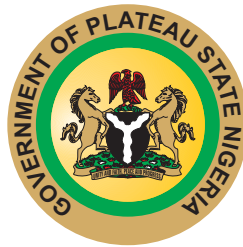


# PLATEAU STATE ACTION PLAN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA 2017 - 2020



*WITH PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT FROM*



## DISCLAIMER

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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>FMWASD</b>	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
<b>GEO</b>	Gender and Equal Opportunities Law
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<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>	Peacebuilding
<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>SMWA</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

## Pledge

Years of protracted conflict has taken its toll on the peace-loving citizens of our beloved state and it is a well-known fact that during times of conflict, **women and children are at** the receiving end and often bear the brunt, of the negative impact of conflict. The Plateau State Action Plan (PSAP) recognises that a lot has been done with regards to women peace and security issues in the state. However, more can and still needs to be done, paramount of which is the protection of women and girls' rights in conflict and peace situations as well as the prosecution of right violators to ensure that victims secure justice.

As the Chief Executive of the state, I pledge my unflinching commitment to the well-being of all my people regardless of gender. It is for this reason, that I commit to the implementation of the State Action Plan, on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, for enhanced welfare and protection of women, children, men, and to help attain sustainable and peaceful development in Plateau State, in the spirit of Nigeria's 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan (NAP).

I call on the Federal Government of Nigeria, development partners, international agencies, civil society organisations, and the organised private sector, to continue to extend goodwill and support to my administration, and contribute meaningfully towards actualising the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda of the State as enshrined in this action plan.



**His Excellency  
Rt. Honourable Barrister Simon Bako Lalong  
Executive Governor,  
Plateau State**

## Foreword

UNSCR 1325 is dedicated entirely to the link that exists between armed conflict, peace building and the gender dimension to these situations. It builds on the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on mainstreaming, a gender perspective in Multi-dimensional Peace Support Operations adopted in Windhoek in May 2000. The UNSCR 1325 provided the first international legal and political framework for recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women and outlines in detail, the pivotal role of women in peace-building. It acknowledges the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of a gender perspective in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict reconstruction, peace-building and governance in all its ramifications. It is first and foremost about peace and security but rooted on the premise that women's inclusion (their presence and meaningful participation) in the peace process, their perspectives, indigenous knowledge or their contribution to peace talks will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace.

Following the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) document for the implementation of United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325 by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in October 2013, Plateau State domesticated the NAP through its own State Action Plan (PSAP) in 2015. Plateau State is among the States of the Federation that has over the years witnessed incessant crisis of various forms. These have had devastating effects, especially on women and children, on account of their vulnerability; they bear the heaviest brunt of conflict. Since 2001 to date, the crisis has escalated in different dimensions, ranging from ethnic to religious clashes and more recently, insurgency by members of the *Boko Haram* sect.

These violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes; with their male counterparts often killed or displaced, leaving the women as head of households to fend for themselves and the entire family; while children orphaned by conflict have become vulnerable. Women who are forced to flee remain in IDP camps since their homes were destroyed. They consequently experience insecurity in addition to lack of privacy. They also suffer from food insecurity due to inadequate means of livelihood and culturally prescribed values/roles, and in some cases, legal prohibition to owning land. Additionally, women and girls live in fear of being used as war exploits, battle weapons, sex slaves and domestic servants. Furthermore, they suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflict. The incidents of flood in some parts of the State have also exacerbated the situation of women exposing them to further pressure and untold hardship. Sometimes their male counterparts are not exempted from similar challenges.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> PSAP as a document focuses on Women, Peace and Security issues within the framework of the Security Council resolution of October, 2000, and in the context of Plateau State. It is our State's response to the need for better protection of women and enhancement of their roles in peace processes. The all-inclusive approach proposed in the UNSCR 1325 and Nigeria's NAP involves both men and women. In like manner, the PSAP is geared at mobilizing all stakeholders to advance peace and security issues in the State in order to reduce Human Security threats experienced.

I wish to remind all that effective implementation of the PSAP will serve as a fulcrum around which women peace and security issues rotates, hence all hands must be on desk to ensure that an active role played by all and sundry. Together we will join the rescue team headed by the Executive Governor Rt. Honourable Barrister Simon Bako Lalong to move Plateau State and citizens to be on same page with the global dynamics.



**Mrs. Rufina Gurumyen,  
Honourable Commissioner,  
Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development  
Plateau State**

## Preface

PSAP reflects government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women, men and girls during armed conflicts and enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post-conflict efforts. It is also a practical and operational tool for those affected by armed conflicts – women, children and communities to be better informed about the governments' response to their plight including support programme options available to them. The document will go a long way towards improving the well-being of Plateau citizens. For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, the PSAP like the NAP assures and affirms role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and in identifying their specific needs in the times of crises. It significantly enjoins peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behaviour of the armed forces and law enforcement agents vis-a-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

PSAP further serves as a useful roadmap in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UN Resolution 1325 both at the policy level implementation and enforcement levels. It aligns with the Government policy thrust on **Peace, Security and Good Governance; Human Capital Development and Social Welfare**. It ensures that government programmes respond to immediate and long-term needs of citizens before, during and after conflict. Government, Civil Society, Community Organizations and all relevant stakeholders engaged in peace, security, governance, elections and humanitarian efforts will find the roadmap useful. Development Partners who seek to provide support in the area of advancing gender inequality in all the pillars relevant to the Nigerian situation - **Prevention, Participation, Promotion, Protection, Prosecution and Reconstruction** will find the document a much-needed guide as they seek to be part of strengthening peace and security architectures in Nigeria.



**Mrs Ayika Hassana,  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development  
Plateau State**

## Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development, Plateau State, I wish to express our appreciation to the Rescue Governor, Rt. Hon. Barrister Simon Bako Lalong for providing us with the enabling environment to come up with this very important document.

The development of the Plateau State Action Plan (PSAP) on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was participatory, through contributions from relevant MDAs, CSOs, individuals, faith-based organizations and development partners, which made this document a reality.

Our sincere appreciation goes to our partner, the UN Women, for its support towards the review and production of a revised version of the PSAP on UNSCR 1325. The Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), provided both technical and financial assistance to produce the first version and institute commendable structures and mechanisms for advancing Women Peace and Security (WPS) in the State. The effort of the technical and steering committees, made up of MDAs, the Women Peace and Security Network (WPS-N), CSOs, and development partners equally worthy of commendation. We appreciate the commitment of UN Women and the European Union as they support the revision and implementation of the PSAP in the state. The Ministry wishes to acknowledge the technical support of the Consultants, Dr. Chris Kwaja, Mrs. Amy Oyekunle and oversight technical guidance of Mrs. Esther E. Mshelia UN Women Technical Adviser on WPS and Special Assistant Technical to the Honorable Minister for Women Affairs and Social Development.



**Director, Women and Gender Affairs,  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development,  
Plateau State**



# 1 Context and Background

## 1.1 State Geography



Figure 1: Map of Nigeria Geo-Political Zones

Plateau, in the North Central geopolitical zone, was created in 1967 by the Murtala Muhammed Regime. The state covers 27,147 square kilometres and shares state boundaries with Bauchi (north), Taraba (east), Nasarawa (south) and Kaduna (west). With a heterogenous population of approximately 3.5 million people, Plateau state has over forty (40) ethno-linguistic groups. No single group is large enough to claim majority position and each ethnic group has its own distinct language while Hausa has gained acceptability as a medium of communication.

<b>Population Size:</b>	3.5m
Male population:	1,657,209m
Female population:	1,655,203m
Ratio (Christian vs. Muslim):	70:30
Average household size:	5.5

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity\\_in\\_Nigeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity_in_Nigeria)

<sup>1</sup><http://www.nigerianmuse.com/20100527092749zg/sections/pictures-maps-cartoons/maps-of-various-states-and-their-local-governments-in-nigeria/>

Table 1: Brief statistics for Plateau State

Jos, the state's capital, is rich in minerals, such as tin and columbite, and has attracted migrants from all over Nigeria to work in the mines and related service industry. With a near-temperate climate, fertile agricultural land, abundant water and pasture and an absence of disease, the state attracts Farmers and Fulani livestock herders. It is also very attractive to Nigerian and foreign tourists and retirees.

The state has 17 Local Government Areas. These are Barkin Ladi, Bassa, Bokokos, Jos East, Jos North, Jos South, Kanam, Kanke, Langtang North, Langtang South, Mangu, Mikang, Pankshin, Qua'an Pan, Riyom, Shendam and Wase. It is traditionally believed that Jos is founded on land belonging to Berom, Anaguta and Afizere ethnic groups. The ratio of Christianity to Islam is approximately 70 - 30% with most living in intermixed communities.



