

**JOS NORTH 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 Jos North 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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Foreword

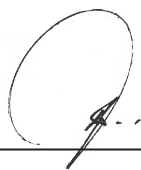
UNSCR 1325 highlights the impact of armed conflicts on gender and acknowledges women's voices and role in peace and security. The provision of the resolution recognizes women's participation in peace and security governance, as well as their (and indeed, men's) protection from sexual violence, conflict preventions, and post-conflict peace building. Importantly too, UNSCR 1325 challenges the traditionally masculinized and militaristic peace and security realm, which does not adequately capture the experiences and contributions of women and girls.

National Action Plans (NAPs), State Action Plans (SAPs) and Local Action Plans (LAPs) form the major means for the translation of international commitments on women, peace and security into National, State and Local programmes respectively.

The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development developed the first NAP document for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in October 2013, which Plateau State domesticated through its own State Action Plan (PSAP) in 2015. So far, Local Governments in the State are the first in the country to have developed the LAP on UNSCR 1325. Following the successes and challenges experienced with the 1st NAP document, it became necessary for Government to review it culminating in the 2nd NAP document which Plateau State has gratifyingly adapted and produced the 2nd PSAP document.

Though crisis occur the world over, they often start at the micro level of community, spread to other communities before they escalate further, if not effectively and timeously addressed. It is in acknowledgment of this fact that government recognizes the need to trickle down the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 to the grassroots- where women experience violence and insecurity on a daily basis. Herein lays the significance of the LAP document. In developing the document, cognizance was taken of the peculiarities of Jos Local Government Area and careful attention was put to bringing forth a home-grown document that does not only aims to improve women's participation in Peace and Security but also works towards ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

Jos North has aptly been described as the heartbeat of Plateau State. It is by every standard, a miniature Nigeria and it is our fervent belief that this LAP document would be useful to the advancement of Women, Peace and Security issues in the LGA, Plateau State and Nigeria as a whole.



**Chairman,
Jos North Local Government Council
Plateau State**

Preface

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) “women, peace and security”, adopted on October 31 2000, underlines the importance of the role and equal participation of women when it comes to prevention and resolution of conflicts and building sustainable peace.

For UNSCR 1325 to bring about the promised change, the implementation must go beyond the UN Headquarters, the Federal and State levels and trickle down to local levels where, sadly, more forms of violence against women and girls are perpetuated daily thus underscoring the importance of LAP.

LAPs are one critical part of domesticating commitments in UNSCR 1325 into concrete action. Simply put, LAPS are documents outlining local course of policy of a Local Government to meet the Women, Peace and Security objectives: women's participation, protection from sexual violence, conflict prevention and post-conflict peace building. In essence, LAPs provide a tool to contextualize UNSCR 1325 and translate its objectives into local realities.

This LAP document was holistically developed with particular emphasis on prevention of conflict and encouragement of the active and direct participation of women in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post-conflict efforts. The document also acknowledges the need for genuine engagement of the civil society, including women-led civil society organizations in the effective implementation and evaluation of UNSCR 1325 in the area.

The development of this LAP document further leveraged on the gains of the 1st PSAP document and the gaps the 2nd PSAP seeks to address. Fundamentally, it aligns with the revised five pillars of NAP: **Protection and prosecution; Prevention and Disaster Preparedness; Participation and Representation, Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction; and Partnerships Coordination and Management.**

It is our desire that key actors and concerned parties engaged in strengthening the involvement of Women in Peace and Security would find this document useful.



**Director, Social Services
Jos North Local Government Council
Plateau State**

Acknowledgement

The development of the Jos North Local Action Plan (JNLAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was comprehensive and participatory. It was made possible through the invaluable contributions of key stakeholders: MDAs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, academia, individuals and development partners to whom we are eternally indebted.

Predominantly, the production of the LAP enormously drew reference from the 1st and 2nd NAP and SPAP, as well as the Wase Local Action Plan (2005).

MWASD is appreciative of the support of UN Women for their technical and financial contributions towards the development of JNLAP on the implementation of resolution 1325.

We most humbly acknowledge the consultants of this process, Ms Angela Olofu-Adeoye of the Child Right Protection Initiative, Mr. Peter Iorapuu of CHCEEY, Mr. Salawu Tobi of CWEEN and Miss Cynthia Mwankon of Centre for Healthcare and Economic Empowerment for Women and Youth (CHCEEY) for their technical expertise towards the development of JNLAP. We also appreciate the technical input of Dr. Chris Kwaja as the reviewer of the document.

We are equally thankful to the Management Committee Chairman, Jos North LGC who obliged the Team the use of the Council Secretariat Chambers and also facilitated the mobilization of relevant stakeholders. The cooperation of the Head of Women Unit Jos North LGC and other staff in this regard is also appreciated.



