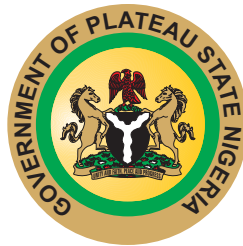


**MANGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT,  
LOCAL ACTION PLAN (LAP)  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED  
RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN  
NIGERIA  
2017 - 2020**



*WITH PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT FROM*



**DISCLAIMER**

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

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## **RESEARCH TEAM**

### **Reviewer**

Dr Chris Kwaja,PHD

### **Research Assistant/LGA Coordinators**

Ms. Angela Olofu	- Jos North
Mr. Peter Iorapuu	- Jos North
Hajiya Lantana Abdullahi	- Wase
Ms. Chinyere Ibezim	- Wase
Ms Tamwakat Golit	- Mangu
Mr Henry Gowus	- Mangu
Mr Danboyi John	- Riyom
Titus Mann, Esq	- Riyom

### **UN Women Coordinating Team**

Ms. Njeri Karuru	- Programme manager
Mr. peter Mancha	- Deputy Programme manager
Ms. Sewuese Surma	- Gender technical adviser, Plateau State

### **Ministry For Women Affairs Coordinating Team**

Ms. Hassana Ayika,	- Permanent Secretary
Ms. Alice Benjamin	- Director Community Development
Ms. Jostina Guful	- Director Social Welfare
Ms. Mary Chuwang	- Deputy Director Women affairs
Mr. Tongak Tonlek	- Welfare officer II

## FORWARD

In its bid to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, the Federal Government of Nigeria developed and launched a National Action Plan (NAP) in 2013 and reviewed same in 2017. As captured in this LAP, the inclusion of women in peace building processes and conflict resolution/management has become imperative.

In the light of the need to ensure progress in the implementation of the National Action Plan, the Plateau State Government through the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD), in partnership with the Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) developed a State Action Plan (SAP) in 2015, as well as a Local Action Plan (LAP) that was developed for Wase LGA.

In 2017, the Plateau State Government, through the State MWASD and in partnership with UN Women, commissioned a research to review the State Action Plan and Wase Local Action Plan (LAP), with the goal of developing a LAP for Mangu, Riyom and Jos North LGAs.

The Mangu LGA Local Action Plan will serve as a roadmap in defining the implementation of UNSCR 1325, at the grassroots and community levels. It will ensure that activities within both Government and Non-governmental spheres at the grassroots are directly responding to the immediate and long needs of women and children before, during and after conflict situations. In other words, this document would serve as an important guide to Government, Civil Society Organizations, (CSOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and all other stakeholders engaged in peace, security, governance, and humanitarian efforts in Mangu LGA. It will also serve as a useful tool for development partners and donor agencies as well as serve as a referral source to all who may seek to provide support towards in relation to women, peace and security in Mangu LGA.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE  
CHAIRMAN  
MANGU L.G.A.  
DATE 25/03/2018

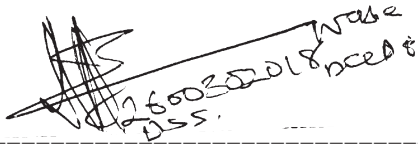
Mr.  
Chairman, Mangu Local Government Council

**PREFACE**

The need to develop a Local Action Plan is of primary importance to the execution of the National and State Action Plans. The communities often referred to as grassroots, are important and key to state and national progress - as rightly captured by Tom Coburn, "All change starts with a distant rumble at the grassroots level".

The development of the LAP is both an opportunity and instrument that represents the aspiration of women, in terms of their involvement in peace and security related decision-making processes in Mangu. This is in line with the UNSCR 1325, which highlights key activities that stakeholders need to undertake or implement in addressing the plight of women and children, thereby fulfilling the requirement of UNSCR 1325.

The LAP affirms the important role to be played by law enforcement agencies and other peacekeeping forces in ensuring the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender based violence in local communities. It will ensure that programmes are geared towards addressing the immediate and long-term needs of citizens before, during and after conflict.



W. A. 6030018  
DSS.

**Director, Social Services, Mangu LGC  
Plateau State**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Women Unit of Mangu Local Government Council wishes to express its gratitude to the Plateau State Governor, Rt. Hon. Barr. Simon BakoLalong, through the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, for initiating the idea to have a Local Action Plan in Mangu. We also appreciate the Mangu Local Government Chairman for paving the way for this document to be realised.

The document was produced for Mangu Local Government Council through the concerted efforts of the Plateaus State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development with support of UN Women and UNICEF, and funding from the European Union.

The making of the LAP entailed an all-inclusive and participatory process undertaken with contributions from government agencies traditional leaders, security agencies, religious leaders, community and youth development associations, women groups and other stakeholders in the business of peace and security in Mangu LGA.

