



BAUCHI STATE ACTION PLAN

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED
RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN,
PEACE AND SECURITY IN
NIGERIA (2021 - 2024)

WITH PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT FROM



Norwegian Embassy





MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT BAUCHI STATE 2021

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Acronyms

ASHH	Attah Sisters Helping Hand
AU	African Union
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States
BAHA	Bauchi State House of Assembly
BSME	Bauchi State Ministry of Environment
BSMRA&SW	Bauchi State Ministry of Religious Affairs and Social Welfare
BSMOJ	Bauchi State Ministry of Justice
BSPC	Bauchi State Planning Commission
BSMOH	Bauchi State Ministry of Health
BSMWR	Bauchi State Ministry of Water Resources
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
CRA	Child Right's Act
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DSS	Department of State Security Service
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EWER	Early Warning Early Response
FBO	Faith-Based Organisations
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FMWA	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women's Association in Nigeria
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEO	Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICRC	International Committee for Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPRC	Institute for Peace and Reconciliation Committee
JNI	Jama'atu Nasril Islam
JTF	Joint Task Force
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAP	Local Action Plan
LGA	Local Government Area

MDAs	Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MEDA	Mennonite Economic Development Associates
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NA	Nigerian Army
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalists
NASS	National Assembly
NCWS	National Council for Women Societies
NDLEA	Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NE	North East
NEI +	Northern Education Initiative Plus
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIS	Nigerian Immigration Service
NLC	Nigerian Labour Congress
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPC	National Population Commission
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NSCDC	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
NYSC	National Youth Service Corp
ONSA	Office of the National Security Adviser
PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PWD	People with Disability
RBM	Result Based Monitoring
SAP	State Action Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation & Abuse
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIC	State Implementation Committee
SMWA&CD	State Ministry of Women Affairs & Child Development
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAPPA	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WARDC	Women Advocates Research Development Center

WANEP	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WWD	Women With Disabilities
ZAP	Zonal Action Plan
ZMC	Zonal Monitoring Committee

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Pledge

Violent conflicts, natural disasters and deadly pandemics like COVID-19 impacts negatively on women`s human, social, economic and psychological needs. While I acknowledge low levels of women`s participation and representation in formal state institutions or peace and security mechanisms, before, during and after conflict, this Bauchi State Action Plan (BSAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) identifies priorities for raising these levels and encourage accountability from all stakeholders working to achieve full inclusion of women at all levels of decision-making, peacebuilding and the protection of their rights. Women can play critical roles in the prevention of conflict and peacebuilding in the State when they are given more influential platforms to contribute to and ensure lasting peace in the State and country at large.

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



.....
His Excellency

Senator Bala Mohammed

Executive Governor, Bauchi State

Foreword

The objectives of engaging in the delivery of women, peace and security agenda as enshrined in the UNSCR 1325 is to engage and see to women's full participation and representation in Bauchi State.

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

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

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



.....
Hajiya Hajara Jibrin Gidado

Hon. Commissioner of Women Affairs and Child Development Bauchi State

Preface

The Bauchi State Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development has since inception executed Government policies for improving the quality of lives of women and children on a sustainable basis, and has committed itself to the global commitments for reducing poverty, improving health, promoting peace, protecting human rights, advancing gender equality and ensuring full representation and participation of women at all levels in the State.

The partnership of the Ministry with UN Women, the Government of Norway and International Alert towards the implementation of Nigeria's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions on women, peace and security which has culminated in the production and adoption of this Bauchi State Action Plan has, in no small measure, contributed to outlining clear mechanism for achieving the pathway for a fully participatory and representative women of Bauchi State at all levels of decision making, including peace and security.

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

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



.....
Alhaji Muhammed Aliyu Ibrahim

Permanent Secretary Ministry Of Women Affairs and Child Development Bauchi State

Acknowledgments

The Bauchi State Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development acknowledges the Federal Government of Nigeria, the Government of Norway, UN Women, and International Alert for their financial and technical support towards the development of the BSAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Bauchi State.

Our immense gratitude goes to the Honorable Minister of Women Affairs, Dame Pauline Tallen for actively engaging the State on WPS issues especially in the context of implementing UNSCR 1325. Commendation is also due to Honorable Commissioner for Women Affairs and Child Development, Hajiya Hajara Jibrin Gidado for her idealistic and sterling leadership of the Ministry as demonstrated in the process of developing this SAP. Sincere appreciation also goes to the Permanent Secretary, Alhaji Sale Maigana for his unflinching commitment in ensuring that the BSAP document is finally completed and validated by stakeholders.

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

The Ministry also wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the contributions of media houses including the Nigeria Television Authority, Radio Nigeria's Globe FM Bauchi, Bauchi Radio Corporation, Bauchi State Television and the Print Media. We also acknowledge the staff of the Women Affairs Department for their commitment towards the actualization of this document. Finally, our sincere gratitude goes to the consultants - Amy Oyekunle and Dr. Hassan Misari for their technical expertise in developing the BSAP. Furthermore, we appreciate UN Women for its technical support, and to our implementing partner, International Alert especially Kolo Kenneth Kadiri, Jennifer Manmak Dashe and Sunday Momoh Jimoh who provided guidance through the process.

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



.....
Hajiya Ladi Baba Yusuf
Director, Women Affairs
Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development Bauchi State.

1. BRIEF BACKGROUND OF BAUCHI STATE

Located in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria, Bauchi State is bordered by Kano and Jigawa to the north, Yobe and Gombe to the east, Kaduna State to the west and Plateau and Taraba State to the south. It covers 45,837 square kilometers and its capital is the city of Bauchi.

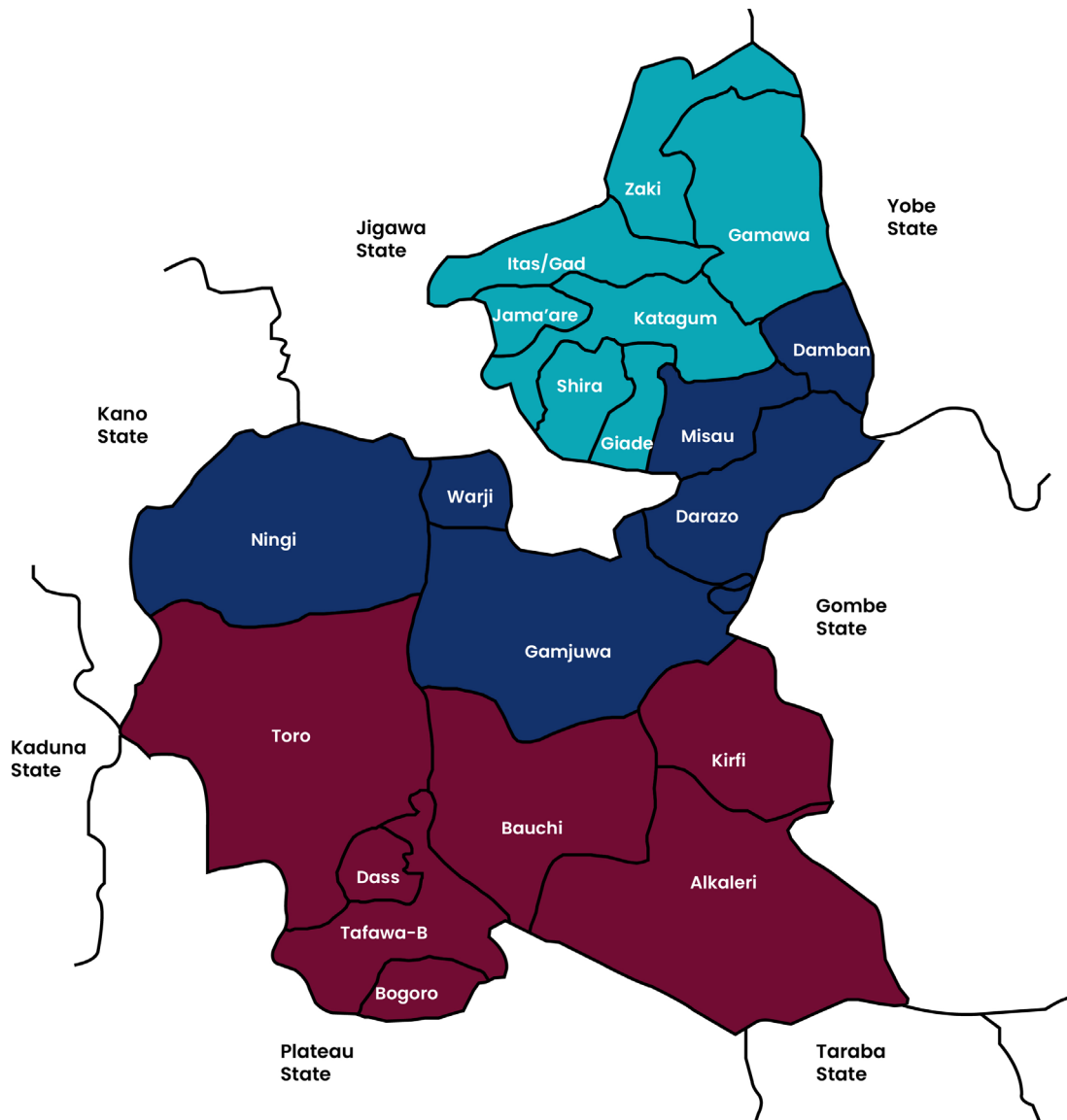


Figure 1: Map of Bauchi State showing local government areas (LGAs), their boundaries and respective Zones

Bauchi State is made up of twenty (20) local government areas (LGAs) namely Alkaleri, Bauchi, Bogoro, Dambam, Darazo, Dass, Gamawa, Ganjuwa, Giade, Itas Gadau, Jama'are, Katagum, Kirfi, Misau, Ningi, Shira, Tafawa-Balewa, Toro, Warji and Zaki. There are 55 tribal groups in which Hausa, Fulani, Gerawa, Sayawa, Jarawa, Bolewa, Kare-Kare, Kanuri, Warjawa, Zulawa, and Badawa are the main tribes.

Bauchi State population is estimated to be 4,653,066 (NPC, 2006). However, it is likely to be almost 7.3 million¹ based on a 3.5% national estimated growth rate in 2008 and added inflow of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from neighboring states. Male to female ratio stands at 51:49 percent.

1. Health Policy Plus (HP+) Project Nigeria 'Nigeria Population and Development Bauchi State, Factsheet September 2017' <http://www.healthpolicyplus.com/ns/pubs/7149-7284_BauchiRAPIDFactSheet.pdf> accessed 29 September 2020.

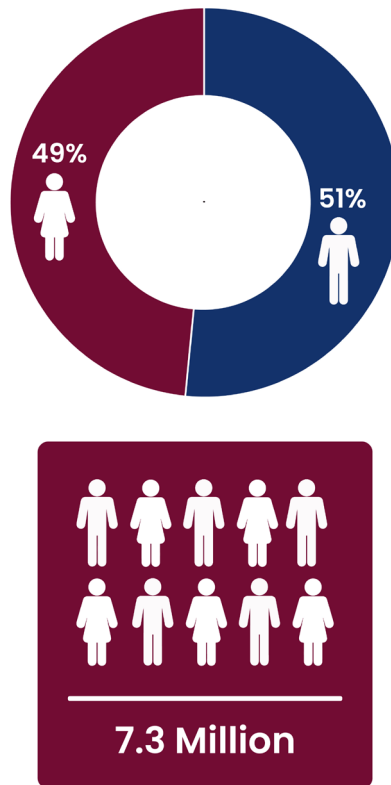


Figure 2: Population Summary. Bauchi State

Bauchi practices both Christianity and Islam religions with the former being predominantly practiced in the southern part of the State and Bauchi city while the latter is practiced in the northern part, with a minority of followers of traditional religions throughout the State².

