



# GOMBE STATE ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

2017-2020



*Dialogue & Inclusion are prerequisites for sustainable peace and human security"*

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL WELFARE GOMBE STATE





# GOMBE STATE ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

2017-2020

WITH PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT FROM



## DISCLAIMER

The development and publication of the Gombe State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria was achieved with funding and technical support from the European Union within the framework of the Programme "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria", implemented by UN Women, in partnership with the Federal/State Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Welfare. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the Gombe State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of EUROPEAN Union or UN Women.

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## Acronyms

<b>CBOs</b>	Community -Based Organisations
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CP</b>	Conflict Prevention
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EPRT</b>	Emergency Preparedness and Response Team
<b>FCT</b>	Federal Capital Territory
<b>FBOs</b>	Faith Based Organizations
<b>GCDA</b>	Guidance and Council Development Association
<b>GEO</b>	Gender and Equal Opportunities Law
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GSAP</b>	Gombe State Action Plan
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education and Communication
<b>INEC</b>	Independent National Electoral Commission
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>LGC</b>	Local Government Council
<b>LAP</b>	Local Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>M &amp; E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
<b>MWASD</b>	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>NHRC</b>	National Human Rights Commission
<b>NSRP</b>	Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Program
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NTWG</b>	National Technical Working Group
<b>OBSTEC</b>	Observatory Steering Committee on Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>OPS</b>	Organized Private Sector
<b>PB</b>	Peace Building
<b>PLWD</b>	People Living With Disability
<b>PSAP</b>	Plateau State Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>REWARD</b>	Regional Early Warning and Response Division
<b>SHoA</b>	State House of Assembly
<b>SAP</b>	State Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>SMOA</b>	State Ministry of Women Affairs

<b>SMoJ</b>	State Ministry of Justice
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>SIG</b>	State Implementation Group
<b>SMWA</b>	State Ministry of Women Affairs
<b>UN WOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325
<b>VAPP</b>	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act [2015]
<b>VAW</b>	Violence against Women
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence against Women and Girls
<b>VSF</b>	Victims Support Fund
<b>WPS</b>	Women Peace and Security
<b>WPS-N</b>	Women Peace and Security Network
<b>ZAP</b>	Zonal Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>ZMC</b>	Zonal Monitoring Committee



Security Personnel Training on Monitoring and Tracking of UNSCR 1325 in Gombe Photo credit UN Women

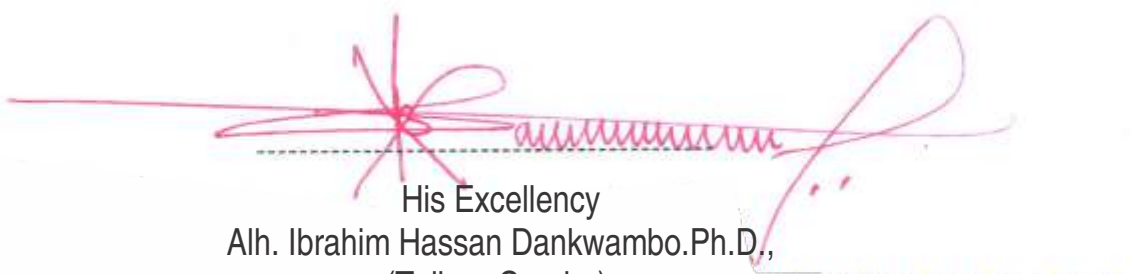


## PLEDGE

As the Chief Executive of Gombe state, I pledge my unflinching commitment to the well-being of my people and in the same vain, I commit to the implementation of the State Action Plan, on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, with the primary objective of securing enhanced welfare and protection for women, children and men for the overall socio-economic development of Gombe state.

It is a well-known fact that women and children have been at the receiving end of the negative impact of conflict. The Gombe State Action Plan (GSAP) focuses mainly on Prevention of Conflict, Promoting Early Warning signs, and Response systems in the State, from a gender and human rights perspective, and in so doing, provide the roadmap for prevention and mitigation of crisis. The aim is to foster and avert conflict as well as all forms of Violence against Women, Girls and Physically challenged persons, while concurrently putting in place coping mechanisms and systems for averting and managing crisis in communities so that Gombe never experiences the horror we have witnessed in other States and communities.

I call on the Federal Government of Nigeria, Development Partners, International Donor Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, and the private sector, among other stakeholders to continue to extend goodwill and support to my administration, in order to contribute to our collective efforts towards actualising the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda of the State as enshrined in this action plan.



His Excellency  
Alh. Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo.Ph.D.,  
(Talban Gombe),  
Executive Governor, Gombe State

## FORWARD

Gombe state over the years has experienced its share of internal strife and disruption of peace. Security challenges in various forms have had a debilitating effect, especially on women and girls, who have had to endure sexual violence and assaults, involuntary pregnancies and health complications. They are often excluded in the peace building processes, and constitute the majority of Internally Displaced Persons, and even in the absence of raging conflict, women and girls live in fear of rape, divorce, ravaging effects of flood and drought, food insecurity and psycho social trauma. Yet, no structural support or policies exist to address or mitigate these issues. Therefore, a document that enables us map out clear lines of action to prevent/mitigate or manage conflict, build peace and pursue harmonious living in our communities is most welcome.

The development and launching of the National Action Plan (NAP) document for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and Related Resolutions (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in May 2017, necessitates and makes it imperative for Gombe state to domesticate the plan to suit its realities and marshal resources for meeting the perceived challenges. This Gombe State Action Plan (GSAP) has been developed in partnership with stakeholders drawn from Government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs), Religious and Traditional Institutions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Security Agencies, the Media and physically challenged, among other stakeholders. Within the framework of the Programme "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria", the European Union and UN Women provided both technical and financial support required to facilitate the process.

It is our hope that the GSAP will go a long way to improve the wellbeing of women and girls and enhance human security and peace processes in the state.



**Hon: Rabi Daniel (Mrs.)**  
Honourable Commissioner,  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare,  
Gombe State, Nigeria.



## PREFACE

Gombe State can be rated as a relatively peaceful state though it has experienced its share of conflict and disruption of peace since the inception of the state. Findings indicate that response to conflict and disruption of peaceful situations has been reactive and adhoc based. A more responsive and structured approach to conflict mitigation and peace building will serve the State better. In recent the times, the Gombe State Government has focused its attention on better understanding of the dynamics and nature of the society it seeks to govern. Giving space for citizens to express themselves, share their thoughts on causes, solutions and sustainable strategies through a multi –pronged approach the Development of the UNSCR 1325 State Action Plan for Gombe is evidence of that commitment.

The GSAP is a practical and operational tool in peace and during armed conflict especially for women, children and communities. The methodology for developing the GSAP was participatory and drew upon experiential knowledge from stakeholders at all levels. The GSAP therefore, serves as a useful roadmap in defining the important and distinct roles of NAP and UNSCR 1325 both at policy implementation and enforcement levels.

For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace building organs, this GSAP affirms their significant role in guaranteeing the physical security of women and girls from sexual Gender-based and other forms of Violence. It identifies their specific needs in times of crisis and enjoins peace keeping forces to observe the highest standards of ethical conduct and behaviour towards women, girls and other vulnerable groups in communities during such situations.

Using the agreed collective strategies to ensure synergy of activities between and among stakeholders, we are ready, willing and able to translate the UNSCR1325 and related resolutions into concrete **ACTIONS in Gombe state IN SHAA ALLAH!**



**Laraba Ahmed Kawu**  
Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

On behalf of the Gombe State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare, I wish to express our appreciation to the gender friendly Governor Dr. Ibrahim Hassan Dankwambo Ph.D., OON, Tolban Gombe for sustaining an enabling environment for us to operate despite the security challenges bedevilling the North-East Sub region. The development of the Gombe state (Priority) Action Plan (GSAP) on the UNSCR 1325 was multi sectoral and generated contributions from relevant MDAs, CSOs, FBOs and Development Partners, among other stakeholders.

Recognitions and appreciation also goes to the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Honourable Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development for her dynamic leadership on UNSCR 1325, implementation in Nigeria. Special appreciation also goes to UN Women for facilitating the review of the Gombe State Peace Architecture, from a gender and human rights perspective, as well as the development of the GSAP. We also appreciate the funding support from the European Union which contributed immensely to these achievements and other related successes in the states.

We appreciate the contribution of IANSA Women Network and Tekan Peace Desk (CSOs engaged by UN Women) for their tireless contribution towards the implementation WPS projects in Gombe state. Other stakeholders are also appreciated; those whose efforts have immensely contributed to making the revision of the first NAP and production of Nigeria's ZAP a huge success. The Ministry also appreciates the technical support of Gombe State UN Women Gender technical Advisor (GTA) Ms Rhoda Zira Dia, our consultants Dr. Chris Kwaja, Udoh Ubon, Mrs. Naoimi Maiguwa and Dr. Danladi Erisa and the technical oversight and guidance of the National Technical Adviser on WPS and Special Assistance Technical to the Minister of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Mrs Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia in the development and production of the GSAP.



**Mrs. Fibi Yusuf Dutse**  
Director Women Development  
Gombe State

## 1.0 CONTEXT

### 1.1 STATE GEOGRAPHY AND BACKGROUND

Gombe State is one of six states in the North-East Nigeria. It was carved out of Bauchi State on 1st October 1996. The state is bounded by Bauchi State to the west and northwest; Adamawa State and Taraba State to the south; Borno State to the east and Yobe State to the north, with Gombe as its administrative headquarters. Gombe State covers an area of 20,265 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population estimated to be around 2.7 million.

Historically, Gombe State is an amalgam of broadly two distinct cultural identities: the emirate of Gombe North and the cluster of ethnic groups in Gombe South.

The state is therefore made up of people of diverse multi- ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, mainly made up of Fulani, Tangale, Waja, Dadiya, Tula, Bolewa, Terra, Jukun, Jara, Pero, Chamawa, Lunguda, Kamo, Awak, Kanuri, Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo, among others. It is also instructive that the state has about twenty-three different ethnic groups and fifteen Emirates and chiefdoms, among which are Gombe, Kaltungo, Billiri, Waja, Dadiya, Cham, Dukku, Yamaltu, Deba, Akko, Pindiga, Gona, Tula, Funakaye and Nafada.



