

YOBE STATE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS



State Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions in Yobe State

Developed under the leadership of Yobe State Ministry of Women Affairs with support from



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ACRONYMS

CBO Community Based Organisation

CEDAW Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

CSO Civil Society Organisation

DPO Divisional Police Officer

FBO Faith Based Organisation

FSU Family Support Unit

HIV Human Immune-Deficiency Virus

IDP Internally Displaced Person

YSHA Yobe State House of Assembly

LGA Local Government Area

MoWA Ministry of Women Affairs

MoJ Ministry of Justice

MoE Ministry of Education

MoH Ministry of Health

NAP National Action Plan

NCWS National Council of Women Societies

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

NPF Nigeria Police Force

NSRP Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme

SARC Sexual Assault and Referral Centre

SAP State Action Plan

SEMA State Emergency Management Agency

SGBV Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

UNSCR United Nations Security Council Resolution

VAWG Violence Against Women and Girls

WPS-N Women Peace and Security- Network

FORWARD

NEED FOR THE STATE ACTION PLAN

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

The United Nations Security Council recognized that the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and other related resolutions by member countries is an important tool for furthering the Women Peace and Security agenda. A State Action Plan (SAP) developed will reflect government's commitments as well as accountability in ensuring the development of women and girls in the State during conflict/crisis and in enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post conflict efforts. It is a practical and operational tool for those affected by conflicts – women, children and communities to be informed about Governments' response to their plight as well as programmes available to them.

Furthermore, it is expected that security personnel deployed to the State in times of conflicts/crisis should play the role of protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and to identify and address their specific needs. SAP enjoins all security personnel to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behavior of their profession vis-à-vis relating to women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during crisis. SAP also serves as a useful guide in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UNSCR 1325 both at policy and implementation levels. It ensures that government programmes respond to immediate and long-term needs of women and children before, during and after conflict.

Therefore, Yobe State Action Plan (YSAP) on Women Peace and Security reflects government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women, men and girls enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post-conflict efforts. It is also a practical and operational tool for those affected by insurgency crisis – women, children and communities to be informed about the governments' response to their plight, including support programmes available to them. The document will go a long way towards improving the wellbeing of women and girls. YSAP also affirms stakeholders' significant role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and in identifying the specific needs of women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities in times of crisis and post conflict situation to ensure effective restoration of livelihood, rehabilitation and re-integration into the society.

Yobe State Action Plan (YSAP) will be implemented in line with the UN Resolution 1325 and will serve as a road map in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers, both at the policy level implementation and enforcement level. It equally aligns with the Government policy thrust on Peace, Security and Good Governance; Economic and Social Re-construction. YSAP will ensure that government programmes respond to immediate and long term needs of women and other vulnerable groups before, during and after the insurgency. Government, CSOs and all other key stakeholders engaged in Peace, Security and Governance and other humanitarian efforts will find the State Action Plan useful as a road map enhancing the safety and security of women and children. Development Partners who seek to provide support in the area of gender equity in the five (5) pillars - prevention, promotion, participation, protection and prosecution - relevant to Yobe situation will find the Action Plan clearly stating the most needed areas for intervention.

I wish to reaffirm that effective implementation of the State Action Plan will ensure gender equity and inclusiveness in all facets of development which will guarantee the state, peace, security, good governance and development. I call upon all the people of Yobe State to come together and contribute to the domestication of the Action Plan, which will serve as a platform that supports the untiring efforts of His Excellency Alh. (Dr) Ibrahim Gaidam FNCA, FCPA the Executive Governor of Yobe State towards the restoration and development of the entire citizens of the Yobe State especially women and children.

HAJIYA HAJARA LAWAN,

Hon. Commissioner,

Ministry of Women Affairs, Yobe State

PREFACE

Following the development of the National Action Plan (NAP) document for the implementation of United Nation Security Resolution 1325 by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, it has become paramount for Yobe State to domesticate the plan in order to suit its peculiarities and challenges. Yobe State is among the States of the Federation that has witnessed the barbaric insurgency crisis since 2009 to date ranging from suicide bombing attacks, burning and killing of innocent people, houses, properties, markets, schools, Colleges, Shops and Government facilities. This has made women in particular pay a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the region for more than a decade. The women have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence and assault, along with related HIV infection, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of abuses.

BACKGROUND

Yobe is an agrarian society where 80% of the population are engaged in Agriculture both rain-fed and dry season farming of the FADAMA areas. Crops such as Maize, Sorghum, Rice, Millet, Cow pea, Groundnut and beni seeds are cultivated on small and large scale level. Fishing and Gum Arabic are other sources of income. Minerals resources such as Gypsum, Kaolin and potash are in large deposit. Dry season farming produces onions, tomatoes, pepper and other vegetables.

Yobe state has the largest cattle market in West Africa, with high scales of cattle and small ruminant animals such as goats, cows and sheep that generate income to many families. The insurgency perpetrated by the Boko Haram Sect has destroyed most of these means of livelihood leaving people in precarious poverty condition, further making the lives of women and children most vulnerable.

CHALLENGES OF THE TIME

Since 2009 when the state witnessed its first major attack on Damaturu, the state capital, and other major towns, it persisted and continued over the years with impunity. This necessitated the creation of Special Joint Task Force by the Federal Government and curfew to ensure security in the state capital and other parts of the state. This ugly situation created hardship on the people when markets cannot be operated, schools and other government facilities cannot function; farmlands cannot be cultivated, and shops cannot open for business. The entire economic activities collapsed, leaving people in a desperate situation for survival. Large number of the population had to flee to other parts of the country for safety, protection and survival. Subsequently the long standing insecurity situation produced various forms of criminal groups that escalated into further violence and killings hiding behind the Boko Haram insurgency. The terrible situation has led many families losing their bread winners, in extreme cases, both couples

were killed leaving only the children to fend for themselves. Some are either forcefully or willingly recruited to partake in these nefarious activities. Young girls were used as agents of bomb blast or kidnapped and forced to be sex slaves or forcefully married to members of Boko Haram. Conflict in any situation affects women and girls differently to men and boys. The psychological effect is with us and the traumas these victims are facing further compound the issues at hand.

As a result of the activities of the insurgents, many men were killed or displaced leaving the women as head of households to fend for themselves and the entire family; while children who are orphans became vulnerable. Women who are forced to flee remain in IDP camps due to their homes being destroyed. Women experience insecurity in addition to lack of privacy in the camps and in some cases women and girls live in fear of being used as sex exploits or raped. In addition, they suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflicts.

With the change of government and political leadership in the country, efforts are being put in place to salvage the situation and most of the communities captured by Boko Haram insurgents have been liberated from the insurgents. Security has been intensified, the Boko Haram are no longer able to launch dangerous and persistent attacks. Peace is gradually returning to the displaced communities, towns and villages. Re-location of Internally Displaced Persons is in progress with support from the Federal, State, Agencies and CSOs. Peace process has been intensified and communities encouraged in embracing peace building initiatives.

The future is therefore promising and expected to be better than what it is today. This important document which focuses on women, peace and security, as adopted by the Security Council on 31st October, 2000, presents a comprehensive political framework within which the protection of women and their role in peace processes can be enhanced. The all-inclusive approach involves both men and women equally and a successful implementation of YSAP on UN Resolution 1325 would largely depend on proper funding and political will of the state Government with the support of other development partners.

I wish to extend my appreciation and thanks to the stakeholders, YSAP Development committee, WPSN Yobe, and NSRP, whose financial and technical support made this a reality. I recognize the efforts of the Director Women Affairs and other staff of the Ministry who worked tirelessly to ensure that the YSAP is developed.

ALHAJI MOHAMMED ABARE

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Women Affairs, Yobe State

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Ministry of Women Affairs Yobe State, I wish to express our sincere and deep appreciation to our dynamic Governor Alh. (Dr.) Ibrahim Geidam FNCA, FCPA, the Executive Governor of Yobe State for affording us with the enabling environment to come up with this important document. The development of the Yobe State Action Plan (YSAP) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security was participatory and inclusive through the contribution of key stakeholders relevant to the plan - MDAs, Development Partners, Faith Based Groups, CSOs and individuals who have great concern over the plight of women and children in Yobe State.

Our profound gratitude goes to the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), who provided both technical and financial support towards the production of this important document. The efforts of the technical and steering committees, made up of MDAs, CSOs and Development Partners cannot be quantified or rewarded. The Ministry also wishes to acknowledge and commend the support received from WPSN Yobe, which helped in strengthening the document in terms of focus.

Finally we appreciate the support of our Management Staff and the entire Ministry of Women Affairs and to all women who play multiple roles in the society, we dedicate the YSAP to your efforts and sacrifices. We hope that this document will offer the considerable needed guide to our shared search for sustainable peace and equally ensure the security of women and children in the State.

RIFKATU OTHMAN AUDU

Director Women Affair,

Ministry of Women Affairs, Yobe state

INTRODUCTION

VISION AND MISSION OF THE STATE

The Mission and Vision of Yobe State is to build and develop the State from its rural status to a highly prosperous position where poverty will be at a minimal level for every citizen. Provide the people with peaceful and conducive environment that grantee sustainable peace, security and good governance with high human and material resources that can ensure resource development through wealth creation, poverty reduction and value orientation.

MANDATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS

In line with the reasons for the creation of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, the State Ministry which came into being in 1997 as a result of merger of the Ministry of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Women Commission has the following mandate:

- Advancing the cause of women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and the vulnerable members of the society.
- Formation of policy guidelines, programmes planning and execution as well as the provision of specialized services on the needs and aspirations of the women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and the vulnerable members of our society.

The mandate of this Ministry is service to humanity geared towards executing various programs, projects and awareness creation aimed at sensitizing the general public to accept and adopt policies, that will improve social and economic conditions of the vulnerable women and children who are deprived, less privileged, the unseen and unspoken and most vulnerable of our society. The Ministry is equally mandated to educate and empower these groups to undertake initiatives of their own, to combat social, economic, political and traditional problems as well as enabling them to fully participate in the democratic process and development in general.

PROCESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAP IN YOBE STATE

THE LEAD AGENCY

On receipt of the NAP document from the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Yobe State Ministry of women Affairs in collaboration with relevant stakeholders had series of meetings during which inputs were made and coalated.

Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), through the Yobe State Women Peace and Security Network, supported the process, planning meetings, consultations, advocacies workshops and validation meetings preceded the production of the YSAP. We now have a copy of the Action Plan which contains inputs by stakeholders and professionals. It is to be implemented in Yobe State and has the opportunity for further review when the need arises.

EXPECTATIONS

The expectation of the Ministry and other stakeholders is domesticating and implementing a YSAP that would ensure the following:

- Gender mainstreaming: At least 35% Affirmative action in peace building and conflict management in the security sector into conflict resolution, security and peace-building at all levels.
- Increased women's participation in peace management processes;
- Increased provision of women's needs/concerns during peace negotiations and post –conflict management;
- Reduce prevalence of violence against women and girls (VAWGs) in post conflict situations;
- Bridge the gaps in knowledge, policies, institutional capacity and deficits in the security and developmental set up of the State.
- Inculcating the value of peace to children at the early stage.
- Ensure sustainable peace process architecture as put in place.
- Integration, rehabilitation restore women livelihood within the communities.

SAP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Series of meetings were the 1st step from which the work plan emerged [including time frame, roles and responsibilities outlined]. Meetings were conducted with a view to:-

- Understand and brainstorm with the stakeholders on what the 1325 UN Resolution was all about
- Identify and bring together relevant Government, Ministries, Departments, Agencies, CSOs and development partners for the development and actualization of UN Resolution 1325.

- Develop and plan strategies for ensuring the domestication of the YSAP by the state House of Assembly.
- Ensure effective implementation of the state Action Plan on UN Resolution 1325 and other Related Resolution in Nigeria.
- Come up with a strong and effective mechanism for monitoring the YSAP implementation in the state as well as measurable performance indicator.

METHODOLOGY

Therefore the methodology adopted was all-inclusive and participatory. There was an awareness workshop and meetings at the instance of Women Peace and Security Network Yobe State. A steering committee was set up by the Ministry of Women Affairs to study the document brainstorm and come up with draft based on inputs made for adoption. The document was produced through stakeholders meetings and submissions from Development Partners, individuals, CSOs, MDAs and Women Peace Security Network and Ministry of Women Affairs were harmonized and present to stakeholders again for validation. After the validation, a technical Committee was set up to fine-tune the document for production.



MAKING THE 5Ps A PRIORITY

The stakeholders adopted the 5Ps namely, Prevention, Participation, Protection, Promotion and Prosecution. They also discussed the various elements of the 5Ps and adopted as presented in the NAP document as follows:

PREVENTION

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

PARTICIPATION

- a) Train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations.
- b) Take special measures to ensure the participation of women and girls at all level of peace process.
- c) Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment of the SAP document.
- d) Take measures to ensure increased participation of women in peace building within the communities in Yobe State.

PROTECTION

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

PROMOTION

- a) Undertake massive enlightenment programs to increase awareness creation on the provision of 1325, 1889 and 1820.
- b) Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of UNSCR 1325.
- c) Facilitate the engagement among government, civil society organizations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security.
- d) Create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of 1325 Resolution in Yobe.
- e) To facilitate the restoration of livelihood of women and girls affected by the insurgency, while creating an enabling environment that promote women economic empowerment through training, skills development and cash transfer

PROSECUTION

- a) Establish special courts to try violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.
- b) Initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence.
- c) Develop a robust transitional justice program in Yobe State.
- d) Re-view the existing laws on GBV that will serve as a severe punishment to perpetrators.
- e) Ensure the implementation of VAWG/Childs' Right Act in Yobe State.

YOBE STATE ACTION PLAN DERIVED FROM THE UNSCR 1325 AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP)

THE FIVE PILLARS OF THE STATE ACTION PLAN

S/N	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	KEY ACTORS	FOCUS GROUPS	RESOURCES	BUDGET FORECAST
	PILLAR ONE: PREVENTION	OVERALL AIM: PREVENTION OF RAPE CASES AND OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS (VAWG) IN YOBE STATE						
1.	To prevent all types of Violence against women and Girls (VAWG).	Advocacy & Sensitization on VAWG to Traditional, Religious /Community leaders, Women and Girls groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target groups are sensitized and well informed about VAWGs and SAP. General Public are enlightened and sensitized on VAWGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of advocacies and sensitization visits undertaken. Reports and photograph 	Ministry of Women Affairs (MWA) Women Leaders WPSN Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other development partners	Women Children Traditional and religious institutions	Pictorial charts In Hausa, Kanuri and Fulfulde	1,000,000.

		Introduce Peace Clubs in all communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skill, Peace building training on VAWG/children and Self esteem • Peace building mechanism known and applied in communities • A culture of peace endures through community peace initiatives • Tools for mitigating conflict known and understood from tender age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of early detections reported and responded to • Number of Conflicts averted • Data on Women and conflict • A core of young leaders on early warning interventions 	Ministry of Education MWA WPSN Women Leaders CSOs NSRP	Youth 10 17 boys 10 – 24 girls	Training manuals	3,000,000.
2.	Enact and	Advocacy to	All relevant Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of 	MWA	Women	Validation fora	1,000,000.0

	strengthen existing laws to ensure the domestication of UNSCR 1325 and VAWG Act in Yobe State by the end of 2017.	MOJ, House of Assembly, and Security agencies, Government, Decision makers on implementation of laws related to VAWGs.	on VAWGs and Rape are reviewed and implemented in Yobe	<p>VAWG laws and YSAP passage by House of Assembly into Law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of people prosecuted on rape and VAWG related offences. • Budget heads • Report showing UNSCR 1325 activities 	<p>Women Peace and Security Network (WPSN)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice (MoJ)</p> <p>YSHoA</p> <p>FIDA</p> <p>Steering Committee on SAP</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Security Agencies</p>	<p>Children</p> <p>Yobe State House of Assembly (YSHoA)</p>	<p>Draft bill</p> <p>Printing resource</p>	0
3.	Conduct research and dissemination of lessons learnt on the root causes of SGBV in Yobe	Conduct baseline study on the root causes of SGBV across Yobe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey conducted, result collated and documented 	Key findings	<p>MWA</p> <p>Yobe State University</p>	Women, men and children	Research report	5,000,000.

	State	State	<p>d.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of policy and planning made on SGBV • Peer review learning from other states integrated into design of interventions 		Yobe Bureau of statistics			
4.	To train community leaders on reporting VAWGs especially rape cases	Hold training fora with Traditional and Religious leaders on VAWG [violence against women and girls]	Community and religious leaders well trained on reporting cases of VAWG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of positive pronouncements; • Key actions and resolutions • No. of publicity activities undertaken reports 	Emirate councils CAN JNI Women's community Groups CSOs/ NGOs	Women, men and children	Training manuals Pictorial materials	2,000,000.