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the State because of its vast fertile and arable soil for cattle rearing and farming of guinea corn, rice, millet, groundnut and maize among others. The State is also known for its arts and crafts, metal, pottery, leather and weaving works and is blessed with many tourist attractions as it is home to the Yankari Game reserve - one of the biggest game reserves in West Africa, Premier Game Reserve, Rock Paintings at Goji and Shira, the State Museum among others.

2. 2016 Strategic Conflict Assessment of Nigeria- Consolidated and Zonal Reports (The Archers Press: Abuja, 2017) Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, 179, <<https://www.undp.org/content/dam/nigeria/docs/gov/Strategic%20Conflict%20Assessment%20of%20Nigeria%202016.pdf>> accessed 04 October 2020.

2. HISTORY AND STATUS OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Despite women’s participation and contribution during times of conflict, women are excluded from decision-making, peace processes and negotiations. Women are often not only victims of severe sexual and gender-based violence, but also because of the role they occupy in the community, are powerful agents for early warning and response for violence, conflict and disasters that led to conflict. The WPS agenda recognizes that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and affirms full and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision-making and in all efforts focused on peace and security. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 was passed by the UN Security Council in October 2000 and is the first of many resolutions on Women Peace and Security. The UNSCR 1325 contains four pillars: participation, prevention, protection, relief and recovery. It is a pioneering resolution that demands the protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post conflict situations. It recognizes the role of women as peace builders and agents of change and calls on all member states, civil society and the international community to ensure women’s increased participation in conflict prevention, peace negotiations and processes, reconstruction, rehabilitation and re-integration decisions and programmes.

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

Table 1: Global Commitments and Instruments

Global Instruments	Commitments
UNSCR 1325 (2000)	First recognition of unique role, and active agency, of women in conflict, peace and security
UNSCR 1820 (2008)	Recognition of sexual violence as weapon of war
UNSCR 1888 (2009)	Reiteration of the threat of sexual violence and call for deployment of experts to areas where sexual violence is occurring.
UNSCR 1889 (2009)	Focus on the importance of women as peacebuilders at all stages of the peace process
UNSCR 1960 (2010)	Reiteration of the importance of ending sexual violence in conflict
UNSCR 2106 (2013)	Addressing the operational details in combatting sexual violence
UNSCR 2122 (2013)	Focus on stronger measures and monitoring mechanisms to allow women to engage in conflict resolution and recovery
UNSCR 2242 (2015)	Refocus on 1325 and its obstacles, including incorporation of 1325 in the UN itself.
UNSCR 2272 (2016)	Provides measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations
UNSCR 2467 (2019)	Calls for all parties to conflicts around the world to put an end to sexual violence. Introduces accountability measures for perpetrators of sexual violence and calls for effective support measures for victims of sexual violence to be implemented
UNSCR 2493 (2019)	Urges member states to commit to fully implementing the nine previously adopted resolutions
CEDAW General Recommendation 30	Links the women, peace and security agenda to CEDAW including measures to ensure protection of women during and after conflict.

3. DOMESTICATION OF UNSCR 1325(NAP I AND II)

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

3.1. Achievements and Lessons Learnt

Nigeria’s 1st NAP was designed around five (5) pillars of Prevention, Participation, Protection, Prosecution and Promotion. As a necessary first step, the NAP was critical in highlighting the roles and the need for women in peace building, early warning and early response, and security. The document, however, did not provide a concrete roadmap on ensuring women’s engagement in the process. It also failed to take into consideration issues of insurgency, violent extremism, sexual and gender-based violence targeted at women and girls, reintegration of women involved in armed organized groups, post-conflict reconstruction and a host of other issues. Most of these issues emerged as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency. Some issues also evolve as a result of the highly changing political nature of the country.



1st NAP 2013 - 2016

- ✔ Highlights the roles and the need for women in peacebuilding, early warning and early response, and security.
- ✘ Did not provide a concrete roadmap on ensuring womens engagement in the process.
- ✘ Failed to take into consideration issues of insurgency, violent extremism, sexual and gender-based violence targeted at women and girls.
- ✘ Failed to consider post-conflict reconstruction.

Subsequent review of the NAP allowed for wide zonal consultations across the Country and provided an opportunity for addressing the gaps identified and dynamic changing landscape of violence and conflict in Nigeria. The second NAP was developed in 2017 and recognizes that armed conflict impacts women and girls adversely with far-reaching implications for the wellbeing of the nation. Thus, the key pillars incorporate the desire and effort to ensure women’s inclusion and participation in peace and security are recognized and that women and girls’ rights and needs during armed conflict are respected.



2nd NAP 2017 - 2020

- 👍 Allowed for wide zonal consultations across the country
- 👍 Provided an opportunity for addressing the gaps identified and dynamic changing landscape of violence and conflict in Nigeria.
- 👍 Incorporation of effort to ensure women’s inclusion and participation in peace and security.
- 👍 Featured the respect of women and girls’ rights and needs during armed conflict.
- 👍 Mandates all states to develop, monitor and report on actions taken during the lifespan of the NAP.
- 👍 Promotes the inclusion and participation of state and non-state actors and civil society.

The NAP mandates all states to develop, monitor and report on actions taken during the lifespan of the NAP. As at December 2019, 11 States namely Adamawa, Bayelsa, Borno, Delta, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Kogi, Plateau, Rivers and Yobe have developed and implementing State Action Plans (SAPs) on UNSCR 1325, while a few Local Governments have also developed Local Action Plans (LAPs).

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

3.2. Emerging and Persistent Issues

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

- Uptake of states to domesticate NAP : Till date, only 11 states have domesticated the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. Limited awareness and lack of political will is a major hinderance to the critical uptake of the action plan.
- Coordination, synergy and reporting on NAP/SAP activities: Coordination and synergy between state and non-state actors on WPS is very weak. In the last five years, development partners have supported the development of several SAPs and to an extent, capacity building for the key MDAs and security sector. However, reporting on the NAP is extremely poor and there are still huge gaps in terms of capacity for critical stakeholders working on WPS issues
- Poor Resource Mobilization on NAP/SAP related activities: A key feature of a high impact NAP/SAP is adequate resources for activities. This remains a challenge as the NAP and some SAPs have not received the attention it deserves from the executive and legislative arms of government for adequate inclusion as line items in the national and state budgets.
- Evolving nature of conflict: The consultation around the second NAP development allowed the inclusion of a broad range of context-specific categories on issues across Nigeria. However, it is important to note that these issues are always in a state of flux and often requires a conflict and gender analysis for solution-specific interventions.

3.3. Delivering for Synergy

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

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

The 2nd NAP pillars specifically focus on:

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

NAP Implementation Core Strategies

Five (5) Core strategies have been specified to guide collective action and interventions by relevant actors and stakeholders in

dispatching their responsibility towards the NAP implementation. The strategies are:

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



NAP 5 Key Strategies of Effective Implementation

Similarly, clear indicators, M&E benchmarks and projected targets are provided to facilitate meaningful engagement by all. It is expected that successful implementation will enhance coordination and synergy among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility of State Action Plans and thereby increase ownership and accountability among the diverse actors implementing the NAP.

Similarly, clear indicators, M&E benchmarks and projected targets are provided to facilitate meaningful engagement by all. It is expected that successful implementation will enhance coordination and synergy among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility of State Action Plans and thereby increase ownership and accountability among the diverse actors implementing the NAP.

3.4. Institutional Framework and Operational Modalities

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

3.5. Achieving Coherence NAP-ZAP SAP Technical Organs

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

Interaction Nodes	State Implementation Committee	Zonal Monitoring Committee	National Technical Working Group
Objectives	<p>Advise on implementation of SAP on UNSCR 1325 in the State.</p> <p>Support FMWSAD to coordinate and implement SAP, ZAP and NAP actions?</p> <p>Undertake Annual advocacy briefing to the Governor on WPS BSAP.</p> <p>Present recommendations to the State Ministry of Women Affairs, State House of Assembly and other relevant stakeholders on WPS BSAP.</p> <p>Monthly meeting minutes/report</p>	<p>Facilitate coordination and implementation of the Zonal Action Plans in their respective zones by the FMWASD</p> <p>Enable a regional peer review mechanism & make recommendation to the FMWASD and SMWASD to enhance implementation of ZAP</p>	<p>Provide Technical and Policy advise on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria</p> <p>Enhance the implementation of the NAP and ensure that the projected targets in their sectors are achieved</p>
Roles and Functions	<p>Represent the State at Zonal Management Committee at the request of the State Ministry of Women Affairs.</p> <p>Ensure implementation meets agreed standard on WPS and women human Rights Protection as outlined in UNSCR 1325.</p>	<p>Provide feedback/report on the implementation of Zonal Action Plan.</p> <p>Ensure that reports on ZAP implementation are forwarded to the FMWASD.</p>	<p>Advise the senior management of the FMWSD on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria</p>

	<p>Coordinate capacity building opportunities and platforms for implementing actors on State Action Plan.</p> <p>Provide feedback and generate annual report on the implementation of State Action Plan.</p> <p>Ensure that implementation of SAP in line with their sectoral mandate is in tandem with NAP goals objectives and target.</p> <p>Support the State Ministry of Women Affairs monitor the implementation of SAP and develop a Monitoring template which would be populated at periodic meetings; Develop a Monitoring template which would be populated at periodic meetings.</p>	<p>Maintain a data base of agencies in the zone implementing UNSCR 1325 Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</p> <p>Assist with peer review of State progress, monitoring and reporting to FMWASD.</p> <p>Identify and collate best practices on SAP implementation in the zone. Meet on rotational basis for peer learning and lessons sharing on SAP and ZAP implementation.</p>	<p>Support and facilitate national and international reporting on the NAP on UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>Recommend (to FMWASD) best options and workable strategies for the effective implementation of the NAP to achieve agreed target.</p> <p>Support FMWASD in the coordination of Zonal Action Plans and liaise with state implementation groups for the delivery of SAPs and LAPs.</p>
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	<p>Support SEMA with the development of a gender-based early warning early response system.</p> <p>Maintain a roster of Gender Peace advocate and actors involved the implementation of the SAP.</p> <p>Liaise with wider CSO networks working on critical focal areas identified in the BSAP.</p> <p>Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</p>		<p>Obtain feedback through the secretariat of the Zonal Monitoring Committees, State Implementation Groups, local Government implementation Teams, MDAs, CSOs and Partners on progress achieved in the implementation of the 2nd NAP</p> <p>Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.</p>
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4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE FOR BSAP

4.1. Gender Analysis of Conflict in Bauchi State

Bauchi State over the last two decades has experienced its own fair share of conflict-related issues in “the contexts of inter-group struggle for control of resources, resistance against exclusion, value-based conflicts amongst faith groups and violence directed against symbols and representatives”³. Religious conflict began as far back in Tafawa Balewa local government area (LGA) in 1948 with re-occurrence in 1991, 1995, 2001 and gain in 2011. Other kinds of conflicts include clashes between herders and farmers over grazing routes that led to destruction of properties, loss of lives and livelihoods and in some cases halting all government and economic activities in certain parts of Bauchi State. With the Boko Haram insurgency in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States and subsequent displacement of people, incessant religious and communal clashes in Plateau state as well as the lure of arable agricultural landscape, Bauchi State has one of the highest migrant populations in the northeast. Migration leads to added issues of intolerance and struggle over limited resources. Post-electoral violence and conflict is also another type of conflict that heavily affects the state. Criminal gangs of unemployed youths like “Sara-Suka” and “Yankwantakwanta” are armed and engaged by politicians to intimidate the opposition and voters.