Hausa is the common language spoken by all the diverse ethnic groups in the State. The State has eleven Local Government Areas divided into three Senatorial Districts: Gombe North Senatorial District, with Kwami, Nafada, Dukku, Gombe and Funakaye as Local Government Areas. Gombe Central Senatorial District includes Gombe, Akko, and Yamalu-Deba Local Government Areas, while Gombe South Senatorial District comprises Billiri, Kaltungo, Shongom and Balanga Local Government Areas.

Gombe State is basically a rural state and basically an agricultural state. The vegetation of the state is Guinea Savannah with Mountains and Hilly ranges. It is blessed with vast agricultural land and three dams namely- the Dadin Kowa dam, the Balanga dam and Cham dam. The state has a fair share of infrastructural provision with two universities located on latitude of 10<sup>o</sup>17N and longitude 11<sup>o</sup>09E. It also occupies a land area of 20, 265sq km with a maximum temperature of 270c to 400c. Based on the 2006 population census, the state has 2, 365, 040 people (1, 244, 208 males and 1, 120, 821 females) and a projected figure of 2, 948, 468 people for the year 2014.

In 2016, the FMWA with support from EU/UN women commissioned a baseline study on Women, Peace & Security in Northern Nigeria. The study was very revealing compared to other North East states, Gombe has a relative minimal experience of violent conflicts. All though Gombe has had some levels of unrest, government and the communities have adopted different and unique mechanisms for

responding to conflict and thus curtailing its impact on citizens especially women, girls and children.

## 1.2 OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS FROM A STUDY ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY IN GOMBE STATE (2016)

- \* It's believed that **political will** on the part of the government has been the main reason for the relative peaceful security being experienced in the communities. However government has no **coherent policy or roadmap** that shapes or informs conflict peace building in the state.
- \* Consequently, government **response to conflict is ad-hoc** when conflict occurs and in most cases the responses are **delayed and inadequate**.
- \* Conflicts are often resolved by combined mechanisms of peace negotiation, mediation and military action in several cases and it is on record that 1.3% of reported cases of conflicts are resolved through gradual die down. In other words, no targeted action was taken and cessation of conflicts resulted from combatants being worn-out and tired.
- \* With regards to mechanisms used for resolving conflicts in rural areas, peace negotiation accounted for 72.6% followed by military action 17.9%, mediation 7.1% and lastly gradual die down 2.4%.
- \* In the urban areas on the other hand, the breakdown showed 69.6%, 13.0% and 17.4% for peace negotiation, mediation and military action respectively. It is note to worthy that few if any conflicts occur are resolved through gradual die down in the urban areas.
- \* The surprisingly high percentage of conflicts in urban areas resolved through mediation may be attributed to the heterogeneous and enlightened nature of the urban areas and implications for livelihood and economic activity. Thus urban residents seem more and willing to sit down and resolve conflicts and restore peace.
- \* Another surprising and unexplainable finding is that military action is more prevalence in rural areas than in the urban areas.

## 1.3 MAJOR DRIVERS OF PEACE NEGOTIATION IN THE STATE

Given the limited / lower levels of conflict experienced in the state, it is important to understand how peace has been gained and maintained over the years especially with the spillover effect of insurgency from other North Eastern States. The major driver of peace negotiating process is the role played by women, traditional and religious leaders in peace negotiations over the years.

A star finding in the study was that people without any executive posts play such significant roles in peace negotiations and this is remarkable. This re-affirms the understated fact that people at the community level trust their traditional rulers and religious leaders in issues of peace and conflicts; other findings include the following:-

- \* The state government security outfit and other government agencies account for 29.4% and 19.3% respectively of peace negotiation / undertaken in the state. Thus government is collectively responsible for 48.7% of peace negotiations efforts in the State.

- \* It is also, on record that some religious leaders instigate conflicts through their preaching for unknown reasons, only to later make efforts to bring about peace.
- \* To improve the level of co-ordination and synergy between the security and peace building Institutions, a considerable increase in collaborative effort between civil society organizations, women groups and the security agencies in the state is required .On the method through which co-ordination and collaboration can be effectively achieved, formation of joint committees responsible for information sharing, regular consultation and mutual support is recommended.

#### **1.4 WOMEN AND PEACE NEGOTIATION**

Women in the state have had a history of engaging in non-formal peace negotiation on salient issues at the community level with a good example being that of the Kaltungo-Shongom women, who through CAN Women wing brokered peace during crisis over farmland.

Religious gathering also give women opportunity to advocate for peace and discuss WPS matters, for instance (FOMWAN) Women gather, especially during Ramadan Tafsir (lectures) and urge the Ulama (religious preachers) to enlighten women in particular on the importance of peace. It is noteworthy that these efforts are not restricted to Ramadan only.

From the processes initiated during the first NAP review, there has been tremendous efforts made in the State. As a result, about 40 women as at 2017 have become part of their local council as peace champions. in four focus LGAs in the state. These women have an important role to play in bringing about peace especially when they are involved as part of the negotiating teams or are mobilizing of other women to engage in peace processes and actively support negotiating teams. Other notable roles played by the women are when they act as facilitators, observers and other undefined roles in the peace processes during conflict.

#### **1.5 PEACE ENHANCING INITIATIVES IN STATE**

On peace enhancing initiatives, the communities have been mostly responsible for achieving peaceful co-existence. They collectively account for “First Point of Call” during violent conflicts on the immediate point of call during conflicts, the pivotal role of traditional and religious leaders in the lives of people is deniable with the police ranking third in line. An overwhelming majority of the people trust these local leaders with their security challenges and therefore sees them as their rallying point for achieving and sustaining peace.

##### **1.5.1 EARLY WARNING SYSTEM**

There are no Conflict and Early Warning Systems in place for the State. There is also no structured System in place to prevent or manage situations when conflict occurs.

##### **1.5.2 POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND PEACE BUILDING**

Adequate political will is the key to peace building processes which are supportive of UNSCR 1325 related activities. Adequate political would sustain efforts of stakeholders to ensure they achieve the desired results and targets in the peace process. Gombe State provides this political will.

##### **1.5.3 COMMUNICATION**

Communities are known to rely heavily on radio for information on conflict as only a few own television

sets. This may also be attributed to the nature of the grassroots society, as they are largely rural and agrarian. None- the –less, the social media is fast gaining ground even in rural communities and has become an important peace communication platform. Although social media is an effective way of disseminating of information it is not leveraged by the state actors on WPS. This situation should be addressed for increased knowledge on WPS.

## **1.6 HISTORY AND STATUS OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (WPS)**

Gombe is predominantly an agrarian State with more than 80% of the population, mostly women engaged in agricultural production. Year round, cultivation is possible in most parts of the state due to the availability of irrigation facilities and the existence of three large dams at Dadin kowa, Balanga and Cham.

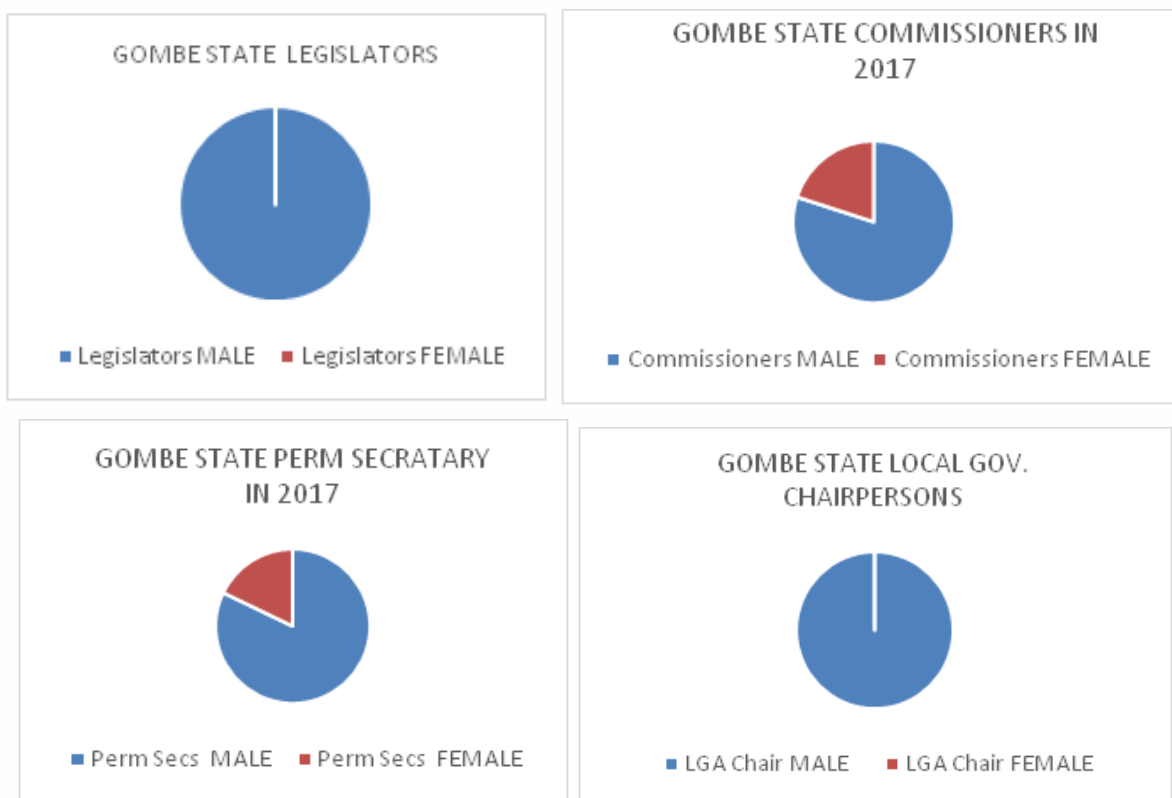
However Gombe State like any other States in Nigeria is a male dominated society. Therefore most of the laws and policies affecting the state are promulgated by men, without adequate consultation to harness on the views of all gender concerned, thereby relegating issues of women to the background. This has reduced the involvement of women in peace and security. Womens roles have been curtailed and minimal despite their proven achievement in all sectors and fields of human endeavour in the state. Consequently, women's engagement in high level decision making bodies is extremely low as depicted in table 1 below. The information shows that of the 24 legislators in the Gombe State House of Assembly, non is a woman, and of the 22 Chairmen & Vice Chairmen in the 11 LG Councils only one woman is a vice chairman. Furthermore, only five of the 25 commissioners are women, and only 7 of the 56 Permanent Secretaries and equivalent are women.