Therefore, we shall be forever indebted to all Individuals, Groups and Institutions that contributed in one way or the other towards the successful production of the Mangu Local Government Local Action Plan on Women Peace and Security. We also acknowledge the technical contributions of the facilitators, Mrs. Tamwakat E. Golit and Mr. Henry GoyitGowus who guided the documentation process. We also appreciate the efforts of Dr. Chris Kwaja who reviewed the document for quality assurance. Above all, we are deeply grateful to the Lord God Almighty for giving us the enablement to make this a success story.



26/3/2018

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**Mrs.  
Head, Women Unit  
Mangu Local Government Council  
Plateau State**

## ACRONYMS

<b>CBOs</b>	Community Based Organisations
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CENCHIC</b>	Centre for Children in Crisis
<b>CP</b>	Conflict Prevention
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>EPRT</b>	Emergency Preparedness and Response Team
<b>FCT</b>	Federal Capital Territory
<b>FBOs</b>	Faith Based Organizations
<b>FMWASD</b>	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
<b>GEO</b>	Gender and Equal Opportunities Law
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education and Communication
<b>INEC</b>	Independent National Electoral Commission
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>LGC</b>	Local Government Council
<b>LAP</b>	Local Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>M &amp; E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
<b>MWASD</b>	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>NHRC</b>	National Human Rights Commission
<b>NSRP</b>	Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Program
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NTWG</b>	National technical Working Group
<b>OBSTEC</b>	Observatory Steering Committee on Violence against Women and Girls
<b>OPS</b>	Organized Private Sector
<b>PB</b>	Peacebuilding
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PLWD</b>	People Living With Disability
<b>PSAP</b>	Plateau State Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>REWARD</b>	Regional Early Warning and Response Division
<b>SHoA</b>	State House of Assembly
<b>SAP</b>	State Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>SMWA</b>	State Ministry of Women Affairs
<b>SMoJ</b>	State Ministry of Justice
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>SIG</b>	State Implementation Group
<b>SMWA</b>	State Ministry of Women Affairs
<b>UN-WOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325
<b>VAPP</b>	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act [2015]
<b>VAW</b>	Violence against Women
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence against Women and Girls
<b>VSF</b>	Victims Support Fund
<b>WFWI-N</b>	Women for Women International, Nigeria
<b>WPS</b>	Women Peace and Security
<b>WPS-N</b>	Women Peace and Security Network
<b>YARAC</b>	Youth Adolescent, Reflections and Action Centre
<b>ZAP</b>	Zonal Action Plan UNSCR 1325
<b>ZMC</b>	Zonal Monitoring Committee

## 1.0 CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

### 1.1 LGA Geography



Figure 1: Map of Plateau State with LGA's

Mangu Local Government Area is located in the Central Senatorial Zone of Plateau State, Nigeria. It has its headquarters located in the town of Mangu at  $9^{\circ}31'00''N$   $9^{\circ}06'00''E$ . It has an area of  $1,653 \text{ km}^2$  and a population of 294,931 as at the 2006 census and an estimated population of 384,633 in 2016. The Local Government is bordered by Bauchi State and Jos East LGA to the North; Barkin Ladi and Bokkos LGA's to the West; Pankshin LGA to the East and Quan/Pan LGA to the South.

Mangu LGA is divided into three zones known as Tim, Mangu Central and Pyem zones. These zones comprise of eleven (11) districts, consisting of several communities/villages. In the traditional council, the Mishkaham Mwaghavul heads the council while each district has a district head also known as Mishkaham or Hakimi depending on the district. The village heads called Kogunan also head the villages and reports to the District Heads. The eight districts in Mangu Local Government Area are Bungaha, Chakfem, Jipal, Kantoma, Mairana, Mangu, Mangu Halle, Sabon Gari, Langai and Gindiri. The major languages spoken in Mangu are Mwaghavul, Pyem and Hausa. The religious structure can be described as one that is a combination of Christians and Muslims, most of which are indigenous.

<http://www.plateaustate.gov.ng/page/mangu>

Estimate was taken from World Bank's Annual population growth rate for Nigeria from 2007 to 2016. The calculation used the figure for 2006 as a benchmark and applied the growth rate for each year until 2016.





**Figure 2:** Map of Mangu Local Government Area

In Plateau State, Manguis known to be one of the most peaceful LGAs amongst its pairs. Even though, in the past decade, the LGA experienced violent conflicts, which are attributed to rural banditry, communal clashes, religious violence, farmer/herder clash, boundary clashes, internal land dispute which usually overlap with religious identities thereby putting the LGA in a potentially volatile state.

