



IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION (UNSCR) 1325



**KADUNA STATE ACTION PLAN  
(KADSAP)**

**FOR THE**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED  
NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION (UNSCR) 1325**

**AND**

**RELATED RESOLUTIONS IN NIGERIA**

**DECEMBER 2016**



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**KADUNA STATE ACTION PLAN FOR  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN,  
PEACE AND SECURITY**

*DRAFTED & PRODUCED*

*BY*

**KADUNA STATE MINISTRY OF  
WOMEN'S AFFAIRS & SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

*WITH THE SUPPORT OF*



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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BORA	Bureau for Religious Affairs (and Interfaith Dialogue)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CP	Conflict Prevention
CPP	Community Peace Partnership
CPN	Child Protection Network
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ENABLE	Enhancing Nigerian Advocacy for a Better Business Environment
ENGINE	Educating Girls in New Enterprise Programme
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women's Association in Nigeria
GAB	Gender and Business Dialogue Platform
GAT	Gender Action Team
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GFPs	Gender Focal Persons
GWIN	Growing Women and Girls in Nigeria
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication Material
KADSAP	Kaduna State Action Plan
KADSEEDS	Kaduna State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
KSHA	Kaduna State House of Assembly
LGA	Local Government Area
LGC	Local Government Council
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M4D	Mobilizing for Development Programme
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoBP	Ministry of Budget and Planning
MOE	Ministry of Education
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
MYSC	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture
NAP	National Action Plan
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalists
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
NBS	National Bureau for Statistics
NCDSC	National Civil Defence and Security Corps
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSRP	Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme
NUJ	Nigerian Union of Journalists
OBSTEC	Observatory Technical Committee (OBSTEC) on violence against women and girls
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PB	Peace Building
PPD	Public Private Dialogue
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRO	Public Relations Officer
PWD/A	Persons With Disabilities / Who are Differently Able

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REWoRK	Results for Women and Girls in Kaduna Programme
SAP	State Action Plan
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SBMC	School Based Management Committee
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SIP	Sector Implementation Plan
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOA	State Orientation Agency
SUG	Student Union Government
TOT	Training of Trainers (Core Team of Trainers)
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolution
UN-Women	United Nation Fund for Women
V4C	Voices for Change Programme
VAW	Violence against Women
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WANEP	West Africa Peace Network
WIF	Women Inter Faith
WPS-N	Women Peace and Security Network

## FOREWORD

UNSCR 1325 is important to us in Kaduna State, given the past history of conflict and its attendant effect on the lives of individuals and communities. Women suffer the most under such circumstances. Under situations of conflict, women have suffered and continue to suffer untold hardships as they endure sexual violence and assaults along with related HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies and health complications. Women and children are the majority at Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps where still, they suffer insecurity that comes from the absence of their traditional support structures, food insecurity, violation of their bodily integrity and the psycho social trauma that comes with these challenges.

Even where there is no conflict, women, girls and their communities live in fear of kidnappers, ravaging effect of drought and flooding. All of these diminish the personhood of women and by extension of all of us. Therefore, a tool that allows us map out a clear plan of action to prevent or manage conflict, build peace and enjoy harmonious living is one that is welcome and can be of huge value to our communities.

This Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) on Resolution 1325 and related resolutions is a reflection of the Kaduna State Government's commitment and accountability to women, men and girls and boys during armed conflicts. It is evidence of our pledge to enhance their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post-conflict efforts.

No doubt, women are indispensable to the peace and security agenda in any country and Nigeria is no exception. The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development wholly welcome Resolution 1325. We have created a participatory monitoring and accountability machinery that will ensure KADSAP is linked to our Sector Implementation Plan (SIP 2017 - 2019) and thus the Ministry's budget for the next three years. There is a core of Peer Reviewers on the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Advisory Committee to guide the implementation and evaluation of activities as set out in KADSAP.

The KADSAP aligns with the Government policy thrust on Peace, Security and Good Governance; Human Capital Development and Social inclusion. It is our hope that the KADSAP will go a long way towards improving the wellbeing of all social actors in the peace process.

We salute the agency of the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) its networks and team of consultants for making this State action plan on UNSCR 1325 possible.

The key task ahead of us now, is working hard to apply the State Action Plan and to popularise the UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions such that when someone says to another **1325!** it is clear that it is a clarion call to keep the peace and to protect women and girls.



HON COMMISSIONER  
Min. of Women Affairs & Social Dev.  
Kaduna State

Hajiya Rabi MG Abdulsalam  
Hon Commissioner  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development



## **Preface**

### **Enabling Inclusivity in Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building**

Kaduna has no doubt had its fair share of conflicts and disruptions to peace since 1999. The response to such situations has been mostly adhoc and reactive. We believe a more pre-emptive and responsive approach to conflict mitigation and peace building will serve the state and its citizens well. In recent times, therefore, the Kaduna state government has focused its attention on better understanding the dynamics and nature of the society it seeks to govern. Giving space for citizens to express themselves, share their thoughts on causes, solutions and sustainable strategies through a multi-pronged approach. This State Action Plan for Kaduna State (KADSAP) is evidence of that commitment.

The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) is on the verge of developing the State's Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) policy. This, along with the Kaduna State Action Plan (KSAP) with Sector Implementation Plans (SIPs) will enable the state respond better to conflict and peace building in an inclusive and participatory manner. We have now gone even further in our quest for effective governance to domesticate the UN Resolution 1325 through an adaptation of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development's National Action Plan (NAP) on the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and related resolutions leading to the development of the KADSAP.

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

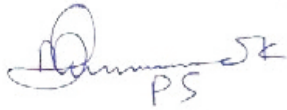
This importance presents a comprehensive political economy framework within which the protection of women, girls, their communities and their role in the peace process can be enhanced. The all-inclusive approach assigns roles to both women and men in the prevention and mitigation of conflict towards peace building. KADSAP is a practical and operational tool for those affected by armed conflicts especially women, children and communities. While government will be custodian of the KADSAP through the MWASD, the public should be informed about government's response to their plight including support programme options available to them. The methodology for developing the KADSAP was therefore participatory and drew upon experiential knowledge.

The KADSAP serves 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. For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, this KADSAP affirms their significant role in guaranteeing the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence. It identifies their specific needs in times of crises and enjoins peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of ethical conduct and behaviour towards women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

Now that it is developed, we welcome help, in implementing the KADSAP. We will require communication tools such as dialogue spaces, training manuals and popular versions of the UNSCR 1325 and other IEC materials. Other anticipated needs are logistics plan, budget and partnerships. In house, we are ready. We have teams willing and able to translate the UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions into action. Let's get to work!



**Mrs Mary Sawok**  
**Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development**  
**Kaduna State**

## Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Kaduna State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD), I hereby appreciate the Governor, Mallam Nasir Ahmad El-Rufai, *OFR*, for providing us with the enabling environment to come up with this important document. The development of the Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) was participatory, through contributions from relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Development Partners and individuals who made this document a reality.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), which provided both financial and technical support, towards the production of this important document. We would like to particularly thank the following NSRP resource persons:

The NSRP Management Team: the Program Manager Dr. Ukoha Ukiwo; Deputy Programme Manager Priscilla Ankut and the Manager Women and Girls, Dr. Eleanor Nwadinobi, for their expert advice and guidance towards the State domestication of the National Action Plan.

Dr. Lydia Umar and Late Hajiya Bilkisu Yusuf, who were part of the drafting team for the NAP and served as key resource persons on the KADSAP, are well appreciated.

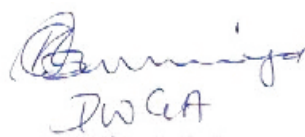
We thank Dr. Sumaye Hamza, former Permanent Secretary, MWASD Jos, Plateau State for bringing the Plateau State experience into the KADSAP.

The NSRP Regional Manager Regina Afiemo, and Habiba Ibrahim Programme Officer, Kaduna are appreciated for their extraordinary support in facilitating this process.

We thank most sincerely, Dr. Amina Salihu for her technical and editorial advice towards the revision of the KADSAP.

The effort of the Technical Committee made up of MDAs, Women Peace and Security Network (WPS-N), CSOs, the MWASD GESI Advisory Committee and development partners are worthy of commendation.

We thank you all and pledge to put this laudable plan to good use.



The image shows a handwritten signature in blue ink. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'Catherine B. Duniya'. Below the signature, the initials 'DWGA' are written in a similar cursive style.

**Catherine B. Duniya**  
**Director Women and Gender Affairs**

## Executive Summary

The Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) seeks to create a practical plan for implementing the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in Kaduna state. The plan focuses on women peace and security as enshrined in the resolution. It further examines the link between armed conflict, peace building and the gender dimension.

The methodology adopted in developing the KADSAP was inclusive and participatory. It wove primary and secondary sources of data with experiential knowledge of practitioners and communities through consultations and validation fora. The custodian of the Action Plan; the Kaduna State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) has set up a KADSAP implementation tracking committee comprising governmental and non- governmental Advisers, to ensure effective application of the KADSAP.

In Kaduna state, women constitute about half of the population and more than three quarters of that segment of the population have no formal or vocational education. Yet, women are recognized breadwinners of majority households in the rural and peri - urban communities. The Northwest where Kaduna State is located, has the highest rates of infants and under 5 mortality rates in Nigeria; they are 123 and 208 out of every 100,000 respectively. Women and girls suffer systemic disadvantage and discrimination that is magnified for those in the poorest communities and sectors in situations of conflict.

The Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) research has found that in situations of violent conflicts, the vulnerability of women and girls to sexual violence outside the home increases. Sexual violence is a detestable outcome of conflicts and wars. It has been increasingly emphasized that sexual violence cannot be seen merely as an inevitable “by-product” of war and insecurity but deserves more specific attention as a strategy of war and as a form of insecurity, in itself. The conflicts experienced in Kaduna State have claimed many lives and livelihoods. In all of these conflicts, it is not clear how many of the victims and survivors were women and children as data on conflict attendant displacement does not exist. Therefore, violence against women and girls cannot be ignored if socio-economic indices are to change for women and girls.

The Kaduna State Action Plan is premised on 5 pillars namely; Prevention, Protection, Participation, Promotion and Prosecution. The pillars form the prongs of the various activities, outcomes and indicators to operationalise the KADSAP. The Action Plan has been guided by the Social Sector Implementation Plan (SIP) and the Kaduna State Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy. This increases the probability of its infusion into the MWASD work processes and increases the chances of implementation. The UNSCR 1325 KADSAP is fully costed in accordance with these broad policy priorities. A total sum of One hundred and fifty three million, five hundred thousand (N153.5m) is proposed for the implementation of the KADSAP in the MWASD budget proposal for 2017 - 2019 as stated in the SIP. This excludes anticipated development partner and other sources of support.

## Background

### UNSCR 1325

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 derives from the UN Resolutions 1261 (1999), 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000) and 1314 (2000)<sup>1</sup>, as well as relevant statements of the Council's President to the public. UNSCR 1325 speaks to the UN's commitment to women as captured in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome documents 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. The UNSCR Resolution 1325 is further reinforced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2015 – 2030). Goal 5 of the SDGs promotes achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, while Goal 16 specifically speaks to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

UNSCR 1325 usually goes with other Resolutions such as 1820, 1888 and 1889<sup>2</sup>. Together, they are referred to as *UNSCR 1325 and related Resolutions*. Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889 come after and reinforce the UNSCR 1325, which is the subject of this Action Plan. 1820 was adopted in June 2008 and it condemns the use of sexual violence as a tool of war. It regards rape and related sexual violence as punishable war crimes. 1888 and 1889 call upon member states to ensure the participation of women in the peace process. 1889 particularly calls for state parties to develop action plans to implement the UNSCR 1325.

This Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) seeks to create a practical plan for implementing the UNSCR in Kaduna State. It therefore focuses on women, peace and security as enshrined in the UN Resolution 1325. The Resolution examines the link between armed conflict, peace building and the gender dimension. The State Plan builds on both the National Gender Policy of Nigeria (2006) and the African Union Protocol on Human and People's Rights. It is equally informed by principles enshrined in 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, May 2000.

### The National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325

The Kaduna State Action Plan is derived from the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. The development of Nigeria's National Action Plan (NAP) was organized under the overall leadership and guidance of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development which is the gender machinery for the country. Development partners supported the process. The expectation in developing the

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<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> These numbers are codes of the UN System used to refer to a particular resolution or conclusion, just like in any bureaucracy files could have reference numbers by which they are known.

NAP is to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into conflict resolution, security and peace-building at all levels nationwide; for there to be adequate knowledge and capacities to increase women's participation in conflict management processes and reduce the prevalence of violence against women during conflict and post conflict.

There was robust consultation with State actors leading to the adoption of the '5 Ps' of prevention, protection, participation, promotion and prosecution as priority areas for the National Action Plan.

The purpose of the KADSAP is to adapt the NAP and focus on the location of women in relation to peace, security and conflict. The State Action Plan for Kaduna seeks to design implementable activities that can enhance the overall safety and wellbeing of women and children in relation to conflict and violence in Kaduna State.

### **About Kaduna State**

Kaduna is located in the North West geo political zone of Nigeria. The capital city of the state is Kaduna. The State has a total area of 3,080 km<sup>2</sup>. Its coordinates are 10°31'23"N 7°26'25"E. Kaduna State has over 70 ethnic groups; the Gbaya, Hausa, Fulani, Gwong, Atuku, Bajju, Atyab, Gure and Ninkyop among others populate the State. It is a major economic hub in the region, a trade centre and transportation axis to nearby agricultural areas and states<sup>3</sup>. Kaduna city along with Zaria and Kafanchan are the main urban areas of the state.

According to the National Population Commission's 2006 census, the population of the state is 6, 113, 503 people, with 3, 090, 438 males and 3, 023, 065 females. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) puts the annual population growth rate at 2.47%.<sup>4</sup>

In Kaduna state women therefore constitute about half of the population. More than three quarters of that segment of the population have no formal or vocational education. Yet, women are recognized breadwinners of majority households in the rural and semi-urban communities<sup>5</sup>. Available country data indicates that while poverty affects every demographic group in Nigeria, women form the greater portion of the poorest of the poor. With 21% women participating in the non-agricultural paid labour force, and women owning only 5% of the land and 15% of existing bank accounts<sup>6</sup>, The country has one of the lowest rates of female entrepreneurship in sub-Saharan Africa<sup>7</sup>. In Kaduna State, 2012 data shows that there are 326,919 SMEs of which 138,620 are women run<sup>8</sup>. The gender discrimination persists despite widely publicized campaigns calling for affirmative action in favour of women.