TABLE 1: WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN KEY DECISION MAKING IN GOMBE STATE (2015- 2019)

Legislators		Commissioners		Perm Secs and Equivalent		LGA Chair/ Deputy	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
24	0	20	5	49	7	21	1

Source: INEC/GOMSEC/HEAD OF SERVICE GOMBE 2015



In addition to the low representation in decision making levels and positions, some diverse and multifaceted factors are known to inhibit the participation of women in peace and security in Gombe state. These include limited access to reporting mechanisms and protection services for girls and women, with the few existing avenues being mainly inter-family conflict resolution measures but unfortunately, these are not institutionalized or State driven.

On a more positive note, Gender desks exist in some Police stations and the NSCDC. The desks are run in partnership with organizations like FIDA, WRAPA, and GCDA on VAWG issues, However victims of GBV don't maximize the use of these mechanisms because there is a **culture of silence** which is reinforced by fear. Consequently cases of VAWG are under reported in the State.

It is worthy to note that in Gombe state, 55.9% of respondents in the baseline study for the EU/UN WPS project "Promoting women's engagement in peace and security in Northern Nigeria", agreed that the reaction of law enforcement agencies to cases of rape and other forms of violence tends to create a climate of insecurity thus heightening the threat of sexual assault on victims and women at large. The rising number of cases of rape and related violence could be attributed to this factor.

Cognisant of this scenario and in an effort to provide women and children with adequate security, Technical Working Groups on Gender-Based Violence, Women Peace and Security and the Child Right Act have been formed at State and Community levels in the State. These bodies are to come up with legal and policy frameworks that will provide sufficient protection and enhance participation of women in peace issues and conflict resolution management among others.

The Dankwambo led administration in Gombe State is also passionate about Women's Economic Empowerment, and has done credibly well by ensuring that house wives, widows and adolescent girls have become relevant in the scheme of things and they benefit from State Driven Economic Empowerment Programmes. Presently the State government and NGOs have trained over Ten Thousand (10,000) women in various skills to empower women in the state.

## 2.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 IN NIGERIA 2013-2016

### 2.1 1<sup>st</sup> NAP IMPLEMENTATION GOMBE STATE JOURNEY SO FAR.

Recognizing the importance of women's inclusion and participation in peace and related matters, Nigeria launched its National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2013, at the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The development of the NAP became imperative for the integration of gender dimension in peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict resolution and management at all levels. To this end, states in Nigeria were expected to domesticate the NAP while considering the unique peculiarities of women in peace and security.

UNSCR 1325 and other related resolutions are very important for the implementation of the Gombe State Action Plan (GSAP), The document aligns with the government policy thrust on peace, security and good governance, human capital development and social inclusion backed by all the commitments it deserves to tackle all forms of exclusion thereby ensuring sustainable development in Gombe state and the Nation in general.

The 1<sup>st</sup> NAP was designed around the five (5) pillars of Prevention, Participation, Protection, Prosecution and Promotion. The 1<sup>st</sup> NAP was crucial in highlighting the roles and the need for women in peace building and security.

However, it did not address several core issues related to Nigerian women's engagement in the peace and security processes. Some of the gaps identified was the inability of the NAP to address issues of insurgency, radicalization and demobilization; reintegration of victims of insurgency and violent conflict like girls and women forced into marriages with Boko Haram members; post-conflict and re-integration issues like psychosocial and trauma counselling particularly for women and children.

As stipulated by the UN General Assembly, NAP documents are due for revision every three (3) years hence the review and subsequent launch of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP in May 2017. Consultations for the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP highlighted some gaps and issues around conflict, peace and security for the six (6) geopolitical zones. For instance, key findings in the baseline survey by the UN Women "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria" showed that women are conspicuously marginalized from the top hierarchy of decision-making structures and mainstream peace and security bodies.

The State Action Plan (SAP) therefore, demonstrates the Dankwambo led administration's commitment to action, accountability as well as its responsibility for ensuring the security of Men, Women and Girl and responsibility for guiding stakeholders in this effort with practical tools for supporting those affected by conflict

Although Gombe State did not develop a State Action Plan (SAP) during the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP, the key pillars of the NAP sought to domesticate its activities through town-hall meetings, advocacy initiatives, and capacity building efforts led by the SMW & SW. These have crystallised into the key achievements which are captured below:

### 2.2 KEY ACHIEVEMENT AND MILESTONES

Following series of capacity building activities, Town Hall meetings and Advocacy visits on WPS related issues in Gombe State the following notable achievements have been recorded:

\* Partnership established between the SMW & SW and UN Women, to set-up a Gender and Equal

Opportunities for all Persons Bill Committee was set up, with membership drawn from MDAs, CSOs, Media Network, FBOs and Traditional /Religious Institutions. The aim is to develop an acceptable draft bill that reflects and addresses the peculiarities of the people of Gombe State.

- \* The partnership has also engaged and trained some women to serve as Peace mentors in selected communities in Balanga, Kaltungo, Yamaltu-Deba and Kwami LGAs for women to better engaged in WPS activities
- \* An SGBV referral pathway has been established and awareness campaign established at the community level on how to utilize this pathway with State.
- \* The End Violence Against children priority Action Plan has been launched to mobilize action to protect the rights of children in the State.
- \* Formation of Peace Clubs in some selected Post Primary Institutions in Balanga, Kaltungo, Yamaltu-Deba and Kwami LGAs in pursuit of the theme “**Catch them Young**” in the state was done.
- \* The SMW & SW has intensified its empowerment programmes for women and the girl child as a result of WPS issues
- \* Provision of psycho-social support has also been intensified to IDPs in host communities almost daily basis
- \* Traditional and Religious Institutions have also intensified their support for WPS and some have appointed women to serve on their councils
- \* CSOs and the Media Network are seriously involved in WPS mobilization efforts, Jingles and talk shows are being organised regularly to integrate UNSCR 1325.
- \* SMW & SW as the lead coordinating Ministry has succeeded in the mobilization of relevant stakeholders to engage on WPS programming segmented into four sub-committees namely Legal, Mobilisation, Advocacy and the Media for effective programme implementation.
- \* Efforts are ongoing to develop Some LAPs, pilot to mobilize effective action and service delivery at community level in the State.

### 2.3 LESSON LEARNED

- \* There is need to establish a State working group or committee to push for drafting and implementation of policies
- \* There is need to identify state specific priorities for targeted action and measure impact.
- \* There is the need for synergy amongst stakeholders in order to avoid duplication of efforts and create platform per better service delivery.
- \* Prompt and regular monitoring and reporting of all activities should be undertaken and documented to track progress on women participation in peace processes
- \* For sustainability to be achieved, all stakeholders must be committed to WPS issues
- \* There is need for more donor organizations working in the state to support WPS activities like the Women Peace mentors programme
- \* For sustainability there is need for implementing partners in the state to scale-up their budgets for WPS programmes
- \* There should be a well designed plan for sustainability after the exit of UN Women ownership to ensure the designed interactions is sustained.

### 2.4 EMERGING ISSUES-PRIORITY FOCUS

- \* Absence of Early warning, and appropriate response mechanisms are issues that need immediate attention in the State.

- \* Influx of IDPs resulting in increased crime rates and stretching of social amenities and disruption of societal cohesion especially in host communities are leading to higher rates of:-
- \* Violence against women and girls - Rape, Assault
- \* Drug addiction- resulting in increased divorce rates which in turn lead to unwanted pregnancies
- \* Gender exclusion and under representation of women
- \* Low Girl child education equal opportunity: more access should be given to the girl child
- \* Constant communal clashes between and among farmers over land control at the beginning of every farming season.
- \* Constant farmers & herders given clashes during farming season

### 3.0 2<sup>nd</sup> GENERATION NAP NIGERIA 2017 – 2020

The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP has given Gombe State an opportunity to have in place structures and activities of WPS. The mandate of the State to establish their own Action Plan operationalizing the National and Zonal Action Plan and to also facilitate the LAP requires structures for delivering interventions and coordinating activities to ensure the optimal and comprehensive execution of NAP. The successful implementation of the SAP (2017-2020) UNSCR 1325 requires acceptance. The collective ownership of the Action Plan is a fundamental requirement for sustenance.

#### 3.1 STATE EFFORTS TO ENGAGE IN UNSCR SECOND NAP IMPLEMENTATION

The SMW & SW is on the verge of developing with the partnership of UN Women, a Gender and Equal Opportunities for all Persons Bill. The state has Launched the End Violence Against children priority Action Plan, engaged some women Peace mentors in selected communities within the focal LGAs for WPS activities. Also, the SGBV referral pathway was established with awareness at the community level. This will enable the State respond better to conflict and peace building.

The UNSCR 1325 is unique because it provides the first international legal and political framework that recognizes the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women relative to men as well as the pivotal role of women in peace building. It acknowledges the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of the gender perspective in peace negotiation, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post conflict, peace building and governance. It is first and foremost about peace and security but on the premise that women's inclusion (their presence and participation) in the peace processes, their perspectives and contributions to peace talks improves the prospects of attaining viable and sustainable peace

The implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP on UNSCR 1325 presents a comprehensive political economy framework and modality within which the protection of women, girls and their communities and their role in the peace process can be enhanced. The all-inclusive approach it expounds, assigns roles to both women and men in the prevention and mitigation of conflict towards peace building.

UNSCR 1325 and other related resolutions are very important for the implementation of the Gombe State Action Plan (GSAP). The document aligns with the government policy thrust on peace, security and good governance, human capital development and social inclusion backed by all the commitments it deserves to tackle all forms of exclusion thereby ensuring sustainable development especially in Gombe state.

## 4.0 GSAP OPERATIONAL MODALITIES

### 4.1 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR GSAP

The GSAP shall align with the government policy thrust on **Peace, Security and Good Governance; Human Capital Development**. Presently the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 is the available operational guideline in the state

- \* The LUNCH of End-violence Against Children (EN-VAC) Priority Actions with the endorsement of the government of Gombe state in 2017
- \* Realization of the final draft GEOB waiting to be passed by the State House of Assembly
- \* Progress on enactment of Child Rights Law in Gombe state is at an advance stage

*These documents once officially endorsed of the Legislature shall be the operational guidelines in the state.*

### 4.2 ACHIEVING COHERENCE: STATE IMPLEMENTATION GROUP

The **State Implementation Group (SIG)** will consist of members from key ministries, Religious & Traditional Institutions, Media and Civil Society Organisations working on peace and security related matters in the state and will be chaired by the State Ministry of Women Affairs. The SIG will assist the state to deliver on its component of the NAP and ZAP and therefore ensure synergy and coherence of efforts.