Violent extremism is another phenomenon that leads to a high level of insecurity in the NE. Research has shown that “a combination of poverty, corruption, inequality and feeling of exclusion were highly implicated as push factors in the process; while the main pull factors were negative religious narratives mixed with the provision of some level of livelihoods which provided a sense of respect and acceptance.”⁴ Men and boys are often portrayed as culprits and perpetrators of violence and women and girls as victims.

However, a growing body of research shows that both men and women can and do join armed organised groups, particularly when perceived social cohesion and trust between government and the people is absent.⁵

Conflict and insecurity affect men, women, boys and girls differently. Conflict exacerbates existing vulnerabilities of women and girls and highlights that of men and boys. Most violence and conflict in Bauchi State, however, is perpetuated by males between the ages of 12 to 35⁶ with women and girls more disproportionately affected. Sexual and gender-based violence (rape, sexual abuse and intimidation of women and girls), reductions in living conditions, displacement and homelessness are all results of recurring political, cultural and religious violence as well as ordinary criminality⁷. The gendered pattern of harm sees the loss of lives and livelihoods of citizens often leading to migration of men and boys to avoid been killed or to look for work in other states. A UNDP 2017 vulnerability assessment report⁸ in Bauchi state showed that out of 343 vulnerable women and girls reported to be survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, 30 were survivors of rape or other sexual assaults, 52 had engaged in survival sex and 261 had suffered early or forced marriages.

A further analysis showed 344 female headed households out of which 139 were widowed female headed households.

3. 2016 Strategic Conflict Assessment of Nigeria, *ibid*, 180.

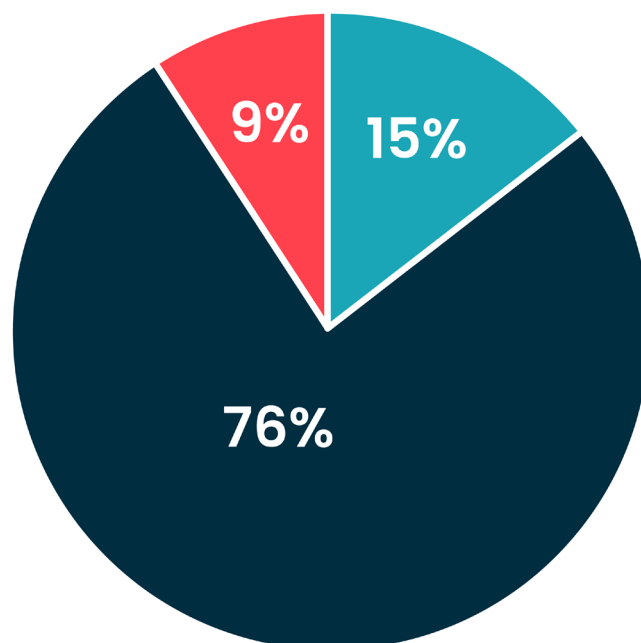
4. Policy Framework and National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, 2017, <<https://ctc.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/PCVE-NSA-BOOK-1.pdf>> accessed 30 September 2020.

5. International Alert ‘If Victims become perpetrators – Factors contributing to vulnerability and resilience to violent extremism in the central Sahel’ June 2018, <<https://www.international-alert.org/publications/if-victims-become-perpetrators-violent-extremism-sahel>> accessed 04 October 2020.

6. National Working Group on Armed Violence NWGAV/Action on Armed Violence AOV ‘The Violent Road – An Overview of Armed Violence in Nigeria’, 46, <<http://aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/The-Violent-Road.pdf>> accessed 29 September 2020.

7. The Violent Road: Nigeria’s North East’, *ibid*, 46

8. Reliefweb ‘Business Case: Assessment for Accelerating Development Investments in Famine Response and Prevention: Case Study – North East Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen’, UNDP, 26 Jan 2018, <<https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/business-case-assessment-accelerating-development-investments-famine-response-and>> accessed 28 September 2020



Rape/sexual assault victims

Survival sex victims

Early/Forced marriage victims

Bauchi State Vulnerability Assessment Summary of Sex and Gender-based Violence Survivors (2017)

Gendered effects of armed violence and conflict in Bauchi State include:

High Rate of Poverty and Unemployment: poverty brought on by unemployment, limited education and lack of infrastructures and livelihoods is a major cause and effect of conflict and conflict-related incidences in the State.

Disruption of Education during Periods of Conflict: During periods of unrest, schools are usually closed. This leads to boys and girls becoming idle without alternative support systems like vocational training; it reinforces the 'lure' for peer pressure and gangs. It also perpetuates the high levels of illiteracy plaguing the State.

Early and Forced Marriage: Early and forced marriages for adolescent girls are perceived as answers to many issues including the closure of schools, inability to afford 'hidden costs' of schooling and reinforcing existing gender norms in communities. Some communities believe that investment in a girl is not worth it and as such look to brokering marriages for their daughters and wards with or without their consent. This also has far-reaching implications on the life of the girl child. For instance, in a recent consultative meeting in Itas Gadau, respondents highlighted how a case of forced marriage led to the girl poisoning her husband which eventually led to conflict with both families.

Changes in the Roles of Women: During periods of conflict, women are left with the burden of taking care of the children and home front because men either are killed or are forced to flee. The implication is an increase of female-headed households which can (to some extent) give voices to women. However, it also can be a burden particularly in communities where women are not recognized, limited livelihood opportunities exists, and women have to take up additional roles.

High Rate of Migration: In some communities, there are noticeably more women than men. This is as a result of the conflict which saw many men killed or migrating to avoid being killed or for employment.

Increase Incidences of Sexual Violence Targeted at Women and Girls: a fall out of any conflict is a marked increase in the rate of various forms of sexual violence, including rape of women and girls during periods of unrest.

4.2. Peace and Security Architecture in Bauchi State

As part of the reconstruction and peacebuilding efforts for the North East, President Muhammadu Buhari constituted a committee to develop the action plan for “Rebuilding the Northeast” in 2015. Two years later, the Northeast Development Commission (NEDC) was constituted and is charged with the responsibility to, “among other things, receive and manage funds from allocation of the Federal Account and international donors for the settlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, houses and business premises of victims of insurgency as well as tackling the menace of poverty, corruption, illiteracy level, ecological problems and any other related environmental or developmental challenges in the North-East States”- Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

The peace and security architecture in Bauchi state is divided along state-recognized actors and non-state actors. State actors comprise of security agencies such as the Nigerian Police, Nigeria Military, Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), Department of State Security Service (SSS), Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) and the Nigerian Correctional Service (formerly called Nigerian Prisons). Non-state actors include informal but often state recognized groups. Traditionally, the peace and security architecture is such that traditional rulers are very instrumental in the resolution of boundary and other inter-communal disputes. Presently, a key part of the community structure is the ‘Zauren Sulhu’ (male/female elders and religious leaders) and vigilante groups⁹. Other non-state actors include civil society comprising of women community groups, faith-based organizations, academia and the media.

9. Vigilante group of Wunti/Bauchi and Rijjyanmaske Vigilante Group

Table 4: Non-State Actors working with women and girls in Bauchi State

Name of Organisation	Description
Rahama women development program (Rahama)	Working in the area of women and youth empowerment with the purpose to positively contribute to the social and economic development of women and their families through peacebuilding and conflict resolution.
IKRA Foundation for women and youth Development	I FWYD aims to empower women, youths and vulnerable groups in the community through education, capacity building human rights awareness, enlightenment campaigns against harmful practices/risky behaviour and the importance of voluntary participation in community service and national development.
Fahimta women Development Initiative (FAWODI)	Empowering women and girls on their right to achieve gender equality
Leadtots and Human Development services (Leadtots)	Provide proactive and innovative response to development and humanitarian crisis, peace building conflict transformation in North-Eastern Nigeria. Targeting women, youths and adolescent girls/ young people mostly, rural women and their households.
Young Leaders Network (YLN)	Is a youth-led and youth-focused initiative committed to exploring and expanding human resources potentials in African
Federation of Muslim Women Association in Nigeria (FOMWAN),	A non-profit and non-governmental civil society umbrella body for Muslim women associations with a desire to establish a common voice for all women in Bauchi State.
Development Exchange Commission (DEC),	Empowering women to improve their living conditions and status through integrated community development initiatives
Women Empowerment Initiative (WEIN)	Empowering women to achieve improved socio-economic status in the society for self-inclusive community and national development
Women Association for self-sustenance (WODASS)	Aimed at empowering women and their families through community mobilization for sustainable development
100 Women Group Bauchi	Advocacy and community engagement

4.3. Women Peace and Security (WPS) in Bauchi State

Women represent more than half of Bauchi State population, yet are not represented in decision-making positions at all levels. Years of deeply entrenched patriarchal values and gender norms influenced by religion, socio-cultural practices and increasing inequality across intersectionalities has led to gross misconceptions in the definition of women's status and roles in society. As is the case with many states in Nigeria, particularly states in the North, women's status are largely defined through marriage and childbearing and often confined to domestic roles.

Bauchi State is ranked the 4th (out of 10 states) with the highest poverty index (over 83.3% of the population are poor) with 43% of women and children living on less than fifty naira per day¹⁰. In 2011, Bauchi State had the lowest real per capita education expenditure and the worst education outcomes¹¹. According to data, 6 out of 10 children of primary school age are out of school. Only 40% or less of enrolled pupils are female with a high rate of dropouts at transitions stages of primary to tertiary, while 51% of women have never attended school and over 72.8% of women aged 15 – 49 years have no formal education¹². According to the Nigeria demographic and health survey 2018, between 46% to 57% of women aged 15 - 49 have experienced gender-based violence committed by their husband/partner in Bauchi State.¹³

Equally alarming is the lack of sufficient laws and policies that protect and promote women and girls' rights in the State. Aside from the Bauchi State Revised Gender Policy (2017), Bauchi State is yet to pass the Child Rights Act [2003], Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill [2010], among others. However, the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act [2015] has been passed into law and awaits Government assent. In addition, the State has initiated efforts to domesticate the Gender Health Policy and National Policy on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Person with Disabilities with Emphasis on Women and Girls [2018].

In addition to the concerns listed above, women are abysmally underrepresented in leadership and decision-making positions at all levels in Bauchi state. A recent baseline survey conducted by UN Women through the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) shows that while women are predominantly active in civil society organizations, particularly women-led community-based and faith-based organizations, women are largely excluded in formal peacebuilding processes, with only 6.8% in formal mechanism and 7.1% in Early Warning System. The study also showed that there are no women presently represented among the 31 lawmakers in the State House of Assembly.

10. Bauchi State Revised Gender Policy (2017).

11. Report No. 70606, 'Nigeria Socio Economic Assessment' (2011), World Bank, 6, <<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/734001468292284454/pdf/706060ESW0P11700Assessment0May2011.pdf>> accessed 29 September 2020.