S/N	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	KEY ACTORS	FOCUS GROUPS	RESOURCES	BUDGET FORECAST
	PILLAR TWO: PROTECTION	Overall Aim: Protection of Women and Girls from all forms of SGBV during and after conflicts in Yobe State						
5.	Protect Women and Girls from all types of violence including sexual and GBV and associated stigma.	Establish an observatory in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VAWG reported and responded to. • Advocacy tools and campaign materials produced and distributed. • Existing laws directed at policy makers and security agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness among policy makers and security agencies on discriminatory laws. • Reports • Photographs 	Policy Makers Security agencies CSOs/NGOs MDAs WPSN MOJ FIDA NCWS MYSSCD	Women Girls	Printing Advocacy/policy documents	500,000.00

			well informed					
		Train women and girls on how to protect themselves from GBV and issues related to rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and Girls are well equipped with knowledge on how to protect themselves from GBV and rape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of GBV in communities are reduce. Reports More Women and girls are protected by the law and security agencies Cases prosecuted list and documented. 	Professional Trauma Counselors SEMA Media MDAs WPSN CSOs. Observatory steering committee	Women Girls	Training manuals	2,000,000.
		Train women and girls as well as selected communities on reporting incidence of SGBV to	Women and Community leaders trained and equipped on knowledge related to monitoring tracking and	No of Women and Community leaders able to monitor track report on gender based violence to law enforcement	MoWA, MoJ, Security agencies, WPSN, SEMA,	Women Girls	Training manuals	5,000,000.

		appropriate agencies on time.	reporting mechanisms of GBV related issues.	agencies.	CSOs, CBOs, Other			
6.	To ensure the adoption and domestication of child rights Acts in Yobe State	Advocacy to law makers legislators to accept Child Right Act and domesticate it into law	Child Right Act accepted and domesticated.	Child Right Acts implemented in Yobe State.	MWA MoJ YSHoA Women Groups, WPSN	Children	Printed Child right Acts	600,000.00
7.	To make provision for survivors of VAWGs.	Provision of Counseling to survivors of VAWGs	Survivors live their normal life and fully integrated into the community	Increased rate of counseling seeking from survivors	MoWA, WPSN, NEMA, SEMA, CSOs, CBOs, Other Donor Organizations	Survivors		2,000,000.
8.	To reduce stigma to survivors	Enlightenment and sensitization campaign against stigmatization of survivors	Survivors accepted and respected as normal members of the communities	Reduced social exclusion of survivors from living their normal life	MoWA WPSN CSOs Media	Survivors Communities/public		1,000,000.

S/N	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	KEY ACTORS	FOCUS GROUPS	RESOURCES	BUDGET FORECAST
	PILLAR THREE: PARTICIPATION	OVERALL AIM: ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE BUILDING IN YOBE STATE						
9.	Promote and ensure women full participation in all activities in conflict prevention peace building at all levels.	Provide capacity building for women and girls in conflict prevention and peace building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of women and girls in reconciliation programmes in the state and at community level. Appreciation of women's role in peace building with clear involvement of women as partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Series of Capacity building training conducted. 	MWA WPSN MLGCA CSOs CBOs MDAs Min. of Budget and Eco. Planning	Women Girls Men	Training manuals	2,000,000.
		Step down training to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciation of 	No of women and girls trained	WPSN, MWA,	Women	Training manuals	1,000,000.

		women and girls at grass root level within communities.	women's role in peace building with clear involvement of women as partners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Girls actively engaged in peace building activities in Yobe State. • Women trained and equipped with knowledge on conflict mediation, resolution and dialogue 	at state and local government levels and effectively utilized using skills acquired.	Religious leaders, Community leaders, Traditional leaders, Media	Girls Men		
10.	Provide psychosocial and trauma counseling to women and	Conduct a mapping on women directly affected by	Data base on women directly affected by insurgency and violence collated	Evidence base data documented on women and girls traumatized as	Trauma counsellors,	Survivors of insurgency	Report of the mapping	10,000,000.

	girls directly affected by the insurgency and all types of violence including SGBV.	insurgency and traumatized in the most severely affected local government.	and documented.	a result of sexual and other related violence.	Women groups, Security agencies, Development partners, Min. of Health, SEMA NCWS FIDA			
11	Promote the inclusion of women in Policy, decision making positions in government at all levels in Yobe State.	Advocacy to Executive Arm of Government, political leadership and the state House of Assembly on the need for policy on gender parity in Yobe State.	Policy framework for the election and appointment of women in decision making positions put in place and implemented.	Number of women elected and appointed as decisions at all levels state and local government.	MWA YSHoA	Women		500,000.00

12.	To promote women participation in conflict mediation and resolutions.	Conduct training of Women in conflict mediation, resolution and dialogue	Increased awareness about the role of women in community peacebuilding, conflict resolution and leadership	Readily acceptance of women as peace mediators, negotiations, conflict resolution and dialogue.	MoWA, WPSN, other development partners	Women Men	Training manuals	650,000.00
13.	To mobilize for the use of Sexual Assault and referral Pathway	Awareness creation about Sexual Assault and Referral Pathway [Media outreach]	Increased usage of the Sexual Assault and referral Pathway or Centre	Number of SGBV reported to and received	WPSN, MoWA, MoJ, Police, MoH, CSOs/CBOs, Religious leaders, Community leaders, Traditional leaders,	Media Men Women Children	Media channels Printed pictorials	1,000,000.

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S/N	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	KEY ACTORS	FOCUS GROUPS	RESOURCES	BUDGET FORECAST
	PILLAR FOUR: PROMOTION	OVERAL AIM: TO PROMOTE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE BUILDING IN YOBE STATE						
14.	To promote women and girl participation on issues of conflict prevention, management and the role of women in attaining sustainable peace using UNSCR 1325 and the state Action Plan in Yobe State.	Capacity building training to legislators and law makers at the state levels on UNSCR 1325, VAP Act and the YSAP.	Legislators and law makers well informed about the UNSCR 1325, VAP Act and YSAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislators presented with [YSAP] at the House for passage. Stage of the passage at Yobe House of Assembly. YSAP accepted and presented UNSCR 1325 well understood and impleme 	YSHoA MWA WPSN FIDA CSOs MDAs Development partners Yobe Citizens MDA	Legislators Law makers Security agencies	Training manuals	2,000,000.

				nted as a law in Yobe State.				
15	To promote the dissemination of information, sensitization and awareness on UNSCR 1325 as it relates to the role of women in peace building processes and protection from VAWG.	Capacity building training to key women groups CSOs, CBOs and senior female Government officials on presentation and follow up of bills on issues related to women and girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacity of women strengthened to pursue women's rights on presentation of bill, YSAP to State House of Assembly for domestication. Greater awareness created on a wider range at grass-root level across the entire state. Yobe citizens 	Response and contributions in reporting and monitoring of cases VAWGs.	MWA WPSN Development Partners SEMA CSOs MDAs	Women groups Senior women Government officials	Training manuals	1,000,000.

			well aware and sensitized on UNSCR 1325 and other related resolution.					
16.	To facilitate the restoration of livelihood of women affected by the insurgency while creating an enabling environment for Women Economic Empowerment.	Identification and selection of eligible Women for livelihood project.	Mapping and selection of eligible women conducted and data obtained.	Number of women identified and selected.	MWA CSOs, MYSSCD Development Partners	women		2,500,000.
		Mobilization of women into Cooperative Societies (SLA) groups 20 – 25.	Women grouped into cooperative trade groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women cooperative groups registered. Amount of money available in the group accounts. 	MWA CSOs, MYSSCD Development Partners	women		600,000.00

		Conduct biometric registration of women for Bank savings account opening and BVN	Biometric of women conducted and data obtained.	Number of women meted and opened Bank Acct.	MWA CSOs, MYSSCD Developm ent Parners	women		600,000.00
		Cash transfer to 2,500 women for income generating activities.	Livelihood restored and poverty reduced.	Improvement in living standards of women and their families	MWA CSOs, MYSSCD Developm ent Parners	women	Funds	50,000,000.
		Entrepreneurship and skills dev. Training for SLA group facilitators (TOT) and Step down training to SLA group leaders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women group facilitators trained (TOT). • Training stepped down to women group leaders on skills and financial literacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted and stepped down. • Number of women actively involved in economic 	MWA CSOs, MYSSCD Developm ent Parners	women	Training manuals and equipments	1,000,000.

S/N	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	KEY ACTORS	FOCUS GROUPS	RESOURCES	BUDGET FORECAST
	PILLAR FIVE: PROSECUTION	OVERAL: TO FACILITATE ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND EFFICIENT PROSECUTION FOR PERPETRATORS OF GBV AND VAWG IN YOBE STATE						
17.	To review existing laws on GBV by MOJ and House of Assembly in Yobe State.	Advocacy to Justice Reform Team to review existing laws on GBV and rape.	Existing laws reviewed and passed into law with stiff punishment to perpetrators with no option by justice reform team.	Laws reviewed and implemented in the prosecution of perpetrators of GBV across the Yobe State.	MOJ House of Assembly FIDA MWA WPSN Security Agencies NPF	Legislators Legal Personnel		500,000.
18.	To strengthen prosecution and ensure quick trials of perpetrator of GBV and end impunity.	Advocacy for the strengthening of gender desk in the MOJ to provide free legal service to women and girls abused or violated.	Gender desk strengthened at MOJ.	Gender desk handling and monitoring cases of GBV effectively and documented.	CSOs CBOs MYSSCD MoH MDA Justice Reform Team			500,000
19.	Initiate a process of collaboration between	Provide training to security agencies,	Police, Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors on gender based	• Police, Judges and Prosecut	MWA MoJ CSOs	Security agencies	Training manuals	1,000,000

	security agencies, community leaders and Judiciary in prosecution of GBV cases.	lawyers, judges and prosecutors on gender justice with particular focus on GBV issues.	violence are well trained and equipped with appropriate knowledge and skills to handle cases of GBV.	<p>ors utilizing knowledge effectively in implementing laws related to GBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of cases successfully prosecuted. 	Development Partners FIDA WPSN J4A	Legal Officers		
20.	Intensify the level of advocacy against traditional and cultural norms that inhabit or abstract the implementation of UNSCR 1325	Strengthen the establishment of gender desks at all police stations to across the State on how to handle GBV cases.	Gender desk established at all Police stations across Yobe State.	Gender desk working closely with community and protecting the rights of survivors and handling cases appropriately.	MWA J4A WPSN FIDA Women Groups	Nigeria Police Force		500,000
21.	To develop a community reporting system to track	Train parents/girls on preserving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents and girls well trained on the 	Frequency and no of cases reported on GBV and	MWA WPSN	Women	Training manuals	750,000.