SMWA&SW will build synergy with relevant partners to engage in continuous Dialogue, and Awareness. This shall be done through Lobbying, Media Engagement, Advocacy visits, Engagement Meetings and Capacity Building to members of the Legislature and the Executive council, Traditional and Religious leaders, Women Organizations to buy-in the WPS for sustainability.

### 4.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS INCLUDING STATE PEACE ARCHITECTURE

Gombe State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare shall provide strategic leadership, guidance and supervision as the custodian of Gombe State Action Plan for UNSCR 1325. The ministry saddled with the responsibility of enhancing opportunity for women, Children, Persons with disabilities and all other socially excluded and vulnerable groups in the state.

The Peace Architecture in Gombe State shall comprise of relevant MDAs, Security Agencies, Traditional/Religious leaders, Peace mentors, Media and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).



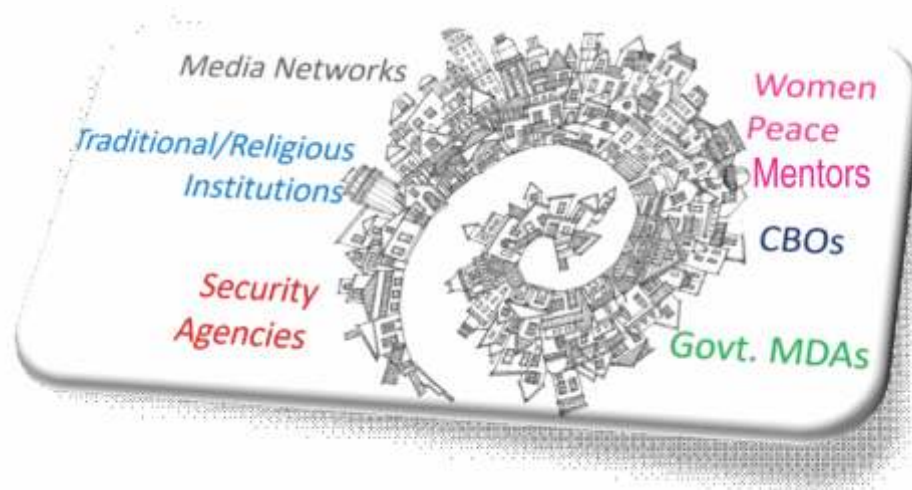


FIGURE2: THE PEACE ARCHITECTURE FOR GOMBE STATE.

#### 4.4 ACCOUNTABILITY, LOCALISATION AND FINANCING

The SMW & SW and all the implementing partners are accountable for the implementation, coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation as well as resource mobilization.

To ensure localization of the SAP the State shall popularize, translate and adapt the SAP to ensure the local inclusion of CBOs in WPS activities are mainstreamed. However shall the state ensure sustained political will.

Funding will be the responsibility of the state as well as donations from other key development partners working on WPS in the state. Also in financing WPS activities, the SMW & SW will engage the Private Business sector to contribute to the programme as their Corporate Social Responsibility to the State.

#### 4.5 ACHIEVING HIGH IMPACT SAP

A robust M&E mechanism with clear key performance indicators, will be put in place to x-ray activities of all stakeholders involved in WPS programme in the state. SMW & SW will ensure M&E is made part of every activity through meeting with stakeholders at regular interval to assess successes and shortcomings and ensure participating analysis, Planning and reporting. The capacity of implementing team and Agencies will also be developed for enhanced performance and results based implementation.

#### 4.6 RESULT CHAIN (NAP, ZAP AND LAP)

Although Gombe State has no Local Government Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, in place yet, the SAP shall cohere with ZAP and NAP activities to achieve holistic approach in averting and containing conflict and disasters in the state, the region and the country at large. There is overwhelming understanding and acceptance of the concept of gender/WPS among the stakeholders and the zeal to propagate same in order to achieve the desired goal.

## 5.0 GOMBE SAP ACTION MATRIX

**5.1 Goal:** Against the backdrop of the State realities, the overall goal of SAP is to contribute to the achievement of the NAP while dealing with the priority of Women Peace and Security issues within the State in a systematic and sustainable manner.

**5.2 Guiding Principle:** The guiding principle for the implementation of the Gombe SAP is the need to focus principally on Prevention of Conflict, by establishing among others early warning, early response system in the state. Evidence abounds that there is relatively minimal violence and conflicts experience in the state compared to the other Northeastern States. Consequently ensuring early mitigation measures foster prevention of conflict and all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls. Putting in place coping mechanisms and systems for averting and mitigating crisis in communities should guide actions and intervention WPS.

## 5.3 GSAP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

**TABLE 2: STRATEGIC OUTCOMES OF THE GSAP**

PILLARS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES
<b>Pillar 1: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness</b>	(i) To ensure prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls, Institute coping mechanisms and systems for averting and mitigating disasters.	Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted and women's contributions integrated into preventive and mitigation measures.
<b>Pillar 2: Partnerships- coordination, mobilization and management</b>	(i) A cross cutting pillar to ensure increase in the capacity and resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programmes.	Women, peace and security interventions are well coordinated with impact achieved and tracked through collaborative synergy.
<b>Pillar 3: Protection and Prosecution</b>	(i) To ensure women and girls rights and security are protected and promoted in conflict and peace and also prosecute such rights violations.	Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.
<b>Pillar 4: Participation and Representation</b>	(i) To increase participation and engagement of women and inclusion of women's interests in decision making processes related to conflict prevention and peace building. (ii) To ensure the full and equal participation and representation of women at all levels of decision making.	Meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained.
<b>Pillar 5: Crises management, Early Recovery and Post conflict reconstruction</b>	(i) To ensure women and girls specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to acts as agents in crisis, recovery and post conflict situations are reinforced.	Women's human security needs are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

#### 5.4 SAP CORE STRATEGIES

To facilitate synergy of efforts in the implementation of NAP across the country, five core strategies will be used to collectively achieve positive results for women and girls in Gombe State, under the identified GSAP priority pillars. The core strategies are:

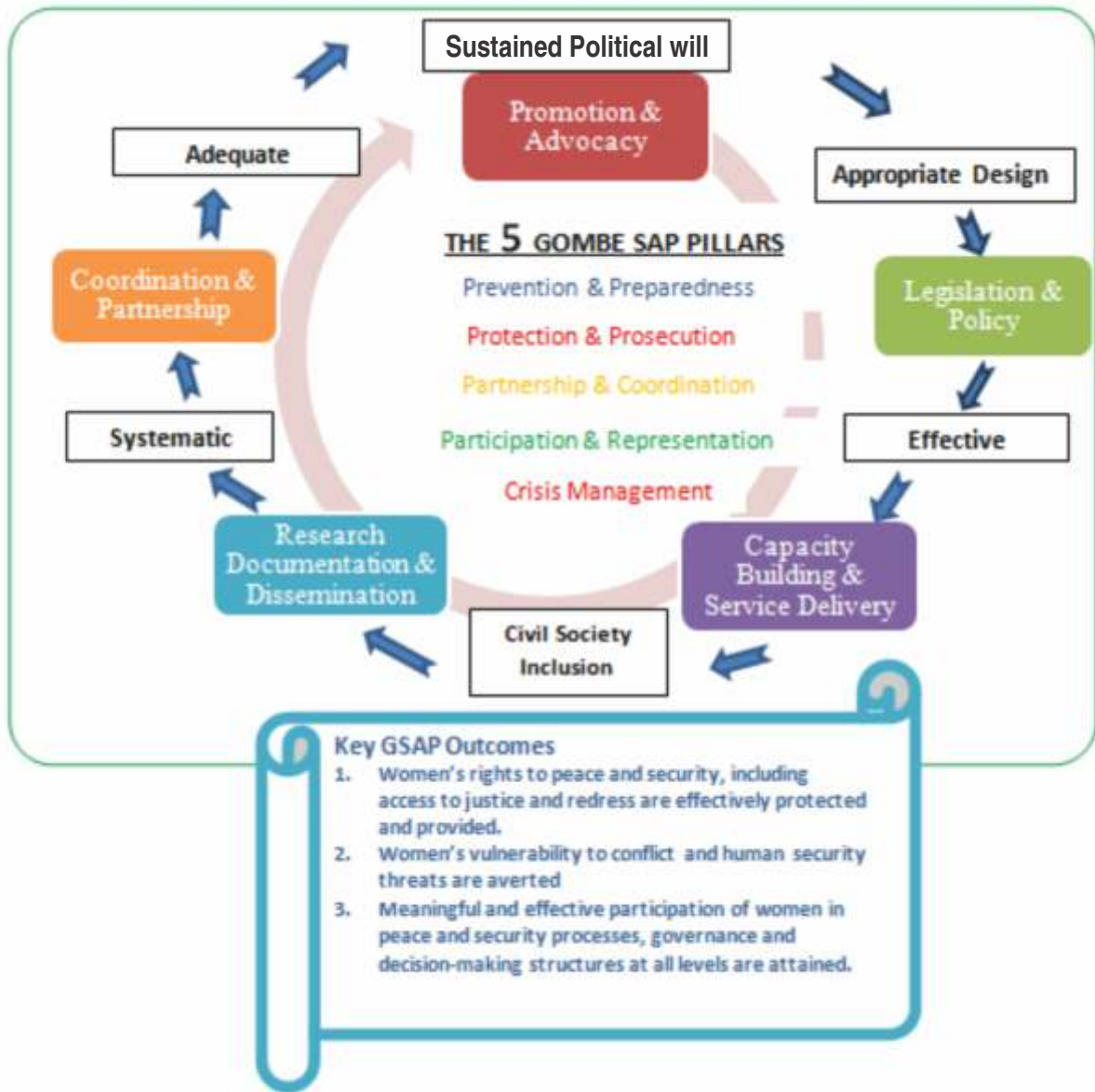
- (i) **SAP Promotion and Advocacy:** Promote knowledge on SAP within the State peace and security architecture and create awareness on SAP and UNSCR related policies and implementation arrangements.
- (ii) **Legislation and Policy:** Advocate for new legislation aimed at protecting women and girls vulnerability to conflict and disaster, legal and policy reforms and provide increased access to justice to enhance the implementation of existing State laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote WPS agenda.
- (iii) **Capacity Building and Service Delivery:** Provide training and build capacity of stakeholders to better implement the SAP and enhance delivery of services related to women, peace and security activities.
- (iv) **Research Documentation and Dissemination:** Undertake effective data collection, documentation and dissemination on issues of women, peace and security including through media.
- (v) **Coordination and synergy of activities between and among stakeholders:** Encourage and promote collaboration with state and local stakeholders and other partners in their efforts to implement activities that promote the women peace and security agenda.