Figure 2: Map of Plateau State with Local Government Areas

According to a 2012 report titled: "The Violent Road, Plateau state has experienced very serious inter-communal conflict since 2000 and is amongst the most conflict-affected states in Nigeria. Conflict in Plateau is often attributed to religious violence, but issues of regional identities, ethnicity, 'indigeneity' and 'settlement', access to land and livelihoods all overlap with religious identities to produce a volatile and explosive conflict profile. Drivers of conflict includes:

- **Ethnicity and Indigeneity debate:** It is traditionally believed that Jos is founded on land which belongs to Berom, Anaguta and Afizere ethnic groups. Historically, it is believed that the Hausa immigrants and Fulani pastoralists as well as other ethnic groups like the Ngas, Ron and Mupun came in search of economic opportunities and have since settled in Jos. Each group holds the perspective of rightful ownership to the land.

<sup>2</sup> <http://viewpointnigeria.com/plateau-local-government-commission-plans-mass-redeployment-staff/>

<sup>3</sup> The Violent Road: An overview of armed violence in Nigeria: National Working Group on Armed Violence/Action on Armed Violence, Nigeria; 2012

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

- **Unequal Resources and Economic disparities:** Rapid growth, high rate of immigration from within and outside surrounding environs and poor governance has led to unequal distribution of resources and economic disparities between the rich and poor to tension and protracted conflict among several groups
- **Fulani/Farmer Herdsmen Clashes:** With rapid agriculturalization, urbanization, encroachment and squabble for natural resources such as land and water has led to the increasing rate of killings caused by infractions between farmers and Fulani herdsmen. This has increased and remains a source for concern across many states in Nigeria.
- **Religious Conflict:** Long standing crisis produced tensions within smaller towns and villages in some parts of Plateau that escalated into violence. From 2008 the dimension of attacks changed from face to face massacres to bombing of places of worship, markets and public establishments. The targeted nature of religious conflict has spurred an increasing distrust among Christians and Moslems alike. For instance, there are some areas in Jos where Christians cannot reside and vice-versa for Moslems.
- **Armed Groups and Proliferation of arms:** the conflict encouraged the establishment of organized armed groups in rural areas for self-protection which has led to a proliferation of weapons in the hands of individuals and groups. Such weapons are used for intimidation and violence.

## 1.2 Women Peace and Security History and Status

Following over two decades of armed violence and deadly attacks, and despite efforts towards peacebuilding, stability and recovery, the security situation in Plateau state remains fragile. Both government, implementing partners and civil society are focused on peace and conflict mediation geared towards rebuilding trust along ethnic and religious lines within the state. Conflict affects men, women and children in different ways.



### 1.2.1 Consequences of Protracted Conflict on Women and girls

Conflict affects men, women and children in different ways. Protracted conflict in Plateau state has impacted all its citizens particularly women and children who bear the brunt of violent attacks. For instance, the conflict has led to

- **Physical disabilities and death:** Nigeria Watch estimated a rate of 40 deaths by homicide per 100,000 inhabitants in 2006-11, the highest in the Country.
- **Polarization and Segregation:** Violence and displacement have reshaped the capital city and many rural settlements. As neighbourhoods become polarized and religiously segregated, 'no-go areas' emerged which alter patterns of residency, and to some extent, business, transportation, and trade.
- **Humanitarian crisis:** violent attacks and the threat of violence has driven many citizens from their homes and villages. Reports show that several communities have been completely decimated and remain uninhabited till date. Many people are currently displaced and living in temporary settings.
- **Massive loss of livelihoods and properties:** there was a massive loss of properties, businesses, homes during the violent conflict. As a result, women have had to take on the added role of becoming breadwinners, heads of households both for their families and extended families. However, changes in the traditional roles of women is yet to be recognised.
- **Fragmentation of families that led to other socio-economic consequences:** Many families have lost their bread-winners and have become desolate. In extreme cases, both couples are killed leaving only the children to fend for themselves. Some are either forcefully or willingly recruited to help carry out these nefarious activities. Children particularly girls, are used as suicide bombers or abducted and forced to become sex slaves.
- **Increased rate of trafficking of girls:** a loss of livelihood for many has opened the gateway for an increase in the number of girls and women leaving their homes to seek employment as domestic workers in other places within and outside Nigeria.
- **Manifestations of Gender-based sexual violence:** one of the consequences of armed violence in the state is gender-based violence that manifests in the form of rape, sexual assault and other forms of violence against women and girls.
- **Psychological trauma and effects of conflict on women & girls:** Many families have been exposed to physical and psychological trauma from continuous violent attacks. There is yet to be any psychosocial counselling or support for victims and families affected by the conflict.
- **Disruption of basic social amenities in some affected areas:** Many communities have been adversely affected and consequently lack basic amenities such as water, electricity, access to road, health centers, and even schools. Displaced persons are particularly affected and face high health risks such as malnutrition, cholera, measles due to poor living conditions, sanitation and food. Women and girls are saddled with the traditional roles of caretakers and nurturers. Consequently, an absence of basic social amenities will adversely affect their time as they will be required to look for water, beg for food or engage in activities that makes women more vulnerable to violence.

### 1.3 Women Peace and Security Global to Local Response to UNSCR 1325

Efforts to date shows the national, state and local response to UNSCR 1325. They include the development, dissemination and implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP as well as capacity building of

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<sup>5</sup> Sited in The Violent Road: An overview of armed violence in Nigeria: National Working Group on Armed Violence/Action on Armed Violence, Nigeria; 2012

FMWASD, and security operatives on NAP 1325. Other responses include the zonal and national consultations which led to Zonal and State Action Plans. Finally, the successful development and launch of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP clearly highlight Nigeria's political will to ensure WPS is adequately prioritised.

## 2 Implementing UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria (2013 – 2016)

### 2.1 1<sup>st</sup> Nation Action Plan (NAP) Implementation and State Journey

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 while considering their unique peculiarities in women peace and security.

This important document which focuses on Women, Peace and Security, as adopted by the Security Council on 31 October 2000, presents a comprehensive political and programmatic framework within which the protection of women and their role in peace processes including in leadership and governance can be enhanced. The all-inclusive approach involves both men and women equally.

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 peacebuilding and security. However, it did not address several core issues related to Nigeria 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 and the attendant humanitarian crisis, radicalization and demobilization; rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of insurgency and violent conflict especially girls and women forced into marriages with Boko Haram members; post-conflict and re-settlement 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. With a renewal opportunity for addressing dynamic and emergent peace security issues 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 a 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. At State level, women's representation in positions of decision-making power is critically low.

Plateau State was one of the first states in Nigeria to develop its own State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (PSAP) in 2015 - 2017. The plan reflected government's commitments as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women and girls in the State during violent conflict and in enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post conflict efforts. It served as a practical and operational tool for those affected by conflicts especially women and children.

As highlighted above, the Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation with the support of UK Department of International Development (DFID) funded Nigerian Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) developed its first State Action Plan (PSAP) in 2015. The PSAP focused on the five pillars of the NAP as a useful roadmap in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UN Resolution 1325 both at the policy, implementation and enforcement levels at the subnational tier of government.

## 2.2 Key Achievements and Milestones

The 1<sup>st</sup> PSAP was critical in providing a roadmap for state and non-state actors to develop strategies to include and involve women in peace and security issues within the state. Various interventions currently in place as a result of the 1<sup>st</sup> PSAP include the existence of programmes supported by implementing partners like the European Union and UN Women “Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria” and the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP).