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<sup>3</sup>K.J. Bagu Cognitive Justice Pluri - national Constitutionalism and Post-Colonial Peace Keeping PhD Thesis unpublished 2014

<sup>4</sup><http://kdsg.gov.ng/demographics/> retrieved August 31 2016

<sup>5</sup>Gender in Nigeria Report 2012 Improving the lives of girls and women in Nigeria DFID British Council 2012

<sup>6</sup> Ibid pp15

<sup>7</sup>Growing Girls and Women in Nigeria (GWIN), DFID Voices for Change (V4C) Programme briefing for Ministry of Finance 2014

<sup>8</sup>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) National Manpower Stock and Employment Generation Survey (2010) in ENABLE2 Logframe retrieved 2016

The North West where Kaduna State is located has the highest rates of Infant and under 5 years mortality in Nigeria. These are 123 and 208 per thousand respectively. These are higher than the national figure which stands at 97 per thousand live births for infant mortality rate and an under-5 mortality rate of 158 per thousand<sup>9</sup>. There are huge inequalities between urban and rural communities.<sup>10</sup> Rates for infant death are higher in rural areas (with 110 per thousand) compared with urban areas with infant mortality rate at 68 per thousand. Under 5 mortality rate is 106 per thousand in urban as against 182 per thousand in the rural area. Factors contributing to these shocking figures include inadequate dietary intake, diseases, poor health care, poor environmental sanitation, low maternal and child care, lack of potable water, poverty, illiteracy and ignorance. The children most affected come from very poor backgrounds.

There is a 1:1 female / male population ratio in both the urban and semi urban areas around the State. With about 22% of the State population made up of infants of less than 5 years, those between 6-11 years constitute about 18% of the population (KADSEEDS, 2008). These figures suggest that 40% of the population is less than 12 years old, which would indicate a very high rate of dependency at household level. Given high dependency rates and women's very limited access to resources and income, this in turn suggests high levels of vulnerability, especially if the household is female headed and / or if the male household head has no formal employment<sup>11</sup>.

Nearly six million young women and men enter the labour market each year but only 10% are able to secure a job in the formal sector, and just one third of these are women. This situation has dire consequences for human development and conflict mitigation. The bottom ten states on the jobless list in Nigeria are; Zamfara State with 42.6%; Bauchi, 41.4%; Niger, 39.4%; Gombe, 38.7%; Nasarawa, 36.5%, Jigawa, 35.9%; Edo, 35.7%; Yobe, 35.6%; Adamawa, 33.8%, and Kaduna with 30.3%.<sup>12</sup>

Women and girls suffer systemic disadvantage and discrimination that is magnified for those in the poorest communities and sectors. Violence compounds and reinforces disadvantage and exclusion. Level of violence is highest where inequality is highest and fear of violence and its attendant restrictions on mobility may deter women from participating in public life.

One in three of all women and girls aged 15-24 has been a victim of violence. Women who have never married are more likely to have been attacked than married women. Up to one third of Nigerian women reported that they have been subjected to some form of violence; one in five has experienced physical violence<sup>13</sup>. Violence against women and girls cannot be ignored if socio-economic indices are to change for women and girls.

Over half of all women in Northern Nigeria for example, in Kaduna State are married by the age of 16 and are expected to bear a child within the first year of marriage.

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<sup>9</sup>Kaduna State Development plan 2016 – 2020 delivering on jobs, social security and prosperity

<sup>10</sup>UNFPA Data 2013

<sup>11</sup>Kaduna Strategic Framework Document 2014 - 2018.

<sup>12</sup>ENABLE2 data as reported in the programme gender equity and social inclusion manual 2016

<sup>13</sup>Gender in Nigeria Report 2012 Improving the lives of girls and women in Nigeria DFID British Council 2012



This is fuelling maternal mortality and obstetric related problems like Vesico Vaginal Fistulae (VVF) where young mothers have no access to adequate maternal and natal care.

## Conflict in Kaduna State

The nature of conflict in Kaduna State is multi-dimensional and has major import for peace and security. First, each conflict bears ethnic and religious connotations, two variables which have a high potential to cause a bushfire / contagion effect where conflict has a negative multiplier effect on other parts outside the location of immediate occurrence of conflict; second, is the increase in size and dimension of casualty of each succeeding crisis over the one before; third, the conflict inevitably leads to other similar kinds of conflict over time as if to say a familiarity with conflict is developed where people become used to violence as a way of life.

This is the Kaduna conflict analogy. First experience of conflict began in 1987 with the riots between Christian and Muslim students at the College of Education Kafanchan in Jema'a Local Government Area of Kaduna State. According to official estimates the crisis claimed 19 lives and resulted in the destruction of 169 hotels, 152 churches, five mosques and 95 vehicles.<sup>14</sup> The conflict which followed next was in Zangon Kataf in Zangon Kataf Local Government Area of Kaduna State in February 1992. By May 1992, an even more devastating outbreak of communal rioting convulsed Zango and several other places in Kaduna state<sup>15</sup>. 471 persons were officially confirmed killed in the May crisis with 250 and 188 of the deaths occurring in Kaduna city and Zangon Kataf respectively. 229 houses and 218 vehicles were destroyed.<sup>16</sup>

Suberu (1996) believes that ethnic minority tensions and conflicts in southern Kaduna is said to have engendered far more serious violence than any other forms of communal instability in recent Nigerian history. Conflict may have been fuelled by centuries of political and religious differences and unequal opportunities as infrastructure improvements have tended to be concentrated in areas or enclaves inhabited by Hausa and Fulani settlers.<sup>17</sup>

The literature informs us that the year 2000 riot in Kaduna was equally of a religious conflict in nature. It involved Christians and Muslims over the introduction of Sharia law in Kaduna State. Reported estimates of death vary from between 1,000 to 5,000. Fresh first and second waves of violence arose from youth clash. The Government established Judicial Commission of Enquiry into the matter estimated the number of deaths at 1,250 but *Human Rights Watch* put the figure at double that or more. In all

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<sup>14</sup> (New Nigerian Newspaper of 17 April 1987;9 in Rotimi Suberu (1996): Ethnic minority conflicts and governance in Nigeria pp 48 – 65 Institute francais de recherché en afrique IFRA Nigeria [www.books.openedition.org/6540](http://www.books.openedition.org/6540) retrieved August 17 2016

<sup>15</sup>See Suberu in ibid

<sup>16</sup> See Rotimi Suberu (1996): Ethnic minority conflicts and governance Nigeria pp 48 – 65 Institute francais de recherché en afrique IFRA Nigeria [www.books.openedition.org/6540](http://www.books.openedition.org/6540) retrieved August 17 2016

<sup>17</sup>See Smith 1960 in Suberu (1996) ibid pp 45 – 65



of these conflicts, it is not clear how many of the victims and survivors were women or children as data on conflict and attendant displacement does not exist.<sup>18</sup>

### **Women and Conflict in Kaduna State**

The three characteristics of conflicts in Kaduna State namely; religious /ethnic dimension, increasing scale and recurrence means the cessation of life as families know it. It causes displacement evident in lack of access to daily needs or an atmosphere or environment conducive to the pursuit of livelihood and related socio-economic activities. As life begins to return to normal, the circle is repeated again creating a vicious cycle of unrest, fear and disorientation<sup>19</sup>.

Strachan and Haider (2015) remind us that a range of other factors including ethnicity, age and occupational group may affect how people experience conflict more than differences between men and women. Nevertheless, there is consistent evidence that women, men, girls and boys experience conflict differently and that conflict has differential impacts on men and women<sup>20</sup>

The Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) research has found that in situations of violent conflict, women and girls' vulnerability to sexual violence outside the home increases. This often leads to further restrictions on the access women and girls have to public spaces. It can also lead to gender norms becoming more polarised, leading to a greater incidence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) within the household or family<sup>21</sup>.

Violent conflict no doubt has gender implications. It causes social, economic and physical displacements and disruption to lives and loss of property. Women are most affected as they stand in the gap subsidising the state when social services become unavailable as a result of conflict. Women take on the role of bread winners, care givers, knowledge managers and spokespersons for their families and society. It may be argued that these are women's traditional and new roles anyway. The difference however is that under situations of conflict, women are compelled to assume these roles not out of choice but of necessity, under less than ideal circumstances, which increases their vulnerability and that of their children. Women themselves suffer untold personal hardships and endure forms of harassment and deprivations as a consequence of conflict.

Sexual violence is a detestable outcome of conflicts and wars. It has been increasingly emphasised that sexual violence cannot be seen merely as an inevitable 'by-product' of war and insecurity, but deserves specific attention as a strategy of war and as a form of insecurity in itself. This is the position of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal court, which views sexual violence as an act of violation and aggression<sup>22</sup>. Evidence suggests that while women and girls are more

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<sup>18</sup>En.m.wikipedia, www.aljazeera.com/news/arica/2010 retrieved August 15 2016

<sup>19</sup> See Anna Louis Strachan, Huma Haider Gender and conflict April 2015 www.gsdr.org retrieved August 16 2016

<sup>20</sup><http://www.gsdr.org/topic-guides/gender-and-conflict/relationship-between-gender-and-conflict-the-evidence/impact-of-conflict-on-gender/>

<sup>21</sup>NSRP DFID research 2016

<sup>22</sup>Anna Louise Strachan and Huma Haider Gender and conflict Topic Guide, April 2015

likely to be victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), violence against men and boys is also widespread during conflict as Sivakumaran (2010) shows. A review of UN responses to sexual violence against men and boys finds that while there have been positive developments in understanding the problem, much more remains to be done on measures of prevention and protection, and consequences for accused perpetrators<sup>23</sup>.

Conflict has created more orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs); a visit to internally displaced camps would show that the majority present are women and children and young people. The elderly are brutalised and ignored. They have little energy to protect themselves from harm. They are part of the casualties of conflict. Kidnapping is a recent safety and security concern in Kaduna State where adults and children are likely to be abducted for ransom allegedly as a fall out of the containment of the cattle rustling cabal. This is another form of vulnerability for citizens in Kaduna State worthy of research.<sup>24</sup> A dimension equally worth of examining is the role of the local metal industry and market in the fabrication of small and light weapons that can be easily deployed in times of conflict.

## **Methodology: Developing the UNSCR 1325 Kaduna State Plan of Action**

The methodology for the KADSAP adopted was an all-inclusive and participatory approach. It wove primary and secondary sources with experiential knowledge towards developing an implementable action plan. The process began with conversations with the primary stakeholder- the Kaduna State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD). The purpose was to ensure a shared understanding of the importance of the UNSCR 1325 and the need for an action plan regarded as integral to the mandate of the MWASD. The consultation sought to ensure ownership of the process and the final output towards the development of a practicable plan.

The Honourable Commissioner, Directors and Members of the MWASD Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Advisory team brainstormed, reviewed and shared ideas on the practical indicators and outcomes as they relate to their work areas and responsibilities. Clarity of roles in terms of implementation was debated and agreed. Literature and other documents to guide the analysis and indicators and outcomes were identified and integrated into the plan.

These reviews and consultations happened over a period of a few months in 2016. The process intersected with the development of two key policy documents: first, the Sector Implementation Plan (SIP) which is the framework for funding, policy and programmatic pronouncements and action for the next three years (2017 - 2019); and second, the State Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy supported by the M4D Programme. This gave opportunity for the action plan to be understood as an

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<sup>23</sup>Sivakumaran 2010 [www.gsrdc.org/topic-guides/gender-and-conflict](http://www.gsrdc.org/topic-guides/gender-and-conflict) retrieved August 14 2016

<sup>24</sup>His Excellency Mallam Nasir Ahmad El-Rufai on cattle rustling and kidnapping. Channels Television Programme to mark the commencement of the Kaduna Invest Summit June 2016

integral part of the work of the MWASD and to influence and be influenced by the other policy documents mentioned. The synergy attained therefore ensured that the KADSAP will be synchronized with all development plans of the MWASD especially its SIP and GESI Policy.

A team of consultants integrated the ideas and data shared into a draft plan of action. This was presented to a team of MWASD GESI Advisory Committee comprising leaders of thought across sectors and development partner programmes. A UNSCR 1325 KADSAP tracking committee emerged from this forum as represented in table 1 of this document. The Committee will be responsible for tracking the delivery of activities and attainment of outcomes contained in the KADSAP along the lines of the agreed guiding principles.

The National Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) next facilitated a wider validation forum with stakeholders drawn from Civil Society, Communities, PWD, Faith Based Organisations, Women's Business Membership Organisations, Youth Groups, SMEs, Religious Leader and the Media. Input from the fora informed the final draft plan.

Table 1: UNSCR 1325 KADSAP Tracking Team

MWASD	GESI Advisory Committee Members
Director Women – Alternate Chair Tracking team	Hon. Saudatu Sani – Chair Tracking team
Special Assistant to Commissioner	Risikat Muhammed
Director Planning	Haj. SafiyaTukur
Administrator Gender	Dr. Lydia Umar
PRO	Ms.Rufina Nyelong
NSRP	

Source: MWASD Kaduna State, 2016

## The Guiding Principles to the State Action Plan: Making the 5Ps a Priority

The KADSAP guiding principles debated and adapted through the various dialogue processes can be summarized into five categories as adapted from the National Action Plan. These are an absolute need for; prevention, protection, participation, promotion and prosecution to guarantee rights, safety and welfare of women and children, the infirm and their communities against and in times of conflict. This is captured in figure 1.

Each pillar is further disaggregated into objectives. These in turn offer the basis for the activities and outcomes proposed in the KADSAP.

**Figure 1: Principles and Pillars of Peace and Security in Kaduna State Adapted from NAP**



The pillars and their detailed objectives are as follows:

### **Prevention**

- a. Strengthen women's roles/contribution in conflict avoidance dialogues and resolution.
- b. Strengthen early warning and early response mechanisms.
- c. Conduct research and documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt and good practice.
- d. Identify and support the reform and enactment of gender responsive laws and policies.

### **Protection**

- a. Strengthen women and girls' capacity to resist sexual and gender based violence before, during and after conflicts.
- b. Ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration.
- c. Provide adequate and accessible humanitarian and post incidence relief services.
- d. Create effective avenues for tracking the impact of policy implementation on women and girls.
- e. Create alternative dispute resolution processes that grant ease of access to justice.

## Participation

- a. Train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations.
- b. Take special measures to ensure the participation of women at all levels of the peace process and in the security sectors.
- c. Involve men and youth in the dissemination and enlightenment of the peace keeping agreement and tools.
- d. Create safe spaces for women, girls and boys to speak up about their needs and perspective.

## Promotion

- a. Undertake massive enlightenment to increase awareness creation on the provision of Resolution 1325 and related Resolutions and to reduce inhibiting traditional and cultural practices.
- b. Facilitate engagement among government, civil society organisations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instruments on women, peace and security.
- c. Create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of Resolution 1325 in Kaduna State.