12. Bauchi State Revised Gender Policy (2017).

13. 'Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018' (National Population Commission, Abuja, Nigeria/The DHS Program, ICF, Rockville, Maryland, USA, October 2019), 433, <<https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR359/FR359.pdf>> accessed 30 September 2020.

Bauchi State Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (2021-2024)

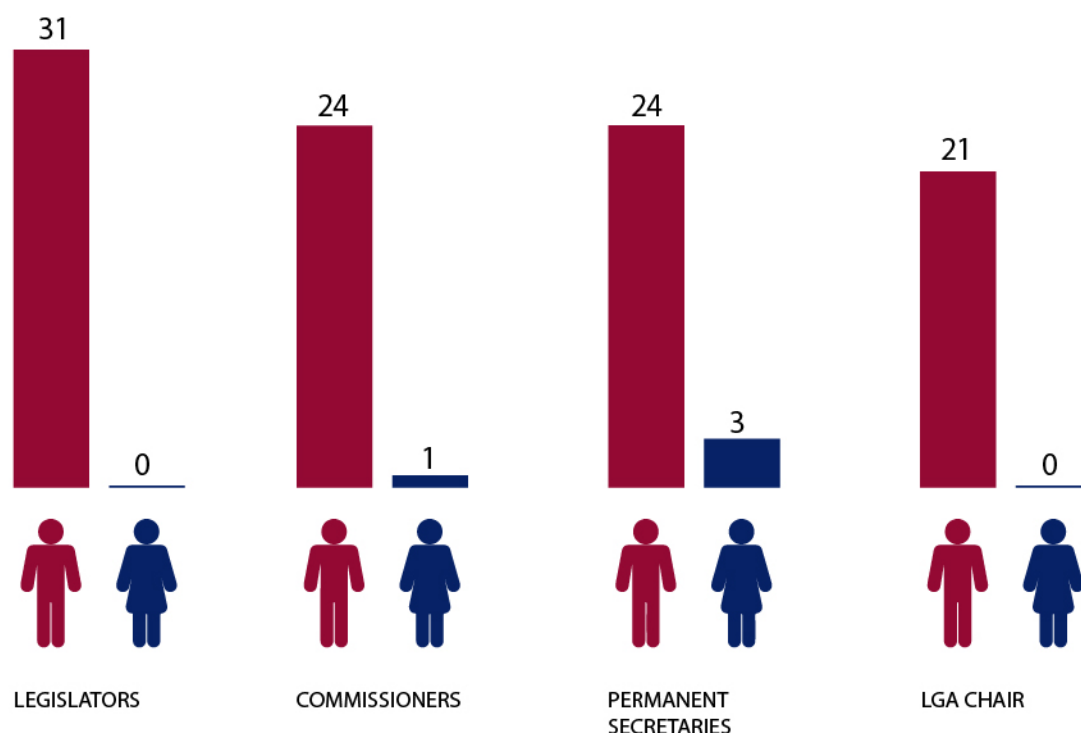


Figure 2: Women's Involvement in Key Decision-Making Positions

Source: UN Women Baseline Survey

4.4. Emerging Issues on WPS

Following on the best practice from the Federal level, series of consultations were held in Bauchi, Tafawa Balewa, Itas Gadau and Ningi Local Government Areas of Bauchi State from January 14th – 17th 2020. A total of 10 focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with adolescent girls and young women (18 – 25), women, adolescent boys and young men (18 -25) and men. Also, a one-day workshop was held with 52 persons from MDAs, security operatives including the Nigerian Army, Nigerian Police and other paramilitary organisations, Media, CSOs and FBOs to identify and determine the WPS issues and priorities for the State. Several emerging issues were highlighted and summarized in the table 5 below.

Emerging Issues identified from the Zonal Consultation in the NAP	Emerging Issues identified during consultations in Bauchi State
Insecurity and Transborder Crimes (insurgency & violent extremism, kidnapping and abductions, influx of Internally Displaced Persons from within and across borders)	Yan Sara-suka or Yan Shara: There is a high rate of gang-related violence and conflict in some areas of the State. 'Yan Sara Suka' are responsible for a number of violence particularly 'theft-related conflict, abduction and rape of girls, cutting and maiming of individuals. In some areas, girls and women are unable to use 'Okadas' or 'Keke-Napep' after a certain time because they could be abducted, robbed, maimed, sexually molested and in some cases killed.

	<p>Banditry: Incidences of banditry have been reported in the state. This was attributed to the high number of unemployed youth and poverty.</p>
<p>Community Crisis (Drug Addiction, Molestation of women and girls, youth unrest, Religious intolerance and Communal Clashes)</p>	<p>Farmers/Herders Clash: Some communities reported issues of herders and their cattle trespassing and destroying their farms. This has led to conflict in the past but has been reduced in recent times.</p> <p>Religious/Tribal/Ethnic Conflict: Though the dominant religious practice in Bauchi is both Islam and Christianity, there is high level of religious intolerance in some communities. For instance, in some communities, where one religion is the minority, it was reported that there were many single women, a situation which occurred because their husbands were killed in a previous conflict. This has led to a lot of hardship on these women because they have no livelihood and source of income and are at the mercy of the community. Similarly, cases of persons converting to other religions was reportedly considered a religious crisis as it triggers high level of tension and conflict.</p> <p>Politically induced Violence was highlighted as a major tool used before and during elections/political campaigns for intimidation of opponents and women. The threat and fear of violence and intimidation is a major reason for women's non-participation in politics as well as politically affiliated militias.</p>
	<p>Increase in The Rate of Drug Abuse Particularly Among Women and Girls: increase in the use of drugs both by girls, boys, men and women. The types of drugs available included cough syrup, glue, maggi in a 100L bottle of coke, tramadol and petrol.</p>
<p>Climate Change: is a global phenomenon affecting many states in Nigeria. In the North East, rising temperatures has led to the gradual drying up of Lake Chad.</p>	<p>Farmlands and surrounding villages are experiencing continuous desertification leading to increasing migration of people in search of fertile ground. Similarly, the desertification forces herdsmen to encroach on farmlands in search of pasture for cattle. The level of impact on women and girls includes malnutrition, dehydration, spread of infectious diseases due to lack of water</p>

	source, and poverty because of low/no income from farm produce.
Increase in the Use of Digital Technology to instigate conflict	Rise in the use of mobile phones and social media to spread “Fake News”, “hate speeches” and use of the internet to recruit followers is a cause for concern in Bauchi state.
Pandemic	COVID-19, Ebola, Lassa Fever are just examples of pandemics that have affected people in Bauchi state. The COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affects women because of their primary roles as caregivers. Also, during times of pandemic, women and girls face specific constraints to access sexual and reproductive health care, pregnancy-related services and are exposed to gender-based violence (GBV).
Violence Against Women, Girls & Children (rape, sexual and gender-based violence, physical assault, child marriage, high rate of divorce).	There has been increased rate of sexual and gender-based violence in Bauchi State. For instance, in Bauchi town, respondents called it ‘Fadama Mata’ – sexual harassment for adolescent girls within the community. Girls who get pregnant as a result of rape had to bear the burden of the pregnancy and the stigma.

Alert, under WPS Programme funded by Norway, has taken some concrete steps to ensure that women are included in peace and security processes in the State. This was achieved through a series of consultative, advocacy meetings and capacity building to enlighten and enhance the capacity of key stakeholders, including the Legislative, Judicial and Executive arms of Government, Security Agencies, CSOs, the First Lady of Bauchi State, Dr. Aisha Bala Mohammed, as well as Traditional and Religious leaders on the importance of the NAP/SAP.

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

5. BSAP ACTION MATRIX

5.1. BSAP Goal and Guiding Principle

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

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

Table 6: Bauchi State Action Plan Pillars

PILLARS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES
<p>Pillar 1: Participation and Representation of women in peace and security</p>	<p>To increase women's representation and participation in leadership & decision-making at all levels by 2024.</p> <p>To increase women's participation in peace and security processes by 2024.</p> <p>To enhance the capacity of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding for active engagement in the Bauchi state peace architecture.</p>	<p>Women are fully represented at different levels of decision making and leadership positions at ward, local and state levels in Bauchi State.</p> <p>An increase in participation of women in traditional and religious councils in the State</p> <p>A significant representation of women living with disabilities included in leadership positions on peacebuilding committees throughout Bauchi State</p> <p>Women in Bauchi state actively engaged in peacebuilding architecture, including mediation networks, negotiation, and early warning/early response mechanism, at all levels.</p>
<p>Pillar 2: Protection and Prosecution</p>	<p>To protect the rights of the vulnerable groups especially women, girls and persons with disabilities, and to ensure timely prosecution of perpetrators of violence, including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Bauchi State.</p>	<p>An enabling policy environment where women, girls and people living with disabilities rights are protected.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups, especially women, girls and people living with disabilities have access to justice, and perpetrators of violence, including SGBV are brought to book in Bauchi State</p>

PILLARS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES
<p>Pillar 3: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness</p>	<p>To prevent the occurrence of violent conflict and put in place prevention and preparedness measures in the face of potential disaster or conflict</p>	<p>Women's vulnerability to conflict & security threats reduced in Bauchi State.</p> <p>Gender mainstreamed and fully integrated in the Bauchi State conflict prevention and disaster preparedness mechanisms</p>
<p>Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Post Conflict Reconstruction and Early Recovery</p>	<p>To ensure that the rights, safety, welfare and security of women, girls and persons with disabilities are guaranteed before, during and after conflict</p> <p>To ensure the inclusion of women in post conflict management such as recovery and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Women, girls and persons with disabilities (human rights), safety and dignity are met before, during and after conflicts.</p>
<p>Pillar 5: Partnerships- synergy, coordination and relationship management</p>	<p>Working closely with local and international NGOs and the private sector, among other stakeholders, to improve coordination among relevant partners implementing women, peace and security programmes in the State.</p>	<p>Effective coordination and synergy of efforts achieved among key stakeholders in the State involved in the WPS agenda.</p>

From Table 6 above and in line with the guiding principle for the implementation of the Bauchi SAP, the main focus and top WPS priority pillar for the State is to ensure full participation and representation of women at all levels of decision making. Having highlighted the Pillars strategic objectives and outcomes as well as the core strategies for ensuring the effective implementation of the BSAP, below is a detailed matrix of actions for achieving the State UNSCR 1325 plans guided by the model presented in Figure 3. Major results to be achieved in the State are also represented below.