Some of the key achievements include:

1. Passage of Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Law in May 2015
2. Existence of Child Rights Law [2005]
3. Establishment of Plateau Peace Building Agency in 2015
4. Establishment of Plateau State Peace Architecture Dialogue Platform
5. Establishment of Community Peace Partnership Network
6. Development and implementation of the Wase Local Government Action Plan (LAP) on
7. UNSCR 1325
8. Establishment of Women Peace and Security Networks (WPSNs)
9. Existence of Women Peace Ambassadors to promote WPS at State and local levels
10. Formation of various women and youth peace networks and signing of peace treaty
11. Establishment of Operation Rainbow a joint military and civilian early response security force for Plateau State.
12. Establishment of Plateau State Observatory Steering Committee (OBSTEC) on Violence Against Women and Girls
13. Establishment of Peace Clubs for girls in secondary schools
14. Women trained on conflict management, peace building and advocacy

## 2.3 Lessons Learned and Emerging Women Peace and Security Issues and Challenges

A notable outcome from the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP and PSAP is the Increase in the awareness for women's involvement in peace and conflict all levels within the state: While this is considered a positive step, women remain underrepresented in the peace and security architecture in the state. Similar to the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP, the PSAP did not take into consideration nuances specific to peace and conflict in the North Central zone and Plateau state in particular. They include:

- Inability to implement relevant policies and legislation: like the GEO and Child Rights Laws due to delays in gazetting said documents. Thus, causing them to lack the teeth to bite.
- On-going manifestation of Gender-Based Violence (GBV): there are still cases of on-going GBV in the form of rape, sexual assault and other forms of violence against women and girls reported.
- Weak cohesive coordination and synergy among stakeholders of peace and security mechanisms in a sustainable way: despite the presence of implementing partners, civil society, humanitarian organizations and government agencies there is limited coordination of activities among the various stakeholders.
- No focus of actors and operatives on rehabilitation and reconstruction: even with the massive loss of property there is no policy or plan towards reconstruction and rehabilitation of victims of armed violence and deadly attacks.
- Low awareness and non-prosecution of cases of gender-specific human rights violations in conflict: despite the years of conflict and its resultant consequences there is no concrete

policy modality by government to document and ensure prosecution of cases related to the violation of the rights of women and girls.

- **Inability of state to effectively handle fall out of conflicts** i.e. displaced communities remain unsettled; the proliferation of armed weapons still abounds and circulated weapons pose a threat to the fragile security in the state.
- **Absence of concrete policy on resettlement of victims of conflicts and armed conflicts**
- **Absence of gender-responsive budgeting:** lack of dedicated funds for context-specific, gender-focused rehabilitation for victims of conflict is a major issue affecting the delivery on activities or programmes
- **Absence of a well-equipped trauma counselling intervention** to provide requisite psychosocial support to victims and even actors of conflict/violence/insurgency. Women and girls affected by rape are yet to be documented, counselled and justice expended.
- **Dual role of women as victims and perpetrators of violence:** Girls involved in suicide bombing was highlighted in addition to the fact that women are no longer victims but found to be active players in violence extremism. These situations were found in the zone. Case of the Jos Yantaya bombing was a case at hand among others.
- **Emergence of potential terrorist groups:** Sara suka (terrorist group) crossing over from neighboring states into Plateau.



## 3 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation NAP Nigeria 2017 – 2020

### 3.1 Delivering for Synergy – State Involvement in NAP Design

The National Action Plan (NAP) outlines in details, priority actions, core strategies and interventions by relevant actors, stakeholders and their responsibilities. It provides clear indicators, M&E benchmarks and projected targets. Coordination of the NAP is under the ambit of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) with the collaboration of other agencies. Despite the initial capacity building and engagement of stakeholders during the launch of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP and in several state activities one of the challenges identified during the state- wide consultations was that of limited synergy, knowledge and capacity to work cohesively in actualising the NAP.

#### 3.1.1 Zonal Level

The Zonal Action Plans (ZAP) provides a breakdown of NAP priority for each zone. It is anticipated that the ZAP would determine and shape the respective State Action Plans (SAP) for the zone. Each state is expected to develop workplans and programmes, provide resources such as funds and tools as well as undertake monitoring and evaluation to track its delivery on commitments on the UNSCR 1325 at the local and state levels.

In developing the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP and ZAP wide consultations were held among stakeholders at various levels to ensure women peace and security issues peculiar to states and zones were identified and included. Plateau State participated actively and hosted the North Central zone consultations held in December 2016. The Four broad categories of WPS in the zone were identified as:

1. Insecurity and Transnational Border Crimes
2. Gender Responsive inclusion in Peace and Security Architecture
3. Violence Against Women, Girls and Children
4. Communal Crisis

#### 3.1.2 National Level

The NAP Pillars derive from the nationwide consultations and are geared towards the following areas of concern:

- Prevention and Disaster Preparedness
- Participation and Representation
- Protection and Prosecution
- Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction
- Partnership, Coordination and Management

#### 3.1.3 NAP Implementation Strategies

The Core strategies allow the government of Nigeria and all stakeholders adopt a unified approach for the NAP implementation in order to achieve positive outcomes for women and girls under the five (5) pillars. The strategies are cross cutting and will be applied to all the pillars as best as possible:

- NAP Promotion and Advocacy: Promote Knowledge on UNSCR 1325 NAP within Nigeria's peace and security architecture and create awareness on NAP and UNSCR 1325 related policies and implementation arrangements.  
Legislation and Policy: Advocate for new legislation, legal and policy reforms and provide increased access to justice to enhance the implementation of existing laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote the women, peace and security agenda.

- *Capacity Building and Service Delivery*: Provide training and build capacity of stakeholders to better implement the NAP and enhance delivery of services related to women, peace and security activities.
- *Research Documentation and Dissemination*: Undertake effective Data collection, documentation and dissemination on issues of women, peace and security.
- *Coordination and Synergy of Activities between and among Stakeholders*: Encourage and promote collaboration with national and state stakeholders and other partners in their efforts to implement activities that promote the women, peace and security agenda.

## 1.1 Institutional Framework and Operational Modalities for UNSCR 1325 NAP

One of the most critical success factors for the implementation of the NAP UNSCR 1325 (2017 -2020) is collective ownership and public acceptance which leads to strong coordination mechanisms among relevant actors. Each state is expected to have its own State Action Plan for operationalization of the National and Zonal Action Plans.

The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) will provide leadership, guidance and supervision for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The Ministry will work closely with other key ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), civil society, development partners, and the private sector to deliver on the commitments to NAP.

## 1.2 Achieving Coherence

### 1.2.1 National Technical Working Group

A **National Technical Working Group (NTWG)** on UNSCR 1325 NAP will be constituted for the effective operationalization and coordination of relevant actors at all levels. The NTWG will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the FMWASD during the lifespan of the NAP. It will comprise of 32 members with professional expertise in each of the five (5) core strategies and two (2) representatives from each geo-political zone. Members will be drawn from MDAs, civil society, private sector and the media.

The NTWG's role is to provide guidance in the implementation process and assist the FMWASD/NAP secretariat in planning and coordination. The NTWG will meet quarterly every year during the lifespan of the NAP to review progress and develop mechanisms for ensuring compliance with plan measures in the NAP. Recommendations from the NTWG will inform NAP advocacy, legislation and policy reform on women peace and security.

### 1.2.2 Zonal Monitoring Committee

The **Zonal Monitoring Committee (ZMC)** comprising of two (2) nominees from each state in the zone, one (1) government and one (1) civil society member, one (1) woman peace ambassador, and one (1) technical consultant appointed by the National Technical Working Group (NTWG). The ZMC will meet and be hosted by each state in the zone on a rotational basis to enhance accountability during the lifespan of the NAP.

### 1.2.3 State Implementation Group

The **State Implementation Group (SIG)** will consist of members from key ministries, institutions and civil society 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 ZAP. Quarterly meetings will be convened by the SMWA and will hold quarterly.

A biennial Conference will be held to provide opportunities for wide consultations on progress towards NAP targets and a platform for sharing lessons learnt and good practices in order to re-strategize for more impactful action. Participants would include members of the NTWG, ZMC's,

SIGs, SAPs and LAPs implementation teams, Women Peace Ambassadors, Implementing agencies, Security agencies and other stakeholders.

In addition, we have achieved clear cut delineation of responsibilities that goes all the way down to the local level. We have cascaded implementation to enable reporting – cumulative results – evidence in the linkages outlined in Chapter 5.4

## 4 State Action Plan Operational Modalities

### 4.1 Policy and Legal Frameworks

The 2<sup>nd</sup> PSAP aligns with the government's policy thrust on Peace, Security and Good Governance;

Human Capital Development and Social Welfare. Other key policies are:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
- Gender and Equal Opportunities law [2015]
- Child Rights law [2005]
- Safe Guarding Policy for children
- Wase local Action Plan [2015]
- Plateau Small & Medium Enterprises framework
- National Gender Policy
- Laws establishing Operation Rainbow [2013] and Plateau State Peace Building Agency [2016]

### 4.2 Institutional Arrangements Including State Peace Architecture

The Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs would lead on the implementation of the SAP while working closely with the State Ministry of Justice, State Ministry for Information, Plateau Peace Building Agency, and Security agencies. Other actors include: Plateau State Emergency Management Authority (SEMA), Civil Society, Traditional and Religious Leaders, Women Peace and Security Networks.