Drivers of conflicts in Mangu LGA:

- **Fulani/Herdsmen-Farmer clashes:** Farming is the major source of livelihood in Mangu LGA, most especially amongst women. Conflicts over access to and control of natural resources such as land and water has led to the increasing rate of killings caused by violent clashes between farmers and herders that are mostly Fulani.
- **Drugs and Substance abuse:** The uncontrolled inflow of drugs and substances, as well as its usage among women and youths constitute a major driver of conflict in Mangu.
- **Boundary clashes:** Unclear division relating to boundaries between communities, districts and LGA's that share boundary with Mangu has led to violent.
- **Internal land disputes:** Internal land disputes between families or communities often lead to displacement and loss of lives.
- **Religious Violence/Tension:** Long-standing crisis in Jos and environs has led to violent spill-over clashes across communities / villages in Mangu communities, thereby deepening tensions between Christians and Muslims.
- **Unequal Resources and Economic Disparities:** Marginalization, cultural barriers, rapid growth and poor governance has led to unequal distribution of resources and economic disparities between the rich/ poor and between men/women leading to tension and protracted violence among several parties
- **Tensions around Chieftaincy/Village Naming:** Tensions around the naming of villages or communities has deepened tensions in Mangu. For instance, the issue of whether to name a community Pumbush or Kasuwan Ali has been a source of conflict for decades. Attempts to address the issue if it was to be named community using the two names above has not yielded the desired success, in view of the division around which name should come first.
- **Rural Banditry:** This occur in the form of robbery, cattle rustling (mostly indigenous cattle owners), theft of farm produce which results in deaths and raping of women on the farms or in their homes among others.

## 1.2 Women Peace and Security History and Status

Mangu LGA is regarded as one of the most peaceful LGAs in Plateau state. In the past years, the pattern of violent conflict in Plateau was such that when crisis erupts in an LGA, it spills over to another LGA. Historically, Mangu has shielded itself from such reprisals through deliberate and proactive actions, such as dialogue with different parties and community, inclusive and consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders, facilitated by government, traditional and religious leaders, as well as non-governmental organisations.

This does not mean that Mangu has not experienced its own share of conflicts. Though, not as volatile and frequent like those experienced in other LGAs in the state. Quite a number of districts in Mangu have experienced violent conflict, leading to deaths, loss of property and displacements.

Most times, the root causes of these problems are not adequately addressed, which has now made several districts in Mangu to have a rather volatile conflict profile. The unaddressed factors driving conflict in Mangu has led to:

- **Loss of livelihoods:** Majority of women in Mangu are either farmers or traders of farm produce. The farmer-herder clashes are mostly in the form of women being attacked on the farm during harvest, raped, molested and sometimes killed, or farms completely harvested at night leading to hunger and hardship mostly borne by women and their children.
- **Incidence of drug and substance abuse and resultant violence by women & youth:** Drugs and substance abuse is considered one of the most worrisome problems in Mangu LGA. Most victims of drug abuse are youth thereby turning out to be terrors and a menace to the community with the resultant effect mostly on women and girls. Mothers have lost their husbands and sons to drug abuse and girls have been harassed and molested by these youths.
- **Psychological trauma:** Many families, most especially women and children have been exposed to physical and psychological trauma from continuous incidence of drug abuse by their loved ones, harvest /theft of farm produce, physical/sexual abuse and other violent acts.
- There is yet to be any psychosocial counselling or support for victims and families affected by these issues.
- **Lack of basic social amenities:** Several communities lack very basic social amenities especially health care, water, electricity and access road. Women give birth within very poor health conditions, which pose high risk of maternal and infant mortality.
- **Poverty and Unemployment:** Since majority of the women depend almost solely on the men for livelihood, they have remained a category that is disempowered, thereby heightening poverty, unemployment and inequality among them.
- **Manifestations of Gender-based/sexual violence:** one of the issues in the LGA is gender-based violence that manifests in the form of rape, sexual assault, abduction, prostitution and other forms of violence against women and girls.

## 2.0 IMPLEMENTING UNSCR 1325 IN NIGERIA (2013 – 2016)

### 2.1 1st Plateau State Action Plan (PSAP) Implementation and Journey so far

Recognizing the importance of women's inclusion and participation in peace and related matters, Nigeria launched its 1<sup>st</sup> National Action Plan (NAP) on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2013 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> on the 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017, which was imperative for the integration of gender dimension in peacekeeping, peace building, conflict resolution and management at all levels. To this end, states in Nigeria were expected to domesticate while considering their unique peculiarities in women peace and security issues.

Plateau State, through the Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development in Partnership with the WPS-N and the support of UK Department of International Development (DFID) funded Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme was one of the first states in Nigeria to develop its own 1<sup>st</sup> State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (PSAP) in 2015 - 2017. Recently, the State reviewed and launched the 2<sup>nd</sup> PSAP, which reflects government's commitments in ensuring the security of women and girls in the State during violent conflict and in enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post conflict efforts. It serves as a practical and operational tool for those affected by conflicts especially women and children.