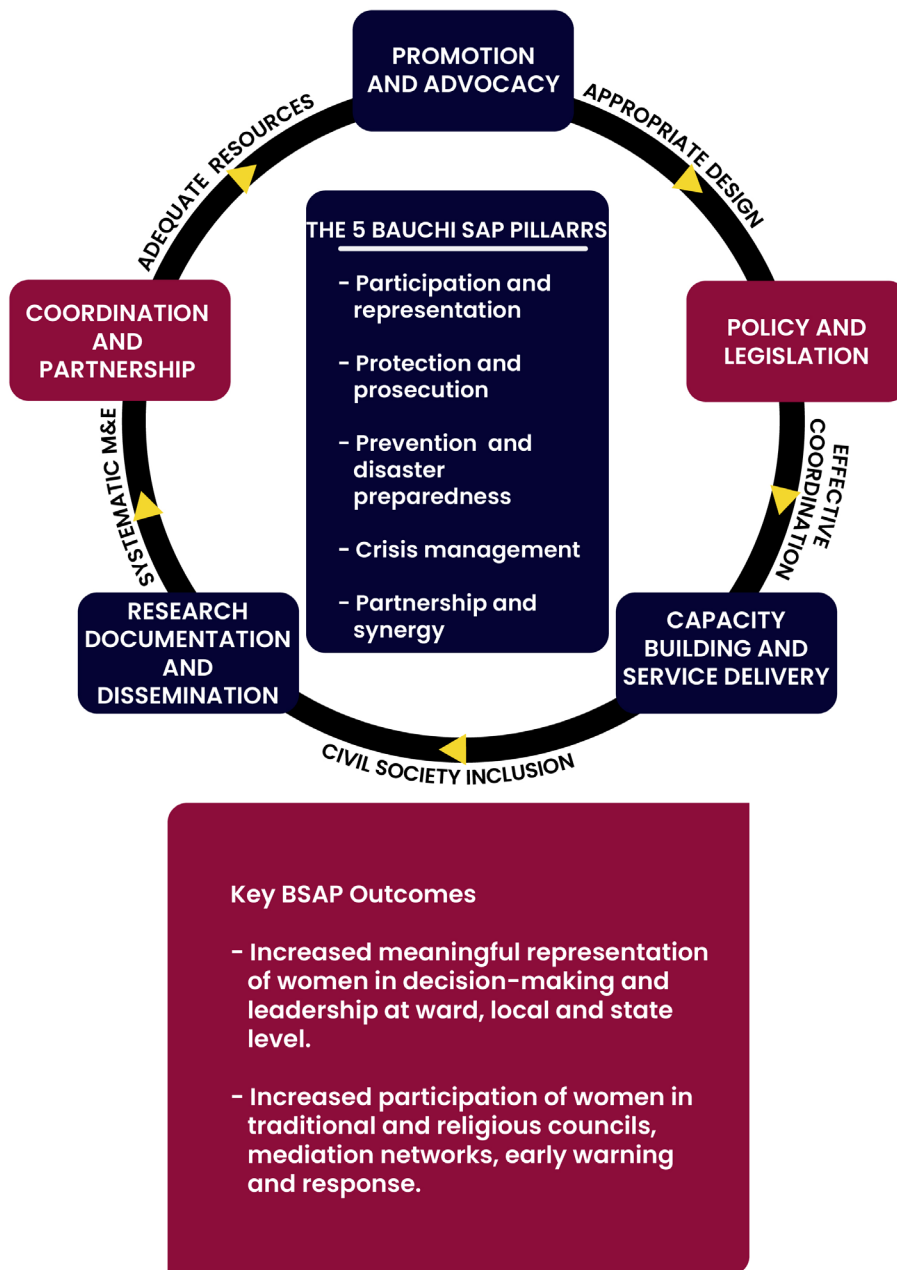


Figure 3: Bauchi SAP Implementation Model

Key Targets

Women comprise 10% of leadership & decision-making positions and inclusiveness in peace and security by 2024

5.2. Bauchi State Action Plan (BSAP) Matrix

Pillar 1: Participation & Representation of Women

Strategic Objectives:

- i. To increase women's participation and representation in peacebuilding, leadership & decision-making at all levels by 2024.
- ii. To increase women's participation in peace and security processes by 2024.

Strategic Outcome:

Women fully represented at different levels of decision making and leadership positions at ward, local and state levels in Bauchi State.

Table 8: Matrix for Pillar 1

Activities	Key Results /Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline as at 2020	Target - 2024	Key Actors
SAP Promotion and Advocacy	Increase in representation of women at decision-making level at ward, local and state levels.	Number of women occupying positions in traditional & local council	At LGA level 0% women	10% increase of women in decision-making positions at all levels and inclusiveness in peace and security by 2023	SMWA&CD
Develop roster of qualified women for inclusion in peace building committees, appointive positions and traditional councils.	Increase of women participating in traditional and religious councils, including women living with disabilities.	Percentage of women in elective, nominative and appointive positions in political structures and offices	5% women nomination for State executive council positions	2 women per ward included in Zairen Sulhu committees	State Ministry for Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs
Use roster for advocating for more inclusion of women in leadership & decision-making.	Increase in representation/participation of women in mediation and negotiation initiatives, early warning/early response.	Measures adopted to promote women's participation in peace building	28.6% women in the judiciary	At least 1% of women living with disabilities included in leadership positions on peacebuilding at ward, local and state committees.	State Ministry of Religious Affairs and Social Welfare
Conduct advocacy visit to District Heads to introduce WPS – UNSCR 1325	Increase in representation/participation of women in mediation and negotiation initiatives, early warning/early response.	Percentage of women in security institutions	4.2% women in the State civil service	Inclusion of budget line on WPS in the state budget	INEC
Sensitization & mobilization of religious & traditional leaders, and BAHA on women peace and security.	Increase in representation/participation of women in mediation and negotiation initiatives, early warning/early response.	Percentage of women with disabilities, and young women involved in peace-building platforms	22.5% women in traditional institutions (source IPRC baseline report)	Inclusion of budget line on WPS in the state budget	Traditional & Religious Council
Cross – state engagement of traditional and religious leaders with leaders in other states who have developed SAP.	Increase in representation/participation of women in mediation and negotiation initiatives, early warning/early response.	Measures that have been adopted to promote the participation of women with disabilities in peace building processes	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding Baseline Report 2020	Inclusion of budget line on WPS in the state budget	BAHA – Committee for Women Affairs
Engage key stakeholders on WPS including the First Lady of Bauchi state, wives of community & traditional rulers on WPS.	Increase in representation/participation of women in mediation and negotiation initiatives, early warning/early response.	Percentage of women on early warning & early response platforms.	Bauchi State 2020 Approved Budget	Inclusion of budget line on WPS in the state budget	Bauchi State Planning Commission
Cross – state engagement of traditional and religious leaders with leaders in other states who have developed SAP	Increase in representation/participation of women in mediation and negotiation initiatives, early warning/early response.	Number/percentage of women mediation networks engaged in formal peace building architecture and/or peace and security processes.	Bauchi State 2020 Approved Budget	Inclusion of budget line on WPS in the state budget	National Human Rights Commission & State Counterpart

<p>Engage key stakeholders on WPS including the First Lady of Bauchi state, wives of community & traditional rulers on WPS.</p> <p>Develop and broadcast advocacy campaigns on WPS via Media.</p> <p>Identify 'He for She' advocates like Chairman Bauchi and other District Heads.</p> <p>Strengthen and promote existing platforms for women mediation.</p> <p>Advocate for the full and meaningful participation & engagement of women in governance and decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>Budget</p> <p>Advocate for the inclusion of WPS and WPS-related activities as a budget line in 2021 budget.</p>					
<p>Capacity building and Service Delivery</p> <p>Build capacity of women mediators at ward level to advocate for peace in communities.</p> <p>Mentoring programmes for women peace and security in Ningi, Bauchi, Itas/Gadau and Tafawa Balewa LGAs to have women representation on traditional councils.</p>	<p>Women contribute with relevant mediation skills in conflict mediation/negotiation and manage to represent interests/needs of women in LGAs</p> <p>Women and girls are aware of their rights and added value as representatives in formal and informal processes.</p>	<p>Number and quality of reports received from gender desk officers and SIC on WPS during the lifespan of the SAP.</p> <p>Number of women and girls with disabilities benefiting from capacity building activities</p>		<p>Existence of women mediators mentoring networks that contributes in informal peace processes at LGA level.</p>	

<p>Capacity building and service delivery</p> <p>Capacity building for state legislators and MDAs on gender, women, peace and security issues in Bauchi State.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of Gender Focal Persons through training across MDAs to effectively mainstream and advocate for gender in the various MDAs</p> <p>Educate, sensitize and mobilise women on effective participation and inclusiveness in peace building.</p> <p>Capacity building for women in political participation</p> <p>Inclusion of peacebuilding and social cohesion in school's curriculum</p> <p>Identify and engage institutions working on WPS.</p> <p>Continuous training of legislators on the use and content of the WPS Legislative Guide</p>	<p>Gender focal points in MDAs are actively supporting implementation of the WPS agenda</p>	<p>Number of women being trained as mediators and/or supported through mentoring programs</p> <p>Existence of mentoring networks for women mediators</p> <p>Gender focal points in MDAs that have received training on WPS</p> <p>Knowledge of the WPS Legislative Guide among legislators.</p>	<p>Trained women mediators contribute in formal peace processes at State level/formal processes.</p>
<p>Legislation & Policy</p> <p>Push for the domestication & Implementation of GEO bill, and Child Rights Act.</p> <p>Implement existing laws and policies that promote and protect women (VAPP, GEOB, Gender policy 2017)</p>	<p>Existence of policies and laws that achieve meaningful representation of women for sustainable peace and security, such as VAPP.</p>	<p>Number of agreements/policies with specific provisions to improve security and status of women and girls.</p> <p>Existence of processes and policies that adequately mainstreams women with disabilities issues in WPS</p>	<p>VAPP law yet to be assented</p> <p>Child Rights Act yet to be passed</p> <p>Persons Living with Disability Law exists.</p>
<p>Local Action Plan in 2 Local government areas</p>	<p>Local Action Plan in 2 Local government areas</p>	<p>Local Action Plan in 2 Local government areas</p>	<p>Local Action Plan in 2 Local government areas</p>

<p>Develop and push a charter of demand asking for percentage increase of women's representation on the executive council. Simplification and translation SAP to local languages</p>	<p>Number of Local Action Plans on WPS. Number of amendments made due to the domestication of Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) (VAPP) act.</p>	<p>Regular reporting according to SAP M&E plan. Existence of WhatsApp group to communicate results on WPS among key stakeholders. Existence of research that documents how WWD particularly women are impacted by conflict and peacebuilding</p>	<p>WPS Bauchi state reporting to FMWA</p>	<p>Reporting in-line with NAP M&E plan</p>	<p>MDA gender focal points SAP Implementation Committee (SIP)</p>
<p>Coordination, Partnership and documentation Coordination and synergies of activities between stakeholders Establish MDA's focal persons, groups on gender and report on WPS mainstreaming from MDA's. Establish SIC to monitor and report on SAP related activities.</p>	<p>Increase in reporting on SAP implementation.</p>	<p>Regular reporting according to SAP M&E plan. Existence of WhatsApp group to communicate results on WPS among key stakeholders. Existence of research that documents how WWD particularly women are impacted by conflict and peacebuilding</p>	<p>WPS Bauchi state reporting to FMWA</p>	<p>Reporting in-line with NAP M&E plan</p>	<p>MDA gender focal points SAP Implementation Committee (SIP)</p>
<p>Creating linkages via regular platforms on WPS using media and CSOs Regular monitoring and reporting on WPS-related activities from MDA's, security agencies, CSOs from all levels.</p>	<p>Increase in reporting on SAP implementation.</p>	<p>Regular reporting according to SAP M&E plan. Existence of WhatsApp group to communicate results on WPS among key stakeholders. Existence of research that documents how WWD particularly women are impacted by conflict and peacebuilding</p>	<p>WPS Bauchi state reporting to FMWA</p>	<p>Reporting in-line with NAP M&E plan</p>	<p>MDA gender focal points SAP Implementation Committee (SIP)</p>

Pillar 2: Protection & Prosecution

Strategic Objective:

To protect the rights of the vulnerable groups especially women, girls and persons with disabilities and to ensure timely prosecution of the perpetrators in Bauchi State.

