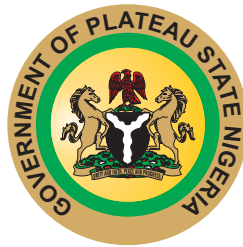


**RIYOM LOCAL ACTION PLAN  
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED  
RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN  
NIGERIA  
2017 - 2020**



*WITH PARTNERSHIP AND SUPPORT FROM*



**DISCLAIMER**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AWDA:	Aten Women Development Association
AYM:	Aten Youth Movement
BEWDA:	Berom Women Development Association
BYM:	Berom Youth Movement
CAN:	Christian Association of Nigeria
CBO:	Community Based Development
CDA:	Community Development Association
CEWER:	Community Early Warning Early Response
CWEEN:	Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society.
DAP:	District Action Plan
DIG:	District Implementation Group
EPR:	Emergency Preparedness and Response
EWER:	Early Warning Early Response
FBO:	Faith Based Organization
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GEO:	Gender Equal Opportunity
<b>IGA:</b>	Income Generating Activities
JDPC:	Justice Development and Peace Commission
JNI:	Jama'atu Nasir Islam
LAP:	Local Action Plan
LGA:	Local Government Area
LGC:	Local Government Council
LIG:	Local Implementation Group
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NAP:	National Action Plan
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
PSAP:	Plateau State Action Plan
SAP:	State Action Plan
SIG:	State Implementation Group
SMART:	Specific, Measurable, Attainable Realistic Time bound
SMWASD:	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
UN Women:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNSCR:	United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325
VAPP:	Violence Against Persons Prohibited Act (2015)
WPS:	Women in Peace and Security

## FORWARD

Following the adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, calling on all actors involved in peace negotiations, peacekeeping and peace-building were called upon to adopt a gender perspective that included the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction and the development of the National Action Plan (NAP) which was domesticated by Plateau State Government, the development of a Local Action Plan (LAP) became necessary.

Riyom Local Government Area (LGA) has suffered series of conflicts and attacks, with recorded abuses against children and women as key consequences. Women who survived these atrocities often have to live with the vivid and terrifying images of rape, violence and death for the rest of their lives. Women in Riyom have also suffered from sexually transmitted diseases, stigmatization and sometimes unwanted pregnancies. They are also faced with the daunting task of keeping families together after displacement, providing food, clothing and shelter in what is in most instances, destroyed infrastructure for their children and their families.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UN Resolution 1325) is a comprehensive political frame work which recognizes the role of women in strengthening their participation in decision making, ending sexual violence and impunity, as well as providing accountability system. As mentioned earlier, women suffer more in conflict, but they are left out in peace negotiation. Consequently, the only way to stop gender based violence in conflicts is to empower a woman. An empowered woman can resist or report an abuse.

A LAP is a reflection of government's desire and commitment in ensuring the security of women, re-affirming their important role in the prevention and re-solution of conflict. LAP also supports measures aimed at promoting local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolutions. It also supports measures to protect the rights of children and women in conflict situations as well as in the post-conflict development of local policies and legislation.

LAP also promotes increase in the participation of women at decision making both at community, district and at the Local Government Headquarters. It is therefore, a useful road map in defining the roles of implementers of the UN Resolution 1325.

In the light of the above, Government, NGOs and all relevant stakeholders involved in development work, peace and security as well as humanitarian workers will find this document very useful to all the pillars relevant to our situation which includes prevention, participation, promotion, protection and prosecution.



.....  
Hon. Emmanuel Danboyi Jugu  
Chairman, Transition Committee Chairman, Riyom Local Government

**PREFACE**

The Riyom LAP, as it relates to the implementation of UN Resolution 1352 and other related resolutions on Women, Peace and Security, is a domestication of the Plateau State Action Plan on the same subject, which is in turn, an adaptation of the National Action Plan toward realising the objectives of these resolutions.

The National Action Plan, which was developed by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs addresses the need for the incorporation of women as active participants in peace building, given the fact that women, girls and children, are disproportionate sufferers from the effects of violent conflict. Since the year 2001, Riyom LGA has experienced and continues to record instances of violent conflict.

The UN Resolution 1325 provides a comprehensive framework for the participation of women in peace building, negotiations, humanitarian intervention and, governance.

The Riyom Local government action Plan seeks to replicate the national and Plateau State action plans, at the local and grassroots levels, and, details plans, actions and interventions around the thematic pillars of Protection and Prosecution, Participation and Representation, Prevention and Disaster Management, Early Recovery and Disaster Preparedness, and, Post-Conflict Reconstruction, Coordination and Partnership.