### 2.2 Key Achievements and Milestones

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

Some of the key achievements at the State and LGA's include:

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

## **2.3 Lessons Learned and Emerging Women Peace and Security Issues and Challenges in Mangu LGA**

A notable outcome from the 1<sup>st</sup> PSAP at the Local Government Level is the increase in the awareness for women's involvement in peace and conflict at all levels within the LGA and Women's Inclusion in the Traditional Council. While this is considered a positive step, women remain underrepresented in the peace and security architecture at the LGA, with emerging WPS issues and challenges, which include:

- High rate of drug abuse and consumption of illicit drinks
- Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls
- Village/Community naming debate
- Abduction and kidnapping
- Child molestation
- Rural Banditry
- Prostitution
- Trafficking

## 3.0 2ND GENERATION PSAP2017 – 2020

### 3.1 Delivering for Synergy – LGA Involvement in PSAP Design

The Plateau State Action Plan (PSAP) outlines in details, priority actions, core strategies and interventions by relevant actors, stakeholders and their responsibilities. It provides clear indicators, M&E benchmarks and projected targets. Coordination of the PSAP is under the ambit of the State Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) at the state with the collaboration of other agencies. Despite the initial capacity building and engagement of stakeholders in several state and LGA activities, some of the challenges identified during consultations with stakeholders in Mangu LGA were that of lack of resources, limited synergy, knowledge and capacity to work cohesively in actualising the NAP.

#### **National Level**

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

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

### 3.2 Implementation Strategies

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

- *Capacity Building and Service Delivery*: Building capacity of stakeholders through trainings to better implement LAP and enhance delivery of services related to women, peace and security activities in the LGA
- *Sensitization: Create awareness on UNSCR 1325 LAP for better understanding amongst stakeholders and the people of Mangu through workshops, seminars and in partnership with the media*
- *LAP Promotion and Advocacy*: Promote Knowledge on UNSCR 1325 LAP within the peace and security architecture of Mangu and create awareness on LAP and UNSCR 1325 related policies and implementation arrangements.
- *Legislation and Policy*: Advocate for new legislation, legal and policy reforms and provide increased access to justice to enhance the implementation of existing laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote the women, peace and security agenda. .
- *Research Documentation and Dissemination*: Undertake effective Data collection, documentation and dissemination on issues of women, peace and security.
- *Coordination and Synergy of Activities between and among Stakeholders*: Encourage and promote collaboration with national and state stakeholders and other partners in their efforts to implement activities that promote the women, peace and security agenda.

### 3.3 Achieving Coherence

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

The State Ministry for Women Affairs and Social Development will provide leadership, guidance and supervision for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 across the state, working closely with other key departments and units Civil Society Organisations, Development Partners, and the Private Sector to deliver on the commitments to LAP.

#### 3.3.4 LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

The Women Unit of the LGA will coordinate implementation at the LGA level. A **Local Implementation Team (LIT)** will be constituted comprising of members from key Departments, Units, Institutions, Networks and Community Development Associations in the LGA. The LIT will assist the LGA to deliver on the LAP. Also, quarterly meetings will be convened by the Social Welfare Department of the LGA through the Women Unit.

A biennial Conference will be held to provide opportunities for wide consultations on progress towards NAP targets and a platform for sharing lessons learnt and good practices in order to re-strategize for more impactful action. Participants would include members of the NTWG, ZMC's, SIGs, LITs, Women Mentors, Women Peace and Security Networks, Implementing Agencies/Organisations, Security Agencies and other Stakeholders.

## 4.0 OPERATIONAL MODALITIES

### 4.1 Policy and Legal Frameworks

The LAP aligns with the Plateau State Government's policy thrust on **Peace, Security and Good Governance, Human Capital Development and Social Welfare**. Other key policies are:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
- 2<sup>nd</sup> State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
- Gender and Equal Opportunities law [2015]
- Child Rights law [2005]
- Safe Guarding Policy for children
- Wase local Action Plan [2015]
- Plateau Small & Medium Enterprises framework
- National Gender Policy
- Laws establishing Operation Rainbow [2013]Laws establishing Plateau State Peace Building Agency [2016] and Strategic Plan Document [2017]

### 4.2 Institutional Arrangements Including Peace Architecture

At the State level, the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development would lead on the implementation of the SAP while working closely with the State Ministry of Justice, State Ministry for Information, Plateau Peace Building Agency and Security agencies.

At the Local Government level, the Social Welfare Department would lead implementation of the LAP while working closely with the Women Unit of the LGA Magistrates and Upper Area Courts, Information Units and Security Agencies. Other actors include: Local Emergency Management Agency (LEMA), CSO's, CBO's, FBO's, Traditional and Religious Leaders, Community Development Associations, UN Women Mentors, Women Peace and Security Network.