## Prosecution

- a. Establish special courts to try violators of women and girls' rights during and after conflicts.
- b. Initiate a process of collaboration and capacity building between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence.
- c. Develop a robust transitional justice programme in Kaduna State.
- d. Strengthen prosecution process and ensure quick trial of perpetrators of GBV and end impunity.
- e. Create alternative dispute resolution processes that grant ease of access to justice.
- f. Ensure that impunity is identified, discouraged and punished.

## The Policy Organ: The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development MWASD

The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) is the lead government organ and custodian of the Kaduna State Plan of Action for the UNSCR 1325. The Ministry is located in the Social Sector whose vision is a Kaduna State where women, children, youth and persons with disabilities and all socially excluded groups enjoy equitable opportunities and are protected from violence. A key focus of the MWASD's work is enhancing opportunity for women and Girls.

MWASD emerged out of the former Kaduna State Women Commission, which was created via KDS Edict No. 12 of 1991. In 1998, the Kaduna State Women's

Commission was merged with the Department of Youth, Sports and Social Development to form the Ministry of Women Affairs, Youth and Social Development. The Department of Youth Development was later excised to be merged with the former Kaduna State Sports Council in 2001 to form the Ministry of Youths and Sports<sup>25</sup> while the Ministry was renamed the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. MWASD's total staff strength is 184 comprised of 121 female and 63 male. This is presented graphically in figure 2<sup>26</sup>.

MWASD has the following mandate and functions:

- Initiate policies that will protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, the elderly and other vulnerable persons in the society.
- Ensure the effective coordination of all government initiatives in the public sector aimed at improving the welfare of children, women, physically challenged and other vulnerable groups in the society.

The Ministry's mission is to mainstream gender and social inclusion into governance and society. Its core values are:

- Inclusivity: All social categories including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities (also known as persons who are differently able) and the elderly, benefit from planning without discrimination.
- Accountability: Assure financial and political probity in all transactions and relations.
- Transparency: openness, feedback and upholding the rights of citizens
- Gender responsiveness: Aware of and active in meeting the needs of women as human rights issues.
- Integrity: Keeping the pledge made and honouring commitments within the law.
- Professionalism: the best quality standard and control is applied in work systems and relationships.
- Discipline: focus, diligence and delivery within laid down rules and directives.
- Enterprise: commitment to growing social categories in the economic and political sectors to enhance leadership.
- Creating safe spaces: avenues and opportunities for voice and participation without fear of reprisal or intimidation.<sup>27</sup>

At the apex of the MWASD is the Honourable Commissioner as Chief Accounting Officer of the Ministry.<sup>28</sup> The present review of the organogram shows two key units are now domiciled directly under the office of the Honourable Commissioner; they are monitoring & evaluation and communication. This innovation will make for more effective data collation and management. Access to the Head of Agency would mean better access to resources for the work on communicating policy and tracking

<sup>25</sup>Now known as the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture

<sup>26</sup>June 2016 data given for ENABLE2 diagnostic process, department of finance and administration, MWASD Kaduna State 2016

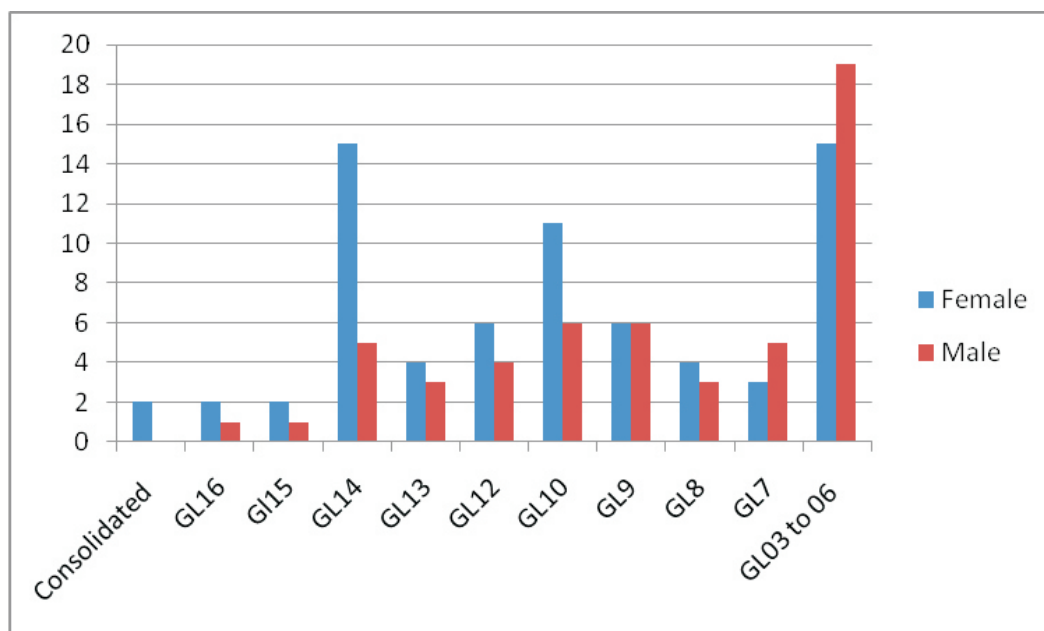
<sup>27</sup>Social Sector SIP 2016 – 2019.

<sup>28</sup>Kaduna State Development Plan 2016 – 2020 delivering on jobs, social justice and prosperity, 2015



impact. Administration and Finance is the organ responsible for managing and accounting for financial resources. The department is also responsible for recruitment and placement under the directive of the Permanent Secretary. See Appendix 1 organogram.

**Figure 2: Sex disaggregation of staffing by category**



Source: MWASD ENABLE2 Diagnostics March 2016

The GESI Advisory Committee has recommended that the MWASD review its role from that of just an implementing Agency to one that is both a **coordinating** and **implementing** MDA: its work will require collaboration with other MDAs as MWASD acknowledges in the Social Sector Implementation Plan (SIP).

## A Monitoring, Evaluation and Communications System

First, monitoring is an integral part of the delivery of the KADSAP, with each set of priority actions having a set of government and nongovernmental stakeholders mapped. Second, the process of monitoring and evaluation will go together with communication. This means that the right to demand accountability from stakeholders will create the basis of review of the delivery of results. Tracking and reporting will happen in a number of ways:

**Linking KADSAP to the SIP and the budget system:** The opportunity of developing the KADSAP at a similar period as the framework policy; the sector implementation plan will be explored. This means KADSAP is mainstreamed into the SIP, which will form the basis of programming and funding for the MWASD for the next three years; 2017 – 2019. Therefore, timeframe for the KADSAP is similar to that of the SIP planning framework to ensure synergy. Linking KADSAP to the Social Sector SIP means a higher probability of funding and reporting which, under the present zero based budgeting system means justifying the earlier spent funds to be



eligible for a new budget. As the moment, the cost assigned to the KADSAP activities are derived from the relevant budget heads as contained in the 2017 - 2019 budgets linked to the SIP.

A total sum of one hundred and fifty three million, five hundred thousand (N153.5m) is proposed for the implementation of the KADSAP in the MWASD budget proposal for 2017 - 2019 as stated in the SIP. This excludes anticipated development partner and other support.

**The KADSAP Tracking Team:** A KADSAP Tracking Team has been established. A former commissioner of women affairs, a Federal legislator from Kaduna State Hon. Saudatu Sani, chairs the Team. The Tracking Team is equally tasked with developing a detailed budget for each priority activity and ensuring these are applied to the tasks.

**REWorK:** Results for Women and Girls in Kaduna (REWorK) is a strategy of the MWASD to ensure gender analysis is mainstreamed into all MDAs. REWorK supported by V4C Programme, demands that every MDA has indicators to deliver results for girls and women. The Kaduna State Executive Council has approved that all MDAs have Gender Focal Persons (GFPs) to work within their MDAs and MWASD to report GESI progress. GFPs will report against KADSAP UNSCR indicators quarterly through their individual MDAs, which have responsibility for peace building e.g. State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Bureau for Religious Affairs and interfaith dialogue (BORA), Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture (MYSC)

**Establishing a data centre:** MWASD is in the process of developing a data centre focused on GESI. The centre will be linked with the Ministry of Budget & Planning and the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics process. This demands regular review of results, and processes, which in turn puts positive pressure on the MWASD to report on all indicators including those of the KADSAP UNSCR 1325.

**Public Private Dialogue (PPD) Fora:** MWASD has a few PPDs where women and men led business membership organisations meet annually to review the performance of government in providing an enabling business environment. One of these is the Gender and Business (GAB) platform supported by ENABLE2. No doubt conflict management is a key business environment issue and will form one of the scorecard evaluation points of the GAB. The plan to launch the KADSAP makes it a public albeit internal working tool to deliver a peace plan in Kaduna state.

**The MWASD GESI Advisory Committee:** This is a peer review Team charged with policy and advocacy advice to the MWASD. The GESI Advisory will hold quarterly meetings to evaluate gains and challenges on the KADSAP implementation. The GESI Advisory will create linkages with relevant MDAs and lead community dialogues. These are opportunities for measuring the impact of partnerships and programming.



- a. Indicators: the measureable signs that will be seen when programming is on track to achieve the objectives or changes desired.
- b. Players: those individuals and structures that will play a role in helping to implement the required action.
- c. Resources: the technical and human inputs required to run the activities.
- d. The focus group: those who will benefit from the change through the activities which will be implemented.
- e. Cost: the monetary input required to implement and evaluate the activities.

**Kaduna State Action Plan (KADSAP) Result 2017-2019<sup>29</sup>  
Derived From the UNSCR 1325 and National Action Plan (NAP)**

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
	<b>Pillar one: Prevention</b>	<b>Aim: Identify and take proactive steps to forestall conflict and related violence</b>						
1	Strengthen women's roles/contribution in conflict avoidance and resolution	Identify and map all stakeholders	Women's role in facilitating safe spaces understood	Key resolutions; Number of fora held across communities; Participants' Workplans; Publicity on radio programmes	Women leaders MWASD SEMA	A training manual Development Partners Pictorial IEC materials <sup>30</sup>	Women leaders Youth leaders Community leaders	1.5
		Hold sensitization forum with Traditional and Religious leaders on VAWG [violence against women and girls]	Strategies for better protecting women and girls agreed	Number of positive pronouncements; Key actions and resolutions	CAN JNI Women's community Groups CSOs/ NGOs		Traditional and Religious leaders Youth Women groups Media Security	1.5

<sup>29</sup>This time frame corresponds to that of the Social Sector SIP 2016 to which the KADSAP is linked as an implementation and evaluation strategy

<sup>30</sup>For example, show and name the weapons

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
		Institute women's peace and leadership forum	Workplan in conjunction with development partners developed Women leading peace initiatives	Annual Peace and leadership fora resolutions and action plans Workshops and seminar outcomes A core of TOT	NSRP WIF <sup>31</sup> FOMWAN <sup>32</sup> / JNI /CAN <sup>33</sup> Zamani Foundation Humanitarian Dialogue CPP <sup>34</sup>		Women leaders NAWOJ SUG <sup>35</sup>	1
2.	Strengthen early warning and early response mechanisms	Research into the causes of conflict and its mitigation	Peace building mechanism known and applied A culture of peace endures through community peace initiatives Tools for mitigating conflict known and understood <b>Research findings disseminated</b>	Number of early detections reported and responded to Number of Conflicts averted Number of years a community goes without conflict Data on Women and conflict A core of women leaders on early	Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Local Government; MWASD; Committee on Women Affairs in KSHA; Traditional/Religious Leaders; CSOs/NGOs NAPTIP MDAs NHRC	Community guide to early warning Vigilante Groups Handbills And flyers Bill boards Technical support to design IECs	Community women leaders Youth Traditional Rulers Community male networks Community Associations Security	1

<sup>31</sup> Women Inter Faith (WIF)

<sup>32</sup> Federation of Muslim Women's Association / Jama'atu Nasirul Islam

<sup>33</sup> Christian Association of Nigeria

<sup>34</sup> Community Peace Partnership

<sup>35</sup> Student Union Government

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
				warning interventions	NPF NSCDC Immigration			
3	Conduct research and dissemination of lessons learnt	Census of women and men and children in displaced camps  Study IDP management systems	Quality of policy and planning made on gender and conflict  Peer review learning from other states integrated into design of interventions  Data that tracks duration of stay in IDP camps	Key findings  Number of peer review fora  Proposals from learning	MoBP <sup>37</sup> Kaduna Bureau for Statistics; SEMA <sup>38</sup>  Kaduna SEMA MWASD	Research report  Other state management agencies Budget and targets Development partners	Women, men and children in IDPs  Displaced persons Care givers IDP management systems in Nigeria and beyond	3  1.5
4	Enactment of gender responsive laws and policies	Advocacy to the State House of Assembly and State Government for passage of Violence	Bills on VAPP, Disability and GEO <sup>39</sup> are passed and popularised	Acts of Parliament IEC Materials	Kaduna State MoJ <sup>40</sup> ; Kaduna State House of	Validation fora Draft bill	Women PWDA <sup>41</sup> Elderly	1

<sup>36</sup>National Human Rights Commission

<sup>37</sup>Ministry of Budget and Planning in Kaduna State

<sup>38</sup>State Emergency Management Agency

<sup>39</sup>Gender and Equal Opportunities

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
		Against Persons Prohibition (VAPP) Bill and the Gender and Equal Opportunities[GEO] Bill.	Increase in number of GBV reportage Advocacy/IEC materials produced and disseminated about the laws		Assembly Media	Printing resource Budget for dialogue logistics	Children	
		Conduct gender workshops and training seminars for Kaduna state legislators at inception	Expedited passage of gender bills	% number of members in attendance Outcome on bills post training	Members of KHA <sup>42</sup> NSRP MWASD	Resource persons Manual Budget	Members Kaduna HOA	3
		Develop a budget for the KADSAP on UNSCR 1325	Budget to implement SAP exists and is spent effectively	Budget heads Report showing UNSCR 1325 activities		KADSAP SIP Ministry of Budget and Planning A budget	Federal MWASD Citizens	2

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<sup>40</sup> Ministry of Justice