A faithful and rigorous implementation of this Local Action Plan will greatly address the issue of violent crises in Riyom Local Government Area, empower women by incorporating them in peace and security processes and, integrate them in the development process.



.....  
Director of Social Services  
Riyom Local Government Council

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Above all, we are grateful to Almighty God who made all things that happened.



.....  
Mrs. Sarah Elisha  
Head of Women Unit  
Riyom Local Government Council.

## 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

### 1.0 LGA Geography

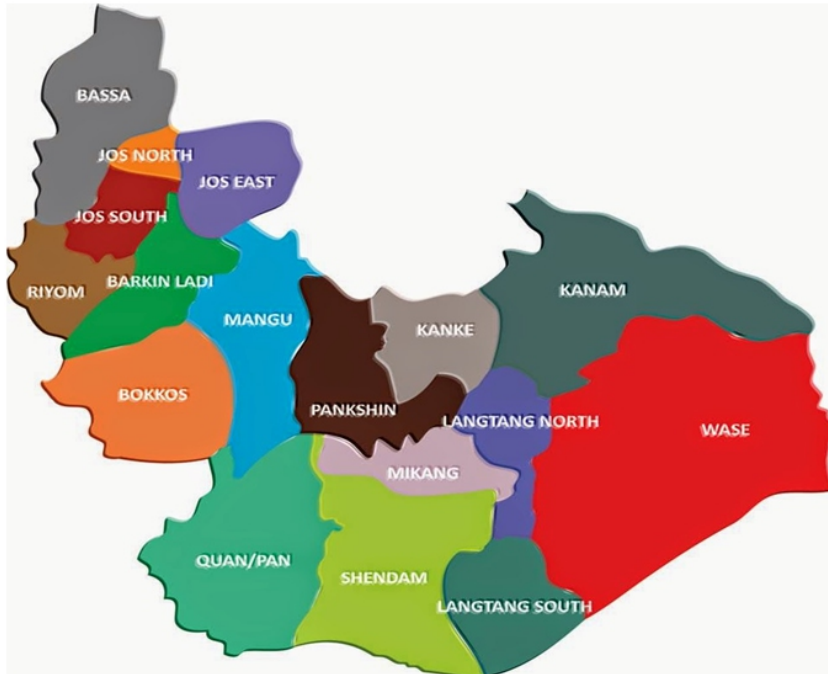


Figure 1: Map of Plateau State with LGA's

#### 1.1 Riyom LGA Geography

Riyom is one of the 17 Local Government Areas in Plateau State, Nigeria. Its headquarters are in the town of Riyom to the North of the Area at  $9^{\circ}38'00''\text{N } 8^{\circ}46'00''\text{E}$ . It has an area of 807 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 131,557 at the 2006 census, which is predominantly Berom. The LGA has boundaries with Kaduna and Nasarawa State. It is the gateway to the State when coming from the East and from Abuja. The postal code of the area is 931. The languages spoken in Riyom are *Berom, Aten & Atakar*.

The Local Government has three Districts: These districts are Riyom, Bachi and Ganawuri. Riyom district comprises of Gol, Kwi, Jol, Ra-Hoss, Rim and Ta-Hoss. Bachi district covers Keng, Sop, Shonong, Fang, Bangai and Lua'a while Ganawuri district comprises of Bum, Danto, Dantse, Danwal, Fangroi, Gura, Koroda and Kwakhwi villages.



## 1.2 Context of Security

Riyom Local Government has had its share of civil strife and unrest for almost two decades. From 2001 when the attacks started and later intensified, hundreds of lives have been lost, thousands of persons displaced, many more wounded and properties worth millions of naira gone up in flames. Curiously, some of these attacks were offshoots of events that happened in other places, which were imported into Riyom with dire consequences to its inhabitants, (Key Informants Interviews with: 1. Gwom Rwrei of Riyom, 2. Dagwom Bachi. Nov/Dec. 2017)

Prior to the year 2001, Riyom was a safe haven and an attractive environment of a sort to many. Apart from its wonderful and attractive weather condition and beautiful scenario, the community was a beehive of activities, especially tin mining. Hundreds of people from the other parts of the north including Hausa, Fulani and many other tribes with various religious inclinations and backgrounds flocked into Riyom to partake of the booming mining industry at that time while many others took to buying and selling of other commodities. The atmosphere in Riyom was genial and everyone went about their businesses without any fear of intimidation, domination, oppression, rancour or molestation. But all that changed when people who were used to living, wining and dining together rose up one day and decided to take up arms against one another. (Killabove)

Submissions by many pointed to the fact that the crises were as a result of conflicts over land as the Berom indigenous tribe has constantly accused the Fulani settlers of conceiving and orchestrating the attacks with the intention of clearing them from their ancestral land for Fulani pastoralists to occupy. Apart from the loss of lives and properties, the crises have had profound influence on residential relationship leading to new trends in the polarisation of the Berom and the Fulani ethnic nationalities. This is evident in the physical manifestation of mono-ethnic areas in villages like Sopp, Shonong wereng, Mahanga where the Biroms and the Fulanis are in dominant clusters.