	and report cases of GBV and VAWG.	evidence related to all forms of violence especially rape and domestic violence and also train selected volunteers within communities on reportage of SGBV cases.	<p>knowledge to preserve evidence of violation against their wards or persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reportage of GBV institutionalized and accepted in communities. 	VAWG in each community in Yobe State.	MoJ FIDA NBA Other CSOs working on justice and protection issues	Parents		
		Advocacy to traditional, religious and community leaders to eliminate all forms of cultural and traditional practices against women and girls that promote GBV.	Traditional/religious and community leaders well sensitized and support implementation of YSAP and UNSR 1325 in Yobe State.	Involvement of traditional/religious and community in protecting the right of women and girls especially VAWG.	MWA WPSN FIDA Women Groups, CSOs/CBOs	Tradition/religious leaders,		1,000,000

22.	Strengthen processes of collaboration with the judiciary and police on prosecution of gender based violence and VAWG.	Sensitize law enforcement agencies (Police and Judiciary) on New Practice Direction No. 1 of 2013 as it relate to speedy prosecution and dispensation of cases of rape, kidnapping, corruption and money laundering.	Law enforcement agencies (Police & Judiciary) well informed about New Practice Direction No. 1 of 2013 as it relate to speedy prosecution and dispensation of cases of rape, kidnap, corruption and money laundering.	Law enforcement agencies (Police & Judiciary) prosecute perpetrators of sexual and Gender Based Violence in line with the provisions of existing Practice Direction No. 1 of 2013 as it relates to speedy prosecution and dispensation of cases of rape, kidnap, corruption and money laundering	MWA MoJ WPSN Women Groups, Security agencies	Law enforcement agencies	Sensitization tools	500,000
23.	Empower women and girls by providing technical support on cases of violence	Building synergy between the MWA, Judiciary, Police and MOJ on prosecution	Synergy between MWA, Judiciary, MOJ and law enforcement agencies built enhanced and strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons prosecuted on sexual and gender 	MWA MoJ NPF WPSN FIDA	MoJ Security agencies		

		of gender based violence and VAWG.		based violence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the number of rape and GBV cases. 	CSOs			
		Provision of free legal aid for victims of sexual and gender based violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women provided with free-legal aid. • Women and families of victims seeking for legal Aid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and girls provided with free legal Aid. • Number of cases recorded and documented. 	MWA FIDA WPSN MoJ	Victims of SGBV		
							Grand Total	<u>100,700,000</u>

Management Structure

The implementation of the SAP will be headed by a Steering Committee led by the Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Women Affairs with support from all relevant stakeholders such as the Ministries of Education, Justice, Youth, Sports, Community and Social Development, Health and the Women Peace and Security- Network (WPS-N), Yobe; Civil Society Organizations, Community Based Organization, Faith Based Organisations, etc.

The implementation process will be funded by the Ministry of Women Affairs through its allocation by the State Government.

In addition, Review of activities towards the implementation of the SAP will be carried out on quarterly basis to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the programme. As such, recommendations will be made quarterly to the steering committee to enhance effectiveness.

Appendx One: National Action Plan

National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria



*National Action
Plan for the
Implementation of
UNSCR 1325 and*

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ii. Other Related Resolutions

Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecution
DV	Domestic Violence
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response

FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FMoE	Federal Ministry of Education
FMoH`	Federal Ministry of Health
FMoJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMoYD	Federal Ministry of Youth Development
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
JTF	Joint Task Force
LAC	Legal Aid Council
LACVAW	Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence against Women
LGA	Local Government Area

MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MNGs	Multi-national Corporations
NA	Nigerian Army
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPEP	National Agency for Poverty Eradication Programme
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASS	National Assembly
NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalists
NCWD	National Council for Women Development
NDA	National Defense Academy
NDC	National Defense College
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NERDC	National Educational Resource Development Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NGP	National Gender Policy
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NJC	National Judicial Commission
NOPSWECO	Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NPP	National Peace Policy
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSRP	Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme
NUJ	National Union of Journalists
NULGE	National Union of Local Government Employees
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSGF	Office of the Secretary to Government of the Federation
OSSAP-MDG	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSR	Security Sector Reform

SSS	State Security Service
SURE-P	Subsidy Re-investment and Empowerment Programme
TAC	Technical Aids Corps
TMETF	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAP	Violence Against Persons
VAW	Violence Against Women
WPS	Women Peace and Security

Foreword – Hon Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development

The development of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 became imperative for the

inclusion of Women in the process of peace building, peace keeping, conflict resolution and management in Nigeria. This has become so because Nigerian women have paid a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the country especially in the past two decades. The women have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence and assault, along with related HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of abuses. Violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes.

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

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

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

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

For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, the NAP affirms their significant role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and in identifying their specific needs in the times of crises as NAP enjoins peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behavior of the armed forces vis-a-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

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

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

Preface – Director Women Affairs, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

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

War has always had an impact on men and women in different ways, but possibly never more so than in contemporary conflicts. While women remain a minority of combatants and perpetrators of war, they increasingly suffer the greatest harm.

In contemporary conflicts, as much as 90 percent of casualties are among civilians, most of whom are women and children. Women in war-torn societies can face specific and devastating forms of sexual violence, which are sometimes deployed systematically to achieve military or political objectives. Women are the first to be affected by infrastructure breakdown, as they struggle to keep families together and care for the wounded. Women may also be forced to turn to sexual exploitation in order to survive and support their families.

Even after conflict has ended, the impact of sexual violence persists. These include unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and stigmatization. Widespread sexual violence itself may continue or even increase in the aftermath of conflict, as a consequence of insecurity and impunity. Coupled with discrimination and inequitable laws, sexual violence can prevent women from accessing education, becoming financially independent and from participating in governance and peace building.

Moreover, women continue to be poorly represented in formal peace processes, although they contribute in many informal ways to conflict resolution. In recent peace negotiations, for which such information is available, women have represented fewer than 8 percent of participants and fewer than 3 per cent of signatories, and no woman has ever been appointed chief or lead mediator in UN-sponsored peace talks. Such exclusion invariably leads to a failure to adequately address women's concerns, such as sexual and gender-based violence, women's rights and post-conflict accountability.

However, the UN Security Council now recognizes that women's exclusion from peace processes contravenes their rights, and that including women and gender perspectives in decision-making can strengthen prospects for sustainable peace. This recognition was formalized in October 2000 with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The landmark resolution specifically addresses the situation of women in armed conflict and calls for their participation at all levels of decision-making on conflict resolution and peace building.

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

Clearly, these challenges are concerns that the UN Security Council Resolution and corresponding resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889 and recently, 1960 of 2010) are poised to address.

The foregoing no doubt provides apt justification for FMWASD as the national machinery in view of its mandate, to cater for the concerns and aspirations of women and development of girls, to provide leadership in implementing the UNSCR 1325 in the country.

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

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

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

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

The objectives also include the need to increase women visibility, representation and participation, leadership and decision-making in national mechanisms for prevention, management and resolution of conflict in Nigeria.

The Areas of focus or the Scope is termed the **PILLARS** on which the NAP stands.

The Pillars and areas of coverage include:

PREVENTION, PARTICIPATION, PROTECTION, PROSECUTION, PROMOTION

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

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

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

E. O. ADEYEMI (MRS)

DIRECTOR WOMEN AFFAIRS,

**Acknowledgement – Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Women
Affairs and Social Development**

FMWASD,

ABUJA.

The development of the Nigeria's National Action Plan (NAP) 1325 was very inclusive and participatory. It benefitted from contributions from a wide spectrum of institutions, government, civil society, faith based organizations, individuals and development partners. We use this opportunity to thank all individuals and institutions who contributed directly and indirectly in providing guidance, support and inputs to the report.

Specifically, the NAP benefitted immensely from the Steering Committee on UN Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security which provided guidance for the overall preparation process in a way that ensured inclusive participation. The Steering Committee includes Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Military, Para-Military, Police, Civil Society Organizations, UN System and Development Partners.

FMWA&SD is grateful to UN Women for their technical and financial contribution towards the development of NAP on the implementation of UN Resolution 1325.

Special thanks to ECOWAS Gender Development Centre for their financial contribution to the process. The Centre continues to support the course of gender mainstreaming in the sub-region.

We are most grateful for the financial support of the Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) a DFID-funded programme, for supporting the zonal consultations and Steering Committee Meeting in the process of developing NAP.

We acknowledge the consultants of this process, Dr. Lydia K. Umar of Gender Awareness Trust, Mr. Chukwuemeka Eze of WANEP, Hajia Bilkisu Yusuf of Abantu for Development and Mrs. Grace Awodu of Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution for their technical expertise towards the development of Nigeria's NAP. The process was guided by them.