<sup>41</sup> Persons who are differently able or persons with disabilities

<sup>42</sup> Kaduna State House of Assembly



S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)	
	<b>Pillar 2: Protection</b>	<b>Overall Aim: Protect women and children from all types of violence and provide post incidence relief</b>							
5	Strengthen women and girls' capacity to resist sexual and gender based violence before, during and after conflicts.	<p>develop an inclusive training manual on peace, VAWG and conflict management</p> <p>Create a gender responsive reporting platform</p> <p>Advocacy to ministry of education for inclusion of peace education in school curriculum and set up of clubs/ societies</p>	<p>Reduced incidences of GBV in community through reporting</p> <p>Increased dialogue with girls and women leading to safe spaces to reflect and plan self protection</p> <p>Increased reporting and intervention on conflict based GBV</p>	<p>Number of women and children counseled /mentored</p> <p>Number of women and children who know their rights under the law.</p> <p>Number of police and judges who participate in the design of manual</p> <p>Physical and virtual reporting desk</p> <p>Number of school programmes on peace, gender and inclusion</p>	<p>Police</p> <p>Judges</p> <p>NSCDC<sup>43</sup></p> <p>NAPTIP</p> <p>Rehabilitation board</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>CSOs/ CBOs</p>	<p>Existing manual</p> <p>NGOs working on Peace and Justice</p> <p>WANEP<sup>44</sup></p>	<p>Women BMOs</p> <p>Women political leaders</p> <p>Students</p> <p>School administration</p>	3	
		<p>Leadership and empowerment skills for women and girls</p>	<p>Leadership forum instituted holds trainings annually</p>	<p>Number of interventions to protect women and girls emerging post training</p>	<p>Young girls and women groups</p> <p>Development partners with</p>	<p>Manual</p> <p>Training plan and logistics</p> <p>Resource persons</p>	<p>Young in school and out of school girls</p>	3	

<sup>43</sup>National Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)

<sup>44</sup>West Africa Network on Peace

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
6	Ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration	Forge local and international partnerships with development programmes and agencies Programme on re-integration Women in agriculture programmes	Effective implementation of KADSAP More IDPs leave the camps Partnership with agric units on women and agriculture programmes Improved livelihood	Quantum and direction of funding and technical support received Number of former IDPs resettled Number of women and girls supported	youth and women's programmes NGOs on Capacity building skills Acquisition Ministry of Agriculture Development Partners	Budget and logistics plan Resource persons Operational plan Psychologists Counselors SEMA	Women's BMO <sup>45</sup> s PWDA groups Women in Agriculture	1
7	Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian and post	Integrate the displaced into the state skills acquisition system Set up a post trauma Centre for survivors of violence	Increased access to livelihood Quicker rate of return to normalcy post conflict Psychosocial counseling Legal aid provided	Number of IDPs trained and set up Number of follow ups organised Number of clinics Advice and referrals	NGOs on conflict Professionals in psycho social analysis FIDA <sup>46</sup>	SEMA; Medical Doctors;	Survivors of violent conflict especially women and girls Displaced persons Refugees	3 15

<sup>45</sup>Business Membership Organisations<sup>46</sup>Federation of Women Lawyers

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
	incidence relief services		Better psychosocial well-being and adjustment for survivors		Moj's SARC	Psychologists; Counselors/Social workers; Red Cross/Crescent; CPN – Child Protection Network Lawyers	Young girls in IDP Camps	
		Set up Camps	Good sanitary condition and healthy environment exist Few mortality and morbidity in camps GESI Advisory engage with SEMA and the general community	Number of people in camp Amenities in camp feeding, water and sanitation plan working IDP budget line	SEMA MWASD Kaduna State Ministry of Works	Budget Design and service plan	The displaced	15
		Conduct sex disaggregated census of displaced persons	Number of women and men affected by council is known	Sex disaggregated data	Kaduna Bureau for Statistics MoBP	Census plan Advocacy	The displaced MDAs for planning	12

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
						plan		
		Train core of trauma counselors to provide relief	Adequate and informed care is given to survivors	Number delivering service Lessons collated and relayed	Professionals in Trauma counseling Dev partners with interest in trauma management	Training templates and modules Trained Trauma Volunteers	MWASD and SEMA Communities	3
8.	Create effective avenues for tracking the impact of policy implementation on women and girls	Design and test participatory M and E tracking mechanisms	Evidence of reach and impact is known Evidence of community participation	Content of Reports CSO M & E reports	MWASD Dev Partners Persons affected by conflict CSO M & E teams	Data collection forms	Community based groups Community gate keepers	1
9.	Create alternative dispute resolution processes that grant ease of access to justice	Create community policing system	Peaceful coexistence measured by absence of conflict Trusted system of justice and security established	Number of community policing established in the community	Police Local Vigilante groups	Case file booklet for referral CBOs	Traditional Rulers, Communities	9

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
	<b>Pillar 3: Participation</b>	<b>Aim: Enable the voice of women and children in the prevention and management processes of conflict and related violence</b>						
	Train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations	Hold separate youth and women change champion sensitization fora across the 23 LGAs  Introduce peace building, as part of school curriculum	Increased participation of women and girls in negotiations and counseling  Children are more aware of inappropriate/hate speeches and actions More respect for other religions and ethnic groups among school children	Numbers of women and girls trained in the negotiation and reconciliation skills  Number of step down fora at their LGAs  Core of TOT  Number of SBMCs monitoring hate speech and behaviour in their communities	MWASD  Religious leaders  Youth leaders	SBMC  Media  MoE  NOA <sup>47</sup>  FBOs <sup>48</sup>  IEC <sup>49</sup>  Manual	School children  Teachers  Media	3
10	Taking special measures to ensure the participation of women and girls at all levels of	Organize seminars for religious leaders	Increased participation of women and girls in the peace process	Number of key commitments to change extracted	FBOs, Religious heads of the Christian and Muslim faith	Resource persons  Budget	Traditional and religious and religious leaders	3

<sup>47</sup> National Orientation Agency

<sup>48</sup> Faith Based Organisations

<sup>49</sup> Information, Education and Communication Materials

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
	the peace process.	Advocate for increase in more women in public life in the state	Number of women in public offices and roles increased Direction of policy shows gender responsiveness	% increase in women in public life Database of women in public life Number of women elected and appointed and in Boardrooms	Governor Political parties Civil service	Position paper Campaign plan IEC Media	Traditional and religious leaders	1
		Organize seminars for security agencies	Better policy response and action on ground towards women witnessed Cases of rapes treated comprehensively	Inclusive policy pronouncements more women in peace building process	Police Army NSCDC Community Vigilantes	Manual	Community level security	2
11.	Involve men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment of the peace keeping agreement and tools.	Develop peace building training manuals  Hold awareness building fora on application of tools	More male champions participating in the peace building processes at formal and informal levels  Youth leaders lead the process of disseminating information Length of period community goes without conflict increases	A singular manual with sections for different audiences developed Training session plans Number of platforms dissemination occurs Number of programmes planned as a result of awareness fora	FBOs	Resource persons UNSCR 1325 Budget	Community youth	1
					Youth leaders Community leaders NYSC	Simplified version of UNSCR 1325 Manual Budget	Community Male youth Security Community leaders	1



S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
12.	Creating safe spaces for women, girls and boys to speak up about their needs and perspective	Create girls empowerment programmes using existing platforms	Increased understanding of peace building processes Increased access to justice for survivors of GBV Extracurricular activities on peace building Effective tracking mechanism to measure replication and increase in culture of peace designed	Number of girls' stories collected Number benefitting from socio economic empowerment Number of reports of replicating learning within and outside school Peace clubs in schools and communities	In school girls and boys Out of school girls and boys Principals Students Girls clubs SBMCs	MoE <sup>50</sup> NSRP ENGINE <sup>51</sup> M4D Girls Clubs Manual Tool kit IEC materials	Students Girls and boys clubs	6

<sup>50</sup> Ministry of Education

<sup>51</sup> Educating Girls in New Enterprise (ENGINE) DFID programme

Pillar 4 Promotion		Aim: Ensure awareness of the dynamics of conflict and its effect on women, girls and the community						
S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
13	Undertake massive enlightenment programs to increase awareness creation on the provision of 1325, 1888, 1889 and 1820 <sup>52</sup> .	CSOs undertake capacity building at community level for women and youth groups on peace building	UNSCR 1325 is well known and understood and applied to community context Manual jointly developed by MWASD and Development Partners is applied by all parties Young people are mentored in the community	Number of women and girls trained to participate in decision making. Number of men and youth willing to popularise the resolutions Testimonials Number of role models gained	NSRP NGOs CSOs FBOs SBMCs  State Orientation agency	Toolkit (manual, IECs, community stories) Budget Popular copies of resolutions	Communities The Media Schools Persons with Disabilities	1
		Town hall meetings in the 23 LGAs of Kaduna State to engage men and youth on conflict management	Better understanding of why and how to avert conflict; Avenues for dialogue identified Greater attention to early warning signs	Key resolution to keep the peace Number of fora organised	Community leaders Min for local Government Law enforcement agencies	Facilitators Budget IEC e.g. popular version of UNSCR 1325	Community leaders Religious leaders	3

<sup>52</sup>Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1889 are related resolutions of the UNSCR. They come after and reinforce the UNSCR 1325 which is the subject of this Action plan. 1820 was adopted in June 2008 and it condemns the use of sexual violence as a tool of war. It regards rape and related sexual violence as punishable war crimes. 1888 and 1889 call upon member states to ensure the participation of women in peace process. 1889 particularly calls for state parties to develop action plans to implement the UNSCR. see [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org), [www.peacewomen.org](http://www.peacewomen.org)

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
					Religious and Traditional leaders			
		Gender training at the inception of KADSAP for: legislators, media, Emergency Agency staff, core of community volunteers and security agents	Content analysis of media reports shows an integration of inclusivity in reporting conflict matters  Dedicated attention to conflict matters in media platforms Relevant policy makers show ownership of process	Numbers of Radio/TV programmes aired in creating the necessary publicity for the SAP. Number of newspapers stories published in creating awareness for the SAP	National Civil Defence and Security Corps (NCDSC)  SEMA Media NUJ NAWOJ	Facilitators Budget Training manual Clerk KSHA Gender Focal Person	KSHA members SEMA staff Members NCDSC Members of the media	9
14.	Intensify enlightenment on traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of UNSCR 1325	Hold policy dialogues with Traditional Rulers  Mark the International Day of Peace on September 21	Collaborations with FBOs to design community interventions  Community response is measured by events that hold on this day	Popular versions of UNSCR shared  Number of events to mark day at community level	Traditional institution  FBOs  Keynote speaker and other resource persons MWASD	UNSCR popular version Hosting logistics  UNSCR popular version IEC materials Audio visual	Community leaders  Communities Faith based leaders Schools	2  3

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
15.	Facilitate engagement among government, civil society organisations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security.	Train media, health workers and security personnel on security of women and children  Production and airing of TV and radio programs/jingles across media stations	More humane and inclusive approach to reporting and managing conflicts  Public awareness of the UNSCR 1325 and roles of stakeholders to keep the peace	Number of dialogues that hold  Key conclusions of training  Number of production  Quantum and direction of feedback	Local Government Authority  MWASD, Min of Health and Justice  Media Houses	Tool kit Resource persons  Resource persons Media houses MWASD Ministry of Justice Scripts Budget  Budget heads Indicators Performance reports	Media, health workers, CSOs, Security agency  Communities	3  9
16.	Create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of Resolution 1325 in Kaduna State.	Provide budgets in the 2017 window and in SIP	SIP shows plans to address UNSCR issues	% funds in social sector SIP 2017 – 2019	MWASD, Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance		Staff Citizens	0

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
		Annual review of KADSAP implementation	Increased budgetary provision to the MWASD	Review findings	Min of Budget and Planning, CSOs	MWASD GESI Committee CSOs	MWASD CBOs, Women's groups Youth groups	3
<b>Pillar 5 Aim: Enforce the law and guarantee access to justice to mitigate conflict during and in post conflict situations</b>								
<b>Pillar 5 Prosecution</b>								
17.	Strengthen prosecution processes and	Establish special courts to try violators of women and girls rights during and after conflicts in collaboration with MoJ	Justice is seen to be served and further violations discouraged Quick trial of perpetrators of GBV	Number of cases tried Number of convictions	MoJ FIDA KSHA	Advocacy plan GESI Advisory Committee	Women and girls Survivors	1
18.	Initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence	Create dialogue space on cooperation	community policing on GBV is established Community vigilantes' intervention	Key resolutions from cooperation for a	Social workers Police Vigilante NCDC Community leaders	Manual Resource persons	Police gender team Social workers Women and girls	1
		Provide capacity building for police and social workers	Better support for Survivors of rape and gender based	Memorandum of understanding/ related agreements		Manual	Members of the Police	

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
			violence				Community Social workers	
		Create a state police gender strategy	Increased awareness of rights based approach among the police Increased documentation of cases of conflict induced violence and others	Number of GBV cases police resolves Arrests made	Police NGOs FIDA	Gender strategy; National Police Gender Policy	Police team Citizens	
19	Develop a robust transitional justice program in Kaduna State	Establishment of the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) Sex harassment services in PHCs <sup>53</sup>	Evidence of referrals and resolutions	Established SARC Number of survival of GBV rehabilitated	MOJ, Civil defense, <sup>54</sup> OBSTEC, NGOs/CBOs GWG <sup>55</sup> PHCs	Budget		12
		Investigate small arms production in local markets	Dialogue with scrap market leaders e.g. Panteka market, lead to fewer arms in circulation	Agreement signed Arm retrieved	Vigilantes Market heads	MoU Dialogue logistics	Panteka market Young people	

<sup>53</sup>Primary Health Care Centres

<sup>54</sup>The NSRP Observatory Technical Committee (OBSTEC) on violence against women and girls

<sup>55</sup>Gender Working Group

S/NO	Objective	Activities	Expected Outcomes	Progress Indicators	Key Players	Resources	Focus Groups	2017 Budget Forecast (Millions of Naira)
		Create recreation and drug counseling programmes for young people	Reduction in conflict and drug abuse	Number getting drug counseling	Youth leaders/mentors Guidance counseling Social workers	Resource persons IECs Recreation facilities	Community youth	
20	Ensure that impunity is identified, discouraged and punished	Hold tribunals on conflict in conjunction with FIDA	Experience shared are analysed for import on peace and security policy action including prosecution	Number of cases prosecuted in court; Number of women and communities sharing experiences	Mo <sup>56</sup> J, FIDA NGOs/CBOs- GAT	Court register	Police Courts NGOs on Human Rights	6

