal our neighbour in West Africa has legislative candidate quota (parity)³⁶ and Ethiopia has achieved a parity government, with women fifty percent (50%) of its Cabinet and appointed its first female president. Sixteen (16) Member States have surpassed the thirty percent (30%) threshold of women's representation in national Parliaments, with significant progress made in advancing women's participation in holding elective offices and in positions of leadership. Nigeria does not have such special provisions despite efforts by women organizations for 30% and later 35% and also one of the recommendations of the Uwais Panel in 2008³⁷. To increase women's participation in decision making, there is the need for the following:

- Incorporation of law on quota or AA principle in the constitution and the electoral laws
- Building the capacity of women in leadership development and governance and administration as well as on mediation and conflict prevention
- Implementation of SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and all African Union Commitments such as the Maputo Protocol³⁸, Solemn declaration on gender equality³⁹ and be able to hold the government accountable to such commitments.

4.2.7 Poor Decentralization and Localization

Majority of the respondents in the present study rated implementation of NAP and SAP as poor or fair in the states; one of the reasons for these ratings is the need for decentralization of UNSCR 1322/the women peace and security agenda through the development of more LAPs. Nigeria comprised of 36 states and 774 local government areas. Looking at the expanse of the Nigerian structure, it then become understandable that unless there is decentralization from the centre in each state to the LGAs where most of the people live and UNSCR 1325 is lived daily then the implementation of the WPS agenda is just cosmetic. Another reason for the need for decentralization is that it is at this level that most have their lived in experience of conflict either as survivors or frontline service provider. This is also where women's effort at peacebuilding is highest but informal and undocumented. Lack of decentralization has two implications – one is that women's role in peacebuilding at the local level goes undocumented and not captured during the monitoring, evaluation and reporting which leads to the second one which is based on the fact that unless we know the women organizations and what they are doing the recommendation

³⁵ IPU (2020). Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments as at 1st October, 2020

³⁶ Information collated from the Quota Project Global Database of Quotas for Women and IPU Database of Women in National Parliaments (May 2016)

³⁷ Report of the Panel on Electoral Reform Chaired by Justice Uwais 2008.

³⁸ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa 2003

³⁹ African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa 2004

that local women's effort be supported will not be achieved. The following recommendations are therefore made:

- All the states without SAP should develop their SAPs
- There is a need to develop local Government Action Plans (LAPs) and Ward Action Plans
- Provision of dedicated budgets by the states for the above recommended activities

4.2.8 Monitoring and Evaluation

A challenge that was identified by all respondents in the present study is weak monitoring and evaluation system to monitor the activities prescribed in the NAPs in Nigeria and SAPs. For NAPs to show concrete results in the lives of women, girls and their communities, their actual impact should be systematically monitored and regularly assessed. An effective monitoring and evaluation system can help improve policies and programmes, strengthen commitment and partnerships, encourage accountability, and build a foundation for sustainable investments. Establishing such a system must take place necessarily at the planning stage, alongside a comprehensive context analysis and assessment of different factors, actors, risks and needs. Since 2010, greater emphasis has been given to the development of indicators, benchmarks and targets that help measure progress on NAP implementation and improve reporting. The importance of M&E and the need for monitoring implementation of the WPS agenda across Africa led to the development of the Continental Results Framework on the implementation of the WPS agenda in Africa (2018-2028). This is a tool to bridge the gap between developing policies on WPS and implementing them and provides systematic and focused ways of regularly tracking and reporting on implementation of the WPS using common tools and parameters.⁴⁰ The importance of monitoring was also recognized during the implementation of NAP 1 when an M&E committee was set up alongside a steering committee to monitor and report on implementation. Unfortunately, this committee was later merged with the steering committee and roles became more diffused/blurred.

The regular monitoring will make it possible to identify implementation gaps such as political will, institutional leadership and financing at all levels, thus contributing to the realization of the goals of the WPS agenda.

CSOs have a key role in monitoring and reporting and I believe this is the wisdom of having CSOs as members of the M&E committee before the merging with steering committee. Another opportunity for expanding the role of CSOs is presented by CEDAW Committee's General Recommendation no. 30 on [women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations](#) which gives authoritative guidance to countries that have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on concrete measures to ensure women's human rights are protected before, during and after conflict⁴¹. The general recommendation makes it clear that the Convention applies in all forms of conflict and post-conflict settings and addresses crucial issues facing women in these settings, including violence and challenges in access to justice and education, employment and health. Every country that has

⁴⁰ African Union (2019). Continental Results Framework: Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa (2018-2028).