#### 5.5 EXPECTED RESULT OF EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAP:

The expectations of the Ministry and other stakeholders is to develop SAP that would ensure:

- (a) That Gender is mainstreamed into conflict resolution, security and peace-building at all levels;
  - (b) Increased women participation in conflict management planning and processes;
  - (c) Increased provision for women's needs/concerns before, during and after peace negotiations and post conflict management;
  - (d) Mainstream at least 35% Affirmative Action in peace-building decision making and conflict management in the security sector;
  - (e) Reduce prevalence of VAWG in and post conflict situations.
- Enhance capacity and bridge the gaps in knowledge, policies, institutional capacity and deficits in the security and the development peace architecture.

5.6 GSAP IMPLEMENTATION MODEL  
 FIGURE2: GOMBE SAP IMPLEMENTATION MODEL



**TABLE 4**  
**5.7 GSAP ACTION MATRIX: KEY FOCUS AREAS AND ACTIVITIES**

<b>Pillar 1: Prevention (Early Warning) and Preparedness</b>					
<b>Strategic Objective</b> To ensure early mitigation and foster prevention of conflict, all forms of violence against women and girls, putting in place coping mechanisms and systems for averting and mitigating crisis in communities.					
<b>Strategic Outcome:</b> 35% reduction on women's vulnerability to conflict; security threats are averted and women and girls are built as champions of peace in the communities, integrated into preventive and mitigation measures taken.					
Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target By 2017-2020	Lead And Other Actors
<b>Research Documentation and Dissemination</b> (i) Conducting research on Women and girls' vulnerability to conflict and human security threat	1.1 <i>Increased knowledge and awareness on women and girls as related to conflict and human security threats</i> 1.2 <i>vulnerability to conflict and human security threat documented</i> 1.3 <i>Tools for mitigating conflict known and understood</i>	Number of early detection reported and responded to, Data of Women and girls vulnerability to conflict and human security threat Data of peer review fora Number of research copies distributed and disseminated	UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender Policy Peer review learning from other states	50% increase of knowledge and understanding on the level of women and children vulnerability to conflict and human security threat	SMWA & SW Consultants, development partners, Traditional and Religious leaders, Security Agencies CBOs/NGOs SMWA & SW Gombe State Programme Steering committee on WPS
<b>SAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b> (ii) Awareness creation through high level advocacy campaigns to political and religious leaders for SAP implementation, and enactment of policies	1.4 <i>Increased partnership and commitment to support, popularised, establish and passed related Bills for the promotion of UNSCR1325 and SAP</i> 1.5 <i>Increased in performance of Political, traditional, religious leaders, key Institutions and other relevant stakeholders</i>	Numbers of Advocacy to key stakeholders carried out Numbers of Advocacy Activities carried out Draft of the singular, inclusive, Standardized and harmonized manual developed on peace Building. inclusive Number of gender responsive approaches to services, conflict/ disaster prevention, Early Warning and early response (EWER)	UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender Policy Gombe State Interfaith Peace committee UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender Policy	40% increase in laws and policies on disaster prevention and VAWG. By 2019 100% Inclusive standardized manual on peace building inclusive gender, responsive approaches to services, conflict/ disaster prevention, Early Warning and early response (EWER)	CBOs/NGOs Development partners SMWA & SW Consultants- Resource person Developmental partners
<b>Capacity building and services delivery</b> (i) Develop a Standardized comprehensive inclusive training manual on peace, VAWG, crisis management Early Warning and early	1.6 <i>Changed attitude and behaviour of political and religious leaders</i> 1.7 <i>A singular Standardized manual with sections for different audience developed on peace Building inclusive, gender responsive approaches to services, conflict/ disaster prevention, (EWER)</i>	Number of the Executives, Legislative, Judiciary, Traditional / Religious leaders , Women/girls, key intuitions, communities, staff of MDAs and other relevant stakeholders received training on peace Building inclusive ,gender responsive	UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender Policy Gender mainstreaming capacity exists	50% Increase in capacity of Political Traditional / Religious leaders, MDAs and other relevant key institutions trained on peace Building inclusive ,gender responsive	SMWA & SW CBOs/NGOs Developmental partners

<p>response (EWER)</p> <p>(ii) Capacity building training political and religious leaders , key institutions, communities, MDAs and other relevant stakeholders on peace Building inclusive ,gender responsive approaches to services, conflict/ disaster prevention, Early Warning and early response (EWER)</p>	<p>1.8 <i>Key Actors are acquainted with the basic knowledge on peace Building inclusive ,gender responsive approaches to services, conflict/ disaster prevention, Early Warning and early response (EWER)</i></p> <p>1.9 <i>Enhanced protection and respect for human rights of women and girls</i></p>	<p>approaches to services, conflict/ disaster prevention, Early Warning and early response (EWER)</p> <p>No. of activities undertaken to strengthen</p>	<p>in key institution</p>		
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**Pillar 2:**

**Partnerships- coordination and management**

**Strategic Objective** This pillar cut across to ensure increase in the capacity and resources to coordinate implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programmes.

**Strategic Outcome:** High impact interventions are well coordinated, tracked and achieved through collaborative synergy with partners and management.

Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target By 2017 2020	Lead And Other Actors
<p><b>Coordination and partnership</b></p> <p>(I) Seek partnership Leverage on: i. Development Partners that exist and those that don't exist in the state ii. All Micro Finance Banks in the state</p> <p>(ii) Regular meetings with implementing Partners and Agencies</p> <p>(iii) Collaborate and Partner with Youths, PLWDs and Male champions in the communities for effective sustainability and Implementation of SAP</p>	<p>(I) Broker partnership formed for WPS activities/ initiative support (ii) Established stable monetary support (iii) Increased coordination and partnership with actors in WPS (iv) Enabling of institutional drivers of SAP to function</p> <p>Enhanced coordination and effective sustainability and Implementation of SAP achieved</p>	<p>Number and types of formal and informal partnerships formed for WPS support</p> <p>Number of meetings held with partners and agencies On WPS</p> <p>Number of collaborations with partners WPS</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p> <p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p> <p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p>	<p>Increased resources allocated for SAP implementation</p> <p>High level meetings held</p> <p>Functional and high impact collaboration on implementing and sustaining WPS and SAP structures and programmes</p>	<p>SMW &amp; SW ALL KEY STAKEHOLDERS DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS <b>Gombe WPS</b> Steering committee</p> <p>SMW &amp; SW ALL KEY STAKEHOLDERS DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS <b>Gombe WPS</b> Steering committee</p>



<p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b></p> <p>(I) Strengthening capacity of stakeholders for tracking and monitoring of UNSCR 1325 implementation and SAP strategic results</p> <p>(ii) Strengthen alliances and joint initiatives for SAP implementation, monitoring and reporting</p>	<p>(I) Increased capacity to deliver cative and efficient women peace and security initiatives effe</p> <p>(ii) Enabled Institutional drivers of SAP to function jointly on oversight and coordination</p> <p>(iii) Enhanced coordination and reporting on SAP implementation</p> <p>(iv) Increased Fund and Resources sourced and available for WPS and SAP initiatives/ activities to be implemented</p>	<p>Number of partner supported gender sensitive capacity building trainings for peace and security actors</p> <p>Number of personnel trained</p> <p>Number of sectors undertaking WPS capacity development</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p>	<p>SAP delivered and being implemented</p>	
<p><b>SAP Promotion and Advocacy</b></p> <p>(I) Dialogue with the Executive, Legislators and Judiciary for support of SAP and the budgetary provisions for implementation</p> <p>(ii) Advocacy meetings with State Governor the budgetary provisions for implementation</p> <p>(iii) Advocacy meetings with State Governor and Attorney General of the State until Laws enacted and domesticated as State Laws.</p> <p>(iv) Advocacy with LGA chairmen and Council to facilitate the adoption and domestication SAP and Set up a committee to facilitate the domestication of LAP in the LGAs</p>	<p>(I) WPS agenda becomes part of the Gombe State Laws</p> <p>(ii) Popularization of SAP /LAP</p>	<p>Number of monitoring reports showing clear coordination mandates System for collection and dissemination of GDD established Data available</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for the implementation of SAP and WPS</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for the implementation of SAP and WPS</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p> <p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p> <p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p> <p>UNSCR 1325 NAP National Gender policy</p>	<p>Increase in budget and appropriation for WPS</p> <p>Gender programming Laws in plac in Gombe State</p>	<p>SMW &amp; SW State ministry of planning/Budget Developmental partners SHA, MOJ, CBOs/NGOs</p> <p>SMW &amp; SW Gombe State Programme Steering committee on WPS CBOs/NGOs Development partners</p>