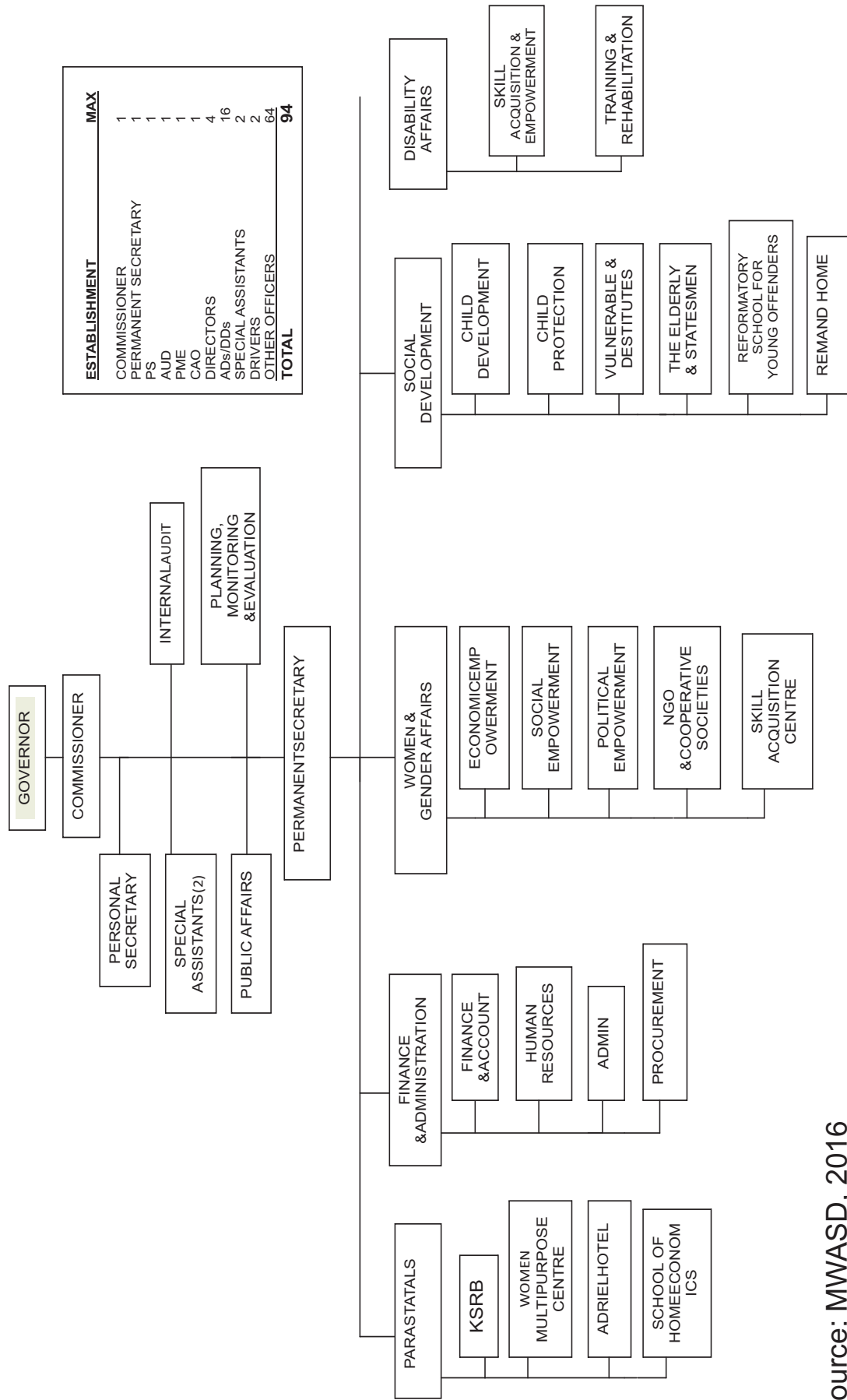


**ANNEXURE**



Appendix One

ORGANOGRAM: MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Source: MWASD, 2016

## Appendix Two: Nigeria Action Plan (NAP)

# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 IN NIGERIA

Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development



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## Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DV	Domestic Violence
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MDAs	Ministries, Directorate and Agencies
NAP	National Action Plan
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NGP	National Gender Policy
NSC	National Steering Committee
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TMETF	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolution
WPS	Women Peace and Security

## Foreword – Hon Minister for Women Affairs and Social Development

The development of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 became imperative for the inclusion of Women in the process of peace building, peace keeping, conflict resolution and management in Nigeria. This has become so because Nigerian women have paid a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the country especially in the past two decades. The women have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence and assault, along with related HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of abuses. Violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes. Often, their male family members have gone to participate in the conflicts or have been maimed or killed, leaving the households headed by women to fend for themselves and the entire family.

Women even at displaced camps experience increased insecurity that comes from not having their traditional support systems available. They suffer from food insecurity that comes from not having an adequate means of livelihood and from culturally prescribed, and in some cases, legal prohibition on owning land. Women and girls live in fear of being kidnapped and used as war exploits, sex slaves and domestic servants. Additionally, they suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflict. The incidents of flood in the country have exacerbated the situation of women exposing them to further pressure and untold hardship.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 ( UN Resolution 1325) on women, peace and security, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 October, 2000, presents a comprehensive political framework within which the protection of women and their role in peace processes can be addressed. For the first time, the Council called for comprehensive assessment of 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.

UN Resolution 1325 is dedicated entirely to the link that exists between armed conflict, peace building and the gender dimension and 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 UN Resolution 1325 provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace-building. It acknowledges the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of the gender perspective in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peace-building and governance. It is first and foremost about peace and security but rooted on the premise that women's inclusion (their presence and participation) in the peace process, their perspectives, or their contribution to peace talks will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace.

A NAP reflects government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women 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 informed about the governments' response to their plight including assistance programme options available to them.

For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, the NAP affirms their significant 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 as NAP enjoins peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behavior of the armed forces vis-a-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

NAP further serves as a useful roadmap in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UN Resolution 1325 both at the policy level and enforcement levels. It ensures that government programmes respond to immediate and long term needs of women and children before, during and after conflict. Government, Civil Society, Community Organisations 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 to address gender inequality in all the pillars relevant to the Nigerian situation - Prevention, Participation, Promotion, Protection and Prosecution will provide the much needed guide to be part of strengthening women, peace and security processes in Nigeria. I wish to remind all that the implementation of the NAP is the key to a result-oriented and success story in the women, peace and security agenda in Nigeria and Africa.

**Hajia Zainab Maina, MFR, FCIA,**  
Honourable Minister,  
Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development,  
Abuja.



## Preface – Director Women Affairs, Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development

The Ministry developed an Action Plan on UN Resolution 1325 in response to the mandate of the United Nations Security Council that State Parties (Governments) implement UN Resolution 1325. Nigeria is a UN member state and having adopted and ratified the resolution, it is mandatory for the country to draw up an Action Plan on UN Resolution 1325, even when there is no war, every member state is expected to come up with the National Action Plan (NAP). The Nigerian society is not at war but is not free from various conflicts.

War has always had an impact on men and women in different ways, but possibly never more so than in contemporary conflicts. While women remain a minority of combatants and perpetrators of war, they increasingly suffer the greatest harm. In contemporary conflicts, as much as 90 percent of casualties are among civilians, most of whom are women and children. Women in war-torn societies can face specific and devastating forms of sexual violence, which are sometimes deployed systematically to achieve military or political objectives. Women are the first to be affected by infrastructure breakdown, as they struggle to keep families together and care for the wounded. Women may also be forced to turn to sexual exploitation in order to survive and support their families.

Even after conflict has ended, the impact of sexual violence persists. These include unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and stigmatization. Widespread sexual violence itself may continue or even increase in the aftermath of conflict, as a consequence of insecurity and impunity. Coupled with discrimination and inequitable laws, sexual violence can prevent women from accessing education, becoming financially independent and from participating in governance and peace building. Moreover, women continue to be poorly represented in formal peace processes, although they contribute in many informal ways to conflict resolution. In recent peace negotiations, for which such information is available, women have represented fewer than 8 percent of participants and fewer than 3 per cent of signatories, and no woman has ever been appointed chief or lead mediator in UN-sponsored peace talks. Such exclusion invariably leads to a failure to adequately address women's concerns, such as sexual and gender based violence, women's rights and post-conflict accountability. However, the UN Security Council now recognizes that women's exclusion from peace processes contravenes their rights, and that including women and gender perspectives in decision-making can strengthen prospects for sustainable peace. This recognition was formalized in October 2000 with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The landmark resolution specifically addresses the situation of women in armed conflict and calls for their participation at all levels of decision-making on conflict resolution and peace building. Stresses in society put increasing strain on the family and

often times the challenge is to respond to the special and repeatedly neglected needs of women as a result of conflict. As presented by the context, women are most affected in conflict situations; basically, they are disproportionately disadvantaged in terms of personal safety, access to resources and human rights. They become the single heads of households and are forced to travel to camps for refugees or internally displaced persons. However, despite being victims of conflict, they can be instrumental to conflict resolution, management and peace building processes.

Clearly, these challenges are concerns that the UN Security Council Resolution and corresponding resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889 and recently, 1960 of 2010) are poised to address. The foregoing no doubt provides apt justification for FMWASD as the national machinery in view of its mandate, to cater for the concerns and aspirations of women and development of girls, to provide leadership in implementing the UNSCR 1325 in the country.

The overall goal of the project is to develop a National Strategic Framework and Plan of Action for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria anchored on the following priorities:

- Participation: Increased political empowerment for women and engagement at all levels of decision making.
- Justice, Protection and Peace: A more effective and credible justice and security environment for women during and after conflict.
- Economic Resource and Support: Allocation of greater and more sustainable financial resources to support women in recovery processes.

The process aims to facilitate the development of a National Action Plan that will contribute to the women, peace and security agenda. UN women (Nigeria) is supporting the National Gender machinery to develop and articulate strategies that would strengthen women's organizations to participate in peace processes as well as ensure that gender perspectives are included in peace keeping operations. It is expected that key government MDAs and CSOs involved in peace and security will participate in the broad process.

The specific objectives are to facilitate the development of Strategic Framework and National Action Plan that will contribute to women peace and security agenda , as well as develop and articulate strategies that would strengthen women organizations to participate in the peace process to ensure gender perspectives and included in peace keeping, peace building, conflict resolution and management.

The objectives also include the need to increase women visibility, representation and participation, leadership and decision-making in national mechanisms for prevention, management and resolution of conflict in Nigeria. The Areas of focus or the Scope is termed the **PILLARS** on which the NAP stands. The Pillars and areas of coverage include: **PREVENTION, PARTICIPATION, PROTECTION, PROSECUTION, PROMOTION**

The Pillars known as the 5Ps have various elements which formed the strategic objectives for the NAP. The Nigerian NAP endeavored to ensure a high level of accountability, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). Accountability, Learning and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of NAP but also a system of constant learning.

A successful implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UN Resolution 1325 would largely depend on proper funding and political will. Although not at war, the multifarious security challenges occasioned by activities of armed groups and extant criminalities across the

country, its consequent humanitarian realities on women and the fact that Nigeria is a significant troop contributing country to UN peace keeping missions around the globe makes it imperative to prioritize budgeting with a gender perspective.

I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to the stakeholders, UN Women, ECOWAS Gender Development Centre, Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), and the consultants who provided technical expertise to the process for the development of NAP for the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in Nigeria. I recognize the efforts of the desk officer and other staff of my department who worked tirelessly to ensure that the NAP 1325 is developed.

**E. O. ADEYEMI (MRS)**  
**DIRECTOR WOMEN AFFAIRS,**

## Acknowledgement – Permanent Secretary, FMWA&SD

The development of Nigeria's National Action Plan (NAP) 1325 was very inclusive and participatory. It benefitted from contributions from a wide spectrum of institutions, government, civil society, faith based organizations, individuals and development partners. We use this opportunity to thank all individuals and institutions who contributed directly and indirectly in providing guidance, support and inputs to the report. Specifically, the NAP benefitted immensely from the Steering Committee on UN Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security which provided guidance for the overall preparation process in a way that ensured inclusive participation. The Steering Committee includes Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Military, Para-Military, Police, Civil Society Organizations, UN System and Development Partners.

FMWA&SD is grateful to UN Women for their technical and financial contribution towards the development of NAP on the implementation of UN Resolution 1325. Special thanks to ECOWAS Gender Development Centre for their financial contribution to the process. The Centre continues to support the course of gender mainstreaming in the sub-region. We are most grateful for the financial support of the Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) a DFID-funded programme, for supporting the zonal consultations and Steering Committee Meeting in the process of developing NAP.

We acknowledge the consultants of this process, Dr. Lydia K. Umar of Gender Awareness Trust, Mr. Chukwuemeka Eze of WANEP, Hajia Bilkisu Yusuf of Abantu for Development and Mrs. Grace Awodu of Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution for their technical expertise towards the development of Nigeria's NAP. The process was guided by them. We would also like to acknowledge the Director of Women Affairs, Mrs. Esther O. Adeyemi and her staff for their support to the process and even beyond the routine obligation to work.

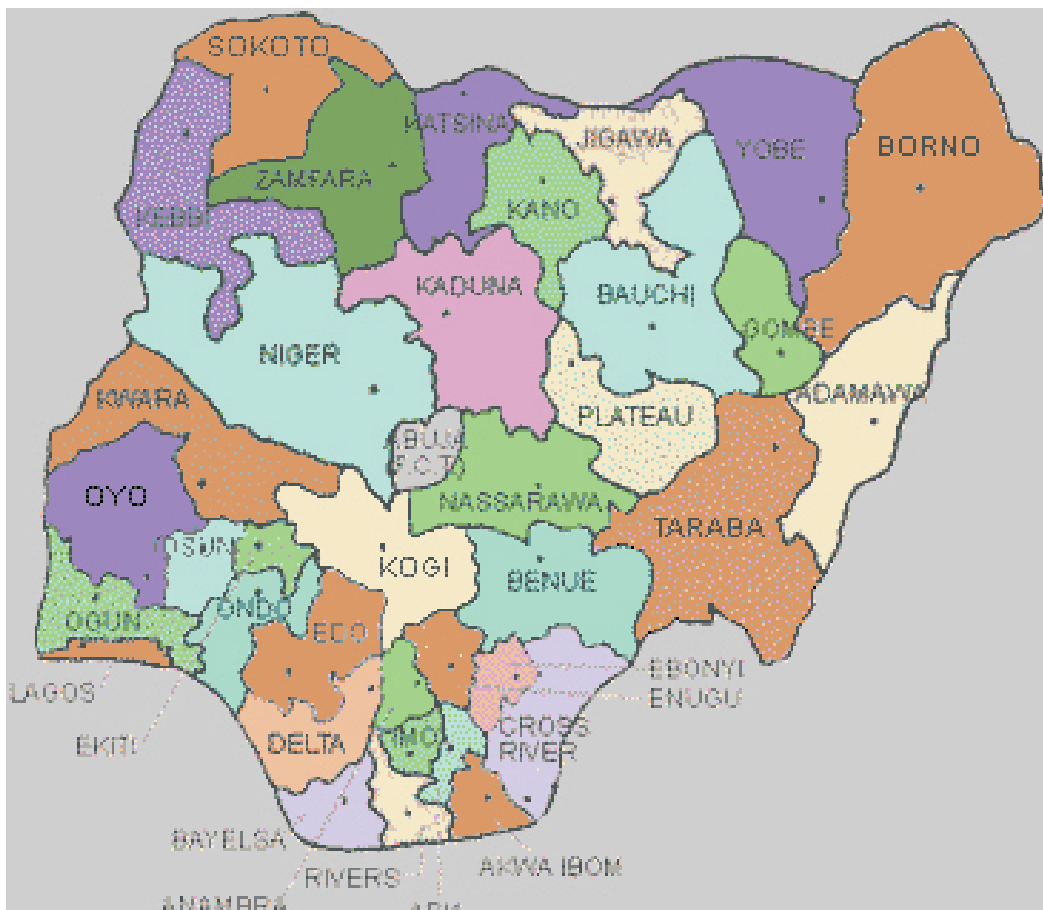
Finally, to all women who play multiple roles in the society, we dedicate the NAP 1325 to your efforts and struggle. We hope the work will provide the much needed guide to our collective search for peace and security.