⁴¹ UN Women (2015). Guidebook on CEDAW General Recommendation No. 30 and the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/8/guidebook-cedawgeneralrecommendation30-womenpeacesecurity>

ratified CEDAW must report on WPS implementation. It is an opportunity for CSOs to report on the implementation of WPS agenda as was done by coalitions of NGOs from Nigeria in Geneva 2017.⁴²

The following recommendations are made for the effective monitoring of implementation of the WPS agenda in Nigeria:

- NAP2 has expired and review for NAP 3 may have begun. To enhance better implementation of NAP3, it should be accompanied by a monitoring and reporting framework that keys into the Continental Results Framework. The relevant sections of the CRF have been reproduced in Annex 1 for adapting and adoption by Nigeria. This practice should be replicated at the state level where some SAPs are also up for review or during the development of the SAPs and LAPs.
- The merged Steering Committee and Monitoring Committees should be unbundled into the components as originally designed - Steering Committee and Monitoring Committee.
- The capacity of this committee should be built around the monitoring and reporting framework to make them more efficient
- An office/Desk on UNSCR 1325 should be reestablished in the Federal Ministry for Women Affairs for the collation of M&E data and reports from across the states. Similar structure should be established at the state Ministry for Women Affairs to carry out similar functions at the state level and reporting directly to identical structure at the federal level. The officers in charge of these offices/units should be trained to effectively carry out their responsibilities.

4.2.9 Engendering the Peace Architectures

Peace architectures exist in all the states in Nigeria including those without SAPs. They are a tool for bringing to the front burner the issues of peace and peaceful co-existence in the state. Unlike the study in the NE that found the participation of women in these structures very low, the present study reported that women were present not only in these structures but also in the leadership. The issue though is not about the number of women in the leadership structure; the issue is if these numbers are punctured, shall there be found tangible and quality impact of their participation and activities? For women to have impact in the leadership of these peace structures there is the need to increase the number of women in these structures. This could be achieved through:

- Advocacy to traditional and religious institutions that are the repository of the socio-cultural norms that resist women's participation
- Sensitization on the importance of women's participation in peace architecture as they bear the brunt when peace is breached
- Need to review the constitution of these structures to incorporate some form of affirmative action principle
- Train women in leadership skills for quality contributions in the leadership structures.

4.2.10 The stakeholder in the development of SAPs in the states with SAP

I am bringing this here under recommendations because of the lessons learnt from the inclusive processes and the implementation of SAPs in some of the states. Gauging from the stakeholders involved in the development of SAPs, it can be clearly seen that the processes in all the states

⁴² 67th Session of the CEDAW Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (3 – 21 July 2017)

were highly inclusive with stakeholders cutting across civil society organizations, INGOs, government (MDAs, state houses of assembly), women and youth organizations, traditional and religious institutions, women, men, as well as local communities.

These actors have not only contributed to the development of the SAPs but will also play a crucial role in their implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reviews when such plans are due. Among these stakeholders, challenges of collaboration between state actors and non state actors (CSOs, etc) were identified in this study. Broad participation bring about awareness raising, contribution to advocacy initiatives, bringing in a variety of perspectives on issues of security that affect diverse stakeholders; reinforcing the right to equality and non-discrimination thus making the resulting plans and strategies more responsive to the needs and expectations on the ground thereby increasing the level of ownership and commitment to implementation. The stakeholders who were part of the development of the SAPs can be transformed into the steering committees in these states to guide the implementation process.

The inclusion of traditional and religious institutions among the stakeholders has paved way for easier localization of UNSCR 1325 at the local government (as reported for Plateau, Kano, Kaduna, Kogi and River) in the present study and Gombe in previous studies. It is no wonder, women are becoming part of the traditional council, giving women the opportunity for decision making and bringing gender issues into the discourse of the councils. The inclusion by all the states that have SAPs of chairmen and councilors of local government is strategic not only in the development of LAPs but also in their implementations. These are good practices that other state that are yet to develop their SAPs and LAPs can employ when they begin their process.

The critical role of civil society—particularly women’s rights organizations, networks and movements—in NAP development and implementation is not adequately supported, resourced or recognized; such support should be provided to enable them play such roles.

Annex 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Tools adopted from the Continental Result Framework for Use by Nigeria

Pillars and Indicators	Indicators
Pillar 1: Prevention: Prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective into peace and security: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective into peace and security b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective into peace and security 2. Proportion of national budget allocated to government departments that address the WPS Agenda 3. Number and percentage of women in decision-making positions in institutions for peace and security: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Military b. Police c. Intelligence d. Justice e. Immigration and border security f. Prisons 4. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presence of gender indicators within the early warning indicators b. Proportion of women working as early warning data collectors and analysts c. Presence of WPS information in the early warning reports d. Presence of gender-related actions in the early response 5. Number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reported in the last year b. Acted upon (of the reported cases, how many are being followed up?) c. Concluded (of the reported cases, how many have been followed up and concluded?)
Pillar 2: Participation: Women's	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of national laws and policies that aim to promote women's participation and