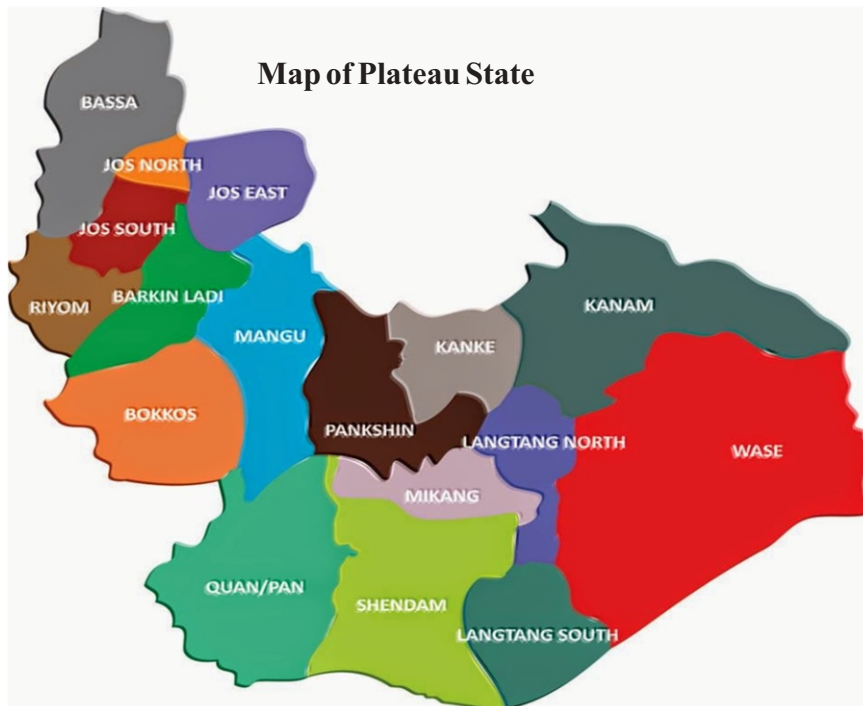
**Head, Women Unit
Jos North Local Government Council
Plateau State**

Acronyms

CAN	Christian Association of Nigerian
CAPP	Community Action for Popular Participation
CEPAN	Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria
CHCEEWY	Centre for Healthcare and Economic Empowerment for Women and Youth
COWAN	Country Women Association in Nigeria
CPP	Community Peace Partnership
CWEENS	Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women Associations of Nigeria
ICIN	Islamic Counselling Initiative of Nigeria
IGSR	Institute of Governance and Social Research
JDPC	Justice Development and Peace Caritas
JNI	Jama'atulNasril Islam
LGC	Local Government Council
LGI	Local Government Implementation team
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
NACOMYO	National Council of Muslim Youth Organizations in Nigeria
NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalists
NIPSS	National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NRCS	Nigeria Red Cross Society
NUJ	Nigeria Union of Journalists
OBSTEC	Observatory Steering Committee
PSEMA	Plateau State Emergency Management Agency
PPBA	Plateau Peace Building Agency
SCMA	State Conflict Management Alliance

1 Context and Background

1.1 Local Government Area Geography



1.2 Women Peace and Security, History and Status.

Jos North is a Local Government Area in Plateau State, Nigeria. It has an area of 291km² and a population of 429,300 at the 2006 census. Jos the famous Tin City has since the early 2000s been in the eye of the storm due to the seemingly intractable conflicts over various issues including: politics, indigenship, land, cattle rustling, uneven development, religion, ethnicity, impunity and intolerance. Despite government's effort at ensuring peacebuilding, stability and recovery, the security situation in some local governments in the State remains fragile. Government at all levels and other non-state actors have remained focused on peacebuilding and conflict management, geared towards rebuilding trust essentially along the wide polarized lines of divisions, notably ethnicity and religion.

1.3. Women participation in WPS in Jos North

The involvement of women in peace and security related decision-making processes at the local government levels have not been effective. This is linked to key factors such as gender, politics and culture. In Jos North LGA, there has been effort towards mainstreaming their participation in peace and security. Improved access to education, the discarding of dehumanizing traditional/cultural practices and more awareness has helped a great deal in improving the status of Women participation in WPS in the LGA. The political, religious and even traditional classes are unanimous in their resolve to ensure improved participation of Women in WPS.

1.4 Women Peace and Security Global to Local Response to UNSCR

Responses by state and local governments in relation to UNSCR 1325, have been in the areas of: i. Domestication of the 1st NAP and development of the 1st PSAP. ii. Development of Wase Local Action Plan iii. Review of the 1st PSAP and development of the 2nd PSAP iv. Review of

1stWase LAP and development of Jos North, Mangu and Riyom LAP respectively. The successful development and launch of the 2nd PSAP as well as the development of LAPs in four LGAs reveals the State's resolve and the strong political will to support WPS.

2 Implementing UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria 2013-2016

2.1 1st Local Action Plan (LAP) Implementation and LGA Journey

In 2015, Plateau State developed its own State Action Plan (PSAP) and subsequently reviewed and developed the 2nd generation plan in 2017. The plan focused on issues around the non-inclusion of violent extremism and conflict issues, limited consideration in post conflict and reintegration, absence of crisis management and recovery strategies, ambiguous language, policy and operational gaps, as well as inadequate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.

In order to effectively implement the PSAP, UN Women further developed the LAP to reflect the peculiarities and nature of violence and to promote Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Jos North Local Government. This is the 1st LAP developed for Jos North LGA with the expectation that it takes into cognizance and addresses issues of insurgency and the attendant humanitarian crisis, radicalization and demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of insurgency and violent conflict especially girls and women forced into marriages, rape, street hawking, Sexual Abuse; post-conflict and re-settlement issues like psychosocial and trauma counselling particularly for women and children.

The 1st LAP document, which focuses on women, peace and security at the LGA level, presents a comprehensive programmatic framework within which the protection of women and their role in peace processes, including in leadership and governance, can be enhanced.

The Jos North LAP was designed around the five (5) revised NAP/SPAP pillars of (i) Prevention and Disaster Preparedness (ii) Participation and Representation (ii) Protection and Prosecution (iv) Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction, and (v) Partnerships Coordination and Management.

The development of the LAP became crucial to fully cascade the activities of the WPS at the community level by providing women and girls the opportunity and platforms to participation in decision making, relating to issues of Peace and Security at community level. Recognizing the importance of the local content and context of violence against women in Jos North and the importance of women's inclusion and participation in peace and security related matters, various stakeholders involving both State and Non State actors/institutions in Jos North LGA, such as Religious and Traditional Institutions, State Security Agencies, Women and Youth Groups, Disability Rights Commission, Girls, Civil Society Organizations, Women Peace and Security actors, were committed to providing useful information to the development of the LAP.