**Dr. George. A. Ossi; FCAI,  
Permanent Secretary,  
FMWA&SD,  
Abuja.**

## Background

Nigeria is situated on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa and is the most populous country in Africa with over 160 million people and more than half of the population of the entire West Africa. The last population census of Nigeria puts women as over 51% of the entire population. The country has more than 450 ethnic grouping including Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo, Ijaw and about 250 ethno-linguistic groups and the dominant religions as Muslim, Christian and traditionalists. It shares borders with Benin, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad. Nigeria was a British colonial creation. It came into being in January 1914 with the amalgamation of the Colony of Lagos (first annexed in 1861), the Southern Protectorates (established 1885 - 1894) and the Northern Protectorate (pacified by 1903). Hitherto, the British had administered them as separate but related territories.

Nigeria was granted its independence on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1960, originally with Dominion status. In 1963, Nigeria broke its direct links with the British Crown, and became a Republic within the Commonwealth. The independence constitution provided for a federation of three autonomous regions - Northern, Western and Eastern - each with wide-ranging powers, its own constitution, public service, and marketing boards.



In the early 1960s, the inherited regional structure led to a series of crises and conflicts, both within and between the 3 ethno-centric regions, as competition grew for control over the federal centre. The 1964 federal elections were marred by violence and rigging. Inter-party and inter-ethnic tensions continued leading ultimately to a military takeover in January 1966. Thereafter Nigeria's post-independence history has recorded marked by a series of military interventions in politics: coups, counter-coups, and a civil war (1967-70) when the Eastern Region attempted to secede as the Republic of Biafra. Over 1 million died in the conflict. Nigeria has only enjoyed three short periods of civilian rule - 1960-65, 1979-83, and 1999 to the present. The intervening periods, totalling 29 years, saw military governments in place.

Nigeria is a lower-middle income country, the second largest economy in Sub-Saharan Africa, and is the World's 8th largest producer of oil with a current output of about 2.4 million barrels per day of quality crude. Capacity is closer to 3 million barrels per day, but a poor security situation especially in the Niger Delta region prevents this being achieved. Although there has been increasing focus on diversifying the economy, it is still highly dependent on the oil/gas sector and sensitive to price fluctuations

Despite Nigeria's oil wealth, Nigeria's GDP per capita is low and unemployment is at approximately 24%. Few Nigerians, including those in oil-producing areas, have benefited from the oil wealth. Social indicators in Nigeria are also low as the country is adjudged to have approximately 10% of the world's out of school children, and accounts for 10% of child and maternal deaths and 25% of global malarial cases. Nigerian women account for the larger percentage of its poor citizens and bear the brunt of poverty and hardship more their male counterparts

Nigeria faces immense challenges in accelerating growth, reducing poverty and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In May 2004, Nigeria launched its National and State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS and SEEDS) for growth and poverty reduction based on 3 pillars: (i) empowering people and improving social service delivery; (ii) improving the private sector and focusing on non-oil growth; and (iii) changing the way government works and improving governance. This was followed in 2007 by Late President Yar'Adua's 7-point agenda. This focused on energy, security, wealth creation, education, land reform, mass transit and the Niger Delta. Some good progress was made, particularly at federal level on macroeconomic stabilisation and procurement, as well as on financial sector reform. President Jonathan has laid out a wide-ranging transformation agenda that aims to reform the Nigerian economy to meet the future needs of the Nigerian people.

Nigeria is the predominant power in West Africa and regarded as one of the African Union's "BIG FIVE". It was instrumental in the creation of the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) in 1975. Under the ECOWAS umbrella, Nigeria has taken the lead

in conflict resolution in several West African civil wars, contributing troops to Liberia (twice) and Sierra Leone. Nigeria has also played an important peace-keeping role in other conflicts, most recently in Sudan, Sao Tome, and Cote d'Ivoire. Nigerian peacekeeping troops are currently stationed in Darfur as part of the African Union mission, and Nigeria is - globally - the fourth largest contributor to peacekeeping operations.

Since its independence in 1960, thousands of Nigerians have lost their lives in various levels of armed conflicts and violence. Many more have become perpetually internally displaced. Within the last two decades, Nigeria has grappled with a plethora of conflicts which have sapped enormous energy and resources meant for economic development and in improving the living standard of its citizens.

These conflicts have placed tremendous burdens on Nigerian communities especially women who suffer displacement, loss of families and livelihoods, various forms of gender-based violence, and the responsibility of sustaining entire communities. Violence against women in conflict and post conflict situations is complex and deeply rooted in the country. Women are systematically experiencing various forms of violence that affect their lives, hinder their personal development as well as their contribution to community and national building/socio-economic development.

Nigerian women have paid a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the country especially in the past 2 decades. From Plateau to Kaduna, Borno to Benue, Lagos to Jigawa, Anambra to Kogi they have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence and assault, along with related HIV infection, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of rape and other sexual abuses. Violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes. Often their male family members have gone off to participate in the conflicts or have been maimed or killed, leaving women headed households to fend for themselves and the entire family. Women even at the displaced camps experience increased insecurity that comes from not having their traditional support systems on hand. They suffer food insecurity that comes from not having an adequate means of livelihood and from culturally prescribed, and in some cases, legal prohibition on owning land. Women and girls live in fear of being kidnaped and used as sex slaves or as domestic servants. Additionally, they suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflict.



## Introduction

The issue of women, peace and security came to the fore when in June 2001, the then Secretary General of the United Nations; Mr. Kofi Annan issued a very comprehensive report on conflict prevention that underscored the importance of gender equality, the costs of violent conflict and the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in conflict prevention and their relationship to the United Nations. The report stressed the need to **protect women's human rights and called on the Security Council to include gender perspective in its work and integrate the protection of women's human rights in conflict prevention and peacebuilding**<sup>57</sup>. In response, the Security Council passed Resolution 1366 on conflict prevention underscoring the role of women in conflict prevention and calling on the Secretary-General "to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates as well as in conflict prevention effort"<sup>58</sup>.

Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 October 2000 presents a comprehensive political framework within which women's protection and their role in peace processes can be addressed. "For the first time, the Council called for a comprehensive assessment on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution.

UNSCR 1325 is dedicated entirely to the link that exists between armed conflict, peace building and the gender dimension and builds on CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on mainstreaming a gender perspective in Multidimensional Peace support Operations adopted in Windhoek in May 2000

The resolution provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace building. It acknowledges the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peace-building and governance. It is first and foremost about peace and security but rooted on the premise that women's inclusion (their presence and participation) in the peace process, their perspectives, or their contribution to peace talks will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace.

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<sup>57</sup>Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Conflict Prevention, A/55/895 – S/2001/574, 7 July 2001 <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/reports/2001/574e.pdf>

<sup>58</sup>Hill, Felicity. *The Illusive Role of Women in Early Warning and Conflict Prevention*. Paper prepared for UNIFEM.

The resolution's eighteen articles opened a much awaited door of opportunity for women who have from time to time shown that they bring a qualitative improvement in structuring peace and in post-conflict architecture.<sup>59</sup>

The United Nations Security Council recognized that the national implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions is an important tool for furthering the women, peace and security agenda. This was why the presidential statements of 2004/40 and 2005/52, called on member states to implement resolution 1325 including the development of National Action Plans (NAPs) or other national level strategies such as peace policies, gender policies or medium/long term development plans and has consistently recommended that member states accelerate the development of both national and regional action plans for the implementation of resolution 1325.

A NAP reflects the government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflicts and in enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace-building as well as post-conflict efforts. It is a practical and operational tool for those affected by armed conflicts – women, children and communities to be informed about the governments' response to their plight as well as the assistance programmes available to them.

For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, the NAP affirms their significant 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 as NAPs enjoin peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behaviour of the armed forces vis-a-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

NAPs also serve as a useful guide in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UNSCR 1325 both at the policy level and enforcement levels. It ensures that government programmes respond to the immediate and long-term needs of women and children before, during and after conflict.

<sup>59</sup> Adapted from WANEP's Guideline for developing and implementing NAPS

## Process of Development of NAP in Nigeria

### The Lead Agency

The development of the Nigeria's National Action Plan NAP was organised under the overall leadership and guidance of Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development which is the gender mechanism in the country. The process was supported by development partners. (1) Production of the NAP was assigned to consultants who were selected through a rigorous scientific method. The consultants engaged in a nationwide exercise and collated input from various stakeholders through several planning meetings, zonal consultation workshops and validation meetings. At the first meeting the brief on the modalities for development of National Action Plan on UN Resolution 1325 was presented and adopted.

### Expectations from Development and Implementation of NAP

The expectations of the Ministry and other stakeholders were to develop and implement a NAP that would ensure the following:

- Gender mainstreamed into conflict resolution ,security and peacebuilding at all levels;
- Increased women's participation in conflict management processes ;
- Increased provision for women needs/concerns during peace negotiations and post- conflict management ;
- Mainstream at least 35% Affirmative Action in peace building and conflict management in the security sector;
- Reduced prevalence of VAW in and post conflict situations.
- Bridge the gaps in knowledge, policies, institutional capacity and deficits in the security and the development architecture in Nigeria.

### Methodology

The methodology for the development of the NAP was participatory and involved various activities. The project phases comprised the following; a desk review, needs assessment in the form of the six zonal consultative fora for six geo-political zones, development of structured tools, pre-test and validation of the tools before use, development of strategic framework and action plan. Others are national consultative forum/ stakeholders validation meetings, finalization and adoption of the document, publication, sensitisation and dissemination activities. It started with a situation analysis (through the consultations) of the women, peace and security issues in Nigeria. The research identified existing knowledge and gaps on women peace and security issues as well as progress made by the government and its agencies on the subject matter in order to articulate a national response. This process also included a stakeholder's consultation to validate the zonal findings on issues of peace and security in Nigeria.

#### NAP Development Activities

The first step to the development of the NAP were series of planning meetings with consultants from which emerged a work plan (including time lines, roles and responsibilities) for the NAP and a finalized guide for facilitating the zonal and national consultations. Others were a roadmap for addressing policy and programmes gaps identified, National Strategic Framework /Action Plan in Nigeria, six zonal multi-

stakeholder consultations zones and one national consultation/adoption. Subsequent workshops were organised to consider issues, gaps, analyze and develop strategic framework. An action plan was derived from the consultations. Participants were drawn from all the states in the country including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja.

#### Stakeholders' Contribution

On completion of all zonal consultations, a national one was convened and the outcomes were the following:

- To understand and brainstorm with the stakeholders on what the 1325 UN Resolution was all about;
- To develop a suitable and organized framework for the actualization of the 1325 resolution in Nigeria;
- To develop and construct a template and guidelines in the creation of NAPS' objectives in Nigeria;
  - To identify and draw together all relevant government and non- governmental agencies needed for the development and actualization of 1325 UN resolution and NAPS operations in Nigeria;
  - To come up with ways for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) and its finalization;
  - To enhance women's participation in peace process;
  - Develop a data support mechanism to help women and girls in conflicts and post conflict situations.

#### The stakeholders also highlighted the following suggestions:

- i. More women should participate in the design of the peace process
  - ii. Women should be strategically placed for the implementation of the peace process
  - iii. The need for an effective mechanism to monitor the NAP action plan.
  - iv. Women should form at least 35% of the military and security force in the country.
- The templates adopted for Nigeria's NAP included strategic action, measurable performance indicators, key actors/responsible agencies, annual targeted funding, timeframe, and a plan for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

#### Making the 5Ps a Priority

The stakeholders adopted the 5Ps namely, prevention, participation, protection, promotion and prosecution and identified templates as the body of the framework for the adoption of a National Action Plan (NAP) for Nigeria. They also discussed the various elements of the 5Ps as follows:

#### . PREVENTION

- a. Reinforce preventive performance i.e. strengthen women's roles/contribution in conflict resolution
- b. Promote the culture of peace
- c. Strengthening early warning and early response mechanisms.
- d. Conduct research and documentation of lessons learnt and best practices
- e. Identify and support the reforms of enactment of gender responsive laws and policies.

**PARTICIPATION**

- a. Train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and reconciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations.
- b. Take special measures to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace process.
- c. Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment of NAP
- d. Take Measures to ensure increased participation of women in peace keeping missions and in the security sectors.

**PROTECTION**

- a. Strengthen women and girls capacity to resist sexual and gender base violence during and after conflicts.
- b. Empower women and girls in conflict and post situation
- c. Ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration
- d. Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian services.

**PROMOTION**

- a. Undertake massive enlightenment programs to increase awareness creation on the provision 1325, 1889 and 1820.
- b. Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325
- c. Facilitate the engagement among government, civil society organizations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security.
- d. Create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of 1325 Resolution in Nigeria

**PROSECUTION**

- a. Establish special courts to try violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.
- b. Initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence
- c. Develop a robust transitional justice program in Nigeria.