We would also like to acknowledge the Director of Women Affairs, Mrs. Esther O. Adeyemi and her staff for their support to the process and even beyond the routine obligation to work.

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

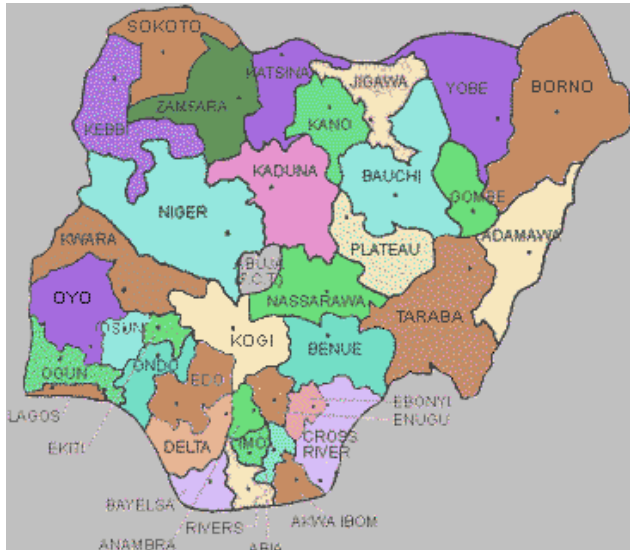
Dr. George. A. Ossi; FCAI,

Permanent Secretary,

FMWA&SD,

Abuja.

Background



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

Nigeria was granted its independence on 1st October 1960, originally with Dominion status. In 1963, Nigeria broke its direct links with the British Crown, and became a Republic within the Commonwealth.

The independence constitution provided for a federation of three autonomous regions - Northern, Western and Eastern - each with wide-ranging powers, its own constitution, public service, and marketing boards.

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

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

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

Nigeria faces immense challenges in accelerating growth, reducing poverty and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In May 2004, Nigeria launched its National and State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS and SEEDS) for growth and poverty reduction based on 3 pillars:

- (i) empowering people and improving social service delivery;
- (ii) improving the private sector and focusing on non-oil growth; and
- (iii) changing the way government works and improving governance.

This was followed in 2007 by Late President Yar'Adua's 7-point agenda. This focused on energy, security, wealth creation, education, land reform, mass transit and the Niger Delta. Some good progress was made, particularly at federal level on macroeconomic stabilisation and procurement, as well as on financial sector reform. President Jonathan has laid out a wide-ranging transformation agenda that aims to reform the Nigerian economy to meet the future needs of the Nigerian people.

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

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

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

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

Nigerian women have paid a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the country especially in the past 2 decades. From Plateau to Kaduna, Borno to Benue, Lagos to Jigawa, Anambra to Kogi they have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence (many unreported), and assault, along with related HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of rape and other sexual abuses. Violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes. Often their male family members have gone off to participate in the conflicts or have been maimed or killed, leaving women heading households fending for themselves and the entire family. Women even at the displaced camps experience increased insecurity that comes from not having their traditional support systems on hand. They suffer food insecurity that comes from not having an adequate means of livelihood and from culturally prescribed, and

in some cases, legal prohibition of owning land. Women and girls live in fear of being kidnaped and used as sex slaves or as domestic servants. Additionally, they suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflict.

Introduction

The issue of women, peace and security came to the fore when in June 2001, the then Secretary General of the United Nations; Mr. Kofi Annan issued a very comprehensive report on conflict prevention that underscored the importance of gender equality, the cost of violent conflicts and the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in conflict prevention and their relationship to the United Nations. The report stressed the need to **protect women's human rights and called on the Security Council to include gender perspective in its work and integrate the protection of women's human rights in conflict prevention and peacebuilding**¹. In response, the Security Council passed Resolution 1325 on conflict prevention underscoring the role of women in conflict prevention and calling on the Secretary-General "to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates as well as in conflict prevention efforts"².

Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 October 2000 presents a comprehensive political framework within which women's protection and their role in peace processes can be addressed. "For the first time, the Council

¹Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Conflict Prevention, A/55/895 – S/2001/574, 7 July 2001 <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/reports/2001/574e.pdf>

² Hill, Felicity. The Illusive Role of Women in Early Warning and Conflict Prevention. Paper prepared for UNIFEM.

called for a comprehensive assessment 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.

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

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

The resolution's eighteen articles opened a much awaited door of opportunity for women who have from time to time shown that they bring a qualitative improvement in structuring peace and in post-conflict architecture.³

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

³Adapted from WANEP's Guideline for developing and implementing NAPS

policies, gender policies or medium/long term development plans and has consistently recommended that member states accelerate the development of both national and regional action plans for the implementation of resolution 1325.

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

For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, NAP affirms their significant role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and in identifying their specific needs in times of crises as NAP enjoins peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behaviour of the armed forces vis-a-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

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

Process of Development of NAP in Nigeria

The Lead Agency

The development of Nigeria's National Action Plan (NAP) began in 11th March, 2011. It was organised under the overall leadership and guidance of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development which is the gender mechanism in the country. The process was supported by development partners. (1) Production of the NAP was assigned to consultants who were selected through a rigorous scientific method. The consultants engaged in a

nationwide exercise and collated input from various stakeholders through several planning meetings, zonal consultation workshops and validation meetings. At the first meeting the brief on the modalities for development of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 was presented and adopted.

Expectations from Development and Implementation of NAP

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

Gender mainstreamed into conflict resolution, security and peace-building at all levels;

Increased women's participation in conflict management processes;

Increased provision for women's needs/concerns during peace negotiations and post-conflict management;

Mainstream at least 35% Affirmative Action in peace-building and conflict management in the security sector;

Reduced prevalence of VAW in and post conflict situations.

Bridge the gaps in knowledge, policies, institutional capacity and deficits in the security and the development architecture in Nigeria.

Methodology

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

NAP Development Activities

The first step to the development of the NAP were a series of planning meetings with consultants from which emerged a work plan (including time lines, roles and responsibilities) for the NAP and a finalized guide for facilitating the zonal and national consultations. Others were a roadmap for addressing policy and programmes gaps identified, National Strategic Framework /Action Plan in Nigeria, six zonal multi-stakeholder consultations and one national consultation/adoption. Subsequent workshops were organised to consider issues, gaps, analyze and develop strategic framework. An action plan was derived from the consultations. Participants were drawn from all the states in the country including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja.

Stakeholders' Contribution

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

- To understand and brainstorm with the stakeholders on what the 1325 UN Resolution was all about;

- To develop a suitable and organized framework for the actualization of the 1325 resolution in Nigeria;

- To develop and construct a template and guidelines in the creation of NAPS' objectives in Nigeria;

- To identify and draw together all relevant government and non-governmental agencies needed for the development and actualization of 1325 UN resolution and NAPS operations in Nigeria;

- To come up with ways for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan (NAPS) and its finalization;

- To enhance women's participation in the peace process;

- Develop a data support mechanism to help women and girls in conflicts and post conflict situations.

The stakeholders also highlighted the following suggestions:

- More women should participate in the design of the peace process

- Women should be strategically placed for the implementation of the peace process

- The need for an effective mechanism to monitor the NAP action plan.

Women should form at least 35% of the military and security forces in the country.

The templates adopted for Nigeria's NAP included strategic action, measurable performance indicators, key actors/responsible agencies, annual targeted funding, timeframe, and a plan for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

Making the 5Ps a Priority

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

PREVENTION

- Reinforce preventive performance i.e. strengthen women's roles/contribution in conflict resolution

- Promote the culture of peace

- Strengthening early warning and early response mechanisms.

- Conduct research and documentation of lessons learnt and best practices

- Identify and support the reforms of enactment of gender responsive laws and policies.

PARTICIPATION

- Train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations.

- Take special measures to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace process.

- Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment of the NAP.

- Take Measures to ensure increased participation of women in peace keeping missions and in the security sectors.

PROTECTION

- Strengthen women and girls' capacity to resist sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts.

- Empower women and girls in conflict and post situation.

- Ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration.

- Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian services.

PROMOTION

- Undertake massive enlightenment programs to increase awareness creation on the provision of 1325, 1889 and 1820.
- Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that
- inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325

- Facilitate the engagement among government, civil society organizations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security.
- Create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of
- 1325 Resolution in Nigeria.

PROSECUTION

Establish special courts to try violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.

Initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence

Develop a robust transitional justice program in Nigeria.

DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY ACTORS
<p>Strategic Objective: To prevent all types of violence against women and girls, enact and strengthen utilisation of existing laws.</p> <p>1- Identify and support the reforms and/or enactment of Gender responsive laws and policies.</p>	<p>Advocacy to NASS for passage of Violence Against Persons (VAP) Bill and revision of discriminatory laws against women related to sexual offences</p> <p>Support LACVAW advocacy activities for passage of Bill</p> <p>Publicise Law Against Trafficking in persons</p> <p>Advocacy for the development of a policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</p> <p>Revise National Peace Policy (NPP) to incorporate provisions of NAP, UNSCR 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>Number of Advocacy activities directed at NASS for passage of VAP Bill and revision of discriminatory laws</p> <p>Number of collaborative advocacy activities organised with LACVAW</p> <p>Number of Publicity activities undertaken and report of activities</p> <p>Submission of suggestions for revision of NPP to include provisions of UNSCR 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>Law on VAP passed and used to reduce incidence of violence against women and girls</p> <p>Increased understanding of and support for policies and laws on VAW among NASS members</p> <p>Publicity materials are being used</p> <p>Revision of discriminatory laws against women</p> <p>Improved legal/social status of women and girls</p> <p>Enhanced protection and respect for human rights of women and girls</p> <p>Increased power of IDPS and women to demand, secure and exercise their human rights.</p> <p>Trafficking in persons, particularly women and persons combated</p> <p>National Peace Policy revised to incorporate provisions of NAP, UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and more women are included in conflict resolution and peace building</p>	<p>FMWA&SD</p> <p>NASS</p> <p>CSOs/NGOs</p> <p>LACVAW</p> <p>OSSAP/MDGs</p> <p>NAPTIP</p> <p>IPCR</p> <p>NHRC</p> <p>LRC</p>

<p>2- Reinforce preventive performance i.e. strengthen women's roles contribution in conflict resolution and capacity building</p>	<p>Appropriate training programmes in combating GBV for women at all levels are provided</p> <p>Women peacekeeping and humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training</p> <p>Women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response</p>	<p>No. of training sessions held for peace keepers on gender, human rights and GBV.</p> <p>No. of women peacekeeping and humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training</p> <p>No of women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response to conflict</p>	<p>Personnel deployed for peacekeeping at various levels recognize and respond to GBV</p> <p>Capacity of peace keepers and Humanitarian services personnel built to respond to and handle GBV</p>	<p>FMW&WA IPCR FBOs CSOs OSSAP/MDGs NAPTIP, NOA</p>
<p>3- To promote the culture of peace</p>	<p>Promote collaboration among government and CSOs to undertake capacity building at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER</p> <p>Organise seminars for security agencies, women and youth on UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Institute an annual award for CSOs working on peace and conflict resolution</p> <p>Organise the launch of Women's Cry for a Healthy Africa Campaign for West Africa region</p>	<p>No of capacity building workshops at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER</p> <p>No of seminars organised for security agencies, women and youth on UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Award for CSOs working on peace instituted</p> <p>Women's Cry Campaign for West Africa launched and attended by West African Countries</p>	<p>Promoting a culture of peace will enhance joint action by participants at peace activities and raise awareness on women's role in peace building</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR FMoE NERDC CSOs FMoY MoD DONORS NPF JTF/Other Security Agencies and organisations Community Leaders IPCR/NOA FMWA&SD,IFAPA, ECOWAS, WANEP, AU</p>

<p>4- Strengthening of early warning and early response mechanisms</p>	<p>Resources mobilized to support more women, men and youth to participate in early warning and early response EWER in communities</p>	<p>No. of women and men benefiting No. of activities undertaken to strengthen the capacity of women, men and youth participate in Early Warning and early response EWER Budgetary allocation to promote EWER Programmes and training at various levels</p>	<p>Enhanced Capacity to predict and forestall conflict EWER funding is enhanced</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR CSOs FMoY Community Leaders Lead agency: IPCR</p>
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<p>5- Conduct research and documentation on lessons learnt and best practices</p>	<p>Undertake research and collection of gender disaggregated data on impact of violence in conflict zones</p> <p>Document effective and successful peace processes and conflict resolution methods employed by various communities, states and CSOs</p> <p>Document experiences of outstanding women and girls' contributions to conflict resolution and peace building and disseminate them</p> <p>Document experiences and profiles of women leaders in peace building at community, state and national level in the armed forces</p> <p>Establish exchange programmes with other countries to share experiences, and lessons learnt especially for developing innovative mechanisms for conflict management and peace building</p>	<p>System for collection and dissemination of GDD established</p> <p>Data available</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for collection of GDD</p> <p>No of women and girls whose contributions are documented</p> <p>No. of published reports and documentary films produced</p> <p>No. of articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels, armed forces, community, state and national.</p> <p>No. of persons trained and employed for the documentation</p> <p>No of exchange programmes undertaken and</p> <p>No of innovative mechanisms established</p>	<p>Increased awareness of women's outstanding contributions to peace processes and conflict resolution methods</p> <p>Published reports and Documentary films produced promoting role models.</p> <p>Articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels, armed forces, community, state and national levels create positive portrayal of women in the media</p>	<p>FMWA&SD NCWD CSOs CBOs DONORS MEDIA IPCR NBS Lead agency: FMW&SD</p>
<p>PILLAR 2 PROTECTION</p>				

<p>Strategic Objective: To protect women and girls from all types of violence including sexual and gender-based violence during and after conflicts</p> <p>7- General framework: Political security measures should strengthen the women and girls against sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts</p>	<p>7-General framework: Political security measures should strengthen the women and girls against sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts</p> <p>Develop and implement advocacy activities directed at policy makers and security agencies on policies and laws addressing issues related to GBV against girls and women in conflict zones and in their public and private lives</p>	<p>Advocacy/campaign materials produced and disseminated Information about the laws directed at policy makers and security agencies.</p> <p>No. of institutions, NGOs, CBOs and schools involved in popularising the laws.</p>	<p>Increased public awareness about discriminatory practices</p> <p>Increased awareness among policymakers and security agencies on discriminatory laws</p> <p>Girls and women are better equipped to protect themselves from GBV during and after conflict</p> <p>Reduced incidences of GBV in communities and in times of conflict</p> <p>More girls and women protected by government agencies</p>	<p>FMWA&SD NASS FMoJ NLRC NPF JTF CSOs/NGOs LAC FMoE NAPTIP NOA Nigeria Immigration Service Lead agency: MOD</p>
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<p>8- Legal and Economic Empowerment of women and girls in conflict and post conflict communities</p>	<p>Adaption of modules for legal education</p> <p>Legal education provided for women and girls in conflict zones</p> <p>Support for provision of legal clinics</p> <p>Measures should be strengthened to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration</p> <p>Develop participatory, psycho-social and trauma counselling policies and training modules</p> <p>Provide psycho-social and trauma counselling to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV</p> <p>Provide vocational skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV</p> <p>Advocacy to local Governments, opinions and religious leaders to promote awareness on importance of integrating women and girls affected by all types of violence.</p> <p>Supporting existing shelters for victims of gender-based violence</p>	<p>No. of modules adapted for legal education</p> <p>No. of legal education workshops provided for women and girls in conflict zones</p> <p>Legal clinics available and functioning</p> <p>No. of counselling policies and training modules developed and in place</p> <p>No. of women and girls provided with psycho-social and trauma counselling</p> <p>No. of women and girls provided with vocation/skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV</p> <p>No. of advocacy outreach to local government officials' opinions and traditional leaders</p> <p>No of shelter supported to offer improved services for victims of GBV</p>	<p>Increased access to justice for victims of GBV.</p> <p>Increased access to legal facilities and empowerment for women and girls</p> <p>Modules for psycho-social support are available and used</p> <p>Women and girls are provided psycho-social support</p> <p>Women and girls provided vocation/skills and loans and are empowered and have self esteem</p> <p>Local government officials' opinion and traditional leaders are supportive of integration of women and girls affected by violence into communities</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR LAC CSOs/NGOs FBOs</p> <p>FMWA&SD NAPEP SURE-P NDE CSOs/NGOs LGAs/NULGE Traditional rulers NAPTIP NCWD SMEDAN National Refugees Commission OPS</p> <p>Lead agency: MoJ/NDE</p>

<p>10- Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian services</p>	<p>Provide relief materials to women and girls affected by all types of violence particularly in disaster and conflict zones</p> <p>Improve management of functional rehabilitation and recovery centres train counselling officers to handle survivors of GBV and offer counselling services</p>	<p>Type and quantity and quality of relief materials and humanitarian services provided</p> <p>No. of rehabilitation centres provided for women and girls in disaster and conflict zones</p> <p>No. of counselling officers trained Budget allocated for management of centres</p> <p>No. of GBV survivors that have received counselling and reintegrated into their communities</p>	<p>Adjustment is facilitated for women and girls who receive humanitarian and other types of relief services</p> <p>Type of support given to victims of GBV address their immediate and long-term needs.</p> <p>Mechanisms in place to sustain those centres by the community and the state.</p>	<p>FMWA&SD NEMA/SEMA NHRC CSOs/NGOs ICRC Red Cross UNHCR OCHA FBOs DONORS NAPTIP Refugees Commission</p>
<p>11- Provision of effective post incidence relief. -</p>	<p>The special needs of women and girls taken into account during Resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction programmes</p>	<p>SAME AS ABOVE</p>		<p>FMWA&SD NEMA CBOs/NGOS FBOs LGA NAPEP UNHCR NDE</p>
<p>PILLAR 3 PARTICIPATION</p>				