To ensure the successful implementation of the Jos North LAP, it is expected that while the Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development serves as the coordinator of the activities, the capacity of the Social Services Department / Women Unit in Jos North Local Government Area should be strengthened to ensure its implementation at the community level through Coordination and Monitoring and Evaluation. Also, WPS-N should be established at the Local and Community levels.

2.2 Key Achievements and Milestones

The 1st PSAP was critical in providing a roadmap for state and non-state actors to develop strategies to include and involve women in peace and security issues within the State. Various interventions currently in place as a result of the 1st PSAP include initiatives supported by implementing partners such as 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). It is equally the outcomes of the 1st and the reviewed PASP that necessitated the development of Jos North LAP. Some of the key achievements include:

- i. Passage of the Gender and Equal Opportunities (GEO) Law in May 2015;
- ii. Passage of the Child Rights Law [2005];
- iii. Establishment of Plateau Peace Building Agency in 2015;
- iv. Establishment of Plateau State Peace Architecture Dialogue Platform;
- v. Establishment of Community Peace Partnership Network;
- vi. Development and implementation of the Wase Local Government Action Plan (LAP) on UNSCR 1325;
- vii. Establishment of Women Peace and Security Networks (WPSNs);
- viii. Existence of Women Peace Ambassadors to promote WPS at State and Local levels;
- ix. Formation of various women and youth peace networks and signing of peace treaty;
- x. Establishment of Operation Rainbow, a joint military and civilian early response security force for Plateau State;
- xi. Establishment of Plateau State Observatory Steering Committee (OBSTEC) on Violence Against Women and Girls;
- xii. Establishment of Peace Clubs for girls in some Secondary Schools;
- xiii. Women trained on conflict management, peace building and advocacy
- xiv. Formal launch of the HeForShe campaign in 2007.

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

A notable outcome from the 1st NAP and 1st PSAP is the increased awareness on women's involvement in peace and conflict at all levels within the state. While this is considered a positive step, women, still remain underrepresented in the peace and security architecture in the State. Similar to the 1st NAP, the PSAP did not take into consideration counsels specific to peace and conflict in the North Central zone and Plateau state in particular. They include:

- i. **Inability to implement relevant policies and legislation:** like the GEO and Child Rights Laws due to delays in gazetting said documents.
- ii. **On-going manifestation of Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** there are still cases of on-going GBV in the form of rape, sexual assault and other forms of violence against women and girls reported.
- iii. **Weak coordination and synergy among stakeholders of peace and security mechanisms in a sustainable way:** despite the presence of implementing partners, civil society, humanitarian organizations and government agencies there is limited coordination of activities among the various stakeholders.
- iv. **Non-focus of actors and operatives on rehabilitation and reconstruction:** even with the massive loss of property there is no policy or plan towards reconstruction and rehabilitation of victims of armed violence and deadly attacks.
- v. **Low awareness and non-prosecution of cases of gender-specific human rights violations in conflict:** despite the years of conflict and its resultant consequences there is no concrete policy modality by government to document and ensure prosecution of cases related to the violation of the rights of women and girls.
- vi. **Inability of state to effectively handle fall out of conflicts i.e. displaced communities remain unsettled; the proliferation of armed weapons still abounds and circulated weapons pose a threat to the fragile security in the state**
- vii. **Absence of gender-responsive budgeting:** lack of dedicated funds for context-specific, gender-focused rehabilitation for victims of conflict is a major issue affecting the delivery on activities or programmes.
- viii. **Absence of a well-equipped trauma counselling intervention** to provide requisite psychosocial support to victims and even actors of conflict/violence/insurgency. Women and girls affected by rape are yet to be documented, counselled and justice expended.
- ix. **Dual role of women as victims and perpetrators of violence:** Girls involved in suicide bombing was highlighted in addition to the fact that women are no longer, only, victims but

found to be active players in violent extremism. These situations were found in the zone. Case of the Jos Yantaya bombing was a case at hand among others.

- x. **Emergence of potential violent groups:** Sara suka (violent group) crossing over from neighboring States into Plateau.

3.0 2nd Generation LAP Nigeria 2017-2020

3.1 Delivering for Synergy – LGA involvement in SAP Design

The Local Action Plan (LAP) 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 LAP is under the ambit of the Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (PLSMWASD) with the collaboration of other agencies.

Major challenges identified include: limited synergy as well as weak knowledge and capacity to work cohesively in actualizing the SAP

With the hindsight of the aforementioned challenges, during consultations with communities for the Jos North LAP, it was suggested that the MWASD should establish the Local Implementing Group (LIG) to be coordinated by the Women Unit of the Jos North LG. The capacity of the unit will be built on achieving the goals of the LAP and the need for synergy and early warning and response to conflict situations involving women and girls in the respective communities. The LIG will need to identify community based women organizations working in the area of WPS for synergy and partnership in implementation. At the take-off of the intervention, flashpoint communities need to be identified and prioritized as pioneer intervention communities. The concentration for intervention will be at the community level.