Though there appeared to be some truce of recent, pockets of armed men are still going round villages like Rim, Shong, Wereng and Shonong killing and maiming helpless farmers, their families and razing their homes and farm lands.

In all, the crises have had a devastated effect on women and children as witnessed in the number of widows in almost all the villages in Bachi one of the most affected Districts by the incessant attacks in Riyom.

### **1.3 Women Peace Security (WPS) History and Status**

Women, Peace and Security in Riyom LGA has had a lot of land mark achievements since its inception in 2016. It is made of 9-person committee with the Head of Women Affairs Unit as the leader. They have received several trainings from UN Women and CSOs (JDPC, Women for Women, CWEENS). Among these trainings are; Conflict, Peace and Security, Early Warning Early Response. These trainings were carried out for ten women and girls each per community and for four communities of Rim, Jol, Shonong and Atakkar. The trainings were stepped down to 40 girls and women from each of the four communities, making a total number of 160 trained. Furthermore, the 9 women were further trained by UN Women as Women Mentors, and have been raising awareness in their various communities on the need for Women participation in peace and security activities.

These women meet regularly at LGA and at District levels to discuss peace and security issues as they concern girls and women in their Districts. They also discuss issues affecting women rights such as rape, prostitution and gender based violence.

As a result of incessant violent attacks that recorded loss of lives and properties in Riyom LGA, it was reported that over 400 women have been made widows and left with many children to fend for in Rim community of Riyom District alone. (Gwom Rwei and Dagwom Bachi supra)

However, these women need protection, security and support in the area of reconstruction, rehabilitation, economic empowerment and skill acquisition.

During the focus group discussions in the districts, with women, it was revealed that women in Riyom LGA participate in politics, community decision making, traditional council meetings, and peace and security processes. During the recent appointments by the State Government in the LGA, three Women Councillors were appointed as part of the current local government transition management committee. They also participate in Local Government Security meetings as well as traditional council meetings in their respective districts.

### **1.4 WPS Global to Local Response to UNSCR**

Efforts to date show the national, state and local response to UNSCR 1325. They include the development, dissemination and implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAP as well as capacity building of FMWASD, and security operatives on NAP 1325. Other responses include the zonal and national consultations which led to Zonal and State Action Plans. Finally, the successful development and launch of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP clearly highlights Nigeria's political will to ensure WPS is adequately prioritised.

At the Local Government level, additional LAPs have been developed for Mangu, Riyom and Jos North L.G while that of Wase LGA is being reviewed for the year 2017-2020. The action plan seeks to address women increased participation in peace and security activities which hinge on the five pillars of UNSCR 1325.

## 1.5 Research Methodology

The research employed the use of primary and secondary sources of data collection.

The primary sources of data collection involved:

- Meetings with the Local Government Authority (The Transition Committee)
- Meeting with the Riyom Local Government Heads of Departments (Head of Women Unit, Director of Social Services, Director of Planning and Statistics, Head of Information Unit).
- Meeting with Traditional and Religious Leaders (Atar Aten of Ganawuri, Gwom Rwey of Riyom District and Dagwom of Bachi).
- Groups representing different ethnic groups within the Districts (Berom, Aten, Attakar, and Fulani).

During these meetings, data was elicited through the following participatory techniques:

- i. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)
- ii. Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- iii. Semi Structured Interviews (SSI)

The secondary data was sourced from existing relevant documents which include:

- PSAP Action Plan
- Communications to the State Government relating to peace and security in Bachi District and Attakar Village.

## **2. 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION LAP NIGERIA 2017-2020**

### **2.1 Delivering for synergy- LGA Involvement in SAP 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 Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (SMWASD) with the collaboration of other agencies.