Strategic Outcome:

An enabling environment where the rights of women, girls and people living with disabilities are promoted and protected

Activities	Key Results /Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline as at 2020	Target - 2024	Key Actors
<p>Legislation and policy</p> <p>Push for full implementation of VAPP law, Persons Living with Disabilities Law as well as adoption and domestication of the Child Rights Act</p> <p>Establishment of a Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) for women and girls in the state</p> <p>Lobby for a law supporting the establishment of a Sexual Assault and Referral Center (SARC) in Bauchi State</p>	<p>An enabling environment where women, girls, including persons living with disabilities, rights are protected</p>	<p>Existence of legal and policy frame works that protect the rights of women and girls, including protection from sexual and gender-based violence.</p>	<p>VAPP law yet to be assented</p> <p>Child Rights Act yet to be passed</p> <p>Persons Living with Disability Law exists.</p> <p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>National Gender Policy</p> <p>CEDAW Reporting</p> <p>No referral center for victims of sexual assault.</p>	<p>Full implementation of the VAPP Law in Bauchi State</p> <p>GEO and Child Rights law gazetted</p> <p>30% increase in reported cases of rape that are being investigated, timely and 30% increase in prosecuted perpetrators of rape.</p> <p>20% Increase in cases of SGBV reported.</p> <p>Implementation of Bauchi State revised Gender Policy (2017).</p>	<p>Judiciary</p> <p>SMoJ</p> <p>SMWA&CD</p> <p>Bauchi State Planning Commission</p> <p>BAHA</p> <p>NPF</p> <p>NSCDC</p> <p>NA</p> <p>DSS</p> <p>Nigerian Correctional Service</p> <p>FIDA</p> <p>Legal Aid</p> <p>FOMWAN</p> <p>CAN Women</p> <p>NCWS</p> <p>CSOs/ NGOs</p> <p>NAWOJ</p> <p>Media</p> <p>ASHH Foundation</p> <p>Development Partners</p> <p>Centre for African Human Rights Peace and Development</p>

Pillar 3: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness

Strategic Objectives:

- i. To prevent the occurrence of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls in Bauchi State
- ii. To effectively integrate and provide for the needs of women and girls in circumstances of disaster and outbreak of infectious diseases.

Strategic Outcome:

Women capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in disaster and outbreak of infectious diseases, conflict, and post conflict situations in Bauchi State

Priorities	Key Results /Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline as at 2020	Target - 2024	Key Actors
<p>SAP Promotion and Advocacy</p> <p>Create gender sensitive local security architecture that includes women and persons living with disabilities.</p> <p>Establish gender-sensitive early response and warning networks</p> <p>Establish a gender sensitive committee on conflict and early warning signs and response system</p> <p>Establish an observatory on SGBV/VAWG in Bauchi State</p>	<p>Women and girls' specific relief needs during disaster/outbreak of infectious diseases, conflict and post conflict situations are met.</p> <p>Women participate and are represented in disaster prevention and response strategies.</p>	<p>Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in institutions responsible for preventing and responding to emerging issues and security threats</p> <p>Existence of early response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective (gender-related actions in the early response).</p> <p>Proportion of women working as early warning data collectors and analysts.</p> <p>Number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported on; acted upon; and concluded in the last year.</p>	<p>0% women's participation in traditional councils; community councils</p> <p>0% women's involvement in state early warning and state early response mechanisms.</p> <p>Baseline report on WPS in Bauchi State (UN Women & International Alert)</p> <p>Reports from other INGOs working in Bauchi State (PLAN International, Search for Common Ground)</p>	<p>20% women participation in traditional councils, community councils by 2021</p>	<p>BAHA</p> <p>SMWA&CD</p> <p>BSMWR</p> <p>BSME</p> <p>State Planning Commission</p> <p>State Ministry for Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs</p> <p>State Ministry of Health</p> <p>State Ministry of Education</p> <p>State Ministry of Youth & Sports</p> <p>NOA</p> <p>NCWS</p> <p>NPF</p> <p>NSCDC</p> <p>DSS</p> <p>NDLEA</p> <p>NIS</p> <p>ONSA – State PCVE coordinators</p> <p>SEMA</p> <p>Traditional & Religious Leaders</p> <p>Boundary Commission</p> <p>WANEP</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development partners</p>
<p>Capacity Building and Service Delivery</p> <p>Sensitize and mobilise women and children on disaster prevention, provide psycho-social therapy and rehabilitation for survivors of conflict and violence.</p> <p>Train vigilante, village heads & other stakeholders such as Police, NDLEA on gender-responsive early warning & response</p>	<p>Women's capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in disaster and outbreak of infectious diseases, conflict, and post conflict situations.</p> <p>Women have access to relevant skills training/livelihood after disaster and conflict related incidents.</p> <p>Early warning/early response plans are gender sensitive.</p>	<p>Number and type of systematic prevention and mediation activities undertaken by women and women groups.</p> <p>Number of skills training provided to women affected by conflict and disaster.</p> <p>Number of key stakeholders trained on gender responsive early warning and early response.</p>	<p>50% increase in representation of women in early warning and early response networks/mechanisms.</p>		

<p>Economic empowerment of women and girls affected by disaster and or conflict-related issues through skills acquisition training and provision of starter packs and grants.</p>	<p>Women and girls know and are aware of their rights particularly during periods of conflict.</p>	<p>Number and types of cases; Actions taken/ recommendations made to address preventable disasters and violations affecting women and girls'. Existence of regular mechanisms for engaging women and women's groups in local level early warning systems.</p>		
<p>Research, Documentation & Dissemination Research on phenomena like 'Sara Suka', violent extremism and high rate of drug abuse among women & girls Gender sensitive (sex and age disaggregated data) monitoring and evaluation of the integration of IDPs living in host communities</p>				
<p>Coordination & Partnership Organize meetings for vigilante groups to address SGBV cases.</p>	<p>Women's capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are Strengthened synergy of border commission, vigilante groups to recognise and effectively handle drivers of conflict affecting women and girls in communities (Including groups in SIC)in disaster and outbreak of infectious diseases, conflict, and post conflict situations.</p>	<p>Number of trainings/meetings organized to sensitize vigilante groups of SGBV cases.</p>		<p>Bi-annual sensitization of vigilante groups on prevention of SGBV.</p>

Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Re-construction.

Strategic Objectives:

- i. To ensure that the rights, safety, welfare and security of women, girls and persons with disabilities are guaranteed during & after conflict
- ii. To ensure the inclusion of women in post conflict management such as recovery & rehabilitation

Strategic Outcomes:

- i. Women and girls' specific relief needs during disaster and outbreak of infectious diseases, conflict and post conflict situations are met.
- ii. Post-conflict institutions and processes of peace consolidation fully engage women and acknowledge their roles in conflict and their right to redress for injustices

Priorities	Key Results /Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline as at 2020	Target - 2024	Key Actors
Legislation & policy Push for the enactment of laws that support post conflict reconstruction	Women, girls, and persons with disabilities rights, safety & dignity are met during & after conflicts.	Increase in State legal provisions that protect women and girls as part of the State security framework.	Penal code law of Bauchi State, NAP report from CSOs, NGOs and MDAs	Full implementation of VAPP law by the end of the year 2021	State Planning Commission SEMA SMWACD SMoH SMoJ
Push for budget line to support post reconstruction programmes	Post conflict institutions and processes of peace consolidation fully engage women and acknowledge their roles in conflict and their right to redress for injustices.	Number of security personnel trained in violence reduction and disaster recurrence.	Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999	Adoption and domestication of the Child Rights Law by 2021	Judiciary State Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs Security Operatives (Police, NSCDC, Army, NDLEA)
Push for the adoption & domestication of relevant existing laws e.g. Child Rights Law.	Women and girls have equitable access to livelihood support services	Proportion of IDP girls and women benefitted from post conflict recovery programmes.	Reports from SEMA/NEMA/UNOCHR Child Rights Law & VAPP Law yet to be assented to by the governor	At least 15 percent of funding for economic recovery programmes is specifically dedicated to gender equality.	State Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs Security Operatives (Police, NSCDC, Army, NDLEA)
Capacity building & service delivery	Women and girls have equitable access to livelihood support services	Proportion of budget related to targets that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks		At least 30 per cent of participants in economic recovery, temporary employment, and post-conflict poverty reduction programmes are women	Development partners UN Women, UNDP, UNOCHR, WANEP, NYSC, BAHA
Trainings & retraining of key stakeholders e.g. the police, MDAs, correctional services, CSO's					
Establishment of shelters and provision of skills acquisition trainings		Percentage of benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls			

Pillar 5: Partnerships Coordination and Management

Strategic Objective:

Working closely with local and international NGOs to improve coordination among relevant partners implementing women, peace and security programmes in Bauchi State.

Strategic Outcome:

Effective coordination and synergy among key stakeholders involved in WPS in the State.

Priorities	Key Results /Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline as at 2020	Target - 2024	Key Actors
Capacity building and services Strengthening of active consortium and relevant partners in coordinating WPS in Bauchi State. Provide capacity building and learning platforms for gender desk officers from the various MDAs and partners on WPS in the State Coordination & Synergy Enhanced synergy between and among security operatives. Financing and resource mobilization. Rigorous monitoring of SAP related activities with periodic reporting to State government & House of Assembly, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs	Increased coordination and synergy among development partners and stakeholders. Increased coordination among the key organisations working on WPS in the State. Increased funding allocated to SAP related activities Improved working relationship among stakeholders, philanthropists and leaders of educational institutions	Number and quality of reports submitted annually on WPS SAP on UNSCR 1325 activities Number of functional coordination mechanisms on WPS in Bauchi State.	Existence of a consortium in the state working on WPS. Inter-agency cooperation in existence such as Civilian Joint Task Force	40% increase in the number of development partners becoming part of the consortium Formation of new consortium working closely on WPS issues.	SMWACD All MDAs Development partners ICRC, IOM, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, UNDP. Local NGOs, CBOs/CSOs Traditional & Religious Leaders Heads of educational institutions/PTAs, Media, NAWOJ Security agencies

5.3. BSAP Linkages with NAP and ZAP

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

6. BSAP OPERATIONAL MODALITIES

6.1. Institutional Arrangement for BSAP

The institutional arrangements for the BSAP are as follows:

- **The Bauchi State Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA)** will lead by coordinating the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SAP.
- The State Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare and other MDAs identified will work with MOWA to actualize their mandates in line with the women peace and security agenda, including implementation and reporting of the SAP.
- **Bauchi State House of Assembly**, particularly the Committee on Women affairs will have oversight functions on effective implementation, budget appropriation for implementation, legislative functions, especially around the adoption of critical bills like the Child Rights Law and VAPP Law.
- **Security Agencies**, (Police, NSCDC, Nigerian Correctional Services, Nigerian Immigration Services, NDLEA among others) have within their mandate prevention and protection of lives and properties.
- Traditional & Religious Leaders, Eminent People's Forum, Ward Leaders and community groups such as the '*Zauren Sulhu*' are responsible for providing leadership and guidance at the community and ward levels. They will be part of SIC to ensure components of WPS is mainstreamed into the structures at the wards and community levels, particularly, the inclusion of women in the traditional council.
- **Media**, will be responsible for providing comprehensive messages to deconstruct stereotypes and misconceptions and change the narrative about women's role and involvement in peace and security. As such, the media provides coverage for WPS activities, runs radio and TV programmes on WPS in the state.
- **Civil Society**, notably CSOs, NGOs and Donor Agencies will actively engage in the WPS agenda by providing capacity building on peace and security, early warning signs and early response, educational and economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive health programmes to adolescent girls and women in the State. Those organisations include PLAN, FOMWAN, 100 Women group, JNI, JIBWIS, Oxfam, MEDA, NEI+, Rahama, CAN and Action Aid.
- **Development Partners**, (UN Women, International Alert, Norwegian Embassy among others) will support the implementation and evaluation of interventions of WPS and other development-related programmes.