The local consultation held with stakeholders identified the Women Unit at the Local Government Area to lead the LAP implementation with other Local Women Peace and Security Networks while State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development shall coordinate the activities and provide technical support to the implementing team. The following organizations were recommended to be on the Local Government Implementation Group:

- i. Religious, Traditional/Community leaders - will ensure women and girls are prevented from all forms of violence and ensure women participation in decision making relating to peace and security among community leaders;
- ii. State and Non-State Security Agencies- To provide protection and prosecution of offenders in the course of implementing the LAP;
- iii. OBSTEC- To act on reported cases of violations against women and girls at the state and local government level;
- iv. PSEMA- For prompt response to emergency situations at the local government and community levels;
- v. Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development- To coordinate the implementation of the LAP at the Local Government level;
- vi. Plateau Peace Building Agency- To coordinate synergy between stakeholders in the LIG for a harmonized LAP implementation;
- vii. Civil Society Organizations- To mobilize resources and technical support as well as act as watch dogs for a successful LAP implementation. CSOs will also provide support services such as trauma counselling and vocational trainings;
- viii. Community Action for Popular Participation- To mobilize grassroots women for participation and robust implementation of the LAP;
- ix. State Conflict Management Alliance- To provide high level platform for reporting early warning signals from communities;
- x. Community Peace Partnership- To provide synergy among grassroots stakeholders and mobilization of grassroots women for participation;

- xi. UN Women mentors- To provide mentorship for grassroots women for sustainable women participation and representation in peace processes across Jos North LGC;
- xii. Federation of Women Lawyers- To provide legal support to community women for protection of rights and effective prosecution of VAWG cases; and
- xiii. Health institutions- To provide health support services to women and girls who are survivors of violence at community and local government levels.

3.2 LAP Implementation Strategies

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

- i. *LAP Promotion and Advocacy*: Promote Knowledge on UNSCR 1325 LAP within Community's peace and security architecture and create awareness on LAP and UNSCR 1325 related policies and implementation arrangements;
- ii. *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;
- iii. *Capacity Building and Service Delivery*: Provide training and build capacity of stakeholders to better implement the LAP and enhance delivery of services related to women, peace and security activities;
- iv. *Research Documentation and Dissemination*: Undertake effective Data collection, documentation and dissemination on issues of women, peace and security; and
- v. *Coordination and Synergy of Activities between and among Stakeholders*: Encourage and promote collaboration with national and state stakeholders and other partners in their efforts to implement activities that promote the women, peace and security agenda.

3.3 Institutional Framework and Operational Modalities for UNSCR 1325 LAP

Very critical to the success of the implementation of the LAP UNSCR 1325 (2017 -2020) is collective ownership and public acceptance, which leads to strong coordination mechanisms among relevant actors.

The Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development will provide leadership, guidance and supervision for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 LAP. Jos North Local Government will work closely with other key Community Stakeholders, civil society, development partners, and the private sector to deliver on the commitments to LAP.

3.4 Achieving Coherence

3.4.1 Local Implementation Group

To ensure coherence, synergy and optimal delivery on the implementation of JNLAP there shall be collaboration between the following groups:

- i. National Technical Group; (NTG)
- ii. Zonal Monitoring Committee (ZMG)
- iii. State Implementation Group (SIG) and
- iv. Local Implementation Group (LIG).

The LIG will assist Local Government at the Communities level and shall have quarterly meetings to be convened by the MWASD.

4.0 Local Action Plan Operational Modalities

4.1 Policy and Legal Frameworks

Jos North Local Action Plan (JNLAP) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 is derived from the 1st and 2nd PSAP. The context and content of JNLAP is in conformity with the Plateau State

Government's policy thrust on **Peace, Security and Good Governance; Human Capital Development and Social Welfare**. Other key policies are:

- Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), chapter iv (guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens irrespective of gender).
- 2nd Plateau State Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
- Gender and Equal Opportunities law [2015]
- Child Rights law [2005]
- Child Safe Guarding Policy
- Waste Local Action Plan [2015]
- Plateau Small & Medium Enterprises Development Agency Law (2017)
- National Gender Policy
- Laws establishing Operation RAINBOW [2013] and Plateau State Peace Building Agency [2016]

4.2 Institutional Arrangements Including State Peace Architecture

In furtherance of the design and development of the Jos North Local Action Plan 2017-2020, it is important that the Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development monitors the implementation of the Jos North LAP, while working closely with institutions such as the Plateau State Ministry of Justice, Plateau State Ministry for Information, Plateau Peace Building Agency, Operation Rainbow and Security agencies. Other actors include: Plateau State Emergency Management Authority (PSEMA), Civil Society Organizations/Community Based Organizations, Traditional and Religious Institutions and their Leaders, Community Based Youth Groups, Women Peace and Security Networks.

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

Key Actors in Women, Peace and Security Architecture in Jos North LGA as Reviewed during the Stakeholders Mapping and Development of Jos North LAP 2017

1. **Government Agencies:** State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Plateau Peace Building Agency, Operation RAINBOW, National Orientation Agency (NOA), Plateau State Emergency Authority (SEMA) Disability Rights Commission, Jos North LGC (Social Services Department and Desk of the Head of Women Unit).
2. **Emergency Preparedness Response Team (EPRT)** comprising a partnership of 11 organizations working in the Local Government Area.
3. **Faith Based Organizations:** Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI), Christian Association of Nigerian (CAN)
4. **Women Based Civil Society Groups:** Country Women Association in Nigeria (COWAN), Federation of Muslim Women Associations of Nigeria (FOMWAN);
5. **Other Civil Society Groups:** National Council of Muslim Youth Organizations in Nigeria (NACOMYO), Centre for Peace Advancement in Nigeria (CEPAN), Justice Development and Peace/Caritas (JDPC), Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), CWEENS, Institute for Social Policy, ICIN, SIMJI Girl Empowerment, INTERCEP, Manna Resource, Inclusive Friends, Centre for Healthcare and Economic Empowerment for Women and Youth (CHCEEWY)
6. **Humanitarian Organizations:** Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS)
7. **Women Peace Security Networks**
8. **Plateau State Observatory Steering Committee (OBSTEC) on Violence Against Women and Girls**
9. **State Conflict Management Alliance- (SCMA)**
10. **Community Peace Partnership Network**
11. **Research institute** – National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS)
12. **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**
13. **Implementing partners** – UN Women, Search for Common Ground, Mercy Corps

Table 2: Key actors in WPS Architecture in Jos North

4.3 Accountability, Localization and Financing for LAP

A successful implementation of LAP would require public acceptance and strong coordination among various stakeholders at both Local Government and Community levels. As highlighted above, Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development will be responsible for its coordination at the State Level while the Social Services Department and the Head of Women Unit at the Local Government Area maintains and keeps track of activities and coordination at the Community Level with other Community Based stakeholders as well as reporting on the Local Government's commitment to UNSCR1325 LAP.