Existing institutional arrangement in Mangu LGA involves a range of stakeholders as presented below:

<b>Key Actors in Women, Peace and Security in Mangu LGA</b>
1. Local Government Departments:
2. Traditional Leaders
3. Emergency Preparedness Response Team (EPRT) comprising of a partnership of 11 organizations working in all 17 Local Government Areas of Plateau
4. Faith-Based Organizations: Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), Federation of Muslim Women Association in Nigeria (FOMWAN)
5. Women Based Civil Society Groups: NCWS
6. Other NGO's, CBO's, FBO's and INGO'S: CWEENS, JDPC, YARAC, WFWI, CHENCHIC
7. Women Peace Security Networks
8. Community Development Associations
Development Partners – UN Women, Search for Common Ground, Mercy Corps

Table 2: Key Actors in WPS in Mangu LGA

### 4.3 Accountability and Financing for LAP

A successful implementation of LAP requires public acceptance and strong coordination among various stakeholders. The LAP takes into consideration the context as well as emerging issues on

women, peace and security issues in the LGA. The goal is to have a document, which reflects the current realities at community and local levels while outlining mechanisms for responding to these. But more importantly, the objective is to engender ownership and facilitate results.

Resources needed include technical, human and financial resources. Therefore, financing for LAP is crucial to achieving its objective of successful implementation. A recommendation is for the adoption of gender responsive budgeting where identified Departments and Units are encouraged to allocate dedicated funds within their annual budget towards the implementation of LAP-related activities.

#### 4.4 Achieving High Impact

The LAP is centered on achieving high impact. As such, the consultations were focused on garnering information via meetings, FGD's and KII's on emerging issues/concerns, areas of priority and activities to implement in the areas of women, peace and security from a wide range of stakeholders cutting across LGA executives, legislators, community development associations, community youth development associations, women wing of community development associations, NCWS, WPS-N, UN Women mentors, Traditional rulers, District heads, Religious Leaders, NSCDC, Police and VGN spread across the three (3) zones of the LGA. This subsequently enabled the development and validation of the LAP. It is anticipated that the LAP will build on the success of the 1<sup>st</sup> PSAP as well as other interventions in the area of women peace and security.

Conscious effort will be made in pursuing essential elements for achieving high impact LAP, SAP and NAP, which are sustained political will, appropriateness of design, effective coordination, CSO inclusion, and systematic M&E reporting as well as adequate resources.



## 5.0 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Requirements

### 5.1 Introduction

A key feature for the effective implementation of the LAP is the monitoring, evaluation and timely reporting of activities, results and outcomes. It will encourage transparency, accountability as well as credibility for the women, peace and security agenda in the LGA.

As mentioned in chapter 3 subsection 3.3.4: the LIT will be responsible for supporting the LGA to deliver on LAP. The committee will consist of members from key departments, units, institutions, CSO's, FBO's and CBO's working on peace and security related matters in the LGA and will be chaired by the Head, Social Welfare Unit and will work closely with the Women Unit at the LGA level. The Social Welfare Unit is also responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of LAP

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

### 5.2 Reporting

Progress reports, which incorporate progress on activities, meetings, specific WPS issues and implementation status of LAP will be provided quarterly. An Interim Progress report at end of the first 12 months of implementation of LAP will be presented to the MWASD and a final report to same at the end of the 36 months implementation period. For the purposes of effective and efficient reporting during the lifespan of the document, the ManguLAP has a reporting template that is context-specific and provides for easy monitoring at all levels.

There are several Actors involved in the monitoring and reporting of LAP. Specifically, the Local Implementation Team (LIT) plays a critical role in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. At the community level, relevant actors will submit reports during quarterly meetings, which will be collated by the Women Unit and reviewed by the Head, Social Welfare Unit of the LGA. Final reports will be sent bi-annually to the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. The template to facilitate reporting by stakeholders is as contained below.

### 5.3 LAP Monitoring and Evaluation Template

**Report Completed by:** (e.g. Head of Social Welfare Department of the LGA, Head of the Women Dev. Unit of the LGA, Coordinator of WPS-N at the LGA, District Representative of WPS Networks, Representative of Women Mentors, WPS Focal Persons.)

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

**Name of Unit:** (e.g. Head of Women Unit, Director Planning, LEMA, etc.)

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

**Date of Report:** (e.g. 16th January 2018)

**Role in LAP Operational Structure** (e.g. Member of LIT, Partner, Stakeholder, etc.)

LAP Pillars	Specific Strategies/ Actions	Key Outputs / Results	Outcome	Indicators	Source of Information	SAP, ZAP& NAP Related Outcomes	Remarks
Pillar 1 Prevention and Disaster Preparedness	Advocacy targeting key influencers to ensure enforcement and implementation of available laws		Available laws and policies that prevent violation of rights of women and girls are implemented and made enforceable	Number and types of laws and policies made enforceable	State Min of Justice State House of Assembly		
<b>Pillar 2</b>							
<b>Pillar 3</b>							
<b>Pillar 4</b>							
<b>Pillar 5</b>							

Collected by: (e.g. Head, Social Welfare Department)

Collated by: (e.g. Head Women Unit)

Authorized by: (e.g. Director Personnel Management (DPM), C.E.O Organizations etc)

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> Jan

## 6.0 LAP ACTION MATRIX

### 6.1 Activity Areas and targets

#### Pillar 1: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness

**Strategic Objectives:** i) To ensure the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.

ii) To support the establishment of more indigenous women-centred early warning mechanisms and tracking systems.