6.2. Accountability, Localization and Financing

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

6.3. Budget for BSAP

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

The MOWA&CD will be responsible for creating a dedicated budget for coordination and monitoring activities for BSAP.

6.4. State Implementation Committee.

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

6.5. BSAP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Progress reports and recommendations will be shared quarterly with the BAHA, Executive Governor and State Executive Council. An annual advocacy briefing will be prepared for His Excellency by the SIC on the implementation of the BSAP. A Final Report will be submitted to the State Governor and BAHA at the end of the 36 months implementation period.

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

Table 3: Reporting Structure

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

Reporting Template

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

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

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

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

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

Date of Report: (e.g. May 29th, 2020)

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

SAP Pillars	Specific Strategies/Actions	Key Outputs/Results	Outcome	Indicators	Source of Information	ZAP&NAP Related Outcomes	Remarks
Pillar 1 Participation & Representation	Sensitization & mobilization of religious & traditional leaders, and SHoA on women peace and security.	Awareness of BSAP in the BAHA and among traditional leaders	10% increase in women in decision making and leadership at ward, local and state levels.	Measures adopted to promote women's participation in peace building	Report from SIC, MOWA&CD, NGOs	Priority 4 in ZAP Pillar 2 in NAP	
Pillar 2:							
Pillar 3:							
Pillar 4:							
Pillar 5:							

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

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

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

Date: June 5th, 2020

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ANNEXURES

Annex 1: UNSCR 1325

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

Resolution 1325 (2000)

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

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respectfully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;
13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;
16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;
17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;
18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

Annex 2: UNSCR 2349

United Nations S/RES/2349 (2017)

Security Council Distr.: General 31 March 2017

Resolution 2349 (2017)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Strongly condemns all terrorist attacks, violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights by Boko Haram and ISIL in the Region, including those involving killings and other violence against civilians, notably women and children, abductions, pillaging, child, early and forced marriage, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual and gender-based violence, and recruitment and use of children, including increasingly the use of girls as suicide bombers, and destruction of civilian property, and calls for those responsible for these acts to be held accountable, and brought to justice;
2. Recalls the Communiqués of the AUPSC on Boko Haram, including from the 484th meeting, recognises the continued support of the AU to the MNJTF, and calls for the Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and Benin to continue their efforts in the fight against Boko Haram and implementation of the Communiqués; further acknowledging the need for an effective and strategic relationship between the AUPSC and the Security Council, to enable both institutions to support stability and development in the Lake Chad Basin;
3. Encourages Governments in the Region to sustain momentum, further enhance regional military cooperation and coordination, comply with obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, secure the conditions to enable safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, facilitate the restoration of civilian security and the rule of law in areas restored to Government control, and guarantee free movement of goods and persons; and further encourages regional collaboration on the implementation of the 2016 Abuja Regional Security Summit conclusions and strengthened cooperation under the auspices of a third Regional Security Summit in 2018, including with respect to post-conflict stabilisation and recovery;

4. Welcomes the multilateral and bilateral support provided to the military efforts in the Region and encourages greater support to strengthen the operational capability of the MNJTF to further the Region's efforts to combat Boko Haram and ISIL, which may include appropriate, logistical, mobility and communications assistance, equipment, as well as modalities to increase effective information sharing as appropriate, given the complex environment in which they operate and the evolving tactics of Boko Haram and ISIL, as well as training, including on sexual and gender-based violence, gender and child protection;
5. Calls for the urgent deployment of the remaining MNJTF civilian personnel, including Human Rights Advisers through the AU, and a dedicated Gender Adviser, and for the pledges made at the AU donor conference of 1 February 2015 in support of the MNJTF to be promptly fulfilled, encourages the AU to disperse funds provided for the MNJTF by key partners, further encourages Member States to contribute generously to the AU Trust Fund, and requests the Secretary-General to advocate strongly with the international community and donors in support of this effort;
6. cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including Boko Haram, reiterates its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities providing support to Boko Haram, including those who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting for Boko Haram, and in this regard encourages all Member States to submit to the Committee listing requests for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities supporting Boko Haram;
7. Calls upon the countries of the Region to prevent, criminalize, investigate, prosecute and ensure accountability of those who engage in transnational organized crime, in particular in arms trafficking and trafficking in persons
8. Calls upon relevant United Nations entities, including UNOCA, UNOWAS, and the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) to redouble their support for Governments in the Region, as well as sub-regional and regional organizations, to address the impact of Boko Haram and ISIL violence on the peace and stability of the Region, including by addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and to conduct and gather gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalization for women, and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations, in order to develop targeted and evidence-based policy and programming responses;
9. Calls upon Member States to ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular, international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law; and further encourages Governments in the Region to consider, in discussion with communities, the potential impact of operations against and security responses to Boko Haram and ISIL on people's livelihoods, and freedom of movement;
10. Expresses regret at the tragic loss of life in the January 2017 Rann incident, welcomes the commitment expressed by relevant Nigerian authorities to investigate and ensure accountability for those responsible, and calls for transparency on the findings of the investigation report and action taken;
11. Expresses concern about the protection needs of civilians in the Region affected by the scourge of terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and recruitment and use of children in violation of international law; and welcomes initial steps taken such as the deployment of female members of the security services to IDP camps where sexual exploitation and abuse has been reported or confirmed;
12. Reiterates the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law, and calls on all Governments in the Region, and as relevant the United Nations and other actors, to prioritise human rights protection concerns including through: greater cooperation by concerned Governments

with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Offices of the Special Representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Children and Armed Conflict; taking urgent measures to prevent arbitrary arrest and detention and ensure that persons deprived of liberty are treated in accordance with international law; enhanced capacity and responsiveness of national human rights mechanisms across the Region; and taking measures to increase the number of women in the security sector;

13. Emphasises the importance of strengthening cross-border judicial cooperation in identifying and prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses, as well as the most serious crimes, such as sexual and gender-based violence; calls on Governments in the Region to provide rapid access for survivors of abduction and sexual violence to specialised medical and psychosocial services, and community reintegration, to prevent stigmatisation and persecution, and encourages the international community to extend its support in this regard; urges the prompt investigation of all allegations of abuse, including sexual abuse, and holding those responsible accountable; and encourages the creation of a timeline for transferral of camp management to civilian structures to ensure the civilian nature of IDP sites, whilst taking due consideration of the security situation in these sites;
14. Urges Governments in the Region to ensure women's full and equal participation in national institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including in the development of strategies to counter Boko Haram and ISIL, welcomes initial efforts in the Region to address women's representation such as the 25% quota for elected offices in Niger, and strongly encourages the further development, implementation and funding of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria; and encourages all regional organizations engaged in peace and security efforts in the Region to ensure that gender analysis and women's participation are integrated into their assessments, planning, and operations;

Humanitarian

15. Welcomes the efforts of Governments in the Region and of regional and sub-regional organisations, as well as the hospitality provided by host communities for the millions of displaced people, the majority of whom are women and children, who are uniquely impacted, and urges Governments in the Region, donors and relevant international non-governmental organisations to urgently redouble their efforts and ensure close coordination, including between development and humanitarian actors, in particular to enhance early recovery, food security, improve living conditions, and increase livelihood opportunities;
16. Urges all parties to the conflict to ensure respect for and protection of humanitarian personnel, facilities, and their means of transport and equipment, and to facilitate safe, timely and unhindered access for humanitarian organisations to deliver lifesaving aid to affected people, and in particular in the case of Governments, where applicable, through facilitating bureaucratic and administrative procedures such as the expediting of outstanding registrations, and importation of humanitarian supplies, and further calls upon Governments in the Region to increase collaboration with United Nations partners including through more effective civilian-military coordination mechanisms;
17. Welcomes the \$458 million in humanitarian assistance pledged at the Oslo conference for 2017 and urges swift disbursement of these funds to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian crisis and to begin to address endemic development needs; and strongly encourages all other/non-traditional donors to contribute in line with the needs highlighted in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plans of each country;
18. Further welcomes the Government of Nigeria's announcement of its 2017 spending plans for north-east Nigeria which project total federal and state government expenditure of \$1 billion on development and humanitarian activities, and urges swift implementation of these plans;

19. Welcomes the scaling up of the United Nations response, especially in north-east Nigeria, and calls for further deployment of experienced staff, measures to reduce staff turnover, and strong coordination, including through creation of civil-military coordination guidelines, provision of training to further improve coordination between armed forces and humanitarian personnel, coordination across borders and the development of multi-year prioritised plans; and further calls on all humanitarian organisations to ensure programming is gender-sensitive, based on strengthening resilience within communities and developed based on the need of, and where possible in consultation with affected people and local organisations;
20. Urges relevant national and through them local authorities to ensure that resources dedicated to the humanitarian effort are directed to those most in need;
21. Calls upon Governments in the Region to ensure that the return of refugees and IDPs to their areas of origin is voluntary, based on informed decisions, and in safety and dignity; urges relevant national and local authorities to work cooperatively with displaced persons and host communities, to prevent secondary displacement of affected populations, and to take all necessary steps to respond to the humanitarian needs of host communities, and encourages the international community to extend its support in this regard; welcomes the signing by the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, of the tripartite agreement on 2 March 2017 on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees, and urges its swift and complete implementation;

Root Causes and Development

22. Calls upon the Governments in the Region to take further measures to address social, political, economic and gender inequalities, and environmental challenges, and to develop strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts, and address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders, in order to help address the conditions which have enabled the emergence and survival of Boko Haram and ISIL;
23. Recognises the complex challenges faced by the Region and welcomes the development of programmes by the respective Governments to help build and sustain peace by addressing the root causes of the crisis, namely the “Buhari Plan” of Nigeria, the Programme “Renaissance” of Niger, the “Recovery Road Map” the Special Youth Triennial Programme of Cameroon, the “Vision 2030: the Chad we want” of Chad, and the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan of the LCBC; calls upon respective Governments to strengthen their coordination and prioritisation within these programmes to enable effective implementation, and calls upon international partners to extend their support in this regard;
24. Calls upon Governments in the Region, including through the support of the international community, to support early recovery activities and long-term investment in vital services such as health care and education, agriculture, infrastructure such as the safe trade corridor and livelihoods, social cohesion, good governance, and the rule of law, to enhance longer-term recovery and resilience of populations, particularly for the areas with the most pressing need;
25. Encourages the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), together with the LCBC, to develop a comprehensive and common strategy that effectively addresses the drivers that contributed to the emergence of Boko Haram and ISIL, with a particular focus on longer term development needs; and further urges the two sub-regional organisations to convene their planned summit on Boko Haram to adopt a common strategy and develop active cooperation and coordination mechanisms;