## Detailed Implementation Plan

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p><b>Strategic Objective:</b> To prevent all types of violence against women and girls and enact and strengthen utilisation of existing laws to ensure this.</p> <p><b>1- Identify and support the reforms and/or enactment of gender responsiveness laws and policies.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Advocacy to NASS for passage of Violence Against Persons (VAP) Bill and revision of discriminatory laws against women related to sexual offences</b></li> <li>• <b>Support LACVAW advocacy activities for passage of Bill</b></li> <li>• <b>Publicise Law Against Trafficking in persons</b></li> <li>• <b>Advocacy for the development of a policy on Internally</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .Number of Advocacy activities directed at NASS for passage of VAP Bill and revision of discriminatory laws</li> <li>• Number of collaborative advocacy activities organised with LACVAW</li> <li>• Number of Publicity activities undertaken and report of activities</li> <li>• Submission of suggestions for revision of NPP to include provisions of UNSCR 1325, and 1820</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on VA persons passed and used to reduce incidence of violence against women and girls</li> <li>• Increased understanding of and support for policies and laws on VAW among NASS members</li> <li>• Publicity materials are being used</li> <li>• Revision of discriminatory laws against women</li> <li>• Improves legal/social status of women and girls</li> <li>• Enhanced protection and respect for human rights</li> </ul>	<p>FMWA NASS CSOs/NGOs LACVAW OSSAP/MDGs NAPTIP IPCR NHRC LRC</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Displaced Persons IDPs</li> <li>Revise National Peace Policy to incorporate provisions of NAP ,UNSCR 1325 and 1820</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>of women and girls</li> <li>Increased power of IDPS and women to demand , secure and exercise their human rights .</li> <li>Trafficking in persons , particularly women and persons combated</li> <li>National Peace Policy revised to incorporate provisions of NAP ,UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and more women are included in conflict resolution and peace building</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2- Reinforce preventive performance i.e. strengthen women's roles contribution in conflict resolution</b></p> <p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate training programmes in combating GBV for women at all levels are provided</li> </ul> <p>Women peacekeeping and humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No .of training sessions held for peace keepers on gender ,human rights and GBV .</li> <li>-no of women peacekeeping and humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training</li> <li>no of women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response to conflict</li> </ul>	<p>personnel deployed for peacekeeping at various level by the recognize and respond to GBV</p> <p>Capacity of peace keepers and Humanitarian services personnel built to respond to and handle GBV</p>	<p>FMWA IPCR FBOs CSOs OSSAP/MDGs</p>



PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>Women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response</p>			
<p><b>3-To promote the culture of peace</b>  <b>-Promote collaboration among government and CSOs to undertake capacity building at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER</b>  <b>-Organise seminars for security agencies, women and youth on UNSCR1325</b>  <b>-Institute an annual award for CSOs working in peace to compete for</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of capacity building at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER</li> <li>-No of seminars organised for security agencies women and youth on UNSCR1325</li> <li>-Award for CSOs working in peace instituted</li> </ul>	<p>Promoting a culture of peace will promote joint action by participants at peace activities and raise awareness on women's role in peace building</p>	<p>FMWA          IPCR          FMOE          NERDC          CSOs          FMOY          DONORS          NPF          JTF</p>
<p><b>4-Strengthening of early warning and response mechanisms7 Resources mobilized to support</b>          more women , men youth to participate in early warning and early response EWER in communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No .of women and men benefiting</li> <li>-no of activities undertaken to strengthen the capacity of women ,men and youth participate in Early Warning and early EWER</li> <li>- Budgetary allocation to</li> </ul>	<p>Enhanced capacity to predict and forestall conflict EWER funding is enhanced</p>	<p>FMWA          IPCR          CSOs          FMOY</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
	<p>promote EWER Programmes and training at various levels</p>		
<p><b>5-Conduct research and documentation of lessons learnt and best practices</b>  <b>Undertake research and collection of gender disaggregated data on impact of violence in conflict zones</b>            Document effective and successful peace processes and conflict resolution methods employed by various communities ,states and CSOs</p> <p>Document experiences of outstanding women girls and contributions to conflict resolution and peace building and disseminate            Document experiences of profiles of women leaders in peace building at community state and national level in the armed forces</p>	<p>System for collection and dissemination of GDD established            Data available            -Budgetary allocation for collection of GDD            -No of women , girls whose contributions are documented            -No of published reports and documentary films produced .            -No . of articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels armed forces ,community ,state and national .            Number of persons trained and employed for the documentation</p>	<p>-Increased awareness of women's outstanding contributions to peace processes and conflict resolution methods            -Published reports and documentary films produced promote role modeling .            -Articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels armed forces , community , state and national create positive portrayal of women in the media</p>	<p>FMWA            NCWD            CSOs            CBOs            DONORS            MEDIA            IPCR            BOS</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PILLAR 2 PROTECTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p><b>Strategic Objective:</b> To protect women and girls from all types of violence including sexual and gender-based violence during and after conflicts</p> <p>-7-General framework: Political security measures should strengthen the women and girls against sexual and gender base violence during and after conflicts</p> <p>-Develop and implement advocacy activities directed at policy makers and security agencies on policies and laws addressing issues related to GBV against girls and women in conflict zones and in their public and private lives</p>	<p>8-Legal and Economic Empowerment of women and girls in conflict and post conflict communities</p> <p>-Adaption of modules for legal education</p> <p>-Legal education provided for women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy/campaign materials produced to disseminate information about the laws directed at policy makers and security agencies.</li> <li>-No. of institutions, NGOs, CBOs and schools involved in popularising the laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased public awareness about discriminatory practices</li> <li>-Increased awareness among policymakers and security agencies on discriminatory law</li> <li>-Girls and women are better equipped to protect themselves from GBV during and after conflict</li> <li>Reduced incidences of GBV in communities and in times of conflict</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMWA</li> <li>NASS</li> <li>FMoJ</li> <li>NLRC</li> <li>NPF</li> <li>JTF</li> <li>CSOs/NGOs</li> <li>LAC</li> <li>MoE</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of modules adapted for legal education</li> <li>-No of legal education workshops provided for women and girls in conflict zones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased access to justice for victims of GBV.</li> <li>-Increased access to legal facilities and empowerment for women and girls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMWA</li> <li>IPCR</li> <li>LACouncil</li> <li>CSOs/NGOs</li> <li>FBOs</li> </ul>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>and girls in conflict zones -Support for provision of legal clinics</p>	<p>-Legal clinics available and functioning</p>		
<p>- Measures should be strengthened to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration -Develop participatory, psycho-social and trauma counselling policies and training modules - Provide psycho- social and trauma counselling to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV - Provide vocational skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV -Advocacy to local Governments and opinion and religious leaders to promote awareness on importance of integrating women and girls affected by all types of violence .</p>	<p>-Number of counselling policies and training modules developed and in place -Number of women and girls provided with psycho- social and trauma counseling -Number of women and girls provided vocational skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV -Number of advocacy outreach to local government officials opinion and traditional leaders</p>	<p>-Modules for psychosocial support are available and used -Women and girls are provided psycho social support -Women and girls provided vocational skills and loans to are empowered and have self esteem -Local government officials opinion and traditional leaders are supportive of integration of women and girls affected by violence into communities.</p>	<p>FMWA NAPEP SURE –P NDE CSOs/NGOs LGAs/NULGE</p>
<p>10-Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian services -Provides relief materials to women and girls affected by all types of violence particularly in</p>	<p>-Type quantity and quality of relief materials and humanitarian services provided - No of rehabilitation centres provided for women and girls in</p>	<p>-Adjustment is facilitated for women and girls who receive humanitarian and other types of relief services -Type of support given to</p>	<p>FMWA NEMA CSOs/NGOs RED CROSS UHCR</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p><b>zones develops</b></p> <p>Improved management of functional rehabilitation and recovery centres</p> <p>trained counseling officers to handle survivors of GBV and offer counseling services .</p>	<p>disaster and conflict zones No of counselling officers</p> <p>Budget allocated for management of centres</p> <p>- No. of GBV survivors that have received counseling and reintegrated in their communities</p>	<p>victims of GBV addresses their immediate and long-term needs.</p> <p>- Mechanisms in place to sustain those centres by the community and the state.</p>	<p>FBOs</p> <p>DONORS</p>
<p><b>11-Provision of effective post incidence relief.</b> -The special needs of women and girls taken into account during Resettlement rehabilitation ,reintegration and post conflict reconstruction programmes</p>	<p>SAME AS ABOVE</p>		<p>FMWA</p> <p>NEMA</p> <p>CBOs/NGOS</p> <p>FBOs</p> <p>LGA</p> <p>NAPEP</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>NDE</p>
<p><b>PILLAR 3 PARTICIPATION</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective:</b> Promote dissemination of NAP and ensure women's full participation in all activities in conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels (community, state, national and sub-regional levels</p> <p><b>12- To train women and girls as</b></p>	<p>- No. of initiatives in place to protect to train women</p>	<p>-Community appreciation of</p>	<p>FMWA</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations</p> <p>-Provide capacity building for women in the negotiation and reconciliation skills</p> <p>-Provide support for those trained to replicate training</p> <p>-Monitoring and evaluation of trained women and girls Local governments supports women's participation in post-conflict meetings in areas councils.</p>	<p>and girls in negotiation and reconciliation processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The regular modules and other re-construction programmes in post-conflict situations reflecting the responses</li> <li>No women trained in the negotiation and reconciliation skills who are using skills and training others</li> </ul>	<p>women and girls capacity as negotiators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in reconciliation and negotiation empowers women and strengthens their self-esteem</li> </ul>	<p>IPCR CSOs/NGOs FBOs</p>
<p>13-Decision making-special measures should be taken to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace process</p> <p>Raise awareness among desk officer in all line Ministries on NAP</p> <p>Raise awareness among key programme/project stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities relating to conflict resolution and peace building</p> <p>-Organise gender training for legislators as part of inception programme</p> <p>-Organise training programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Awareness raised among key programme/project and Gender Desk Officers in line Ministries</li> <li>-Awareness raised among stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities</li> <li>-Type and quality of gender training programmes accessible to policy makers.</li> <li>-Percentage of legislators that have benefited from gender training programmes.</li> <li>-No. of training programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Incorporation of gender issues in programme/project promotes understanding of gender</li> <li>-Legislators trained to appreciate and support gender issues will enhance passage of gender related laws and policies</li> </ul>	<p>FMWA IPCR NASS CSOs/NGOs INEC ECOWAS POLITICAL PARTIES</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process on gender issues</p> <p>-Promote coordination, networking and consensus building among stakeholders on GBV, at the national, state and local government levels.</p>	<p>targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process.</p> <p>- Mechanisms in place to promote coordination coalition building networking among legislators at NASS levels and across parties on gender issues</p>		
<p>14-Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment on the NAP</p> <p>-Include men and youth in the launching and distribution of NAP</p> <p>-Include men and youth in the media activities to promote NAP</p> <p>-Radio and TV programmes</p> <p>-NUJ and NAWOJ members participate in launch and coverage of advocacy for NAP</p>	<p>-No .of men and youth involved in NAP publicity and dissemination</p> <p>Measures undertaken to change the attitudes of both men and women to accept and No .of programmes initiated and implemented by different actors</p>	<p>-Involvement of men and youth in promoting publicity for NAP promotes appreciation of women's role in peace building and conflict resolution</p> <p>- publicity for NAP transforms the relationship between women and men in a sustainable and equitable manner .</p>	<p>FMWA</p> <p>IPCR</p> <p>NASS</p> <p>CSOs/NGOs</p> <p>INEC</p> <p>ECOWAS</p> <p>POLITICAL PARTIES</p>
<p>15-Measures should be taken to ensure increased participation of women in peace keeping missions and in the security sectors.</p> <p>Advocacy for recruitment of women and girls as qualified gender advisers in</p>	<p>- No .of women in policymaking in peacekeeping missions</p> <p>-No of advocacy activities undertaken to enhance</p>	<p>Increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels in peace keeping promotes gender relations</p> <p>Recruitment of women and</p>	<p>FMWA</p> <p>NPF</p> <p>NA/NDA</p> <p>SSS</p> <p>CSOs/NGOs</p> <p>TAC</p>



PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions</p> <p>Advocacy for increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels at local state national , regional and international bodies for peace keeping</p>	<p>women's inclusion in peace keeping missions at all levels .</p> <p>Monitoring of the recruitment process /selection and deployment of personnel for peace keeping missions</p>	<p>girls as qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions in promotes gender balance in armed forces</p>	<p>MoFA ECOWAS</p>
<p><b>PILLAR 4 PREVENTION</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective: Develop strategies for awareness of the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and NAP, promote advocacy for its ownership and adequate funding to implement and sustain it.</b></p> <p><b>16-Mass enlightenment programs to increase awareness on the provisions of 1325, 1889 and 1820. Strengthen the capacities of community based and state institutions to undertake publicity on NAP</b></p> <p><b>-Identify effective means of communicating culturally sensitive</b></p>	<p>No . of public awareness and educational activities organised and reports of activities</p> <p>-No of IEC materials produced to promote the resolutions</p> <p>No of community dialogues</p>	<p>Community dialogues and debates in local languages and electronic media messages promote awareness and ownership of the resolutions</p>	<p>FMWA MEDIA/NAWOJ CSOs/NGOs CBOs FBOs DONORS</p>



PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>messages to promote the provisions of the resolutions</p> <p>-Produce IEC materials to promote the resolutions</p> <p>produced to increase community awareness</p> <p>Initiate community dialogues and debates in local languages and use electronic media to amplify message</p> <p>-funds and allocated by government and development partners to support local and other peace building initiatives</p>	<p>and debates initiated and electronic media messages carried</p>		
<p><b>17-Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325</b></p> <p>Advocacy to religious and traditional rulers or minimise the social , cultural and or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes Training workshops , meetings and community dialogues on HTP Advocacy on prevention of harmful traditional practices HTP around</p>	<p>- No .of initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social , cultural and or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes .</p> <p>-No of local government officials adequately informed and</p>	<p>Initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social , cultural and or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender</p>	<p>FMWA IPCR CBOs/NGOS FBOs NASS DONORS</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>reproductive health ,girl child education , child marriage etc . Measures taken to sensitize the local leaders and the public about the effects of HTP on women s health and productivity .</p>	<p>sensitized about women s rights and . - Sessions held to traditional and religious leaders ,on their role to advocate against HTP</p>	<p>role stereotypes promotes people s positive attitude towards women</p>	
<p><b>18-Facilitate engagement among government, civil society organisations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security.</b>  Organise advocacy ,networking and alliance building skills workshop on the instruments for media and civil society groups working in peace and conflict resolution</p>	<p>Existence of a functional network among CSOs . - No of advocacy trainings on instruments conducted.- Reports - Existence of national media strategy for promoting instruments. - No of media programmes and press reports. Media monitoring</p>	<p>-Existence of the network and alliance facilitates promotion of understanding of the instruments and lay foundation for women's role in peace and security</p>	<p>FMWA IPCR ECOWAS CSOs/NGOs MEDIA/NAWOJ</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>19-To create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of 1325 Resolution in Nigeria.</p> <p>Mobilise and secure financial, technical and logistical support for the implementation of the NAP and other ongoing initiatives to combat GBV.</p> <p>-Advocacy to NASS for budgetary allocation to peace building and promotion of NAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage increase in the resources allocated for the programmes to combat GBV.</li> <li>- Reports on budgetary allocations to sectors that address GBV e.g. MoJ, NPF-police, judiciary and lower courts and counseling services</li> <li>-No. of programmes initiated on NAP promotion</li> </ul>	<p>Increased budgetary allocation to peace building activities and NAP promotes appreciation of and respect for women's role in peace building and security</p>	<p>FMWA IPCR NASS OSSAP/MDGs CSOs/NGOs MEDIA/NAWOJ DONORS</p>
<p>PILLAR 1 PREVENTION</p>			
<p><b>Strategic Objective:</b> Strengthen Prosecution and ensure quick trial of perpetrators of GBV and end impunity</p> <p>20-The establishment of special courts to try without delay violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.</p> <p>Advocacy for provision of specialised</p>		<p>Prosecution of perpetrators of</p>	<p>FMWA FMoJ NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC MoJ</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p><b>courts</b></p> <p><b>-Professional training and skills development programmes on gender justice with particular focus on GBV issues for judges, lawyers, the police and prosecutors eg DPP</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No. training programmes initiated and conducted.</li> <li>- No. of judicial staff trained.</li> <li>-Monitoring impact of trainings on performance</li> <li>- Percentage increase in the number of successfully prosecuted cases of GBV.</li> </ul>	<p>GBV and prompt dispensation of justice serves as a deterrent and contributes to ending GBV</p>	
<p><b>21-To initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV</b></li> <li>-<b>Recruit qualified gender advisers in The police and strengthening of Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks at all police stations</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focal Points properly functioning to ensure the protection of women and children's rights when handling GBV.</li> <li>Forums created to enable the armed forces sensitise communities on issues</li> <li>-No. of qualified gender advisers recruited in the police and of Gender Focal Point and no of Gender Desks established at all police stations</li> </ul>	<p>Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV will strengthen efforts to ensure sustainable action on GBV</p>	<p>FMWA FMoJ NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC NEMA</p>