<p>Strategic Objective: Promote dissemination of NAP and ensure women's full participation in all activities in conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels (community, state, national and sub-regional levels)</p> <p>12- To train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations</p>	<p>Provide capacity building for women in the negotiation and reconciliation skills</p> <p>Provide support for those trained to replicate training</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation of trained women and girls</p> <p>Local governments support women's participation in post-conflict meetings in area councils.</p>	<p>No. of initiatives in place to train women and girls in negotiation and reconciliation processes</p> <p>The regular modules and other re-construction programmes in post-conflict situations reflecting the responses</p> <p>No. of women trained in the negotiation and reconciliation skills who are using skills and training others</p> <p>No. of women involved in DDR</p>	<p>Community appreciation of women and girls capacity as negotiators</p> <p>Participation in reconciliation and negotiation empowers women and strengthens their self esteem</p> <p>Participation of women in DDR mainstreams gender in peace building and promotes equality</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR CSOs/NGOs FBOs ECOWAS</p>
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<p>13- Decision making special measures should be taken to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace processes</p>	<p>Raise awareness among desk officer in all line Ministries on NAP</p> <p>Raise awareness among key programme/project stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities relating to conflict resolution and peace building</p> <p>Organise gender training for legislators as part of inception programme</p> <p>Organise training programmes targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process on gender issues</p> <p>Promote coordination, networking and consensus building among stakeholders on GBV, at the national, state and local government levels.</p>	<p>-Awareness raised among key programme/project and Gender Desk Officers in line Ministries</p> <p>-Awareness raised among stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities</p> <p>-Type and quality of gender training programmes accessible to policy makers.</p> <p>-Percentage of legislators that have benefited from gender training programmes.</p> <p>- No. of training programmes targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process.</p> <p>- Mechanisms in place to promote coordination coalition building, networking among legislators at NASS levels and across parties on gender issues</p>	<p>Incorporation of gender issues in programme/project promotes understanding of gender</p> <p>Legislators trained to appreciate and support gender issues will enhance passage of gender related laws and policies</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR NASS CSOs/NGOs INEC ECOWAS Political parties</p>
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<p>14- Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment on the NAP</p>	<p>Include men and youth in the launching and distribution of NAP</p> <p>Include men and youth in the media activities to promote NAP Radio and TV programmes</p> <p>NUJ and NAWOJ members participate in launch and coverage of advocacy for NAP</p>	<p>No. of men and youth involved in NAP publicity and dissemination</p> <p>Measures undertaken to change the attitudes of both men and women to accept the NAP</p> <p>No. of programmes initiated and implemented by different actors</p>	<p>Involvement of men and youth in promoting publicity for NAP promotes appreciation of women's role in peace building and conflict resolution</p> <p>publicity for NAP transforms the relationship between women and men in a sustainable and equitable manner</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR MoY CSOS/NGOs DONORS NUJ/NAWOJ Youth CSO/ Children's parliament</p>
<p>15- Measures should be taken to ensure increased participation of women in peace keeping missions and in the security sectors.</p>	<p>-Advocacy for recruitment of women and girls as qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions</p> <p>-Advocacy for Increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels at local, state national, regional and international bodies for peace keeping</p>	<p>No. of women in policymaking in peacekeeping missions</p> <p>No. of advocacy activities undertaken to enhance women's inclusion in peace keeping missions at all levels.</p> <p>Monitoring of the recruitment process/selection and deployment of personnel for peace keeping missions</p>	<p>Increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels in peace keeping promotes gender relations</p> <p>Recruitment of women and girls as qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions promotes gender balance in armed forces</p>	<p>FMWA&SD NPF MOD/DHQ SSS CSOs/NGOs TAC MFA ECOWAS</p>
<p>PILLAR 4 PROMOTION</p>				

<p>Strategic Objective: Develop strategies for awareness of the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and NAP, promote advocacy for its ownership and adequate funding to implement and sustain it.</p> <p>16- Mass enlightenment programs to increase awareness on the provisions of 1325, 1889 and 1820.</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacities of community based and state institutions to undertake publicity on NAP</p> <p>Identify effective means of communicating culturally sensitive messages to promote the provisions of the resolutions</p> <p>Produce IEC materials to promote the resolutions</p> <p>Initiate community dialogues and debates in local languages and use electronic media to amplify message funds allocated by government and development partners to support local and other peace building initiatives</p>	<p>No. of public awareness and educational activities organised and reports of activities</p> <p>No of IEC materials produced to promote the resolutions</p> <p>No of community dialogues and debates initiated and electronic media messages carried</p>	<p>Community dialogues and debates in local languages and electronic media messages promote awareness and ownership of the resolutions</p>	<p>FMWA&SD Media/NAWOJ CSOs/NGOs CBOs FBOs DONORS FMI/NOA</p>
<p>17- Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325</p>	<p>Advocacy to religious and traditional rulers to minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes</p> <p>Training workshops, meetings and community dialogues on HTP</p> <p>Advocacy on prevention of harmful traditional practices HTP around reproductive health, girl child education, child marriage etc.</p> <p>Measures taken to sensitize the local leaders and the public about the effects of HTP on women's health and productivity.</p>	<p>No. of initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes.</p> <p>No. of local government officials adequately informed and sensitized about women's rights</p> <p>Sessions held for traditional and religious leaders, on their role to advocate against HTP</p>	<p>Initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes promotes people's positive attitude towards women and girls</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR CBOs/NGOS FBOs NASS DONORS Traditional Rulers</p>

<p>18- Facilitate engagement among government, civil society organisations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instruments on women, peace and security</p>	<p>Organise advocacy, networking and alliance building skills workshop on the instruments for media and civil society groups working in peace and conflict resolution</p>	<p>Existence of a functional network among CSOs. No of advocacy training on instruments conducted.- Reports Existence of national media strategy for promoting instruments. No of media programmes and press reports. Media monitoring</p>	<p>Existence of the network and alliance facilitates promotion of understanding of the instruments and lay foundation for women's role in peace and security</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR ECOWAS CSOs/NGOs Media/NAWOJ Donors</p>
<p>19- To create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of the 1325 Resolution in Nigeria.</p>	<p>Mobilise and secure financial, technical and logistical support for the implementation of the NAP and other on-going initiatives to combat GBV. Advocacy to NASS for budgetary allocation to peace building and promotion of NAP</p>	<p>Percentage increase in the resources allocated for the programmes to combat GBV Reports on budgetary allocations to sectors that address GBV e.g. MoJ, NPF-police, judiciary and lower courts and counselling services No. of programmes initiated on NAP promotion</p>	<p>Increased budgetary allocation to peace building activities and NAP promotes appreciation of and respect for women's role in peace building and security</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR NASS OSSAP/MDGs CSOs/NGOs Media/NAWOJ DONORS</p>
<p>PILLAR 5 PROSECUTION</p>				

<p>Strategic Objective: Strengthen Prosecution and ensure quick trial of perpetrators of GBV and end impunity</p> <p>20- The establishment of special courts to try without delay violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.</p>	<p>Advocacy for the provision of specialised courts, Professional training and skills development programmes on gender justice with particular focus on GBV issues for judges, lawyers, the police and prosecutors DPP</p>	<p>No of training programmes initiated and conducted. No. of judicial staff trained.</p> <p>No of monitoring activities organised and impact of training on performance</p> <p>Percentage increase in the number of successfully prosecuted cases of GBV.</p>	<p>Prosecution of perpetrators of GBV and prompt dispensation of justice serves as a deterrent and contributes to ending GBV</p>	<p>FMWA FMoJ NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC MoJ</p>
<p>21- To initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence</p>	<p>Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV Recruit qualified gender advisers in the police and strengthening of Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks at all police stations</p>	<p>Focal Points properly functioning to ensure the protection of women and children’s rights when handling GBV.</p> <p>Forums created to enable the armed forces sensitise communities on issues No. of qualified gender advisers recruited in the police and of Gender Focal Point and No. of Gender Desks established at all police stations.</p>	<p>Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV will strengthen efforts to ensure sustainable action on GBV</p>	<p>FMWA&SD FMoJ NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC NEMA</p>

<p>22- To initiate the process of starting a transitional justice in Nigeria.</p>	<p>Strengthening of the justice system at the area court level to handle cases of GBV Strengthen capacity of the courts to handle GBV cases Build capacity of local leaders to mediate and/or refer and report cases of GBV Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms so that they are equitable and inclusive of women Organise awareness or sensitization activities to popularize the services of the judiciary in relation to GBV</p>	<p>No. of trained court officers to handle GBV and SEA cases No. of perpetrators of GBV and prosecuted and punished. No. of awareness and publicity activities organized for the local communities on the availability of court services Availability of resources to courts and police stations to implement the legislations on GBV effectively No of cases handled in conformity with the SCR 1325 & 1820 No. of GBV cases reported in a specific period and disposed of within the prescribed time for efficient case management</p>	<p>Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms will promote access to justice for women and girls affected by GBV and empower women to know and demand their rights.</p>	<p>FMWA&SD FMoJ NJC NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC Media NHRC</p>
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Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

As the demand for political will to ensure the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 heightens, and calls for a much better, inclusive, well-coordinated and accountable process, The Nigerian NAP will endeavour to ensure a high level of accountability, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). Accountability, Learning and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of NAP but also a system of constant learning.