<b>Pillar 3:</b> <b>Protection and Prosecution</b> <b>Strategic Objective:</b> To ensure women and girls security rights are protected, reported and rights violations are prosecuted during conflict and in peace. <b>Strategic Outcomes:</b> Women's access to justice and redress are effectively reported and protected in conflict and in peace					
Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target (by 2020)	Key actors ( State and non-state)
<b>Legislation and policy</b>  (I) Domestication of GEO Bill, VAPP Act, Child Right Act, Trafficking of Person's (Prohibition) Act and establishment of state Gender Commission/ Gender Strategy and Peace/ Security Commission	(I) <i>Laws and policies to protect and promote women and girls' rights</i>  (ii) <i>Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated</i>  (iii) Increased in state legal provisions that protect women and girls as part of the State security framework	GEO Bill, VAPP Act, Child Right Act, Trafficking of Person's (Prohibition) Act adopted and domesticated  State Gender Commission/ Peace and Security Commission and establishment referencing UNSCR 1325	UNSCR 1325 NAP  National Gender Policy	New legal provisions and mechanisms  New laws and policies protecting rights of women and girls	SMW & SW SHA, MOJ, CBOs/NGOs NBA/FIDA
<b>Capacity Building and Services</b>  (I) Conducting enhancement training to strengthen and develop the skills of Security agencies, Health personnel, Media practioners Social workers ( social welfare department of women affairs-STATE and LGA), Traditional/Religious, leaders CBOs, NGOs, MDAs, Media and Community security outfit developed on addressing SGBV cases	(I) Enhanced skills and capacity of Security agencies, Health personnel's, Media practioners Social workers ( social welfare department of women affairs-STATE and LGA), Traditional/Religious, leaders CBOs, NGOs, MDAs, Media and Community security outfit developed on addressing SGBV cases	Number of men and women trained in protection of women and girls rights with reference to UNSCR 1325  Number and type of training for security sector, justice and others sector personnel on addressing SGBV cases	Gender Desk officer in Police and NSCDC  Police Gender policy National Gender Policy UNSCR 1325 NAP  North East HumanitarianRe sponse plan	50% increase in number of Security agencies, Health personnel's, Media practioners Social workers, Religious/Traditional leaders CBOs/NGOs MDAs, Media outfit and Community organization trained  50% increase in WPS knowledge skills developed	SMW & SW Law enforcement Agency NBA/FIDA CBOs/NGOs Developmental partners
(ii) Establish a special court to try violators of women/girls and specialized facilities for protection of women and girls in communities	(I) Existence of specialized centres for the protection of women and girls  (ii) <i>Operational mechanisms and structures are in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girl Justices is seen to be served and further violation discouraged</i>  (ii) Community security interventions Better support for survivors of gender base violence	Number of reported cases of abuse by security agents investigated  Number of specialized facilities for protection of women and girls created	National Gender Policy UNSCR 1325 NAP  North East HumanitarianRe sponse plan	50% increase in number of cases of abuse investigated  High Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and persecuted	SMW & SW Law enforcement Agency NBA/FIDA CBOs/NGOs Developmental partners MOJ

<p><b>Coordination and partnership</b></p> <p>(I) Form a network among security organization, Traditional/ Religious, health personnel, Media practioners and social workers to Strengthen joint operations to Provide infrastructure and facilities for protection of women and girls- Monthly meetings to improve social justice system in communities</p>	<p>(I) Security Organizations and other state peace architecture network on peace and security issues.</p> <p>(ii) Platform for coordination and partnership created</p>	<p>Number of partnerships established</p> <p>No of Platforms establishment.</p>	<p>National Gender Policy UNSCR 1325 NAP</p>	<p>50% increase in partnerships and joint projects on WPS</p>	<p>SMW &amp; SW Law enforcement Agency NBA/FIDA CBOs/NGOs Gombe State Programme Steering committee on WPS Developmental partners MOJ</p>
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**Pillar 4:****Participation and Representation**

**Strategic Objectives** Taking special measures to increase women's direct, equity, full participation, engagement, visibility and the inclusion of women's interests in decision making processes related to conflict prevention and peace building at every level

**Strategic Outcomes:** Active direct, equal full engagement and participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained.

Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017 - 2020	Lead & other Actors
<p><b>Capacity building and service delivery</b></p> <p>(I) Organize massive grassroots awareness on the rights, duties and obligation of citizens to promotion of peace, security, women/girls's right in early warning and early response EWER in communities</p> <p>(I) Institute women's peace and leadership forum in each of the senatorial district in the state to strengthen women's skills for negotiations and decision making in early warning and early response EWER in communities- Women Groups/Associations</p>	<p>(I) Increased awareness on the rights, duties and obligation of citizens to promotion of peace, security, women /girls' s right in early warning and early response EWER in communities</p> <p>(ii) Popularization of UNSCR 1325 and SAP</p> <p>(I) Increased Women's skills on negotiations, decision making and women leading peace initiatives on EWER activities in communities</p> <p>(ii) Increased women's outstanding contributions to peace processes and conflict resolution methods</p> <p>(iii) Increased representation and effective participation formal and informal peace negotiation,</p>	<p>Extend to which communities are aware of the rights, duties and obligation of citizens to promotion of peace, security, women/girls's right in early warning and early response EWER in communities</p> <p>Number of EWER activities in communities</p> <p>Number of women in peace and leadership forum reached</p> <p>Number of intervention initiative activities</p> <p>Number of women's outstanding contributions to peace processes and conflict resolution</p> <p>Number of women networks leading WPS initiatives and programmes</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>National Gender Policy</p> <p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>National Gender Policy</p>	<p>50% increase in awareness level on WPS concerns and EWER in communities</p> <p>35% increase in all level of women's participation at decision making levels including in peace negotiations, and other formal and informal peace processes</p>	<p>SMW &amp; SW CBOs/NGOs/ Media and Network, Development Partners, NOA</p> <p>MWA &amp; SW CBOs/NGOs/ Media and Network, Development Partners, NOA</p>

<p><b>SAP Promotion and Advocacy</b></p> <p>(i) Hold dialogues with Traditional/ Religious, state Executive Council and political party leaders at state level to incorporate gender issues in programmes relating to peace building and other decision making</p> <p>(ii) introduce peace building as part of school curriculum</p>	<p>(i) Political settlements, peace agreements at all decision making platforms.</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of women in elective and appointive positions</p> <p>(iii) increased understanding of WPS issues</p>	<p>Number of women occupying seats in decision making positions</p> <p>Number of women in peace plans, strategies and decision making platforms</p> <p>Number / proportion of women included at decision making</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>National Gender Policy</p> <p>INEC Gender Policy</p> <p>Political Party Constitution and Manifestos</p>	<p>50 % Increase of inclusion of women participation in decision making bodies</p> <p>Increase inclusion of women's concerns in peace programmes</p>	<p>MWA &amp; SW</p> <p>CBOs/NGOs/ Media outfits and Network, Development Partners</p> <p>NOA Gombe State Programme</p> <p>Steering committee on WPS</p>
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**Pillar 5:****Crises management, Early Recovery and Post conflict reconstruction**

**Strategic Objective** To ensure women and girls's capacities to acts as agents in crisis recovery and post conflict situations are reinforced.

**Strategic Outcome:** Secured security and psychosocial needs of women and girls are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017-2020	Lead and other Actors
<p><b>Legislation and Policy</b></p> <p>(i) Formulation and implementation of relief and recovery laws and policies</p>	<p>(i) Existence of a comprehensive gender sensitive recovery, post conflict reconstruction policy and plans.</p> <p>(ii) Increased level of participation of women groups in relief and recovery planning &amp; policy formulation</p> <p>(iii) Existence of a gender sensitive relief and recovery and crisis management reconstruction Plan</p>	<p>Number of relevant and adequate relief and recovery programmes that that are Gender sensitive to policies &amp; law</p> <p>Number of laws and policies that reference UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Number of key stakeholders reach</p>	<p>Established</p> <p>SEMA</p> <p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>NGP</p> <p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>NGP</p>	<p>50% of policy formulation consultations are with women</p> <p>A comprehensive state plan (gender sensitive) on crisis management. relief, recovery and rehabilitation is developed.</p>	<p>SMWA&amp;SW</p> <p>SEMA, NHRC, GMHA</p> <p>SMWA&amp;SW</p> <p>SEMA, NHRC, GMHA</p> <p>SMWA&amp;SW, SEMA, NHRC</p> <p>MOE, MOEP,</p>

## 6.0 ACHIEVING COHERENCE NAP-ZAP-SAP-TECHNICAL ORGANS

**TABLE 4:-** A log frame that highlights the linkages in interaction efforts at the different tiers of governance and key functions of the Technical Organs for the NAPs, ZAPs and SAPs. Therefore as each respective organ undertakes its designated roles and responsibilities and achieves its objectives a chain of results are achieved from the local communities to the National level. This should make the NAP implementation reverberate across the country while responding to WPS issues both in conflict and peace situations that are specific to each locality.

Interaction Nodes	State Implementation Committee	Zonal Monitoring Committee	National Technical Working Group
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advises on implementation of SAP on UNSCR 1325 in the State</li> <li>2. Support FMWSAD to coordinate and implement SAP, ZAP and NAP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate coordination and implementation of the Zonal Action Plans in their respective zones by the FMWASD</li> <li>2. Enable a regional peer review mechanism &amp; make recommendation to the FMWASD and SMWASW to enhance implementation of ZAP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide Technical and Policy advise on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria;</li> <li>2. Enhance the implementation of the NAP and ensure that the projected targets in their sectors are achieved</li> </ol>
<b>Roles and Functions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Represent the state at Zonal Management Committee at the request of the State Ministry of Women Affairs;</li> <li>2. Ensure implementation meets agreed standard on WPS and women human Rights Protection as outlined in UNSCR 1325;</li> <li>3. Provide feedback and generate report on the implementation of State Action Plan;</li> <li>4. Ensure that implementation of SAP in line with their sectoral mandate is tandem with NAP goals objectives and target;</li> <li>5. Support the State Ministry of Women Affairs monitor the implementation of SAP and develop a Monitoring template which would be populated at periodic meetings;</li> <li>6. Support the MOWA develop a gender based early warning early response System;</li> <li>7. Maintain a Data Bank of Gender Peace advocate and actors involved the implementation of the SAP;</li> <li>8. Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide feedback/report on the implementation of Zonal Action Plan</li> <li>2. Ensure that reports on ZAP implementation are forwarded to the FMWASD</li> <li>3. Maintain a data base of agencies in the zone implementing UNSCR 1325</li> <li>4. Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</li> <li>5. Assist with peer review of State progress, monitoring and reporting to FMWASD.</li> <li>6. Identify and collate best practices on SAP implementation in the zone.</li> <li>7. Meet on rotational basis for peer learning and lessons sharing on SAP and ZAP implementation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advise the senior management of the FMWSD on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria;</li> <li>2. Support and facilitate national and international reporting on the NAP on UNSCR 1325;</li> <li>3. Recommend (to FMWASD) best options and workable strategies for the effective implementation of the NAP to achieve agreed target;</li> <li>4. Support FMWASD in the coordination of Zonal Action Plans and liaise with state implementation groups for the delivery of SAPs and LAPs;</li> <li>5. Obtain feedback through the secretariat of the Zonal Monitoring Committees, State Implementation Groups, local Government Implementation Teams, MDAs, CSOs and Partners on progress achieved in the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP</li> <li>6. Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</li> </ol>

The results chain establishing the linkages between achievements recorded in the delivery of the NAP, ZAP and SAP is contained in Table 6.