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	PROGRESS INDICATORS	IMPACT	KEY ACTORS
<p>22-To initiate the process of starting a transitional justice in Nigeria. Strengthening of the justice system at the area court level to handle cases of GBV</p> <p>-Strengthen capacity of the courts to handle GBV cases Build capacity of local leaders to mediate and/or refer and report cases of GBV</p> <p>-Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms so that they are equitable and inclusive of women</p> <p>-Organise awareness or sensitization activities to popularize the services of the judiciary in relation to GBV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. of trained court officers to handle GBV and GBV cases</li> <li>-No. of perpetrators of GBV and prosecuted and punished.</li> <li>-No. of awareness and publicity activities organized for the local communities on the availability of court services</li> <li>-Availability of resources to courts and police stations to implement the legislations on GBV effectively.</li> <li>-No of cases handled in conformity with the SCR 1325 &amp; 1820</li> <li>-No. of GBV cases reported in a specific period and disposed of within the prescribed time for efficient case management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms will promote access to justice for women and girls affected by GBV and empower women to know and demand their rights.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMWA</li> <li>FMoJ</li> <li>NJC</li> <li>NPF</li> <li>NGOs/CBOs</li> <li>IPCR</li> <li>LAC</li> <li>MEDIA</li> </ul>

## Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

As the demand for political will to ensure the implementation of the UNSCR1325 heightens, and calls for a much better, inclusive, well-coordinated and accountable process, The Nigerian NAP will endeavour to ensure high level of accountability, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). Accountability, Learning and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of NAP but also a system of constant learning.

**Nigeria NAP will therefore be monitored and evaluated through the following processes:**

**Participatory Analysis and Annual Planning-** The annual planning exercise reduces the three-year process to actionable annual plans and budgets. This involves analysis with relevant MDAs and where appropriate, communities and development partners leading to planning of activities, how and who will be involved in the process, how to monitor the activities and results and when to report on implemented activities.



- A National Steering Committee (NSC) for the implementation of NAP
- A Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force comprised of technical experts from Government Ministries  
And Agencies, including the Ministry of Economic Planning and Statistics  
Civil Society Organizations including women's groups and CBOs
- Government Ministries and to develop mechanisms for ensuring compliance in the form of Work plans and incentives.
- At the State level, monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Women Affairs.
- The implementation period is designed as short (18 months), medium (30 months) and long-term (36 months)
- Monitoring systems and procedures developed and skilled personnel employed to monitor and evaluate the impact of treatment on psycho-social and trauma cases.
- The Monitoring and Evaluation should be in-built in the NAP and will be done at the different levels of implementation
- The plan has 41 indicators

**Reporting**

- Reporting requirements include yearly reports to the President of Nigeria on the implementation status of the NAP by the Ministry of Women Affairs
- An Interim Progress report at end of the first 18 months of implementation of NAP to the State Governors by the various State Ministries of Women Affairs
- A Final Report to the President and National Assembly at the end of the 36 month implementation period.
- At the International Level, implementation status of the NAP will require reporting along the lines of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as the UNSCR 1325 pillars.
- Progress reports will be required from the communities where the activities of NAP are being implemented as well as on the various provisions of Resolution 1325 on a quarterly basis.

## PROGRESS INDICATORS

S/NO	PILLARS	STRATEGIC ISSUES	PROGRESS INDICATOR
1.	<b>Participation &amp; Empowerment of Women</b>	<p>i) Promote women's full participation in all conflict prevention, peacebuilding &amp; post conflict activities at community, State, National &amp; sub regional levels.</p> <p>ii. participation and representation of women in all peacekeeping, peace negotiations, peace building, and post conflict activities as well as in the decision making processes of the state</p>	<p>i) Percentage of women in Peace negotiating Teams</p> <p>ii) Deliberate recruitment and retention of a certain percentage (at least 35%) of women in the justice &amp; security sector such as within the military, Police &amp; Judiciary and other security agencies at all levels</p> <p>iii) Continued monitoring of participation of women in peacekeeping missions at local and international level</p> <p>iv) Increased number of gender expertise in military rosters</p> <p>v) Increased civil society participation in decision making processes within humanitarian assistance programs</p> <p>vi) Increased provision and support to strengthen women's political participation in governance, Justice &amp; Security sector, and Law/constitution Reviews to at least 35% as in the National Gender Policy</p> <p>vii) Percentage of women and Civil Society Organisation in Task Force on UNSCR 1325 Implementation.</p>
2.	<b>Prevention</b>	<p>i). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including sexual and gender – based violence.</p> <p>ii). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including rape, trafficking and other human rights abuses.</p> <p>iii). Strengthen security for women and girls especially in conflict situations</p>	<p>i) Percentage of SGBV cases reported, number investigated, prosecuted &amp; sanctioned</p> <p>ii) Quality &amp; quantity of support given to develop and implement internationally acceptable guidelines on preventing and responding to GBV and SEA.</p> <p>iii) Number of programs to meet the health needs of women around reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS and GBV</p> <p>iv) The number and quality of gender responsive laws and</p>



S/NO	PILLARS	STRATEGIC ISSUES	PROGRESS INDICATOR
3.	<b>Protection</b>	<p>i). Coordinating government and other stakeholders' efforts on the protection of women and girls, including IDPs and other women affected by conflict.</p> <p>ii) Low reporting of Women's experiences of GBV and SEA during and after conflicts.</p>	<p>policies enacted and level of enforcement including the prevention of trafficking of women and girls and the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act of 2006.</p> <p>v) Quantum of collected and disaggregated data on SGBV cases of DV, Rape, Defilement, Early/Forced marriage and assault.</p> <p>vi) Number of concrete steps taken to economically empower women in conflict and post conflict situations</p> <p>i) Development and enforcement of codes of conduct for personnel on overseas peace missions.</p> <p>ii) Number of reported and sanctioned personnel on peacekeeping mission who are found guilty of gender based crimes, including crimes of a sexual nature</p> <p>iii) Number of measures taken on preventing GBV and SEA</p> <p>Amount of support to partners undertaking surveys on local women's perceptions regarding their treatment by peacekeeping personnel and their level of safety</p> <p>iv) Amount of funding support to CSO interventions that empower women, tackle gender equality, address GBV, and provide financial support to innovative research on obligations on WPS</p> <p>v) Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal &amp; informal education</p>
4.	<b>Promotion</b>	<p>i) Weak technical &amp; institutional capacity of Government at local &amp; National level to effectively implement NAP</p> <p>ii) The full involvement of government,</p>	<p>i) The number of women included in post-conflict/ amnesty empowerment activities.</p> <p>ii) Number of policies and measures consistent with the aims of UNSCR 1325</p>

S/NO	PILLARS	STRATEGIC ISSUES	PROGRESS INDICATOR
		<p>International &amp; local partners including Civil society actors and the Media in the Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of NAP</p> <p>iii) increased access to resources for key actors during implementation</p>	<p>iii) Active participation of women and recognition of their needs in DDR programs.</p> <p>iv) Domestication of ratified International human rights treaties, especially CEDAW and the Child Rights Act</p> <p>v) At least 35% increase in the funding Support to UN entities particularly UN Women, and the Ministry of Women Affairs &amp; Social Development for facilitating the implementation of UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>vi) Increase in women's representation in peacekeeping missions particularly as military observers and civilian police</p> <p>vii) Number of gender issues addressed in Peace Agreement</p> <p>viii) Number and percentage of women in programs that incorporate UNSCR 1325 and related resolution, International Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.</p> <p>ix) Increase in the amount allocated to CSOs and women groups working in WPS projects &amp; programs</p> <p>x) Percentage of women representation as peace builders and decision makers reflected in Media content and in research and documentation.</p>
5.	<p><b>Relief, Rehabilitation &amp; Recovery</b></p>	<p>i) The establishment of relevant institutions like the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the efforts of the states to establish its equivalent at the state level (SEMA).</p> <p>ii) Security sector reform activities responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p> <p>iii) Ensuring that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities are responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p>	<p>i) The extent are the provisions of UNSCR 1325 mainstreamed in SSR and DDR</p> <p>ii) Frequency of reports, and other monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on the implementation of NAP</p> <p>iii) Percentage of women, peace &amp; security focused CSOs included in systematic consultation in the design, implementation and evaluations of SSR programs</p> <p>iv) Efforts to support partners that incorporate measures to integrate women and girls in DDR, such as separate demobilization camps</p>

S/NO	PILLARS	STRATEGIC ISSUES	PROGRESS INDICATOR
			v) Percentage of women compared with men who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction programs. vi) List of special needs of women provided during post conflict reconstruction including psycho social support.

## Funding and Partnership

A successful implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UNSCR 1325 Action Plan would largely depend on proper funding and political will. Although not at war, the multifarious security challenges occasioned by activities of armed groups and extant criminalities across the country, its consequent humanitarian realities on women and the fact that Nigeria is a significant troop contributing country to UN peace keeping missions around the globe makes it imperative to prioritize budgeting with a gender perspective.

Nigeria's NAP will be financed through domestic and external support involving generic multi-stakeholder approach.

Domestic Sources include state and non-state actors operating within Nigeria such as MDAs, the Organized Private Sector, revenue generating state agencies, state governments, MNCs and Financial Institutions. While External sources are UN entities, ODAs, Regional Economic Community and multi/bi-lateral relations

**Government-** The obligation of implementing the NAP rests on Government through its various MDAs with the OSGF coordinating a consortium of UNSCR 1325 NAP implementing MDAs. FMW&SD, MOD, OSGF, NRC, IPCR, NEMA and NHRC are noted as focal point for financing this project based on their mandates and roles in relation to the various aspects of the NAP Pillars.

In its annual budgeting, the Nigerian government would adopt a Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), an effective analytical tool for participatory and transparent process and fair expenditure in advancing gender equality. *Gender budget analyses examine any form of public expenditure or method of raising revenue, link national policies and their outcomes to the gendered distribution, use, and generation of public resources and can highlight gaps between reaching policy goals and the resources committed for their implementation." It also focuses on mainstreaming gender in the budgeting process and identifying the resources contributing to gender equality/equity in each sector. GRB in effect, looks at biases that can arise because a person is male or female, but at the same time considers disadvantage suffered as a result of ethnicity, caste, class or poverty status and location.*

### **Methods of Fund sourcing include:**

- *Statutory budgetary allocations and deductions*
- *Taxation*
- *Donations*
- *Technical support*
- *Project funding*

### **Analysis of fund generation**

- ✓ *State governments - Contribution of 5% from every state government's security vote*
- ✓ *NEMA- 5% of its Consolidated Funds*
- ✓ *Other MDAs - Statutory budget dedicated to Gender Unit projects*
- ✓ *Revenue generating agencies e.g. NNPC, NPA, FIRS,- 1% annually contributed*

- from revenue
- ✓ *Line Ministries – 1% deducted through the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation*
  - ✓ *Financial Institutions- To donate to the Fund through fund raising drive*
  - ✓ *The Organized private sector (OPS)-productive and extractive industries- To donate through fund raising drive*
  - ✓ **Multinational Corporations**  
*MNCs- Mainly Oil companies, telecommunications, automobile, Maritime and aviation companies abound in the country engaging in profitable ventures. All are bound by labour law to fulfil corporate responsibilities by committing a portion of their profits to the environment which they operate in through direct project provisions and taxations. However, the reality of a negative impact of insecurity on their ability to maximally produce and profit is considered a mobilizing factor to their participating in the implementation of the NAP.*
  - ✓ **Annual Fund raising**  
*A fund raising programme would be done annually for the Peace and Security Fund, anchored by the Ministry of Women Affairs in partnership with relevant implementing MDAs, facilitated by donor agencies and CSOs.*
  - ✓ **ODA- DFID, UKAids, SIDA, DANIDA, USAID, CIDA, OXFAM, JICA, Private Foundations etc**  
*To be approached for project/programme financing including trainings and empowerment schemes*
  - ✓ **UN Entities – UN Women, UNDP etc**  
*Tasked with the responsibility to ensure the actualization of all UN goals through UN guidelines and sponsorships would be consulted and required to be committed to their obligations to Nigeria*
  - ✓ **Multilateral contributions – ECOWAS, countries**  
*Nigeria's commitment to peace and security in the ECOWAS sub-region is seen in her unflinching huge financial obligation to both the organization and component member countries. Nigeria expects to draw from the benefit of belonging to such association, specifically from the ECOWAS Gender Development Center and the PAPS Commission, to finance specific aspects of the 5 NAP pillars that she is focusing on.*
  - ✓ **Civil Society Organizations**  
*Civil Society organizations- NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and professional bodies are usually 'foot soldiers', sensitizing government and the general public on issues and gaps noticed in programme/project implementations through strong advocacies. Both local and international NGOs source finances from donor agencies, many of which have been sourced on account of advocacy on Women, Peace and Security. Their roles are crucial in the monitoring and evaluation of the UNSCR NAP implementation based on measurable indicators.*

### Appendix three: Resolution 1325



Security Council Distr.: General 31 October 2000  
Resolution 1325 (2000)

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

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Appendix Four: United Nations Security Council Distr.:**

General 19 June 2008

**Resolution 1820 (2008)**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 5916th meeting, on 19 June 2008

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40);

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Recalling 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 sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict;

Reaffirming also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group; and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

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

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women's capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and acknowledging the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict," to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it,

1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;

2. Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;

3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the

conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;

4. Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;

5. Affirms its intention, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

8. Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;

10. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, inter alia, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the

United Nations;

11. Stresses the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate, ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;

12. Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

13. Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

14. Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, inter alia, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.