Existing institutional arrangement in Plateau state involves a range of stakeholders with mandates related to the WPS objectives as presented below:

#### **Key Actors in Women, Peace and Security Architecture in Plateau State**

1. Government Agencies: State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Plateau State Peace Building Agency, Operation Rainbow, National Oriental Agency (NOA), Plateau State Emergency Authority (SEMA)
2. Emergency Preparedness Response Team (EPRT) comprising of a partnership of 11 organizations working in all 17 Local Government Areas of Plateau
3. Faith Based Organizations: Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI), Christian Association of Nigerian (CAN)
4. Women Based Civil Society Groups: Country Women Association in Nigeria (COWAN), Federation of Muslim Women Associations of Nigeria (FOMWAN);
5. Other Civil Society Groups: National Council of Muslim Youth Organizations in Nigeria (NACOMYO), Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigerian (CEPAN), Justice Development and Peace/Caritas (JDPC), Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), CWEENS, CEPAN, Institute for Social Policy, ICIN, SIMJI Girl Empowerment, INTERCEPT, Manna Resource,
6. Humanitarian Organizations: Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS)
7. Women Peace Security Networks
8. Plateau State Observatory Steering Committee (OSTEC) on Violence Against Women and Girls
9. Community Peace Partnership Network
10. Research institute – National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS)
11. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
12. Implementing partners – UN Women, Search for Common Ground, Mercy Corps

Table 2: Key Actors in WPS Architecture in Plateau State

### 4.3 Accountability, Localization and Financing for PSAP

A successful implementation of SAP requires public acceptance and strong coordination among various stakeholders. As highlighted in the preceding paragraph, the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development will be responsible for coordinating with other MDA's and stakeholders as well as reporting on the State's commitment to UNSCR1325 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP.

The PSAP document clearly takes into consideration the context as well as emerging issues on women, peace and security issues in the state. The goal is to have a document which reflects the current realities at community, local and state levels while outlining mechanisms for responding to these. But more importantly, the objective is to engender ownership and facilitate results.

Resources needed include technical human resources and financial. Therefore, financing for PSAP is crucial to achieving its objective of successful implementation. Are commendation is for the adoption of gender responsive budgeting where identified MDA's are encouraged to allocate dedicated funds within their annual budget towards the implementation of SAP-related activities.

### 4.4 Achieving High Impact

The 2<sup>nd</sup> PSAP is centered on achieving a high impact. As such, the consultations were focused on garnering information on emerging issues and concerns from all stakeholders. This subsequently enabled the development and validation of the PSAP. It is anticipated that the PSAP will build on the success of the previous one as well as other interventions in the women peace and security architecture.

Conscious effort will be made in pursuing the elements essentials for achieving high impact NAPs and SAPs which are sustained political will, appropriateness of design, effective coordination, CSO inclusion, systematic M&E reporting as well as adequate resources. These elements have been carefully integrated into the PSAP implementation model in chapter 5.2 for efficiency and effectiveness.

## 5 SAP Action Matrix

### 5.1 Priority Objectives and Focus

The goal of the PSAP is to contribute to the implementation of the NAP while dealing with the priority women peace and security issues within the state in a systematic and sustainable manner.

To this end, the overarching principle guiding the delivery of the PSAP would focus on ensuring that Women Rights are protected and promoted in peace and security in Plateau State.

PILLARS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES
Pillar 1: Protection and Prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 383 863 562">i. To ensure women and girls' rights are protected, promoted and enshrined within the state peace architecture</li> <li data-bbox="480 595 863 909">ii. To guarantee measures for prosecution and appropriate sanctions of perpetrators of sexual violence and gender-based violence as well as compensation for victims and survivors of conflict situations.</li> </ul>	Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.
Pillar 2: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 976 863 1111">iii. To ensure the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.</li> <li data-bbox="480 1144 863 1357">iv. To support the establishment of more indigenous women-centred early warning mechanisms and tracking systems.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="911 976 1358 1043">Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted</p> <p data-bbox="911 1077 1390 1178">Women's contributions, knowledge and skills are effectively documented and shared</p> <p data-bbox="911 1211 1390 1290">Gender focused preventive and tracking systems in place.</p>
Pillar 3: Participation and Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 1435 863 1603">v. To ensure the full and equal participation and representation of women at state, local, ward and community levels.</li> <li data-bbox="480 1637 863 1850">vi. To increase participation and engagement of women as well as women's interests in all platforms and decision-making bodies related to</li> </ul>	Meaningful and effective participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained.

	<p>peace-building.</p> <p>vii. To strengthen the roles of women particularly women in traditional and community roles to engage effectively in peace and security issues</p>	
<p>Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction</p>	<p>i. To strengthen existing crisis management structures, recovery and post-conflict systems to respond to the needs of women and girls.</p> <p>ii. To bridge the digital divide by integrating technology-based solutions in early warning system, new e-markets and post conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>iii. To develop livelihoods and economic recovery opportunities for women and girls and enhance post conflict rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Women's human security concerns at community levels are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.</p>
<p>Pillar 5: Partnerships Coordination and Management</p>	<p>i. To harness existing partnerships and coordination mechanisms on Women Peace and Security for sustainability and Impact in Plateau State</p> <p>ii. To increase capacity building for critical implementers and mobilize adequate resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security programmes.</p>	

Table 3: PSAP Action Matrix

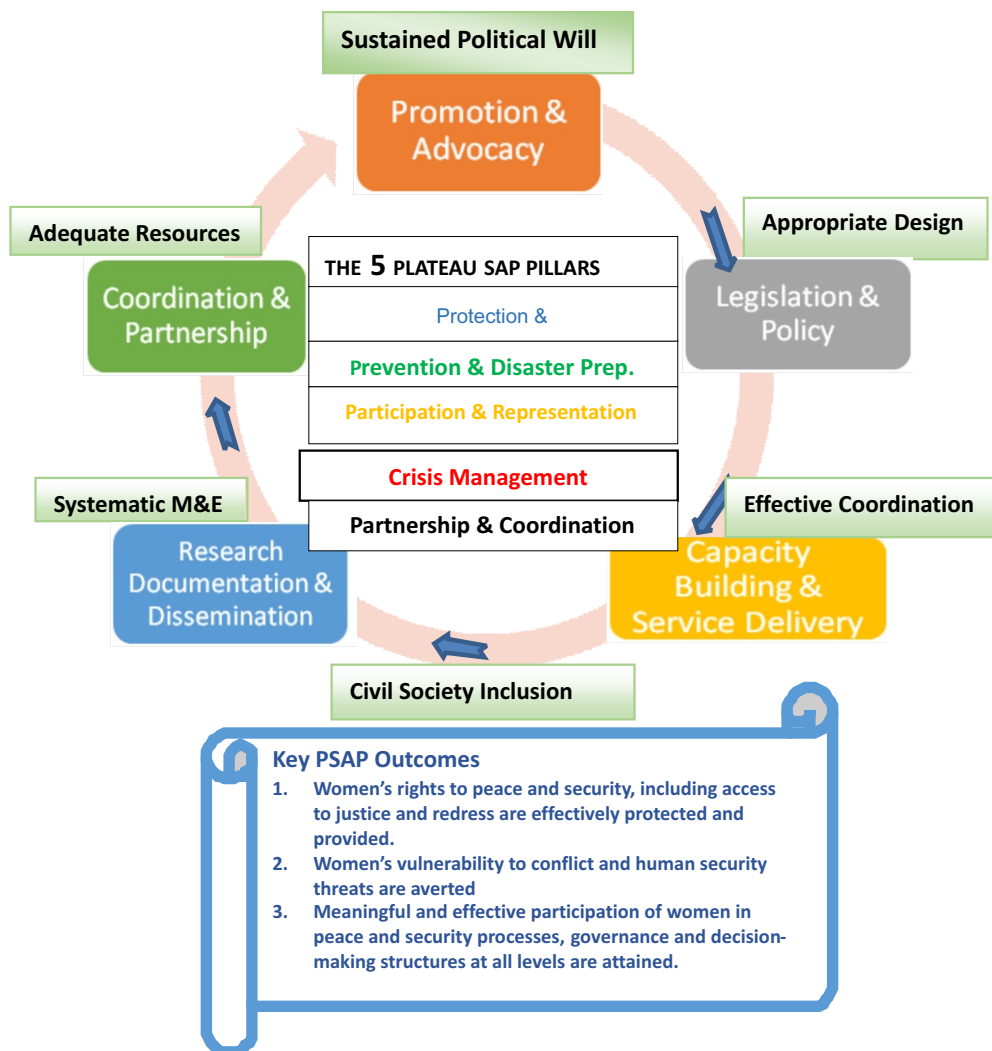


From the above table 3: PSAP Action Matrix and in line with the guiding principle the main thrust for the PSAP is Protection and Prosecution to ensure women and girls' rights are protected and promoted in conflict and peace and to prosecute right violators.