<p>participation and leadership in peace and security processes.</p>	<p>leadership in decision-making positions in governance of peace and security processes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for promoting women's participation and leadership in decision-making positions in governance of peace and security processes b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the laws and policies for promoting women's participation and leadership in decision-making positions in governance of peace and security processes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in political and civil service: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ministers b. Permanent secretaries c. Heads of commissions and public boards 3. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in oversight structures for peacebuilding: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Truth and justice commissions b. Peace commissions c. Alternative justice institutions 4. Percentage of women in elective and nominative positions in political structures and offices: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Members of national and local assemblies and senates b. Mayors/governors c. Members of electoral management bodies 5. Measures that have been adopted to promote women's participation in political processes 6. Percentage of women participating in political processes as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Voters b. Candidates 7. Percentage of women in security institutions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Police b. Justice c. Military
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. d) Immigration e. e) National intelligence f. f) Prisons <p>8. Measures that are adopted to encourage women to join the security forces</p> <p>9. Percentage of women in leadership positions in the Foreign Service related to peace and security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diplomats b. Peacekeeping officers (disaggregated by civilianmilitary and police) c. Defence <i>attachés</i> d. Intelligence officers e. Immigration officers <p>10. Percentage of women involved as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Technical experts supporting mediation and negotiation processes b. Negotiators c. Mediators d. Observers e. Peace agreement signatories <p>11. Number of women's CSOs participating in government-led peacebuilding processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Security sector reform b. Disarmament programmes c. Dialogues
Pillar 3: Protection: Protection of women and girls from violence, including sexual and gender-based violence	<p>1. Existence of legal and policy frameworks that protect the rights of women, including protection from sexual and gender-based violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for protecting women's rights including sexual and gender-based violence b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies for protecting women's rights including protection from sexual and gender-based violence

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Measures taken to capacitate security forces to protect women's rights, including the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence 3. Measures established to respond to women and girl survivors of sexual and gender-based violence 4. Quality of sexual and gender-based violence protection and response measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Access b. Budget c. Staff 5. Measures taken to protect the rights of women in refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps
Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery: Addressing women's and girls' relief and recovery needs during conflict and post-conflict situations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of gender provisions in peace agreements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Existence of mechanisms for implementing the gender provisions in peace agreements b. Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of gender provisions in peace agreements 2. Proportion of post-conflict recovery budget set aside for gender equality and women's empowerment 3. Proportion of girls and women enrolled in schools and educational institutions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. During conflict (in the last calendar year) b. In post-conflict situations (in the last calendar year) 4. Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief and humanitarian programmes 5. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration b. Security sector reform c. Economic recovery programmes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Legal reform e. Electoral reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes b. Reparation programmes c. Economic recovery programmes 7. Maternal mortality rate in post-conflict situations in the last calendar year
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ABOUT WANEP NIGERIA

Background:

The West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP-Nigeria) was established to provide an organised platform for collaborative peacebuilding in Nigeria by indigenous organizations working in the area of conflict prevention, transformation and peacebuilding. Its operational framework is designed along the visions of the regional network operating in West Africa, with the overarching goal of building sustainable peace and development in the region. WANEP Nigeria works with independent Non Governmental and Community Based Organisations in Nigeria to respond to the complex web of conflicts that have permeated and continues to challenge the national fabric and existence of the country. These organisations with diverse interest in human rights, conflict transformation and good governance, have been committed to respond to conflicts in Nigeria and thus provided the bridge for WANEP's initial intervention programs in Nigeria. WANEP-Nigeria, like other country based WANEP structures in the West Africa sub region, operates through a membership scheme that provides technical support and builds the peacebuilding capacity of its member organisations to intervene effectively at the grassroots level in various communities of the country.

Goal:

To build a sustainable peaceful coexistence amongst all the various sectors and groups of the Nigerian community, thereby creating an enabling environment for national growth and development.

Objectives:

WANEP-Nigeria seeks to:

- Strengthen the peacebuilding capacity of organisations and practitioners to actively engage in the prevention and/or peaceful transformation of violent conflicts in Nigeria;
- Increase awareness and use of non-violent strategies as a proactive response to conflicts in order to avoid violence;
- Promote principled and responsive leadership in the country within context that appreciates the culture of non-violence, advocates for just social, political structures and relationships;
- Engender conflict prevention and peacebuilding issues in the country; and
- Harmonize and develop conflict prevention through peacebuilding activities by networking and coordination of WANEP members into viable networks and mechanisms.

Field(s) of Activity:

The Network works under 5 thematic areas that include:

- Active Non Violence and Peace Education
- Conflict "Prevention": Early Warning and Early Response
- Women in Peacebuilding
- Democracy and Good Governance
- Research, Publications and Network Coordination.



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