The developed Jos North LAP document clearly takes into consideration the context and emerging issues on women, peace and security issues as well as the challenges the 1st PSAP faced while implementing the activities at state and local levels. The goal of the LAP is to have a document which reflects the current realities at local and community levels and consolidate on the gains of the 1st PSAP while also outlining mechanisms for responding to the gaps identified in it (PSAP). But more importantly, the objective is to engender ownership and facilitate results at the community level.

Resources needed to drive the intervention of LAP 1325 include strong and committed technical human resources and financial support. Therefore, financing for LAP and dedicated community Coordination team is crucial to achieving its objective of successful implementation. Our recommendation is for the adoption of gender responsive budgeting where Departments are identified and encouraged to allocate dedicated funds within their annual budget towards the implementation of LAP-related activities. The activities identified in the Matrix are community's concerned and need attention.

4.4 Achieving High Impact

The Jos North LAP is centered on overcoming the identified gaps from the 1st PASP, while achieving a high impact. As such, our consultations and field research focused on gathering information on community violent conflicts emerging issues and concerns from all stakeholders. This subsequently enabled the development of the Jos North LAP report. It is anticipated that the LAP will build on the success of the 2nd PSAP and overcome the challenges of the 1st PSA as well as other interventions in the women peace and security architecture.

Conscious effort will be made in pursuing the elements essentials for achieving high impact of LAPs which are sustained: political will, appropriateness of design, effective coordination, budgetary allocation, CSO inclusion, systematic M&E reporting as well as adequate resources.

5.0 LAP Action Matrix

5.1 Activities Areas and Targets

Pillar 1: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness

Strategic Objectives: (1) To ensure women and girls including women with disabilities are prevented from all forms of violence in Jos North LGC (2) To Enhance Indigenous Women and Girls' capacity including WAGWDs on Tracking early warning Disaster, Preparedness and response mechanisms in Jos North LGC

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. Conduct Public Education on the importance of Girl Child Education as well as awareness on all forms of violence including wife battery, sexual harassment, harmful traditional practices and rape	1. Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted	Number and types of laws and policies enforced to prevent women from violence	GEO law in place Existence of Some level of gender of gender mainstreaming, in some communities The existence of Child Right Law that seeks to prevent and protect the interest of the girl Traditional structures in place that seeks to monitor perpetrators of sexual violence Some level of women inclusion in the discourse of peace and security matters in the traditional council There are some level of Women Peace and Security platforms in Jos North with activities engendering peace	Sustain mainstreaming of existing gender laws and policies in communities that will significantly engendered women peace and security Passage and enforcement of Child laws and policies in the available legislation, 25% increase in the education of girl Child 25% increase in the implementation of Child Right Law in public places 35% enhanced women peace and security platform for effective peace dialogue	Judiciary Traditional Leaders WPS-N LGC Social Welfare Unit in the Local Government Council MWASD Ministry of Education Peace Building Agency
2. Strengthen Women Peace and Security platforms at various community levels for periodic engagement with community leaders	2. Women Peace and Security Platforms becomes Functional at community level	2. Number and type of platforms and the level of compliance to laws and polices safeguarding women from conflict			
3. Strengthen women and Girls capacity on causes of violence conflict, Human Rights and how to report cases	3. Relevant stakeholders' knowledge on violence against women and girls is improved and are taking actions to prevent such in their communities	3. Greater reduction of VAWG in respective communities			
4. Significant reduction	4. Number of sensitization taken to religious and traditional institutions	5. Number of buildings and roads that			

of assault and Religious institutions on certain cultures and religious practices that endanger the lives of women	in religious and cultural practices against women and girl in peace dialogues and economic programs	and cultural accommodate women with disabilities	engagement	capacity on causes of conflict and reporting of forms of Violence against women
4. Sensitize Traditional and Religious institutions on certain cultures and religious practices that endanger the lives of women	5. More public offices and roads are constructed to accommodate women with disabilities	6. Number of communities sensitized on UNSCR 1325 and LAP	Existence of LEMA Existence of an early preparedness and response team(EPRT) at the LGA level	programs that seek to engendered women and PWDs prevention and disaster preparedness
5. Facilitate programs to enlighten government and communities on policies that addresses accessibility to women with disabilities	6. Increased lingual community awareness on UNSCR 1325, LAP	7. Number of women and Girls trained on disaster preparedness and response mechanisms	More Indigenous women-centred early warning/tracking systems established	
6. Translation of Gender Policies and laws including UNSCR 1325 and LAP into indigenous languages and sensitize women and girls	7. Increased Knowledge of women and girls in communities on early warning signs and response mechanisms skills	8. Number of women and girls receiving gender responsive services including trauma counseling	Existence of mechanisms in place Existence of WPS platforms across the communities	
7. Train women and Girls on Early Warning and Early response	8. Increased number of Women Heads of Organizations trained to offer Humanitarian Services during and after disaster	9, Number of LAP activities organized and implemented at the community level	Existence of some capacity for women and girls on gender responsiveness and tracking of early violence	50% women and girls increase capacity on disaster preparedness
8. Identify Heads of WPS in the necessary fields of Social Work, (Health, Teachers, Community Security operatives, community stakeholders) and train	9. Effective implementation of LAP and its sustainability	10. Number and quality of Data generated on Survival of	Existence of an early preparedness and response team(EPRT) at the LGA level	