**Strategic Outcome:** Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted; Women's contributions are documented and shared

ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 - 2020	ACTORS
1. Advocacy targeting key influencers to ensure enforcement and implementation of available laws	Available laws and policies that prevent violation of rights of women and girls are implemented and made enforceable	Number and types of laws and policies made enforceable Level of compliance to laws and policies safeguarding women from conflict	GEO law [2015] WPS-N bill VAPP bill Some level of gender mainstreaming, capacity exists in few communities	2020 Passage and enforcement of available legislation, laws and policies VAPP domesticated 20% increase in the enforcement of laws and policies	Traditional leaders NGOs Local Government Council Social Welfare Department, Mangu LGA Women Unit, Mangu LGA Judiciary Police VGN NSCDC
2. Advocacy targeting stakeholders for the provision of basic amenities in vulnerable communities (road, water, health centres etc.)	Security actors are responsive and held accountable to prevent violations of the rights of women and girls. Gender responsive mechanisms are in place to monitor report and prevent human rights violations against women and girls.	Rate of reporting, referring, investigating and addressing violations of women and girls' human rights by stakeholders Available register with number, types of cases, actions taken and recommendations mad, aimed at preventing disasters and violations against women and girls'. Existence of early warning mechanisms engaging women	Some level of mediation and negotiation skills among stakeholders Existence of LEMA Existence of an early preparedness and response team (EPRT) at the LGA level Existence of Operation Rainbow at the State and LGA level	More Indigenous women-centred early warning/tracking systems established Existence of accountability mechanisms in place Existence of WPS platforms across the communities More effective boundary checks and early warning system instituted	Religious Leaders (CAN, JNI) Youth Associations (MYM, PYM) Mwaghavul Development Association Women Groups ( MDA-Women wing, La-mat, NCWS, Azonchi women Media WPS-N Development Partners Legislators Private individuals and corporate bodies
3. Engage relevant stakeholders on boundary agreements to mitigate land and boundary-related issues	Women access and contribute to conflict prevention structures Women and girls are aware of their rights particularly during periods of conflict Established coordinated mechanism across all districts in the LGA				
4. Training					

<p>for personnel of LGA, women unit, security operatives and community stakeholders on inclusive and gender responsive approaches</p>	<p>Support from relevant units, departments and agencies at the LGA level for key stakeholders in preventing violence against women and girls and support during disaster management</p> <p>Enhanced mediation and negotiation skills enhanced amongst Community stakeholders</p> <p>Scholarship scheme for the girl child and other vulnerable children</p>	<p>and women's groups in communities and at the local government council. Number and types of prevention and mediation structures and activities that women are part of</p> <p>Number and types of prevention and mediation activities that women/stakeholders implement</p> <p>Number, type and reach of media messages and outlets</p>
<p>5. Replication of WPS-N and Women Mentors model in all communities</p>		
<p>6. Capacity building workshop for LEMA and other humanitarian response personnel on gender responsiveness in the delivery of relief and humanitarian assistance.</p>		
<p>7. Training for relevant units, departments and agencies at the LGA as stakeholders in the distribution of relief materials, compensation in natural disasters, resettlement</p>		

entitlements	
8.	Literacy programmes for women and girls
9.	Training for community stakeholders on mediation and negotiation so as to prevent violent conflicts
10.	Provision of effective boundary control/adjustment laws and policies
11.	Establishment of linkages with EPRT and Operation Rainbow
12.	Awareness creation on the need for all citizens particularly women to know their rights to assist/support humanitarian efforts
13.	Collation and dissemination of disaggregated data on victims of conflict and disaster.

**Pillar 2: Protection and Prosecution**

**Strategic Objective:** i) To ensure women and girls' rights are protected, promoted and enshrined within the local government's peace architecture.

ii) To ensure prosecution and appropriate sanctions of perpetrators of sexual violence and gender-based violence as well as compensation for victims and survivors particularly in conflict situations.