At the LG Level, it is intended to implement the LAP through the formation of a Local Government Area Implementation Group (LIG) which will comprise of individuals and organizations and to be headed by the Head of Women Unit of the Local Government Council. The Women Unit at the LGC level is responsible for issues affecting women in the Local Government. This Unit is the local equivalent of the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development. The list below constitutes the individuals and groups that will serve at LIG

- Head of Women Unit
- Department of Social Services
- Women in Peace and Security
- CSOS in Riyom (CWEEN, JDPC, Women for Women)
- Security Agents
- Vigilante
- JNl and CAN
- Department of Planning and Statistic
- Department of Information
- CDA/CBOs (Berom Youth Movement (BYM), Berom women Development Association (BEWDA), Aten Youth Movement (AYM), Aten Women Development Association (AWDA), Fulbe Women Association (Fulani), Attakar Women)

At the district level, there will be District Action Plan (DAP). They will compose of Women in Peace and Security, Women Leaders of Community Development Association and NGOs. These groups will constitute the District Implementation Group (DIG). Below is the composition:

- Berom Women Development Association (BEWDA)
- Berom Youth Movement (BYM),
- Aten Youth Movement (AYM),
- Aten Women Development Association (AWDA)
- NGOs
- Women in Peace and Security (WPS)

the level of success, challenges, lessons, and impact attained.

- JNI and CAN
- Vigilante
- Attakar Women Association
- Fulani women Group
- Fulbe Women Association (Fulani)

## **2.2 Local Action Plan (LAP) Implementation**

Under the leadership of the Head of Women Unit in the LGC, there will be quarterly meetings of the LIG to plan, organize and implement the LAP. Also, to share experiences, feed-back on security issues, challenges, lessons learnt and the review of action plans. This process will be replicated at the district levels, the frequency of the meetings to be decided by each DIG.

The venue for the meetings and trainings will be at the Local Government Secretariat, but the LIG in its discretion may decide to hold such meetings and trainings at a convenient venue at the Districts. At the local government level, the lead person is the Head of Women Unit while at the District level, the leader will be elected or selected by the various groups.

These women leaders would represent the women at security meetings both at the Local Government Council and at the District Peace and Security Meetings.

## **2.3 Implementation Arrangements and Core Strategies**

The LAP will be implemented based on the core strategies identified at both PSAP and NAP. These core strategies are cross cutting and will be applied to all the pillars as best as possible. They include:

- I. LAP Promotion and Advocacy:** to promote knowledge on UNSCR 1325 and other related resolutions within the Riyom LGA in line with the Plateau State peace and security architecture, and raise 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 in Riyom LGA.
- 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 in Riyom LGA.
- IV. Research Documentation and Dissemination:** undertake effective data collection, documentation and dissemination on issues of women, peace and security in Riyom LGA.

**V. Coordination and Synergy of Activities between and among Stakeholders:** encourage and promote collaboration with state, local and district stakeholders and other partners in their efforts to implement activities that promote women, peace and security in Riyom LGA.

## **2.4 Achieving Coherence**

### **2.4.1 District Implementation Group (DIG)**

DIG will consist of members from key stakeholders, institutions and civil society groups working on peace and security related matters in the district and will be chaired by a leader to be elected/selected by the relevant stakeholders in the districts. The DIG will assist the LIG in delivering on its component of the LAP at district and community levels. Monthly meetings will be convened by the Leader. Each DIG will be encouraged to develop a District Action Plan (DAP) which shall form the basis of interface with LAP. This group will collaborate with all the peace and security groups and other relevant stakeholders at the district level (Bachi Riyom, and Ganawuri). They will be responsible for data collection, (through EWER), documentation and dissemination of information to all relevant stakeholders, and agencies for appropriate response.

### **2.4.2 Local Implementation Group (LIG)**

The LIG will be responsible for coordinating, organising and planning meetings and trainings for relevant stakeholders within the LGA in the area of peace and security activities. It will be responsible for monitoring step down trainings to DIG. The LIG will report to and interface with SIG, Ministry of Women Affairs, Plateau State Peace Building Agency and other relevant agencies in Plateau State.

### **2.4.3 State Implementation Group (SIG)**

The SIG which consists of members from key ministries, institutions and civil society organisations, working on peace and security related matters in the state, and chaired by the State Ministry of Women Affairs, will assist LIG and DIG in coordination, training, monitoring and documentations concerning peace and security issues in the LGA.