Pillar 2: Protection and Prosecution

Strategic Objectives: (1) To protect women and girls including those with disabilities from all forms of Gender Based Violence in Jos North LGC
(2) To guarantee measures for prosecution and appropriate sanctions of perpetrators of Violence against women and girls including those with disabilities as well as compensation for victims and survivors in Jos North LGC
Strategic Outcome: Women's Rights to Peace and Security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.

ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 - 2020	ACTORS
1. Advocate to traditional and religious institutions to address certain cultures and religious practices that endanger the lives of women and girls	Women and girls' rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively guaranteed	Number of Advocacy campaigns carried out to influence religious and traditional institutions	Availability of GEO Law and other Policies that protect the rights of women	GEO law gazette Significant increase in the number of Gender Polices implemented	Religious and Traditional Leaders NGOs Jos North Social Welfare Department Local Government Council Security Agencies
2. Strengthen non-state security agencies in some selected communities to protect women and girls from all forms of GBV in communities	Non-state security actors and institutions' capacity to protect women and girls from all forms of Violence improved	Number of women and girls whose rights are protected by security agencies	Availability of Child Right Law of 2005 Availability of Non State Security Agencies in communities Existence of Gender Policies including GEO Law	25% increased in prosecution of perpetrators of violence against women Database of perpetrators violence against women and girls Existence of a reporting and referral system for perpetrators of Violence against women and girls	MoWASD MOJ Media Legislature National Human Rights Commission Disability Rights Commission
3. Engage Community Based Organizations and WPS to create Community awareness	Communities are better informed on the right of women and girls peace and security policies	Number of policy awareness carried out at the community level through media and	Availability of women similar actions in communities	25% increase in public awareness on UNSCR 1325 Significant improved in	

on UNECR 1325 and the developed LAP	Timely and effective conduct of criminal investigation by the law	community engagement	Existence and functional Ministry of Justice at state and local level to investigate and mitigate GBV	the implementation of JNLAP in communities
4. Advocacy to security agencies and Ministry of Justice for speedy investigation of offenders	Effective apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of VAWG	Number of advocacy visits paid to relevant security agencies	Presence of state and non state security agencies to protect and prosecute perpetrators of women and girls rights	Significant increase in violence investigation and prosecution of offenders
5. Proper trial and prosecution of Offenders and Deterrence	Sexual violence cases against WAGWDs	Number of arrested and prosecuted by law	prosecute perpetrators of women and girls rights	Existence of some programs implemented by religious bodies, MDA/PCDA and NGO's/CSO's
6. Advocate for the Removal of some stringent laws that prevent women and Girls with disabilities to access justice in sexual abuse and other forms of violence against WAGWDs	Women and girls with disabilities rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided	Number of women and girls with disabilities that have accessed justice	Inclusion of women in traditional councils for peace dialogue	Significantly increased by 50% women inclusion in traditional matters affecting women peace and security

Pillar 3: Participation and Representation

Strategic Objectives (1) To ensure equal participation and representation of women including women with Disabilities at local and community levels in Jos North LGC

(2) 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 in Jos North LGC

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

ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 - 2020	ACTORS
1. Advocacy campaigns on women's increased representation and participation in decision-making positions on traditional councils, political parties, and community leadership	Community's knowledge on the importance of Women participation in peace and security including politics is improved	Number of women involved decision making processes with traditional and religious leaders at Local and Community levels	Existence of programs implemented by CSOs, MDA Knowledge of 35% affirmative action and WPS concerns	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 Jos North Social Welfare Department LGA
2. Create more women platforms for periodic engagement on political, social and economic participation including peace building	Increased representation and inclusive participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements.	Number of women occupying positions in political and public life	There are some level of capacity for women on peace and dialogue, advocacy and leadership skills	Increased number of practical tools and models to aid women's representation in developmental programs	Jos North LGA Religious Leaders (CAN, JNI) Youth Associations Women Groups (MDA- Women wing, Media
3. Training of women on strategic decision making, leadership, Negotiation and Peace building, advocacy and Security issues in their Women with	Number of women and girls accessing government and private funds and resources	Number of women with disabilities involved in peace and security dialogue at local and	Poor engagement of women and Girls in government Social Investment Programs at community level despite its existence	45% Potential increased social and economic and political participation	WPS-N Development Partners Legislators and Private bodies SDGs NGOs Women Groups PLASMEDAN Disability Right Commission

communities	Disabilities in Peace and security related matters including political participation	community levels	persons with disabilities in public participation	Government SIP	Commission
4. Link Women and Girls to government and private Economic support programs and Job offers	Greater participation and involvement of Women and those with Disabilities in public participation that engendered Peace and security related matters including political participation	Number of women with disabilities involved in peace and security dialogue at local and community levels	Lack of database and documentation regarding GBV against women and girls	25% increase in involvement and participation of women with disabilities and girls in social, political decision making	
5. Initiate strategic advocacy actions that support the attainment of 35% affirmative action at the LGA level	Disabilities in public participation that engendered Peace and security related matters including political participation	Number of activities and the quality of documentation in place			
6. Proper documentation and dissemination of good practices, models and tools on women's engagement in peace processes and decision	Availability of database and dissemination of women peace and security related programs				

Pillar 4: Partnerships Coordination and Management

Strategic Objective (1) To Strengthen state and non-state actors/institutions for partnership and Coordination mechanisms in Jos North
Strategic Objective (2) To Strengthen Capacity building to Mobilize resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security programs Jos North LGC
Strategic Outcome: Women, peace and security interventions are integrated and well-coordinated with impact achieved and tracked through collaboration and synergy.

ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 - 2020	ACTORS
1. Sustain Partnership with government, international and local organizations to improve coordination of women peace and security actions	Partnership with international and local organization on women peace and security strengthened at local level	Number of partners identified and engaged for partnership Number and level of personnel trained on gender sensitive peace and security processes	WPS-N OBSTEC Existence of the Plateau Peace Building Agency Existence of state and non state security agencies such as Operation Rainbow	Functional Peace and Security architecture inclusive of women in place High impact JNLAP delivered Increased resources allocated to JNLAP implementing units and structures	LGA Council Jos North Local Government Social Welfare Department, Jos North LGA Women Unit SMWA LEMA/SEMA Plateau State Peace Building Agency Security Agencies Traditional leaders Religious leaders Community Development Associations FBOs, CBOs and CSOs Development Partners Research Institutes and Academia OBSTEC
2. Continuous engagement of stakeholders	Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective WPS initiatives	Number of sectors and institutions undertaking quality gender-sensitive, Platform IT compliant capacity building initiatives Number of women's networks and platforms engaging in peace and security	Architectural Dialogue	synergy among stakeholders Increased IT supported services and skilled stakeholders.	
3. Enhance Strategic Stakeholders' capacities through training, and information sharing on the implementation and tracking of JNLAP targets	Availability of timely and adequate resources i.e. funding for implementation JNLAP WPS agenda is incorporated into Jos North LGA plans and budget. Enhanced monitoring and reporting mechanisms using ICT		Plateau State Peace		
4. Platforms, Forums and structures established to enhance inclusion, collaboration and coordination.					
5. Regular meeting of LIT to enhance the implementation and popularization of LAP					

Pillar 5: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Strategic Objective (1) To have a gender desk officer at the Local Government to coordinate the actions of crisis management structures, recovery and post-conflict systems to respond to the needs of women and girls including women and girls with disabilities in Jos North LGC

Strategic Objective (2) Access to livelihoods and economic empowerment opportunities for women and girls including those with disabilities in post conflict Reconstruction and rehabilitation is enhanced in Jos North LGC

Specific Outcome: Women's human security concerns at community levels are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET 2017 - 2020	ACTORS
1. Advocate for the Women's human establishment of a gender desk officer to improve coordination of crisis management, recovery and Early recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction at community level	Women's human security concerns at community levels are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.	Number of women in affected communities identified and justice served	Lack of Gender Desk Officer in Jos North LGA	Establish Gender Desk Officer	Jos North Local Government Council Jos North Local Government Social Welfare Department, Women Unit, Jos North LGC
2. Sensitize communities on the importance and functions of crisis management, early recovery and post conflict reconstruction	The public is generally aware of the importance and function of crisis management and early recovery of post conflict recovery and reconciliation Access to Information and Data on Women and Girl Survivors is ensured	Number of Sensitization activities implemented to address crisis management and early recovery	Existence of LEMA/SEMA		LEMA/SEMA Plateau State Peace Building Agency CSOs Development Partners Community Development Associations Women Groups
3. Trained Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict	Improved Knowledge of Girls and Women in various Vocational and literacy Skills	Number of Women and Girls trained in various vocational Skills			

Reconstruction institutions to collect data and information on Women Survivors of crisis and report to appropriate agencies	More survivors of violence against women and girls are counseled and reintegrated back to the society	affected community Number of women and Girls reached with psycho-social services including trauma counseling	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
4. Training of women including those with disabilities on Vocational and Financial literacy Skills	Policies and Laws for Women Victims Compensation in place	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'		
5. Trained Heads of WPS to mobilize and provide psycho-social support including trauma counseling to traumatized survivors of women and girls	The peculiar needs of women and girls are systematically addressed	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 and girls.		
6. Advocate for Government compensation for women whose livelihood and Homes are	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			

destroyed for reconstruction and rehabilitation

Increased capacity of stakeholders, units, departments and agencies to deliver effective women, peace and security initiatives.

Number and Quality of Safe Space established at the Local Level

National Policy on IDP Existence of Plateau State Peace Building Agency

7. Strengthening of existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction

agencies to deliver effective women, peace and security initiatives.

Existence of Safe Houses or facilities dedicated for women and girls

The Capacity of actors on Monitoring and Evaluation of Women

Peace and Security is strengthened

8. Enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on post conflict reconstruction and crisis management at community levels.