**Strategic Outcome:** Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 - 2020	ACTORS
1. Advocacy campaigns to key stakeholders	Increased awareness on the impact of conflict on women and girls in communities	Number and type of laws and policies enacted for the protection of women and girls in the LGA	Policies available to promote rights of women and girls' Child Right Law [2005]	2020 GEO law gazetted	Traditional leaders NGOs
2. Public enlightenment on UNSCR LAP. (translate & disseminate)	Increase in mitigation strategies to reduce the rate of conflict-related incidences within communities.	Number of activities implemented from LAP	GEO law [2015] PSAP	30% Increase in the number of policies and laws implemented	Local Government Council Social Welfare Department, Mangu LGA Women Unit, Mangu LGA
3. Awareness Campaign on the rights of women and vulnerable children to protection in conflict situations	Rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by available state laws	Number of reported cases of violations investigated	Availability of data and reports on drug vendor and distribution outlets by MYM	20% Increase in GBV cases reported, investigated and prosecuted	Judiciary Police VGN NSCDC
4. Engage with Stakeholders to encourage the implementation of the Mangu LAP	Availability of policy or programme of action on reconstruction and rehabilitation of victims of conflict	Number of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and prosecuted		20% increase in law enforcements responsiveness to GBV Database of personnel and stakeholders trained in addressing cases of GBV	Religious Leaders (CAN, JNI) Youth Associations (MYM, PYM) Mwaghavul Development Association
5. Provision of Reconstruction and Rehabilitation services for victims of conflicts and attacks	Operational mechanisms and structures are in place to ensure safety for women and girls	Number and type of training for security and justice sector personnel, PHC and social workers on addressing SGBV cases		Existence of a reporting and referral system	Women Groups ( MDA-Women wing, La-mat, NCWS, Azonchi women Media WPS-N
6. Training and skills development for social	Increased access to justice for women and girls	Measures protecting the		Established structures sustained to ensure culture of protection and peace for women and girls.	Development Partners Legislators Private individuals and corporate bodies

<p>Service providers' i.e. social welfare workers and PHC Staff.</p>	<p>Increased knowledge and awareness on women's protection needs and prosecution options</p>	<p>rights of women and girls available at the LGA</p>
<p>7 Enhance support and legal services for women and girls to seek redress on violations</p>	<p>Documentation of cases and incidences</p>	<p>Number of reported cases.</p>
<p>8 Create a database of GBV cases</p>	<p>Increased knowledge on the need to make security policies gender responsive</p>	<p>Number of joint initiatives available to improve protection of women and girls' and prosecution of offenders.</p>
<p>9. Create structures to promote and disseminate information for the protection of women and girls'</p>	<p>Increased coordination and synergy of efforts among stakeholders to protect the rights of women and girls.</p>	<p>Existence of mechanisms for the control of illicit drugs, small arms and light weapons</p>
<p>10. Strengthen existing structures &amp; coordination efforts to ensure sustainability of WPS initiatives.</p>		<p>Existence of centres for the protection of women and girls i.e. safe house</p>
<p>11. Engage relevant stakeholders on identified borders to mitigate land and border-related issues</p>		
<p>12. Strengthen and educate VGN and other security operatives to improve protection of women and girls</p>		

**Pillar 3: Participation and Representation**

- i. To ensure the full and equal participation and representation of women at state, local, ward and community levels.
- ii. To increase participation and engagement of women as well as women's interests in all platforms and decision-making bodies related to conflict prevention and peace building.
- iii. To strengthen the roles of women particularly women in traditional and community roles to engage effectively in peace and security issues

**Specific Outcome:** Meaningful and effective participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 - 2020	ACTORS
1. Adopt policies that promote women's participation and representation in the LGA	Implement policies and laws that achieve meaningful representation of women for sustainable peace and security.	Availability of functional policy documents and guidelines on women's representation and engagement in peace and security	Existence of programmes implemented by religious bodies, MDA/PCDA and NGO's/CSO's	2020 20% increase in inclusion of women at decision-making levels including in peace negotiations in communities and other formal and informal peace processes.	Traditional leaders NGOs Local Government Council Social Welfare Department, Mangu LGA
2. Implementation of laws and policies that enhance conflict prevention mechanisms for women.	Increased women's participation at decision-making levels in the LGA	Number of gender and women focused peace and security strategies and plans. Level of performance on the implementation of existing policies and plans.	Knowledge of 35% affirmative action, GEOB and WPS concerns Inclusion of women traditional councils of some communities INEC Gender Policy Political party constitution and manifestos	Increased number of practical tools and models to aid women's representational skills	Women Unit, Mangu LGA Religious Leaders (CAN, JINI) Youth Associations (MYM, PYM) Mwaghavul Development Association
3. Pursue the implementation of 35% affirmative action at the LGA level	Increased representation in elective and appointive positions of leadership	Number of women occupying positions in political and public life			Women Groups ( MDA-Women wing, La-mat, NCWS, Azonchi women Media WPS-N
4. Awareness creation and sensitization of LAP and women's participation in peace processes and decision-making levels	Increased representation and participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements across communities	Proportion of women holding decision-making positions in political parties in the LGA			Development Partners Legislators Private individuals and corporate bodies
5. Advocacy campaign for women's increased representation and participation in decision-making at all	Gender sensitive peace agreement and political settlements.				