The following collectively agreed core strategies would allow the Plateau state government achieve positive outcomes for women and girls in the various pillars. The strategies are cross-cutting and applicable to all the pillars.

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

## 5.2 Plateau State Action Plan (PSAP) Implementation Model



### 5.3 Key Activity Areas and Targets

<b>Pillar 1: Protection and Prosecution</b> <b>Strategic Objective:</b> i) To ensure women and girls' rights are protected, promoted and enshrined within the state peace architecture. ii) To ensure prosecution and appropriate sanctions of perpetrators of sexual violence and gender-based violence as well as compensation for victims and survivors particularly in conflict situations. <b>Strategic Outcome:</b> Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.					
Priority Actions	Key Results /Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017 - 2020	Lead & Other Actors
<b>SAP Promotion and advocacy</b> Awareness creation through high level advocacy campaigns to key stakeholders  Engage in massive public enlightenment on UNSCR 1325, LAP, SAP and ZAP (translate & disseminate)  Revise Wase LAP based on emerging issues  Engage with LGA's to encourage the development of LAP  <b>Legislation and Policy</b> Institute process for the speedy gazetting of GEO and Child Rights Laws  Pursue the domestication and enactment of the VAPP (Prohibition law)	1.1 Increased awareness on the impact of conflict on women and girls in communities  1.2 Increase in mitigation strategies, leading ultimately to a reduction in the rate of conflict-related incidences within communities.  1.3 Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by state laws in line with zonal, national, regional and international standards  1.4 Exiting laws harmonized, updated and applied to better protect women and girls in Plateau state.	Number and type of additional laws and policies enacted for the protection of women.  Number of LGA developing and implementing LAP  Number of cases reported to security agencies and perpetrators prosecuted  Number of violations reported  Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are	Policies on ground to promote women and girls' rights  Child Right Act [2005]  VAPP Act  GEO law [2015]  SAP  Wase LAP  WPS Bill	GEO and Child Rights law gazetted  50% Increase in the number of policies and laws implemented  20% Increase in cases reported, investigated and prosecuted  VAPP domesticated  Passage of WPS bill  40% of reported cases and violators perpetrators of SGBV penalized/sentenced by 2020	State Ministry of Women Affairs (SMOWA)  State Ministry of Justice (SMOJ)  State Ministry of Information (SMOIn)  State House of Assembly (SHOA)  Security Agencies  Operation Rainbow  Plateau State Peace Building Agency  CSOs, Media  Traditional Council  Religious and Community Leaders  Development Partners  Nigerian Institute of Peace  Research Institutes and Academia

<p>Reform existing laws to include Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Victims of Conflicts and Attacks</p> <p><b>Capacity Building and Service Delivery</b></p> <p>Provide continuous training and skills development for social workers critical implementers such as first responders, health workers at all levels to handle trauma cases</p> <p>Enhance legal Aid and support services for women and girls to enable them seek redress on violations</p> <p>Provide a robust transitional justice program in Plateau state</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation &amp; Dissemination</b></p> <p>Document and establish a database of perpetrators of gender-based violence like an offenders' register.</p>	<p>1.5 Availability of policy or programme of action on reconstruction and rehabilitation of victims of conflict</p> <p>1.6 Operational mechanisms and structures are in place to strengthen physical security and safety for women and girls</p> <p>1.7 Increased access to justice and redress for women and girls whose rights are violated.</p> <p>1.8 Increased Knowledge and awareness on women's protection needs and prosecution options and Documentation of cases and incidences</p> <p>1.9 Increased knowledge on making state security policy gender responsive and able to meet the security specific needs of women and girls</p> <p>1.10 Increased coordination with key agencies and bodies to identify and</p>	<p>reported, investigated and prosecuted</p> <p>Extent to which regional and international legal instruments on women's rights are domesticated</p> <p>Number and type of training for security sector and justice sector personnel addressing SGBV cases</p> <p>Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included and delivered as part of the national security policy framework</p> <p>Number of reported cases by relevant agencies</p>	<p>40% increase in law enforcements responsiveness to SGBV</p> <p>Database of trained personnel, specialized in investigation of SGBV especially during periods of conflict and disasters</p>	
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<p>Enhance existing structures dedicated to promotion of and dissemination of information for women and girls' protection</p> <p><b>Coordination of Activities among Stakeholders</b> Strengthen the gains and successes of OBSTEC, Special Joint Task Force (SJTF) and other bodies.</p> <p>Strengthen existing structures coordination efforts, experience sharing and funding mechanisms to ensure sustainability of WPS initiatives.</p> <p>Work with identified state borders like border control to articulate strategies that mitigate cross-migration and border-related conflict</p> <p>Strengthen Operation Rainbow and other security operatives to improve protection for women and girls and</p>	<p>limit drivers of conflict early.</p> <p>1.11 Increased funds directed towards and effectively utilized for WPS activities</p> <p>1.12 Synergy of efforts and increased impact of WPS interventions</p>	<p>like border control etc</p> <p>Number of joint initiatives available to improve women and girls' protection.</p> <p>Existence of state mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons</p> <p>Existence of specialized centres for the protection of women and girls</p>	<p>Existence of a reporting and referral system in place.</p> <p>Established structures like OBSTEC sustained to ensure culture of protection and peace for women and girls.</p>	
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reduce proliferation of weapons						
<p><b>Pillar 2: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Objectives:</b> i) To ensure the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.                      ii) To support the establishment of more indigenous women-centred early warning mechanisms and tracking systems.</p> <p><b>Strategic Outcome:</b> Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted; Women's contributions are documented and shared</p>						
<p><b>Legislation and Advocacy</b></p> <p>Enforcement and implementation of existing laws and policies</p> <p>Awareness of gender laws</p> <p>Establishment of new laws aimed at protecting women and girl vulnerability to conflict and disaster</p> <p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b></p>	<p>2.1 Existence of additional laws and policies that protect and prevent women and girls from human rights violations.</p> <p>2.2. Security actors are responsive to and held to account for any preventable violations of women and girls' rights.</p> <p>2.3. Gender responsive mechanisms are operationalized to</p>	<p>Number and types of laws and policies enacted</p> <p>Level of compliance to laws and policies safeguarding women from conflict</p>	<p>GEO Law [2015]</p> <p>VAPP</p> <p>Some level of gender mainstreaming capacity exists in key existence</p> <p>Existence of disaster management bodies in the state and local government areas</p> <p>Institutional Gender Policy for disaster</p>	<p>Passage of relevant legislation and policies</p> <p>VAPP domesticated</p> <p>GEO and Child Rights Act gazetted</p> <p>50% increase in the number of laws and policies</p> <p>More Indigenous early women-centred early warning/tracking and response systems</p>	<p>SMOWA</p> <p>SMOJ</p> <p>Office of the Deputy Governor</p> <p>State Emergency Management Authority (SEMA)</p> <p>Plateau State Peace Building Agency</p> <p>Security Operatives, Paramilitary – NSCDC</p> <p>WPS-N</p>	