Peace and Security is strengthened

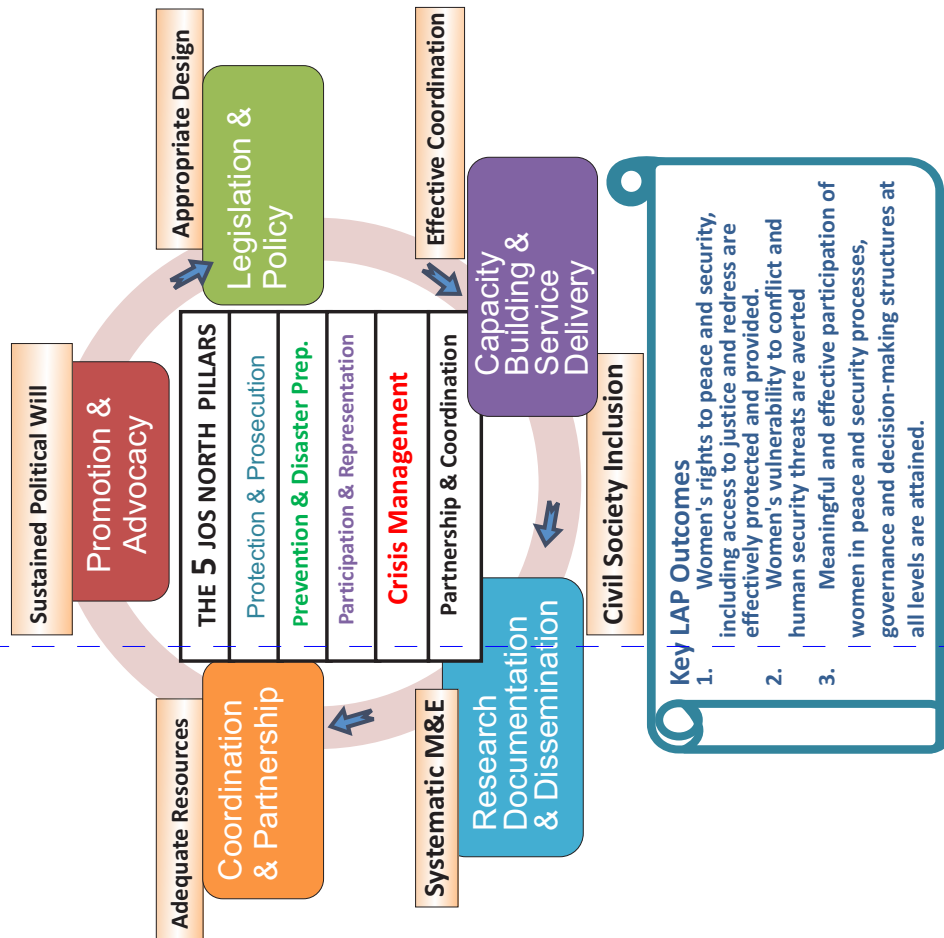
9. Establishment of support fund for reintegration and rehabilitation of Survivors of Violence and disaster at the local level

building for agencies, stakeholders and LGA units responsible for crisis management, early recovery and post conflict reconstruction.

11. Establishment of Safe houses for Survivors of Violence

Training relevant actors/agencies on monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Table 3: LAP Action Matrix
 5.2 Jos North Local Action Plan (PSAP) Implementation Model



5.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Requirements

Monitoring and Evaluation		Aim: To Ensure Adequate Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting Implementation Outcomes and consciously engaged relevant stakeholders in addressing emerging issues around Jos North LAP		
Objective	Activities	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Key Actors
To Monitor and Assess the activities and outcomes of the Jos North LAP in reducing incidences of VAWG and the level of Women and Girls' participation in decision making including peace and security in Jos North LGC	Identify and train monitoring and evaluation tracking team on LAP at LG and community levels	Number of M&E Tracking teams trained	Availability of MWASD and other relevant Network to Monitor LAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWASD • WPS-N • CSOs • Disability Rights Commission • Observatory Steering Committee on Violence Against Women and Girls • Youth Groups • Women Groups • Traditional leaders • Opinion Leaders • Jos North Development Association
	Develop and test monitoring and Evaluation instrument	Number of test instruments produced to track LAP activities	Availability of test instruments	
	Conduct Quarterly Review meeting of All structures established for Women and Girls' Peace and Security Networks on LAP	Report of quarterly review meetings by MWASD, Trained Tracking Team, WPS-N	Availability of Gaps and progress achievements in LAP activities	

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Requirements

One of the major components for effective and successful implementation of the LAP is the Monitoring, Evaluation and timely reporting of LAP activities, results and outcomes. The importance of M&E in any program or Project in particular, UNSCR 1325 is to encourage cooperation among implementing Partners, transparency, accountability as well as credibility for the women, peace and security agenda for Jos North Local Government Area.

In order to effectively implement the 1st LAP, Women Peace and Security Networks will be responsible for supporting Jos North Local Government Council through Women Unit to deliver on LAP at the community level. Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development will equally be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of Jos North LAP

The Monitoring and Evaluation of Jos North Local Action Plan will be done at different levels of implementation. They include community/ward and local government respectively.

5.6. Reporting Structures:

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

An Interim Progress report will be presented to the Jos North Local Government Chairman at end of the first year 2018 of implementation of LAP and a final report will be will be presented to the Chairman at the end of the 3-year implementation period.

For the purposes of effective and efficient reporting during the lifespan of the document, Jos North LAP through the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development will develop a reporting template that is context-specific and provides for easy monitoring at all levels.

Several actors/institutions of State and Non-State will be involved in the monitoring and reporting on LAP. Specifically, the Local Implementation Group or WPS 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 Jos North through the Women Unit. Final reports will be sent annually to the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. The template to facilitate reporting by stakeholders is as contained below.

5.7. 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.)

LAP Pillars	Specific Strategies/ Actions	Key Outputs/ Results	Outcome	Indicators	Source of Information	ZAP&NAP Related Outcomes	Remarks
Pillar 1 Protection and Prosecution	Community Awareness on UNSCR 1325 and LAP and its importance		Community knowledge on UNSCR 1325 and LAP improved	Number and of community awareness organized	Jos North LGA MWASD State House of Assembly		
Pillar 2							
Pillar 3							
Pillar 4							
Pillar 5							

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: 16th Jan, 2018



ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325

United Nations
Security Council
Resolution 1325 (2000)

S/RES/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 of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
 3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
 4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
 5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
 6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
 7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
 8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
 9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
 10. ~~Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;~~
 11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
 12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;

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