<p>levels.</p> <p>6. Simplification and dissemination of LAP among stakeholders</p> <p>7. Training and capacity building to strengthen women's skills for decision-making leadership and in peace negotiations</p> <p>8. Training on advocacy and effective communication for women and girls</p> <p>9. Proper documentation and dissemination of good practices, models and tools on women's engagement in peace processes and decision-making</p>	<p>Inclusion of women in mediation and negotiation initiatives and political structures.</p> <p>Availability of models and tools to enhance women's peace negotiation and decision-making capacities</p>
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**Pillar 4: Partnerships Coordination and Management**

- i) To harness existing partnership and coordination mechanism on Women peace and Security for sustainable impact inMangu LGA
- ii) To ensure an increase in capacity building for critical implementers as well as adequate resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security activities.

**Strategic Outcome:** Women, peace and security interventions are integrated and well-coordinated with impact achieved and tracked through collaboration and synergy.

ACTIVITIES	RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 2020	ACTORS
Continuous engagement of stakeholders	Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective WPS initiatives	Number and level of WPS-N personnel trained onOBSTEC	Existence of the Plateau Security Building Agency & Operation Rainbow	Functional peace and Security architecture	LGA Council SocialWelfare Department, Mangu LGA
Strengthen stakeholders' capacities through training, dissemination of information on the implementation and tracking of LAP targets	Availability of timely and adequate resources i.e. funding for implementation LAP	peace and security processes	Peace Building Agency	inclusive of women in place High impact LAP delivered	LGA Women Unit SMWA
Platforms, Forums and structures established to enhance inclusion, collaboration and coordination.	WPS agenda is incorporated into LGA plans and budget. Enhanced monitoring and reporting mechanisms using ICT	Number of sectors and institutions undertaking quality gender-sensitive, IT compliant capacity building initiatives	Peace Building Agency & Operation Rainbow	Increased resources allocated to LAP implementing units and structures	LEMA/SEMA Plateau State Peace Building Agency
Regular meeting of LIT to enhance the implementation and popularization of LAP	WPS agenda is incorporated into LGA plans and budget. Enhanced monitoring and reporting mechanisms using ICT	Number of women's networks and platforms engaging in peace and security Amount, source and timelines of funding for implementation of WPS initiatives	Peace Building Agency & Operation Rainbow	synergy among stakeholders Increased IT supported services and skilled stakeholders.	Security Agencies Traditional leaders Religious leaders Community Development Associations FBOs, CBOs and CSOs Development Partners Research Institutes and Academia OBSTEC

<b>Pillar 5: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction</b>					
To strengthen existing crisis management structures, recovery and post-conflict needs for women and girls.					
i) To bridge the digital divide by integrating technology-based solutions in early warning system, new market and post conflict reconstruction.					
<b>Specific Outcome:</b> Women's human security concerns at community levels are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.					
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>BASELINE</b>	<b>TARGET 2017 - 2020</b>	<b>ACTORS</b>
1. Strengthening of existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction	The peculiar needs of women and girls are systematically addressed Existence of comprehensive gender-sensitive crisis management, recovery and post-conflict-reconstruction policies, plans and systems. Post -conflict institutions, processes and mechanisms are gender sensitive Gender bridging interventions including clinics, gadgets and equipment aimed at sustainable peace. Increased capacity of stakeholders, units, departments and agencies to deliver effective women, peace and security initiatives. Existence of Safe Houses or facilities dedicated for women and girls	Number of gender sensitive policies and laws Nature and relevance of available services to women and girls' needs Level to which decisions taken consulted with women's groups and reflect needs of women & girls' Degree to which relief provision is participatory and gender-sensitive Relevance and number of IT compliant early recovery economic and livelihoods support programs accessible to women	National Policy on IDP Existence of Plateau State Peace Building Agency	Relief delivery reflects 50% gender participation. 50% of policy formulation process involves consultation with women groups. Existence of support fund to provide livelihood support for victims of crisis and disaster. Relief materials distributed are gender sensitive	Mangu Local Government Council Social Welfare Department, Mangu LGA Women Unit, Mangu LGC LEMA/SEMA Plateau State Peace Building Agency CSOs Development Partners Community Development Associations Women Groups
2. Enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on post conflict reconstruction and crisis management at community levels.					
3. Establishment of support fund for reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of conflict and					

disaster at the local level

4. Capacity building for agencies, stakeholders and LGA units responsible for crisis management, early recovery and post conflict reconstruction.
5. Establishment of Safe houses for women and girls
6. Provision of equipped psycho-social clinics
7. Training relevant actors/agencies on monitoring, evaluation and reporting



## ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325

United Nations  
Security Council  
Resolution 1325 (2000)

S/RES/1325 (2000)

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

The *Security Council*,

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

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts, Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

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

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

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

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

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making

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

sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

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