## **3. LAP OPERATIONAL MODALITIES**

### **3.1 Policy and Legal Framework for LAP**

The 1<sup>st</sup> LAP aligns with the government's policy thrust on Peace, Security and Good Governance; Human Capital Development and Social Welfare. Other key policies are:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Local Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
- Gender and Equal Opportunities Law [2015]
- Child Rights Law [2005]
- Safe Guarding Policy for children

- Riyom Local Action Plan [2017]
- Plateau Small & Medium Enterprises Framework
- National Gender Policy
- Laws establishing Operation Rainbow [2013] and Plateau State Peace Building Agency [2016]

### **3.2 Accountability, Localization and Financing for LAP**

A successful implementation of LAP requires public acceptance and strong coordination among various stakeholders. The LAP document clearly takes into consideration the context as well as emerging issues on women, peace and security in Riyom LGA. The goal is to have a document which reflects the current realities at community, district 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 human, material and financial. Therefore, financing for LAP is crucial to achieving its objective of successful implementation.

### **3.3 Achieving High Impact**

The 1<sup>st</sup> LAP of Riyom LGA is aimed at achieving a high impact through active participation and ownership of the process by all relevant stakeholders. The LAP was produced through participatory baseline assessment, need assessment and planning, meetings, designing and the development of the document with the inputs of all the relevant stakeholders in Riyom LGA from all the districts (Bachi, Riyom, Ganawuri). The LAP was validated by the relevant stakeholders, endorsed and adopted as a working document in the promotion of peace and security activities in the LGA.

In order to achieve the desired impact, the different working groups will be responsible for monitoring/follow-ups based on SMART indicators. More so, regular meetings will be held at different levels (DIG, LIG, SIG) to assess the level of success, challenges, lessons, and impact attained.

## **4. LAP ACTION MATRIX**

### **4.1 Priority Objectives and Focus**

The goal of the LAP is to contribute to the implementation of the PSAP while dealing with the priority of women peace and security issues within Riyom Local Government Area. To this end, the overarching principle guiding the delivery of the LAP would focus on ensuring that women's rights are protected and promoted in peace and security in Riyom LGA.

### **4.2 Key Activity Areas and Targets for Riyom LGA**

#### **Pillar 1: Protection and Prosecution**

##### **Strategic Objectives:**

- i. To ensure women and girls rights are protected, promoted an enshrined within the state peace architecture
- ii. To ensure prosecution and appropriate sanction of perpetrators of sexual violence and gender based violence as well as compensation of victims and survivors particularly in conflict situations

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



S/N	Priority Actions LAP Promotion and Advocacy	Key Results/Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017-2020	Lead and Other Actors
1.1.1 1.1.1.1	Advocate to LGC/Authority and other Key Stakeholders to support the promotion of UNSCR 1325 in Riyom LGA	Increased awareness and support for the LGC/Authority and Key Stakeholders in the promotion and implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Riyom LGA	Presence of security agents and NGOs	12 Advocacy visits carried out.	Head of Women Unit Director of Social Services Women in Peace and Security CWEEN, JDPC, Women for Women Operation Safe Heaven Vigilante JNI and CAN
1.1.2	Raise awareness to key stakeholders on the need for the protection of girls and women against violence and also to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence and GBV.	Reduced incidents of violence against girls and women.	Penal Code, Child Rights Act, Child Rights Law, 2005. Number of incidents of violence against girls and women reduced by 50%. Active enforcement of laws/policies (Penal Code, Child Rights Act, Child Rights Law, 2005) that protect girls and women against violence.	A full implementation of the laws and policies by 2020	Head of Planning and Statistic President BYM, President BEWDA, President AYM, President AWDA, Leader Fulbe Women Association (Fulani), Leader Attakar Women.
1.1.3	Raise awareness and sensitization on UNSCR 1325 at LGA, District and Communities	Increased participation in peace and security activities by girls and women.	Presence of Women in Peace and security carried out by women Security, JDPC, CWEEN	Active and sustained participation in peace and security activities in the LGA	
1.1.4	Set up DIG and Develop DAP at District Levels	Increased participation, deepening and ownership of peace and security activities	Active involvement and participation of key stakeholders in peace and security activities at the District and Community levels.	By 2018	

1.2	<b>Legislation and Policy</b>	at the local levels.				
1.2.1	Ensure the implementation of GEO, Child Rights Act, and Child Rights Law, 2005 in Riyom LGA	Protection of the rights of girls and women is realised.	Number of perpetrators identified, reported, and prosecuted.		2018-2020	
1.2.2	Join in the reformation of existing laws to include reconstruction, reintegration and rehabilitation of victim of violent conflict and attacks in Riyom, Bachi and Ganawuri Districts of Riyom LGA	Provision of shelter and other basic amenities, reintegration of displaced people, rehabilitation of victims of substance abuse, economic empowerment activities. Promotion of inter faith, interethnic and inter gender dialogue, mediation and negotiation processes. Trauma awareness,	Reduced incidence of violence against girls and women. No. of girls and women protected against violence.	Increased peaceful co-existence and sustainable development.	2018-2020	
	Set-up Communal Protection Mechanisms/Measures (Local Agreements) towards achieving peaceful coexistence		No. of communal			