26. Recognises the adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the stability of the Region, including through water scarcity, drought, desertification, land degradation, and food insecurity, and emphasises the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors;
27. Acknowledges the important contribution of civil society, in particular women's and youth organisations, to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding and humanitarian efforts in the region, and encourages greater dialogue between respective Governments and civil society, as well as support;
28. Calls upon the United Nations and its partners to make further progress towards the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) in order to address comprehensively the security, political, and developmental challenges and the underlying root causes and drivers of instability and conflicts in the Sahel region;

Disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration, and accountability

29. Encourages Governments in the Region, in collaboration with regional and sub-regional organisations, relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders, and, in the context of this resolution, to develop and implement a regional and coordinated strategy that encompasses transparent, inclusive, human rights-compliant disarmament, demobilisation, de-radicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives, in line with strategies for prosecution, where appropriate, for persons associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, drawing upon regional and international best practice and lessons learned; and urges relevant national and through them local actors, to develop and implement appropriate plans for the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration, and where appropriate prosecution of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and other community-based security groups;
30. Stresses the need to pay particular attention to the treatment and reintegration of women and children formerly associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, including through the signing and implementing of protocols for the rapid handover of children suspected of having association with Boko Haram to relevant civilian child protection actors, as well as access for child protection actors to all centres holding children, in accordance with applicable international obligations, and the best interests of the child;
31. Urges Governments in the Region to develop and implement consistent policies for promoting defections from Boko Haram and ISIL and for de-radicalising and reintegrating those who do defect, and to ensure that there is no impunity for those responsible for terrorist acts, and abuses and violations of international human rights and violations of humanitarian law; and invites the international community to extend its support to the Governments in the Region in developing and implementing their disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies and policies;
32. Calls upon concerned governments to urgently develop and implement, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law as applicable, vetting criteria and processes allowing for the prompt assessment of all persons who have been associated with Boko Haram and ISIL in the custody of authorities, including persons captured or surrendered to authorities, or who are found in refugee or IDP camps, and to ensure that children are treated in accordance with international law; and encourages Governments in the Region, within the context of this resolution, to prosecute those responsible for terrorist acts, where appropriate, and to develop both rehabilitation programmes in custodial settings for detained terrorist suspects and sentenced persons, and reintegration programmes to assist persons either released from custody having served their sentence or those who have completed a rehabilitation programme in an alternative setting, in order to facilitate reintegration into their communities;

Follow-Up

33. Encourages the Secretary-General, with a view to enhancing collaboration and responsibility among relevant entities and mobilising resources for the region, to make a high level visit to the Region, and invites him to consider undertaking a joint visit with the World Bank, Chairperson of the AU Commission, the President of the World Bank Group, and the President of the African Development Bank, to strengthen the focus on and commitment to the Region of the international community;
34. Requests the Secretary-General to produce a written report within five months on the United Nations' assessment of the situation in the Lake Chad Basin Region as it relates to elements of this resolution, particularly regarding the progress made and remaining challenges, and possible measures for consideration, including with respect to achieving greater coherence of efforts in the context of overlapping regional strategies, and thereafter to include these elements in regular reporting by UNOCA and UNOWAS

Annex 3: North-East Zonal Action Plan

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

-Sexual and gender-based violence	Prosecution of sexual offenders.	Pillar 1 & 3	Significant decline in reported cases of child marriage & HTPs	Increased reporting of SGBV.	Justice sector
-Physical assault	NAP Promotion & Advocacy		Number of personnel trained		Humanitarian partners
-Child marriage	Awareness creation to discourage child marriage and on the negative impact of divorce & HTPs				CSOs
-Rapid divorce cases	Capacity building & Service Delivery				Development partners
	Training of MDAs and other stakeholders				

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

Name of Law/Bill	Year Passed in Bauchi State
Disability Rights Law (2018)	Not yet passed
Child Rights Act (2013)	Not yet passed
Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2015)	Just Passed 1st and 2nd reading

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

Ministry Department & Agencies	PILLARS in (NAP	MANDATE/ACTIVITY
State Ministry of Health	1, 2, 3 & 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sensitize and mobilise women and children on disaster prevention ii. Participate during an outbreak - treating, curbing to prevent further reoccurrence iii. Manage care and cure of survivors and victim of crisis. iv. Provide psycho-sociological therapy and rehabilitation for survivors of conflict v. Coordinate policy on gender health and policy implementation
State Ministry of Women Affairs & Child Development	1,2,3,4 & 5	<p>Mandate: To empower, promote, facilitate, mobilise, sensitize and coordinate all activities of women and children in the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Create awareness to general public on prevention of conflict of violence ii. Build up capacity of relevant stakeholders on prevention and disaster preparedness and GBV iii. Create participation and inclusion of women in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding through sensitization and capacity building iv. Facilitation of laws and policies that protect both women and children from violence v. Capacity building of stakeholders at all levels on implementation of policies vi. Provision of psycho-social support and treatment of victim and care vii. Empowerment through skills acquisition training and provision of starter pack and grants to women and girls affected.
State Ministry of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs	1,2,3,4 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Advise on how to prevent any conflict in their local areas by organising awareness campaigns and workshops ii. Build capacity of women leaders and traditional rulers iii. Work with others to develop budget & disburse budget iv. Provide humanitarian relief materials to communities
State Ministry of Agriculture/BSADP	1,2,3,4 & 5	<p>MOA are policy makers and BSADP are implementers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure the state is secure with call for food security ii. Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups iii. Provide materials and equipment's for women farmers to produce during the raining period and period of drought. iv. Build capacity of women and children in issues of nutrition.

State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)	1, 4 & 5	<p>Mandate: To manage any form of emergency issue relating to disaster whether natural and/or man-made</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Advocacy visit and awareness creation to communities on preventative measures ii. Monitor and evaluation of IDPs iii. Working with NGOs e.g. IOM toward provision of report about movement of IDPs for early provision of relief and other forms of assistance.
INEC	1, 2, & 3	<p>Mandate: To conduct free, and credible elections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Advocate for the full and meaningful participation & engagement of women in governance and decision-making at all levels ii. Educate, sensitize and mobilise women participation and inclusiveness iii Mitigating violence against women in elections by political thugs iv. Coordinate activities among stakeholders by organizing workshops and seminars for stakeholders meeting.
State Ministry of Social Welfare	2, & 4	<p>Mandate: Includes coordination of intergovernmental and interstate social welfare activities, conduct research and surveys in various aspects of social welfare and training of professional social workers and the organisation and coordination of welfare agency training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Participates and represents government policies which are aimed at providing assistance to members of society (people living with disability, women and girls, unemployed youth. ii. Provide emergency support and assistance to person with physical and mental health
State Ministry of Justice	2 & 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Drafting & gazetting of relevant laws that protect victims of any crisis ii. Prosecuting preparators of violence where the need arises.
State Ministry of Education	1, 2 & 3	<p>Mandate: To provide quality education for children, youth and adults in the state (primary, secondary, tertiary & non-formal education).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enlighten and educate children & youth on the dangers of drug abuse, sexual harassment which cause disaster in schools ii. To ensure supervision thorough monitoring and evaluation to ensure the full & equal participation of girl children and women in decision-making. iii. Protection & prosecution of girls' rights from sexual harassment, bullying, GBV

		iv. Ensure that crisis are managed well and early to avoid future occurrence and post-conflict recovery measure are put in place.
The Nigerian Police Force (NPF)	1 & 3	Mandate: To prevent occurrence of violence i. Protect lives and properties of women and girls ii. Prosecute perpetrators of violence
CAN Bauchi	1, 2, 3, & 4	Mandate: Organises and unites members spiritually, socially, morally, economically and academically to be able to help society and the nation. i. CAN also builds interfaith relationships that helps everyone live in peace and harmony in the society. ii. Working through individual church bodies, CAN establishes centres that provides psychosocial and trauma counselling for victims of conflict and disasters. iii. CAN also carries out sensitizations and enlightenment programmes via sermons on religious tolerance and coexistence.
Center for African Human Rights Peace and Development	1 & 2	Mandate: To sensitize the general public on the citizens' rights as far as the state is concern & vice-versa; collaborate with other NGOs and MDA's to ensure justice for citizens -in cases of rape, neglect, trafficking of women and children.
National Orientation Agency (NOA)	1, 2, 3, 4	Mandate: To communicate government's policies, staying abreast of public opinion and promoting patriotism, national unity and development of Nigerian society. i. To create awareness to the public on issues of peace and security. ii. Provide public enlightenment to the public, especially around times of conflict. iii. Provide enlightenment for women through roundtable discussions, public awareness and encourage their participation. iv. Create awareness for women on their rights v. Support agencies on crisis management and early recovery and post conflict reconstruction.
Nigerian Security & Civil Defence Corps	1, 2, 3, & 4	Mandate: To protect lives and property; prevention of vandalism of government infrastructures and prosecution of offenders and crisis management and rehabilitation.
State ministry of Water Resources	1, & 4	i. To supply clean and healthy water to victims of conflict or disaster. ii. Creation of dams and boreholes iii. Provide rural water supply iv. Encourage irrigation at the side of dams v. Sensitization and enlightenment programme on WASH vi. Make good water drainage

		vii. Make sure the state is free from depletion
NCWS	1, 2 & 3	Mandate: To create awareness among women on government policies/programmes i. Organise meetings on issues of Peace and Advocacy; ii. Train women on their rights and build leadership capacity; iii. Committee follow-ups on issues that affect women and girls rights and ensure justice is done.
ASHH Foundation	1, 2 & 3	Mandate: Engage in peace building and conflict resolution in communities; i. Work with women in the communities through peace clubs to sensitize the communities. ii. Capacity building programme for women's inclusiveness in leadership and governance.
FOMWAN	1, 2, 3 & 4	i. Awareness creation among women and children on their rights. ii. Education and counselling of women and youth on various issues. iii. Women empowerment; humanitarian services to vulnerable women and orphans.
MEDIA	1, 2, 3 & 4	Mandate: To educate, entertain and inform (public sensitization, mobilization and awareness creation)
NLC	4	Mandate: To protect the interest of workers i. Educate workers on government's policy around minimum wages to avert crisis and keep the peace. ii. Post reconstruction for government and NLC to prevent going on strike which could lead to disaster.
Nigerian Correctional Service	4	Mandate: To rehabilitate, reform and to re-integrate inmates back to society.

Annex 6: Bauchi State Implementation Committee on Women, Peace and Security

Terms of Reference (March 2020)

1. Background

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

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

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

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

2.Objective of SIC

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

3.Structure & Governance of SIC

The State Implementation Committee (SIC) will be permanently **chaired** by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development and will be **Co-chaired** by the Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs for a period of six (6) months at a time (over the lifespan of the SAP – which is 3 years). The co-chair position will be rotational over a **six-month period** annually.

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

4.Membership

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

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

5. Scope of Work and Responsibilities:

- a. Sustained advocacy, mobilization, orientation and awareness on BSAP
- b. Community dialogue on WPS BSAP
- c. Build capacity of lead implementing actors (which includes MOWA&CD, Security Operatives, SEMA and others) to

understand gender dimensions to women, peace and security issues such as conflict management for delivering justice and correctional services; early warning and early response mechanisms)

- d. Lead resource mobilization and collective engagement with development partners
- e. Regular reporting/review of reports from stakeholders
- f. Monitor, report and document implementation of WPS BSAP
- g. Advocate for the domestication, popularization and implementation of relevant policies and laws
- h. Peer learning/exchanges from other States with SAP
- i. Facilitate media engagement

Deliverables

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



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