<p>Training of women (Head of women unit), training of trainers, health providers, social workers, teachers, security operatives, community stakeholders on inclusive and gender responsive approaches to services for conflict and disaster prevention and conflict management/resolution</p> <p>Replication of model and Training for Women Peace Lead Mentors in ALL LGAs</p> <p>Build capacity of SEMA on gender responsiveness in the delivery of relief and humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Training for relevant bodies like Plateau State Peace building Agency, Planning Commission</p>	<p>systematically monitor, report on and prevent human rights violations against women and girls in conflict and in times of peace.</p> <p>2.4. Women contribute to and have access to conflict prevention systems.</p> <p>2.5. Women and girls know and are aware of their rights particularly during periods of conflict</p>	<p>Extent to which preventable disasters and violations of women and girls' human rights are reported, referred by and investigated by relevant bodies.</p> <p>Number and types of cases; Actions taken/ recommendations made to address preventable disasters and violations affecting women and girls'.</p> <p>Existence of regular mechanisms for engaging women and women's groups in local level early warning systems.</p> <p>Number and types of systematic prevention and mediation activities that women</p>	<p>Management body</p> <p>Existence of indigenous early warning response system.</p> <p>Existence of REWARD – ECOWAS&amp; UNOWAS early warning system on conflict</p>	<p>established</p> <p>Existence of accountability mechanisms with routine monitoring and tracking system in place</p> <p>Existence of a pressure group of individuals and organizations on WPS</p> <p>More effective border patrol and early warning system and peace havens instituted.</p>	<p>OBSTEC</p> <p>Media</p> <p>State Planning Commission</p> <p>NGOs/CSOs.</p> <p>Traditional/community leaders</p> <p>Religious leaders/ Clerics,</p> <p>Women and Youth groups, councils and networks</p> <p>FBOs and CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p> <p>Research Institutes and Academia</p>
<p><b>Coordination &amp; Partnership</b></p> <p>Provision of effective border control services</p> <p>Linkages established with REWARD - ECOWAS early warning system</p>					

<p><b>SAP Promotion and Advocacy</b>                  Awareness creation on the need for all citizens particularly women to know their rights as stakeholders in the distribution of relief materials, compensation in natural disasters, resettlement entitlements as well as agencies mandated to assist/support these efforts</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation &amp; Dissemination</b>                  Work with planning commission to collate disaggregated data on victims of conflict and disaster.</p> <p>Develop best practices and disseminated using popular media (Radio &amp; TV) on WPS issues.</p>	<p>undertake.                  Number, type and reach of media messages</p>		
<p><b>Pillar 3: Participation and Representation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To ensure the full and equal participation and representation of women at state, local, ward and community levels.</li> <li>ii. To increase participation and engagement of women as well as women's interests in all platforms and decision-making bodies related to conflict prevention and peace-building.</li> <li>iii. To strengthen the roles of women particularly women in traditional and community roles to engage effectively in peace and security issues</li> </ul>			

Specific Outcome: Meaningful and effective participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained					
<p><b>Legislation &amp; policy</b> Promulgate for laws and adopt policies that promote women's participation and representation in the state peace architecture</p> <p>Implementation of existing and new laws and policies that enhance conflict prevention systems for women.</p> <p>Establish and implement quotas and affirmative action initiatives to enhance women's participation in governance at decision-making levels</p>	<p>3.1 Existence of policies and laws that achieve meaningful representation of women for sustainable peace and security.</p> <p>3.2 Increased women's participation at decision-making level state security committees and paramilitary outfits.</p> <p>3.3 Increased representation in number of women in leadership positions of political and administration organs</p>	<p>Availability of functional policy documents and guidelines on women's representation and engagement in peace and security</p> <p>Number of gender and women focused peace and security strategies and plans.</p> <p>Level of performance on the implementation of existing policies and plans.</p> <p>Number of women occupying positions in political and public life</p> <p>Proportion of women holding decision-making positions in political parties at all state and local</p>	<p>Existence of programmes at the SMWA, security sector agencies and humanitarian organizations</p>	<p>50% increase in level of women's decision-making participation at decision-making levels including in peace negotiations in communities and other formal and informal peace processes. Gazette of the GEO and Child Rights Act</p>	<p>SHOA</p> <p>SMWA</p> <p>SMOJ</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Security Operatives</p> <p>Development Partners</p> <p>Media</p>
<p><b>SAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b> Awareness creation and sensitization of SAP and women's constructive participation in peace processes and decision-making organs.</p> <p>Advocacy campaigns on women's increased</p>	<p>3.3. Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements.</p> <p>3.4. Increased women's</p>	<p>50% increase in citizens level of awareness on affirmative action and WPS concerns</p> <p>Increased in the inclusion of women and girls' concerns in peace agreements and documents</p>			



<p>representation and participation in decision-making positions on traditional councils, political parties, and community leadership.</p> <p>Simplification, translation into other languages and dissemination of SAP among stakeholders</p> <p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b> Training and capacity building to strengthen women's skills for decision-making leadership and in peace negotiations including for traditional councils and positions. Incorporate these women into Women, Peace &amp; Security Networks in their communities or LGAs</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation &amp; Dissemination</b> Proper documentation and dissemination of good practices, models and tools on women's</p>	<p>participation at decision making level in state operatives like Operation Rainbow.</p> <p>3.5. Gender specific provisions in peace agreement and other political settlements.</p> <p>3.6. Number/Proportion of women as part of mediation and negotiation initiatives, peace missions and political structures in both private and public sector.</p> <p>3.7. Increased number of models and tools to enhance women's peace negotiation and decision-making capacities</p>	<p>levels</p>	<p>INEC Gender Policy</p> <p>Political party constitution and manifestos</p>	<p>Increased number of practical tools to aid women's representational skills</p>
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engagement in peace processes and at decision-making levels.						
<b>Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To strengthen existing crisis management structure, recovery and post-conflict needs for women and girls.</li> <li>ii. To bridge the digital by integrating technology-based solutions in early warning system, new market and post conflict reconstruction.</li> <li>iii. Specific Outcome: Women's human security concerns at community levels are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.</li> </ul>						
<p><b>Coordination &amp; Partnership</b> Strengthening of existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction</p> <p><b>Legislation &amp; Policy</b> Revise existing laws establishing the Plateau State Peacebuilding Agency to effectively support reintegration and post conflict reconstruction concerns of women and girls</p> <p>Enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on post conflict reconstruction and crisis management at state and</p>	<p>4.1 The peculiar needs of vulnerable groups especially women and girls, are systematically addressed in relief, early recovery and long-term recovery programmes.</p> <p>4.2 Existence of comprehensive gender-sensitive crisis management, recovery and post-conflict-reconstruction policies, plans and systems.</p> <p>4.3. Post -conflict institutions and processes, including transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms are gender sensitive</p> <p>4.5. Functional gender bridging interventions, laws including clinics, gadgets</p>	<p>Number of appropriate and comprehensive gender sensitive policies and laws</p> <p>Nature and relevance of available services to women and girls' needs</p> <p>Level to which policy formulation processes systematically consulted with women's groups and reflect specific provisions tailored to women &amp; girls' needs.</p> <p>Degree to which relief provision is participatory and gender-sensitive</p> <p>Number, relevance</p>	<p>National Policy on IDP</p> <p>Laws establishing Plateau State Peace Building Agency</p> <p>Domestication of the Criminal Justice Act</p>	<p>Relief delivery reflects 50% gender participation by 2020.</p> <p>50% of policy formulation process involves consultation with women groups by 2020.</p>	<p>SMWA</p> <p>MOJ</p> <p>SEMA</p> <p>Plateau State Peace Building Agency</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Operation Rainbow</p> <p>NOA</p> <p>NDLEA</p> <p>NHRC</p> <p>Development Partners</p> <p>FIDA</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p>	

<p>community levels.</p> <p>Collaboration with government, INGOs and other well meaning Nigerians</p> <p>Establishment of public and private fund for reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of conflict and disaster.</p> <p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b></p> <p>Capacity building and training of trainers for agencies responsible for crisis management, case management, early recovery and post conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>Establishment of Safe Havens for women and girls</p> <p>Establish Gender desk offices in security organisations and put women who are gender sensitive to head them</p> <p>Provision of psycho-social mobile clinics, and</p>	<p>and equipment aimed at sustainable peace.</p> <p>4.6. Increased capacity of actors/agencies to deliver effective women, peace and security initiatives.</p> <p>4.7. Existence of Safe Haven/Shelters or facilities dedicated for women and girls</p>	<p>and adequacy of early recovery economic programs and livelihoods support for women and girls and degree of IT compliance</p>	<p>Existence of dedicated fund to provide livelihood support victims of crisis and disaster.</p>	
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<p>equipment Training relevant actors/agencies on monitoring, evaluation and reporting</p>						
<p><b>Pillar 5: Partnerships Coordination and Management</b>                  i) To harness existing partnership and coordination mechanism on Women peace and Security for sustainability and Impact in Plateau State                  ii) To ensure an increase in capacity building for critical implementers as well as adequate resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security programmes.                  Women, peace and security interventions are integrated and well-coordinated with impact achieved and tracked through collaboration and synergy.</p>						
<p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b>                   Continuous engagement of stakeholders                   Strengthen stakeholders' capacities through training, dissemination of critical information on the implementation and tracking of UNSCR NAP targets                   Platforms, Forums and suitable mediums</p>	<p>5.1. Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective women, peace and security initiatives                   5.2. Availability of timely and adequate resources including funding for implementation of the women, peace and security agenda.                   5.3. Women, peace and security agenda is</p>	<p>Number and level of personnel trained on gender sensitive peace and security processes                   Number of sectors and institutions undertaking quality gender-sensitive, IT compliant capacity building initiatives                   Number of</p>	<p>SIG Group                   OBSTEC                   Laws establishing Plateau State Peace Building Agency &amp; Operation Rainbow                   WPSN                   Existence of ECOWAS – UNOWASS – early</p>	<p>Functional Women, Peace and Security architecture in place                   High Impact SAP delivered                   Increased resources allocated to SAP implementing structure and for WPS by 2020                   Stronger synergy</p>	<p>SMWA                   SMOJ                   Office of the Deputy Governor                   State Emergency Management Authority (SEMA)                   Plateau State Peace Building Agency                   Security Operatives, Paramilitary – NSCDC                   State Planning Commission</p>	