**TABLE 6**  
**6.1 SAP LINKAGES WITH ZAP AND NAP**

SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions	SAP Key Outcomes	Linkages to ZAP	Linkages to NAP	Remark
<p><b>Pillar 1:</b> <b>Prevention (Early Warning) and Preparedness</b></p> <p>The state government need to ensure early mitigation and foster prevention of conflict, all forms of violence against women and girls, putting in place coping mechanisms and systems for averting and mitigating crisis in communities.</p>	<p>35% reduction on women's vulnerability to conflict; security threats are averted and women and girls are built as champions of peace in the communities, integrated into preventive and mitigation measures taken.</p>	<p>Priority 3 Establishment and implementation of laws for protecting women and girls and preventing molestation.</p> <p>Documents and replicate good practices and models</p>	<p><i>Pillar 1.</i> 1.1 1.3 <i>Gender- responsive mechanism are operationalised systematically monitor, report on and prevent human right violations against women and girls in conflict and in times of peace</i> 1.4 <i>Women contribute to and have access to conflict prevention system</i></p>	
<p><b>Pillar 2:</b> <b>Partnerships- coordination and management</b></p> <p>The State needs to ensure that this is a cross cutting crucial pillar to ensure increase in the capacity and resources to coordinate , implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programmes.</p>	<p>High impact interventions are well coordinated, tracked and achieved through collaborative synergy with partners and management. Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.</p>	<p>Priority 3 and 4</p> <p>Documents should replicate good practices and models</p> <p>Enact laws and policies that promote women's participation</p>	<p>Pillar 2 , 3 and 5 2.2 Improved and structural mechanisms for delivery of gender policies and Gender Responsive Budget system. 3.9 Increased collaboration and partnership to strengthen mechanisms and structures for the physical security and safety for women and girls 5.2 Availability of timely and adequate resources including funding for implementation of WPS agenda 5.3 Women, peace and security agenda becomes part of national plan and budget 5.4enabling institutional arrangements for driving the implementation of UNSCR 1325 5.5 Enhanced coordination monitoring and reporting mechanisms</p>	
<p><b>Pillar 3:</b> <b>Protection and Prosecution</b></p>				



<p>To ensure women and girls rights and security are protected and promoted in conflict and peace and also prosecute such rights violations</p> <p><b>Pillar 4: Participation and Representation</b> (i) To increase participation and engagement of women and inclusion of women's interests in decision making processes related to conflict prevention and peace building. (ii) To ensure the full and equal participation and representation of woman at all levels of decision making.</p> <p><b>Pillar 5: Crises management, Early</b></p>	<p>Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.</p> <p>Meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained</p> <p>Women's human security needs are met especially</p>	<p>Priority 2 and 3</p> <p>Establishment of new laws to protect women and girls . Prosecution of sexual offenders Establishment of laws for protecting women and girls and preventing molestation.</p> <p>Priority 3 and 4</p> <p>Document should replicate good practices and models</p> <p>Enact laws and policies that promote women's participation</p>	<p>Pillar 1 and 3</p> <p>1.1e Existence of additional laws and policeis that protect and prevent women and girls human rights violation</p> <p>1.4 Women contribute to and have access to conflict prevention system</p> <p>3. 2 Existing laws harmonized, updated and applied to better protect women and girls rights</p> <p>3.4 Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women/girls are protected and enforced by national laws in line with regional and international standards</p> <p>3.6 Increased access to justice for women/girls whose rights are violated</p> <p>3.7 Increased knowledge and awareness on women's protection needs and prosecution options</p> <p>Pillar 2</p> <p>2.1 Existence of national and sectorial gender policies that achieve meaningful representation of women for sustainable peace and security</p> <p>2.3 Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formanl and informal peace negotiations, political</p>	
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<p><b>management, Early Recovery and Post conflict reconstruction</b> To ensure women and girls specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to acts as agents in</p>	<p>needs are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.</p>	<p>Priority 1, 2, 3 and 4 Training of stakeholders Establish and operate family courts</p>	<p>negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements 2.4 Increased women's participation at decision making level security and</p>	
<p>crisis, recovery and post conflict situations are reinforced.</p>		<p>Awareness creation to discourage child marriage and on the negative impact of divorce &amp;HTPs.  Rehabilitation of addicts  Awareness creation to assist women to know their rights as stakeholders in the distribution of relief materials meant for them and their children</p>	<p>paramilitary outfits (Army, Police, Navy, Custom)  Pillar 1 and 4 1.4 Women contribute to and have access to conflict prevention systems 4.1 Existence of comprehensive gender sensitive crisis management, recovery and post conflict reconstruction policies, plan and systems. 4.2 The peculiar needs of vulnerable groups especially women and girls, are systematically addressed in relief, early recovery and long-term recovery programmes</p>	

## 7.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring shall be carried out at different levels both at the State and Local Government based on the M and E plan and the key performance indicators.

Corrective measures would be taken during the course of the implementation process, based on the output of the intermittent monitoring exercises.

Focus will be on Intermediate results and strategic objectives measured by assessment of project indicators. Process and impact monitoring will be conducted to access and ensure quality of outputs as it affects expected long term outcomes.

Mid and End Term Evaluations will be conducted as well and compared to baseline data. The State Action Plan too will be reviewed periodically and Technical Working Group will have a critical role to play in order to ensure accountability and effectiveness in project implementation. Also, all reports will be sent to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and credible CSOs will be engaged in order to ensure same.

**TABLE 6: REPORTING MECHANISMS**

LEVELS OF REPORTING	TYPE OF REPORTING	TO WHOM	RESPONSIBILITY
International Level	Mid-term- 18 months Final report – 3 years	CEDAW Committee	FMWA&SW
National Level	Yearly	The Presidency/National Assembly	FMWA&SW/TWG
State Level	Bi- annual	Governor	SMWA
Community Level	Progress report Quarterly	State Technical Working Committee	CSOs & other Groups

### 7.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

An effective M&E will require Increased understanding of the need for political will, to ensure the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 which calls for a much better, inclusive, well-coordinated process. The Gombe state SAP will endeavour to ensure a high level of accountability, knowledge, management, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). This knowledge management and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of SAP but also a system of constant learning. Gombe state SAP will therefore be monitored and evaluated through the following processes:

### 7.2 PARTICIPATORY ANALYSIS AND ANNUAL PLANNING:

The annual planning exercise reduces the three-year process to actionable annual plans and budgets broken down into one-year work plans. This will be driven by analysis with relevant MDAs and where appropriate, communities and development partners leading to planning of activities, how and who will be involved in the process, how to monitor the activities and results and when to report on implemented activities.

A state Steering Committee (SSC) for the implementation of the SAP

A Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force comprised of technical experts from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), including the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Planning, Office of the Accountant-General, Statistics Agency, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Civil Society Organizations including women's groups and Networks of Peace and Security for Women and Government Ministries. This will be done to develop mechanisms for ensuring compliance in the form of Work plans and incentives.

### 7.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

- \* At the State level, monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Women Affairs.
- \* The implementation period is designed as: short (18 months), medium (30 months); and long-term (36 months)
- \* Monitoring systems and procedures would be developed and skilled personnel employed to monitor and evaluate the impact of treatment on psycho-social and trauma cases.
- \* The Monitoring and Evaluation should be in-built in the SAP and will be done at the different levels of implementation

### 7.4 REPORTING

- \* A yearly report would be produced for State Executive Council, Donor organizations, stakeholders, and partners in progress and status of the SAP implementation by the Ministry of Women Affairs.
- \* An Interim Progress report would be made at end of the first 18 months of implementation of SAP will be presented to the FMWASD and SMWASD will comprise of feedback from the local government areas.
- \* A Final Report to the State Governor will be in place at the end of the 36 months implementation period. Should be presented
- \* At the International Level, implementation status of the SAP will require reporting along the lines of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as the UNSCR 1325 pillars.
- \* Progress reports will be required from the communities where the activities of SAP are being implemented as well as on the various provisions of Resolution 1325 on a quarterly basis

#### Table 7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION TEMPLATE

**Report Completed by:** (e.g Women Dev Officer States, LGAs, State & LGAs WPS Networks, Women Desk Officers of MDAs, WPS Focal Persons, Gender Officers)

**Designation:** (e.g Director, Social Welfare Officer, Community Dev Officer e.t.c)

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

**Sector/Area of Focus:**(e. g Health, Justice, Security e.t.c)

**Date of Report:**(e.g 13<sup>th</sup> September 2017)

**Role in SAP Operational Structure** (e.g Member of SIG, ZMC, Partner, Stakeholder etc)

SAP Pillars	Specific Strategies/Actions	Key Outputs/Results	Outcome	Indicators	Source of Information	ZAP&NAP Related Outcomes	Remark
Pillar 1 Protection and Prosecution	<b>Legislation and Policy</b> Push for the speedy gazetting of GEO and Child Rights Law		Existing laws harmonized and updated and applied to better protect girls in plateau state	Number and type of additional laws and policies enacted for the protection of women.	Fed Min of Justice State House of Assembly		
<b>Pillar 2</b>							
<b>Pillar 3</b>							
<b>Pillar 4</b>							
<b>Pillar 5</b>							

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

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

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

Date eg: 15<sup>TH</sup> September 2017

## ANNEXTURES

**ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325** United Nations S/RES/1325 (2000) Security Council Distr.: General 31 October 2000 Resolution 1325 (2000)

**ANNEX 2: UNSCR 2349**

**ANNEX 3: North-East Zonal Action Plan**

**ANNEX 4: LIST OF STATE LEGISLATION**



## ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325

United Nations  
Security Council  
Resolution 1325 (2000)

S/RES/1325 (2000)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213<sup>th</sup> meeting,  
on 31 October 2000

*The Security Council,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the

Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;
13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;
16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;
17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council, progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;
18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



## ANNEX 2: UNSCR 2349

United Nations  
Security Council

S/RES/2349 (2017)

### Resolution 2349 (2017)

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

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and presidential statements on counter-terrorism, conflict prevention in Africa, the protection of civilians, women, peace and security, children and armed conflict, and on the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA),

*Recalling* its visit to the Lake Chad Basin Region (the Region) from 2 to 7 March 2017 to engage in dialogue with the Governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, displaced persons, security and humanitarian personnel, civil society including women's organizations, and regional bodies,

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

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

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

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

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

*Expressing deep concern* that terrorist groups benefiting from transnational organized crime and trafficking in all forms may contribute to undermining affected States, specifically their security, stability,

governance, social and economic development, and *recognizing* the connection between trafficking in persons, sexual violence and terrorism and other transnational organized criminal activities, which can prolong and exacerbate conflict and instability or intensify its impact on civilian populations,

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

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

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

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

*Recognizing* the interconnectedness of the challenges facing the Lake Chad Basin and the wider Sahel region and *encouraging* greater regional and international coherence in addressing these challenges.