	<p><b>Capacity Building and Service Delivery</b></p> <p>Train various relevant stakeholders at LGA and District levels in Trauma healing, awareness and resilience.</p> <p>Collaborate with relevant bodies and agencies for support services e.g. Legal Aid Council, Queen essential, Sabon Gidan Kanar Rehabilitation Centre.</p> <p>Training in Sexual Violence and GBV at LGC and District Levels</p> <p>Training in girls and Women's rights</p> <p>Trainings in Interfaith Dialogue</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation and Dissemination</b></p> <p>Document incidence of communal and gender based violence in Riyom LGA</p> <p>Encourage the reporting of incidence of violence against girls and women to relevant agencies in Riyom LGA.</p>	<p>healing and resilience sessions.</p> <p>Peaceful coexistence between different ethnic and religious groups.</p> <p>Enhance knowledge and skills of relevant stakeholders in the promotion and handling of peace and security activities and issues.</p>	<p>protection mechanisms/measures formed and implemented.</p> <p>No. of trainings conducted, beneficiaries and step-downs carried out.</p> <p>No. of perpetrators and victims ascertained.</p> <p>No. of perpetrators</p>	<p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2017-2018</p>	
1.2.3					
1.3					
1.3.1					
1.3.2					
1.3.3					
1.3.4					
1.3.5					
<b>1.4</b>					
1.4.1					

		<p><b>Coordination of Activities among Stakeholders</b></p> <p>Strengthen the achievements and success of Operation Save Haven, Vigilante groups, Women in Peace and Security, and the Riyom Local Government Authority.</p> <p>To leverage on the existing peace and security activities of the LGC e.g. security meetings, and existing WPS activities.</p>	<p>Perpetrators and victims identified. Perpetrators are identified and prosecuted.</p> <p>Robust synergy in the activities of stakeholders in peace and security, in Riyom LGA.</p> <p>Increased mutual trust, understanding, and co-operation amongst and between relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>and victims identified, reported and prosecuted.</p> <p>Issues of peace and security are timely addressed.</p> <p>Increased participation by relevant stakeholders.</p>			
1.4.2							
1.5.1							
1.5.2							

**Pillar 2: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness**

**Strategic Objectives:** i. To ensure the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against girls and women in Riyom LGA by 2020  
ii.) To support the establishment of more indigenous women-centred early warning mechanisms and tracking systems  
**Strategic Outcome:** Women's vulnerability of conflict and human security threats are averted; Women's contributions are documented and shared.

S/N	Priority Actions/Legislation and Advocacy	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017-2020	Lead and other Actors
22.1 2.1.1	Implement existing laws and Policies on girls and women's rights	Increased respect for girls and women's right.	Reduction in the number of girls and women rights abuse	Penal Code, Child Rights Act, Child Rights Law, 2005.	2018-2020	Head of Women Unit
2.1.2	Review Policies aimed at protecting girls and women's vulnerability to conflict and disasters at districts and community levels.	Local Mechanisms for the protection of girls and women enhanced.	No of local communities enhanced.	Existing Traditional Methods of Conflict Resolution.	2018-2020	Director of Social Services Women in Peace and Security CWEEN, JDPC, Women for Women Operation Safe Heaven Vigilante JNI and CAN
2.2. 2.2.1	<b>Capacity and Service Delivery</b> Train lead and other stakeholders in conflict transformation and peace building	Enhanced capacity of peace practitioners (stakeholders)	No. of trainings conducted.	CWEEN, JDPC, Women for Women Women in Peace and Security	2018-2020	Head of Planning and Statistic President BYM, President BEWDA, President AYM, President AWDA, Leader Fulbe Women Association (Fulani), Leader Attakar Women
2.2.2	To form and train women and girls in CEWER mechanism and tracking system at LGA and District levels.	A women EWER system put in place and are engaged in tracking community conflict indicators.	EWER systems formed		2018-2020	
2.3 2.3.1	<b>Coordination and Partnership</b> Establishment of Inter District, Inter LG, Inter State linkages in early warning system in Riyom LGA.		A network of EWER established/strengthened	2018-2020		
	<b>Promotion of Advocacy</b> Advocacy to relevant Stakeholders at District, LGA and State levels	A robust synergy in EWER amongst Districts,	No. of advocacy visits carried out.	2018-2020	2018-2020	