<p>established to enhance inclusion, collaboration and coordination.</p> <p>Mid and end term evaluation</p>	<p>incorporated into state plans and budget.</p> <p>5-4. Enhanced coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms including technology powered modalities.</p> <p>5-5. Enhanced evaluation of key results</p>	<p>women's networks and platforms engaging in peace and security operatives</p> <p>Amount, source and timelines of funding for implementation of WPS initiatives</p> <p>Number of evaluation reports</p>	<p>warning system</p> <p>Existing SAP</p>	<p>among stakeholders</p> <p>Increased IT supported services and skilled stakeholders.</p> <p>Documented evaluation report</p>	<p>NGOs/CSOs.</p> <p>Traditional Institutions and communities</p> <p>Religious institutions</p> <p>Associations and Unions</p> <p>Women and Youth groups, councils and networks</p> <p>FBOs, CSOs and CBOs</p> <p>Philantropists</p> <p>Development Partners</p> <p>Research Institutes and Academia</p> <p>OBSTEC</p>
<p><b>Coordination and Partnership</b></p> <p>Regular meeting of state technical working committees to enhance the implementation and popularization of PSAP</p>					

**5.4 Result Chain: Linkages between NAP, SAP & ZAP**

<p>SAP Pillars and</p>	<p>SAP /Outcomes</p>	<p>Linkages to ZAP</p>	<p>Linkages to NAP</p>	<p>Pre-conditions for</p>
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Actions			Success
<p><b>Pillar 1: Protection and Prosecution</b>                      Awareness creation through high level advocacy campaigns to key communities</p> <p>Engage in massive public enlightenment on UNSCR 1325, LAP, SAP and ZAP (translate &amp; disseminate)</p> <p>Revise Wase LAP based on emerging issues</p> <p>Engage with LGA's to encourage the development of LAP</p> <p><b>Legislation and Policy</b>                      Push for the speedy gazetting of GEO and Child Rights Law.                      Pushing for enactment of the VAPP (Prohibition law)</p> <p>Reform existing laws to include Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Victims of Conflicts and Attacks</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation &amp; Dissemination</b>                      Document and establish a database of perpetrators of gender-based violence like an offenders' register</p>	<p>1.13 Increased awareness on the impact of conflict on women and girls in conflict-ridden communities</p> <p>1.14 Increased awareness leading to mitigation strategies and ultimately a reduction in the rate of conflict-related incidences within communities</p> <p>1.15 Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by state laws in line with zonal, national, regional and international standards</p> <p>1.16 Existing laws harmonized and updated and applied to better protect women and girls in Plateau state.</p> <p>1.17 Availability of policy or programme of action on reconstruction and rehabilitation of victims of conflict</p> <p>1.18 Operational mechanisms and structures are in place to strengthen physical security and</p>	<p>Priority 2: Violence against women and girls</p> <p>Priority 4: Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</p>	<p>Political will on the part of all stakeholders</p> <p>1.1 existence of additional law and policies that protect and prevent women and girls' human rights violations</p> <p>1.2. <i>gender-responsive mechanisms are operationalized to systematically monitor, report on and prevent human rights violations against women and girls in conflict and in times of peace</i></p>

	safety for women and girls	Linkages to NAP/Outcomes	Pre-conditions for Success	
<b>SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions</b>	<b>SAP /Outcomes</b>	<b>Linkages to NAP/Outcomes</b>	<b>Pre-conditions for Success</b>	
<b>Pillar 2: Prevention &amp; Disaster Preparedness</b> <b>Legislation and Advocacy</b> Enforcement and implementation of existing laws and policies Establishment of new laws aimed at protecting women and girl vulnerability to conflict and disaster	2.1 Existence of additional laws and policies that protect and prevent women and girls from human rights violations. 2.2. Security actors and operatives are held to account for any preventable violations of the rights if women and girls 2.3. Gender responsive mechanisms are operationalized to systematically monitor, report on and prevent human rights violations against women and girls in conflict and in times of peace. 2.4. Women contribute to and have access to conflict prevention systems.	Priority 1: Insecurity and Trans-Border Crime; Priority 2: Violence Against Women Priority 3: Community Crisis Priority 4: Gender Responsive Inclusion in the Peace Architecture	Outcome 1.1: existence of additional law and policies that protect and prevent women and girls' human rights violations	Political Will on the part of stakeholders Effective Coordination among all stakeholders
<b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b> Training of women, security operatives, community stakeholders on inclusive and gender responsive approaches to services for conflict and disaster prevention and conflict management/resolution. <b>Coordination &amp; Partnership</b> Provision of effective border control services				
<b>SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions</b>	<b>SAP /Outcomes</b>	<b>Linkages to ZAP</b>	<b>Linkages to NAP</b>	<b>Pre-conditions for Success</b>
<b>Pillar 3: Participation &amp;</b>	1 Existence of policies and	<b>Priority 4: Gender</b>	Outcome 2.1: Improved and	

<p><b>representation</b>  <b>Legislation &amp; policy</b>  Advocate for laws and policies that promote women's participation and representation in the state peace architecture</p> <p>Implementation of existing and new laws and policies that enhance conflict prevention systems for women.</p> <p><b>SAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b>  Awareness creation and sensitization of SAP and women's constructive participation in peace processes and decision-making organs.</p> <p>Advocacy campaigns on women's increased representation and participation in decision-making positions on traditional councils, political parties, and community leadership.</p> <p>Simplification, translation and dissemination of SAP among stakeholders</p> <p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b>  Training and capacity building to</p>	<p>laws that achieve meaningful representation of women for sustainable peace and security.</p> <p>3.2 Increased women's participation at decision-making level state security committees and paramilitary outfits.</p> <p>3.3. Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements.</p> <p>3.4. Increased women's participation at decision making level in state operatives like Operation Rainbow.</p> <p>3.5. Gender specific provisions in peace agreement and other political settlements.</p>	<p>responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</p>	<p>structural mechanisms for delivery of gender policies and gender responsive budget.</p> <p>2.3: Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements</p> <p>2.5: Increased representation and participation of women at all levels of decision-making</p>	<p>Availability of resources</p>
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strengthen women's skills for decision-making in and peace negotiations in traditional councils.				
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SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions	SAP /Outcomes	Linkages to ZAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-conditions for Success
<p><b>Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Coordination &amp; Partnership Capacity Building and Service Delivery</b></p> <p>Provide continuous training and skills development for critical implementers such as first responders, health &amp; workers</p> <p>Strengthening of existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction</p> <p><b>Legislation and Policy</b></p> <p>Reform existing laws to include Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Victims of</p>	<p>4.1 The peculiar needs of vulnerable groups especially women and girls, are systematically addressed in relief, early recovery and long-term recovery programmes.</p>	<p><b>Priority 1:</b> Insecurity and trans-border crime</p> <p><b>Priority 2:</b> Violence Against Women, girls and children</p> <p><b>Priority 3:</b> Communal Crisis</p> <p><b>Priority 4:</b> Gender Responsive inclusion in Peace Architecture</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1: Post conflict institutions and processes, including transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms are gender sensitive.</p> <p>Outcome 4.2. Existence of comprehensive gender-sensitive crisis management, recovery and post-conflict reconstruction policies, plans and systems.</p>	<p>Political will on the part of all stakeholders involved</p>

SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions	SAP /Outcomes	Linkages to ZAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-conditions for Success
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<p><b>Pillar 5: Pillar 5: Partnerships Coordination and Management</b></p> <p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service Delivery</b>                  Strengthen stakeholders' capacities through training, dissemination of critical information on the implementation and tracking of UNSCR NAP targets                  Coordination and Partnership                  Regular meeting of state technical working committees to enhance the implementation and popularization of PSAP</p> <p><b>Coordination and Partnership</b>                  Regular meeting of state technical working committees to enhance the implementation and popularization of PSAP</p>	<p>5.1. Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective women, peace and security initiatives                      5.2. Availability of timely and adequate resources including funding for implementation of the women, peace and security agenda.                      5.3. Women, peace and security agenda is incorporated into state plans and budget.                      5.4. Enhanced coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms.</p>	<p><b>Priority 1:</b> Insecurity and trans-border crime  <b>Priority 2:</b> Violence Against Women, girls and children  <b>Priority 3:</b> Communal Crisis  <b>Priority 4:</b> Gender Responsive inclusion in Peace Architecture</p>	<p>Outcome 5.1: Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective women, peace and security initiatives.                      5.2: Availability of timely and adequate resources including funding for implementation of women, peace and security agenda.                      5.4 Enabling institutional arrangements for driving the implementation of 1325.                      5.5: Enhanced coordination monitoring and reporting mechanisms</p>	<p>Willingness of all stakeholders to partner and coordinate WPS efforts</p>
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## 5.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Requirements

A key feature for the effective implementation of the SAP is the monitoring, evaluation and timely reporting of activities, results and outcomes. It encourages transparency, accountability as well as credibility for the women, peace and security agenda for the state.

As mentioned in chapter 3 subsection 3.3.3: the SIG will be responsible for supporting the state to deliver on PSAP. The committee will consist of members from key ministries, institutions and civil society working on peace and security related matters in the state and will be chaired by the State Ministry of Women Affairs. The SMWA is also responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of PSAP

The Monitoring and Evaluation will be done at the different levels of implementation. They include community/ward, local government and state levels respectively.

### Reporting

Progress reports which incorporates progress on activities, meetings, specific WPS issues and implementation status of PASP will be provided quarterly.

An Interim Progress report at end of the first 18 months of implementation of SAP will be presented to Governor of the state and a final report to the State Governor at the end of the 36 months implementation period.

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.

For the purposes of effective and efficient reporting during the lifespan of the document, the Plateau SAP has a reporting template that is context-specific and provides for easy monitoring at all levels.

There are several actors involved in the monitoring and reporting on SAP. Specifically, the State Implementation Group (SIG) plays a critical role in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. At the community level relevant actors will submit reports during quarterly meetings which will be collated by the Ministry for Women Affairs. Final reports will be sent annually to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs. The template to facilitate reporting by stakeholders is contained in par 5.6 below.

## 5.6 PSAP 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	Remarks
Pillar 1 Protection and Prosecution	<b>Legislation and Policy</b>  Push for the speedy gazetting of GEO and Child Rights Law		Exiting 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: 15<sup>TH</sup> September 2017



## 5.7 ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325

United Nations

S/RES/1325 (2000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

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



5.8

5.9 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



## 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.

ANNEX 3: North Central Zonal Action Plan

NORTH CENTRAL ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
<p><b>Insecurity and Trans-border Crime</b></p> <p>Gender Based Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rape</li> <li>- Insurgency</li> <li>- Herders farmers</li> <li>- Arms proliferation</li> <li>- Security in IDP camps</li> </ul> <p>Electoral violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio economic</li> <li>- Food insecurity</li> <li>- Poor infrastructure</li> <li>- Unemployment</li> <li>- Drug abuse</li> <li>- Insecurity drivers</li> <li>- Psychosocial issues</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coordination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve relations between security outfits and stakeholders</li> <li>- Provide effective border patrol services</li> <li>- Strengthening vigilante group Operations</li> </ul> <p><b>Capacity Building &amp;Service Delivery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and operate functional family courts</li> <li>- Enact and adopt relevant <b>Legislation &amp; Policy</b></li> <li>- Increase Community policing</li> <li>- Improve relationships between herders and farmers</li> <li>- Buildcapacity of security personnel</li> </ul>	Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 5	<p>Number of issues handled by the security police or STF</p> <p>Number of personnel trained</p> <p>Number of intervention services offered</p> <p>Availability of Budgetary provision</p> <p>Percentage reduction of border related crime rates</p>	<p>Weak synergy between the security, MDAs &amp; communities</p> <p>Lack of capacity by personnel and inadequate resources</p> <p>Local vigilante</p> <p>Plateau State Peace Building Agency, Operation Rainbow and other platforms exist</p>	<p>Develop effective police relations</p> <p>Functional interventions in place</p> <p>Reduction of abuse levels among women and girls</p>	<p>SMWASD</p> <p>Police/STF</p> <p>NSA</p> <p>NSCDC</p> <p>Traditional/Community leaders</p> <p>Religious Leaders</p> <p>Heads of local vigilantes</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Dev. Partners</p>
<p><b>Violence Against Women, Girls and Children</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rape</li> <li>- Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</li> <li>- Child Marriage</li> <li>- Physical and emotional abuse</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legislation &amp; policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of new laws</li> <li>- Sensitization and enlightenment programmes</li> <li>- Linking women toempowerment programmes in place e.g. GEEP</li> </ul> <p><b>NAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness creation</li> </ul>	Pillars 1 &2	<p>Number of women benefiting from intervention</p> <p>Number of functional Psychosocial centres in place</p> <p>Number of cases handled</p> <p>Number of personnel trained</p>	<p>Inadequate resources</p> <p>Existence of specialized committees</p>	<p>Prosecution of offenders</p> <p>Inclusive and accessible interventions</p> <p>Reduction in drug abuse by 20%</p> <p>Improved school retention and completion at all levels</p> <p>Effective, sustained rehabilitation</p>	<p>SMWASD</p> <p>Social Investment Office</p> <p>Legislators</p> <p>SMoE</p> <p>Security Agencies</p> <p>Religious/Traditional/Community Leaders</p> <p>Women &amp; Youth Groups</p> <p>Humanitarian CSOs</p> <p>Dev. Partners</p> <p>Justice sector</p>



<p><b>Communal crisis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug abuse</li> <li>- Religious intolerance</li> <li>- Communal clashes</li> <li>- Youth restiveness</li> <li>- Land issues</li> <li>- Deforestation</li> <li>- Boundary disputes</li> <li>- Population increase</li> </ul>	<p><b>Capacity Building &amp; Service delivery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation and training for key stakeholders</li> </ul> <p><b>Legislation &amp; Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of early warning structures within the community</li> <li>- Enhance community safeguards</li> </ul> <p><b>NAP Promotion &amp; Advocacy</b></p> <p>Sensitization and enlightenment programmes on WPS</p>	<p>Pillars 1, 2, 3, 4 &amp; 5</p>	<p>Number of women and girls rehabilitated</p> <p>Number of women and girls empowered</p> <p>Number of women engaged in community safeguard putting in place whistle blower within communities</p> <p>Effective documentation</p>	<p>Existence of few Rehabilitation centres across the zone</p> <p>Inventory of NGOs working on empowerment</p>	<p>Clear documentation</p> <p>Rehabilitation of drug abusers</p> <p>Disbursement of micro credit</p>	<p>SMWA</p> <p>Security officials</p> <p>Religious/ Traditional/ Community Leaders</p> <p>Women and youths network</p> <p>FBOS and CSOs</p> <p>Dev. Partners</p>
<p><b>Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political</li> <li>- Poor participation of women, youth restfulness and negative influences</li> <li>- Women's representation in peace architecture</li> </ul>	<p><b>NAP Promotion and Advocacy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness creation on women participation</li> <li>- Positive youth engagement</li> </ul> <p>Domestication of existing gender policies</p> <p>Creating enabling environment</p> <p><b>Legislation and Policy</b></p> <p>Enacting enabling laws</p>	<p>Pillars 2, 4 &amp; 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of women involved</li> <li>- Number and types of systematic prevention and advocacy activities undertaken by women and on behalf of women</li> <li>- Number of policies domesticated and using Inclusive and gender responsive approaches</li> </ul>	<p>Low number of women involvement in peace architecture and political positions at all levels</p>	<p>Increased number of women occupy political positions at all levels</p> <p>Attitudinal change towards women's engagement in peace processes</p>	<p>MWASD</p> <p>Policy Makers</p> <p>Media.</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Dev. Partners</p>



The perm sec Women Affairs, Commissioners, Women Affairs & Agric picture at the training of legislators at the international peace day 2017 in Bauchi.



Staff of the Ministry  
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