### **Security, Protection of Civilians and Human Rights**

1. *Strongly condemns* all terrorist attacks, violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights by Boko Haram and ISIL in the Region, including those involving killings and other violence against civilians, notably women and children, abductions, pillaging, child, early and forced marriage, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual and gender-based violence, and recruitment and use of children, including increasingly the use of girls as suicide bombers, and destruction of civilian property, and *calls* for those responsible for these acts to be held accountable, and brought to justice;
2. *Recalls* the Communiqués of the AUPSC on Boko Haram, including from the 484th meeting, *recognises* the continued support of the AU to the MNJTF, and *calls* for the Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and Benin to continue their efforts in the fight against Boko Haram and implementation of the Communiqués; *further acknowledging* the need for an effective and strategic relationship between the AUPSC and the Security Council, to enable both institutions to support stability and development in the Lake Chad Basin;
3. *Encourages* Governments in the Region to sustain momentum, further enhance regional military cooperation and coordination, comply with obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, secure the conditions to enable safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access,

facilitate the restoration of civilian security and the rule of law in areas restored to Government control, and guarantee free movement of goods and persons; and *further encourages* regional collaboration on the implementation of the 2016 Abuja Regional Security Summit conclusions and strengthened cooperation under the auspices of a third Regional Security Summit in 2018, including with respect to post-conflict stabilisation and recovery;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



11. *Expresses* concern about the protection needs of civilians in the Region affected by the scourge of terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and recruitment and use of children in violation of international law; and *welcomes* initial steps taken such as the deployment of female members of the security services to IDP camps where sexual exploitation and abuse has been reported or confirmed;
12. *Reiterates* the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law, and *calls on* all Governments in the Region, and as relevant the United Nations and other actors, to prioritise human rights protection concerns including through: greater cooperation by concerned Governments with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Offices of the Special Representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Children and Armed Conflict; taking urgent measures to prevent arbitrary arrest and detention and ensure that persons deprived of liberty are treated in accordance with international law; enhanced capacity and responsiveness of national human rights mechanisms across the Region; and taking measures to increase the number of women in the security sector;
13. *Emphasises* the importance of strengthening cross-border judicial cooperation in identifying and prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses, as well as the most serious crimes, such as sexual and gender-based violence; *calls on* Governments in the Region to provide rapid access for survivors of abduction and sexual violence to specialised medical and psychosocial services, and community reintegration, to prevent stigmatisation and persecution, and *encourages* the international community to extend its support in this regard; *urges* the prompt investigation of all allegations of abuse, including sexual abuse, and holding those responsible accountable; and *encourages* the creation of a timeline for transferral of camp management to civilian structures to ensure the civilian nature of IDP sites, whilst taking due consideration of the security situation in these sites;
14. *Urges* Governments in the Region to ensure women's full and equal participation in national institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including in the development of strategies to counter Boko Haram and ISIL, *welcomes* initial efforts in the Region to address women's representation such as the 25% quota for elected offices in Niger, and *strongly encourages* the further development, implementation and funding of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria; and *encourages* all regional organizations engaged in peace and security efforts in the Region to ensure that gender analysis and women's participation are integrated into their assessments, planning, and operations;

### **Humanitarian**

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments in the Region and of regional and sub-regional organisations, as well as the hospitality provided by host communities for the millions of displaced people, the majority of whom are women and children, who are uniquely impacted, and *urges* Governments in the Region, donors and relevant international non-governmental organisations to urgently redouble their efforts and ensure close coordination, including between development and humanitarian actors, in particular to enhance early recovery, food security, improve living conditions, and increase livelihood opportunities;
16. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to ensure respect for and protection of humanitarian personnel, facilities, and their means of transport and equipment, and to facilitate safe, timely and unhindered access for humanitarian organisations to deliver lifesaving aid to affected people, and in particular in the case of Governments, where applicable, through facilitating bureaucratic and administrative procedures such as the expediting of outstanding registrations, and importation of humanitarian supplies, and *further calls upon* Governments in the Region to increase collaboration with United



Nations partners including through more effective civilian-military coordination mechanisms;

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

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

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

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

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

### **Root Causes and Development**

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

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

24. *Calls upon* Governments in the Region, including through the support of the international community, to support early recovery activities and long-term investment in vital services such as health care and education, agriculture, infrastructure such as the safe trade corridor and livelihoods, social

cohesion, good governance, and the rule of law, to enhance longer-term recovery and resilience of populations, particularly for the areas with the most pressing need;

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

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

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

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

### **Disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration, and accountability**

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

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

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

32. *Calls upon* concerned governments to urgently develop and implement, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law as applicable, vetting criteria and processes allowing for the prompt assessment of all persons who have been associated with Boko Haram and ISIL in the custody of authorities, including

persons captured or surrendered to authorities, or who are found in refugee or IDP camps, and to ensure that children are treated in accordance with international law; and *encourages* Governments in the Region, within the context of this resolution, to prosecute those responsible for terrorist acts, where appropriate, and to develop both rehabilitation programmes in custodial settings for detained terrorist suspects and sentenced persons, and reintegration programmes to assist persons either released from custody having served their sentence or those who have completed a rehabilitation programme in an alternative setting, in order to facilitate reintegration into their communities;

### **Follow-Up**

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

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

NORTH EAST ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actions & Resources
<b>Insecurity and Trans-border Crime</b> - Insurgency - Kidnapping & Abductions - Influx of IDPs from within and across borders  - Inadequate resources and sectoral gender budget	<b>Coordination</b> - Effective border patrols/control  - Strengthening the Civilian JTF and Local vigilante groups to help in the fight against insurgency and kidnapping  <b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b> - Training of stakeholders - Establish and operate Family Courts <b>Legislation &amp; Policy</b> - Enactment of laws aimed at ensuring speedy payment of deceased's benefits to families	Pillar 1, 2 & 4	Percentage of illegal immigrants prevented from entering the country  Number of kidnap culprits arrested and prosecuted.  Number of successful return of kidnap victims and unification with their families  50% increase in insurgency free areas  Number of schools reopened  60% resettlement of displaced persons back to their community	Existence of security agencies with the responsibility of protecting lives and properties  Establishment of Civilian JTF working in collaboration with security personnel  Existence of Government MDAs tasked with oversight responsibility	Liberation of areas hitherto occupied by Boko Haram insurgents  Speedy payment of benefits  Successful re-integration of victims of insurgency	SMWA (Borno, Yobe and Adamawa) Security operators MoD NSA NPF NIS NSCDC MDAs Civilian JTF and local vigilante groups (Borno and Yobe)
<b>Violence Against Women, Girls and Children</b> - Rape - Sexual and gender based violence - Physical assault - Child marriage - Rapid divorce cases	<b>Legislation &amp; Policy</b> Establishment of new laws to protect women and girls Prosecution of sexual offenders  <b>NAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b> Awareness creation to discourage child marriage and on the negative impact of divorce & HTPs  <b>Capacity building &amp; Service Delivery</b> Training of MDAs and other stakeholders  <b>Research, Documentation &amp; Dissemination</b> Documentation of cases of rape, sexual and gender based violence	Pillar 1 & 3	Percentage reduction in the cases of rape, physical assault  Significant decline in reported cases of child marriage & HTPs  Number of personnel trained  Number of beneficiaries of psychosocial support  Number of functional referral centres	Existence of Social and GBV desk officer at Police commands  Increased reporting of SGBV  Number of officials trained (Lawyers, Police, etc.)	Prosecution of sexual offenders	SMWA Legislators, Police Justice sector Humanitarian partners CSOs Development partners
<b>Community Crisis</b> - Drug addiction, - Molestation of women and girls - Youth Restiveness - Religious intolerance - Communal clashes	<b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b> Rehabilitation of addicts Training and empowerment for women and girls  <b>Legislation &amp; Policy</b> Establishment of laws for protecting women and girls and preventing molestation  <b>NAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b> Awareness creation on need for peaceful co-existence  <b>Research, Documentation &amp; Dissemination</b> Document and replicate good practices and models	Pillar 1, 2, 3 and 5	Number of women and girls rehabilitated from drug addiction.  Number of women and girls empowered and having a source of livelihood.  Reduction in the number of religious/ communal clashes  Publications, reports and models of good practices available	Presence of non-functional Rehabilitation centres across states in the zone.  NGOs working on empowerment of women and girls.  Presence of religious and other faith based community groups	Over 60% of rehabilitated victims receiving appropriate care and psychosocial services.  Disbursement of micro credit to women and girls and vocational skills training provided  Peace and religious tolerance within different religious groups promoted	SMWA SMO Youth Empowerment., MDAs NGOs CSOs. Traditional/community leaders Women & Youth groups, councils and networks FBOs and CSOs
<b>Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</b> - Ensure that distribution of relief materials to IDPs benefits women	<b>NAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b> Awareness creation to assist women to know their rights as stakeholders in the distribution of relief materials meant for them and their children <b>Legislation &amp; Policy</b> Enact laws and policies that promote women's participation	Pillars 2&4	Number of women actively involved in the disbursement of relief materials at all levels  Number of laws enacted and policies adopted		35% representation of women on Relief Management Bodies/Groups  Increase in available laws and policies	SMWA SASS MoJ SEMA CSOs Development Partners

#### **ANNEX 4:LIST OF STATE LEGISLATION**

- State Protection of Women and Children's Right to Inheritance
- Bill for a law to Afford victims of Domestic Violence the Maximum Protection from domestic abuse in compliance with international commitments and elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination and provide for matters incidental thereto.
- Disability rights commission Law 2016

VAPP Bill



### DISCLAIMER

The development and publication of the Gombe State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria was achieved with funding and technical support from the European Union within the framework of the Programme "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria", implemented by UN Women, in partnership with the Federal/State Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Welfare. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of the Gombe State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of EUROPEAN Union or UN Women.

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