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



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

A National Steering Committee (NSC) for the implementation of NAP

A Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force comprised of technical experts from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), including the Ministry of Finance, National Planning, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation, National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Federal Ministry of Justice, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, National Defence College, National Human Rights Commission and National Refugees Commission, Civil Society Organizations including women's groups and Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS (NOPSWECO) Government Ministries and to develop mechanisms for ensuring compliance in the form of Work plans and incentives.

At the State level, monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Women Affairs.

The implementation period is designed as short (18 months), medium (30 months) and long-term (36 months)

Monitoring systems and procedures developed and skilled personnel employed to monitor and evaluate the impact of treatment on psycho-social and trauma cases.

The Monitoring and Evaluation should be in-built in the NAP and will be done at the different levels of implementation

The plan has 41 indicators

Reporting

Reporting requirements include yearly reports to the President of Federal Republic of Nigeria on the implementation status of the NAP by the Ministry of Women Affairs

An Interim Progress report at end of the first 18 months of implementation of NAP to the State Governors by the various State Ministries of Women Affairs

A Final Report to the President and National Assembly at the end of the 36 months implementation period.

At the International Level, implementation status of the NAP will require reporting along the lines of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as the UNSCR 1325 pillars.

Progress reports will be required from the communities where the activities of NAP are being implemented as well as on the various provisions of Resolution 1325 on a quarterly basis.

PROGRESS INDICATORS

S/No	PILLARS	STRATEGIC ISSUES	PROGRESS INDICATOR
1.	Participation & Empowerment of Women	<p>i). Promote women's full participation in all conflict prevention, peace-building and post conflict activities at community, state, national & sub regional levels.</p> <p>ii). participation and representation of women in all peacekeeping, peace negotiations, peace-building and post conflict activities as well as in the decision making processes of the state</p>	<p>Percentage of women in Peace negotiating teams</p> <p>Deliberate recruitment and retention of a certain percentage (at least 35%) of women in the justice & security sector such as within the military, Police & Judiciary and other security agencies at all levels</p> <p>Continued monitoring of participation of women in peacekeeping missions at local and international level</p> <p>Increased number of gender expertise in military rosters</p> <p>Increased civil society participation in decision making processes within humanitarian assistance programs</p> <p>Increased provision and support to strengthen women's political participation in governance, Justice & Security sector, and Law/constitution Reviews to at least 35% as in the National Gender Policy</p> <p>Percentage of women and Civil Society Organisations in Task Force on UNSCR 1325 Implementation.</p>

2.	Prevention	<p>i). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including sexual and gender – based violence.</p> <p>ii). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including rape, trafficking and other human rights abuses.</p> <p>iii). Strengthen security for women and girls especially in conflict situations</p>	<p>Percentage of SGBV cases reported, number investigated, prosecuted & sanctioned</p> <p>Quality & quantity of support given to develop and implement internationally acceptable guidelines on preventing and responding to GBV and SEA.</p> <p>Number of programs to meet the health needs of women around reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS and GBV</p> <p>The number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies enacted and level of enforcement including the prevention of trafficking of women and girls and the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act of 2006.</p> <p>Quantum of collected and disaggregated data on SGBV cases of DV, Rape, Defilement, Early/Forced marriage and assault.</p> <p>Number of concrete steps taken to economically empower women in conflict and post conflict situations.</p>
3.	Protection	<p>i). Coordinating government and other stakeholders’ efforts on the protection of women and girls, including IDPs and other women affected by conflict.</p> <p>ii). Low reporting of Women’s experiences of GBV and SEA during and after conflicts.</p>	<p>Development and enforcement of codes of conduct for personnel on overseas peace missions.</p> <p>Number of reported and sanctioned personnel on peacekeeping mission who are found guilty of gender based crimes, including crimes of a sexual nature</p> <p>Number of measures taken on preventing GBV and SEA</p> <p>Amount of support to partners undertaking surveys on local women’s perceptions regarding their treatment by peacekeeping personnel and their level of safety</p> <p>Amount of funding support to CSO interventions that empower women, tackle gender equality, address GBV, and provide financial support to innovative research on obligations on WPS</p> <p>Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal & informal education</p>

4.	Promotion	<p>i). Weak technical and institutional capacity of Government at local & national level to effectively implement NAP</p> <p>ii). The full involvement of government, International & local partners including Civil society actors and the Media in the Monitoring & Evaluation of NAP</p> <p>iii). increased access to resources for key actors during implementation</p>	<p>The number of women included in post-conflict/ amnesty empowerment activities.</p> <p>Number of policies and measures consistent with the aims of UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Active participation of women and recognition of their needs in DDR programs.</p> <p>Domestication of ratified International human rights treaties, especially CEDAW and the Child Rights Act</p> <p>At least 35% increase in the funding Support to UN entities particularly UN Women, and the Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development for facilitating the implementation of UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>Increase in women's representation in peacekeeping missions particularly as military observers and civilian police</p> <p>Number of gender issues addressed in Peace Agreement</p> <p>Number and percentage of women in programs that incorporate UNSCR 1325 and related resolution, International Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.</p> <p>Increase in the amount allocated to CSOs and women groups working in WPS projects & programs</p> <p>Percentage of women representation as peace builders and decision makers reflected in Media content and in research and documentation.</p>
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5.	Relief, Rehabilitation & Recovery	<p>i). The establishment of relevant institutions like the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the efforts of the states to establish its equivalent at the state level (SEMA).</p> <p>ii). Security sector reform activities responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p> <p>iii). Ensuring that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities are responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p>	<p>The extent that the provisions of UNSCR 1325 is mainstreamed in SSR and DDR</p> <p>Frequency of reports, and other monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on the implementation of NAP</p> <p>Percentage of women, peace & security focused CSOs included in systematic consultation in the design, implementation and evaluations of SSR programs</p> <p>Efforts to support partners that incorporate measures to integrate women and girls in DDR, such as separate demobilization camps</p> <p>Percentage of women compared with men who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction programs.</p> <p>List of special needs of women provided during post conflict reconstruction including psycho social support.</p>
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Funding and Partnership

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

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

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

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

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

Methods of fund sourcing include:

Statutory budgetary allocations and deductions

Taxation

Donations

Technical support

Project funding

Analysis of fund generation

State governments - Contribution of 5% from every state government's security vote

NEMA- 5% of its Consolidated Funds

Other MDAs - Statutory budget dedicated to Gender Unit projects

Revenue generating agencies e.g. NNPC, NPA, FIRS- 1% annually contributed from revenue

Line Ministries – 1% deducted through the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation

Financial Institutions- To donate to the Fund through fund raising drive

The Organized Private Sector (OPS) - productive and extractive industries- To donate through fund raising drive

Multinational Corporations

MNCs- Mainly Oil companies, telecommunications, automobile, Maritime and aviation companies abound in the country engaging in profitable ventures. All are bound by labour law to fulfill corporate responsibilities by committing a portion of their profits to the environment which they

operate in through direct project provisions and taxations. However, the reality of a negative impact of insecurity on their ability to maximally produce and profit is considered a mobilizing factor to their participating in the implementation of the NAP⁴

Annual Fund raising

A fund raising programme would be done annually for the Peace and Security Fund, anchored by the Ministry of Women Affairs in partnership with relevant implementing MDAs, facilitated by donor agencies and CSOs.

ODA- DFID, NSRP, SIDA, DANIDA, USAID, CIDA, OXFAM, JICA, Private Foundations, etc.

To be approached for project/programme financing including trainings and empowerment schemes

UN Entities – UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, etc.

Tasked with the responsibility to ensure the actualization of all UN goals through UN guidelines and sponsorships, they would be consulted and required to be committed to their obligations to Nigeria

Multilateral contributions – ECOWAS, AU, ACBF, foreign missions

Nigeria's commitment to peace and security in the ECOWAS sub-region is seen in her unfailing huge financial obligation to both the organization and component member countries. Nigeria expects to draw from the benefit of belonging to such an association, specifically from the ECOWAS Gender Development Centre and the PAPS Commission, to finance specific aspects of the 5 NAP pillars that she is focusing on.

Civil Society Organizations

Civil Society organizations- NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and professional bodies are usually 'foot soldiers', sensitizing government and the general public on issues and gaps noticed in programme/project implementations through strong advocacies. Both local and international NGOs source finances from donor agencies, many of which have been sourced on account of advocacy on Women, Peace and Security. Their roles are crucial in the monitoring and evaluation of the UNSCR NAP implementation based on measurable indicators.

⁴Extracted from 'Costing and Financing' 1325'. Publication by Cordaid and GNWP



Appendix two: Resolution 1325



Security Council Distr.: General 31 October 2000

Resolution 1325 (2000)

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

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping

operations receive similar training;

7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:

(a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;

(b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;

(c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix three: United Nations Security Council Distr.: General 19 June 2008

Resolution 1820 (2008)

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

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;
2. Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;
3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and recommendations in this regard;

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