<p>Awareness raising on women &amp; girls' involvement in relief materials distribution, compensation in natural disaster, resettlement entitlement at both LGA &amp; District levels.</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation and Dissemination</b> WPS to collaborate with department of social service, and planning at the LGA</p> <p>Make available relevant information on issues related to women in peace and security to media houses.</p>	<p>neighbouring LGAs (Barkin Ladi, Bokkos, etc) and Kaduna State established.</p> <p>Increased awareness in EWER and support for the prevention of violence against girls and women.</p> <p>Increase involvement of girls and women in relief materials distribution, compensation after natural disaster and resettlement entitlement.</p> <p>Increased collaboration and proper documentation and dissemination of information.</p> <p>Increase in information</p>	<p>No. of women who are involved in post conflict and post disaster recovery</p> <p>No of comprehensive research works and documentations.</p> <p>No of proper documents concerning Women in Peace and Security available</p>	<p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p>	
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dissemination about  
women in peace and  
security to the public

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<p><b>Promotion of Advocacy</b> Advocacy to relevant Stakeholders at District, LGA and State levels</p> <p>Awareness raising on women &amp; girls' involvement in relief materials distribution, compensation in natural disaster, resettlement entitlement at both LGA &amp; District levels.</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation and Dissemination</b> WPS to collaborate with department of social service, and planning at the LGA</p> <p>Make available relevant information on issues related to women in peace and security to media houses.</p>	<p>A robust synergy in EWER amongst Districts, neighbouring LGAs (Barkin Ladi, Bokkos, etc) and Kaduna State established.</p> <p>Increased awareness in EWER and support for the prevention of violence against girls and women.</p> <p>Increase involvement of girls and women in relief materials distribution, compensation after natural disaster and resettlement entitlement.</p> <p>Increased collaboration and proper documentation and</p>	<p>No. of advocacy visits carried out.</p> <p>No. of women who are involved in post conflict and post disaster recovery</p> <p>No of comprehensive research works and documentations.</p> <p>No of proper documents concerning Women in Peace and Security available</p>	<p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p>	<p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p> <p>2018-2020</p>	
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**Pillar 3: Participation and Representation**

- Strategic Objectives:** 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 interest in all platforms and decision making bodies related to conflict  
 iii. To strengthen the role of women particularly in traditional and community roles so they can engage effectively in peace and security issues

**Strategic Outcome:** meaningful and effective participation of women in peace and security process, governance and decision making structures at all levels in attained.

S/N	Priority Actions/Policy	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017-2020	Lead and Other Actors
33.1 3.1.1.1	Develop policies that promote women participation and representation in the LG and Districts in peace & security processes.	Increased women's participation in decision making at the LGA security committee.	No. of women participation and representation at the LG level in Peace and Security Meetings.	Presence of NGOs and Existing involvement of women in District Council Meetings.	2018-2020	Head of Women Unit Director of Social Services Women in Peace and Security CWEEN, JDPC, Women for Women Operation Safe Heaven Vigilante JNI and CAN
3.1.2	Establish and implement affirmative action initiatives to enhance women's participation in governance at the Community and LG levels.	Increased representation of women in leadership positions (elective and appointed) in the LGA.	No. of women in active participation in peace and security activities at the LG level	CWEEN, JDPC, Women for Women in Peace and Security	2018-2020	Head of Planning and Statistic President BYM, President BEWDA, President AYM, President AWDA, Leader Fulbe Women Association (Fulani),
3.2	Promotion and advocacy Awareness raising and sensitisation of LAP and women's active participation in peace and security processes at LG and district level. Advocacy on women	Increase in representation and active participation of women in peace and security in the LG	Proportion of women holding decisionmaking positions in political parties at district and			

<p>representation and participation in community decision making politics, parties and leadership traditional council.</p> <p><b>Capacity building and service Delivery</b> Strengthen women's knowledge and skills in decision making, leadership, dialogue, negotiation and mediation.</p> <p><b>Research, Documentation and Dissemination</b> Proper documentation and dissemination of best practices and tools on women engagement in peace and security processes.</p>	<p>Increased in women involvement in politics and decision making at the district and community levels.</p> <p>Increase in women knowledge and skills in negotiation and decision making</p> <p>Adequate tools available to facilitate the engagement of women in line with the global best practices</p>	<p>community levels.</p> <p>No of women equipped with relevant knowledge and skills for leadership negotiations and decision making.</p> <p>No of women equipped with necessary and adequate tools for engagement in peace and security processes.</p>		<p>Leader Attakar Women</p>
<p><b>3.2.1</b></p>				
<p><b>3.3</b></p>				
<p><b>3.3.1</b></p>				
<p><b>3.4</b></p>				
<p><b>3.4.1</b></p>				

**Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction**

- I. To strengthen existing crisis management structure, recovery and post-conflict needs for women and girls.
  - II. To bridge the digital by integrating technology-based solution in early warning system, new market and post conflict reconstruction.
- Specific outcome:** women's human security concerns at community levels are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

S/N	Priority Actions/Coordination and Partnership	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017-2020	Lead and Other Actors
44.1	Strengthen existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimension of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction.	The peculiar needs of the vulnerable women in post conflict times are addressed.	No. of available relevant services to address the needs of vulnerable women in post conflict times.			
4.1.1	Collaborate with Plateau State Peace Building Agency for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and rehabilitations	Increased involvement of Plateau State Peace Building Agency in Post Conflict Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Riyom LGA	No. of engagements in post conflict reconstructions by the Plateau State Peace Building Agency	Land Use Act 1978, Nig. Minerals and Mining Act 2007.		
4.2	<b>Legislation and Policy</b> Policies on Post Conflict reconstruction and crisis management (e.g. resource based conflict e.g. land, water and grazing land issues)	Laws and policies on the use of natural resources implemented in Riyom.	No. of laws and Policies implemented	Nigeria Natural Resource Charter 2014,		
4.2.1	Establishment of funds for reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of conflict and disaster at State and Riyom L.G.A	Availability of funds for reintegration and	No of communities reintegrated and rehabilitated.			
4.2.2	<b>Capacity building and service delivery.</b> Training on crisis management early recovery and post conflict					
4.3						

reconstruction Training on EPR Training on interfaith dialogue Training on livelihood activities Training in IGAs	rehabilitation of victims of conflict and disaster at Riyom L.G.A	No. of trainings carried out			
<b>4.3.1</b>					
<b>4.3</b>					
<b>4.3.1</b>	Enhanced capacity for crisis management and improved source of livelihood				

**Pillar 5: Partnerships coordination and management**

- I. To harness existing partnership and coordination mechanism on women peace and security for sustainability and impact in Riyom L.G.A.
- II. To ensure an increase in capacity building for critical implementation as well as adequate resources to coordinate, 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.

S/N	Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017-2020	Lead and Other Actors
55.1	<b>Capacity Building and service delivery</b>					
5.1.1	Regular strengthening of stakeholders' capacity through training in UNSCR 1325 and dissemination of critical information on all activities at DIG and LIG levels	Capacity of Stakeholders strengthened, knowledge and skills acquired and applied at all levels.	No. of stakeholders trained and services effectively and efficiently delivered.			
5.2	Increase awareness at LIG/ DIG and enhance inclusion of stakeholders, collaboration and coordination.		Effective and efficient implementation of LAP/DAP			
5.2.1	<b>Coordination and Partnership.</b> Regular coordinated meetings with all relevant stakeholders towards the implementation of both LAP / DAP.	Inclusive participation by all relevant stakeholders				



### 4.3 Result Chain and Linkages of LAP and PSAP

#### Pillar 1: Protection and Prosecution

LAP Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcome	Linkages to PSAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-Conditions for Success
<b>LAP Promotion and Advocacy</b> Advocacy to LGC/Authority and other Key Stakeholders to support the promotion of UNSCR 1325 in Riyom LGA	Increased awareness and support for the promotion and implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Riyom LGA	Awareness raising through high level advocacy campaigns to key communities Engage in massive public enlightenment on UNSCR 1325, LAP, SAP and ZAP (translate & disseminate) Engage with LGA's to encourage the development of LAP		Support of all relevant stakeholders at all levels.
Raise awareness to key stakeholders on the need for the protection of girls and women against violence and also to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence and GBV.	Reduced incidents of violence against girls and women.			
Raise awareness and sensitization on UNSCR 1325 at LGA, District and Communities	Increased participation in peace and security activities by girls and women.			
Set up DIG and Develop DAP at District Levels	Increased participation, deepening and ownership of peace and security activities at the local levels.			

<p><b>Legislation and Advocacy</b></p>	<p>Ensure the implementation of GEO, Child Rights Act, and Child Rights Law, 2005 in Riyom LGA</p> <p>Join in the reformation of existing laws to include reconstruction, reintegration and rehabilitation of victim of violent conflict and attacks in Riyom, Bachi and Ganawuri Districts of Riyom LGA</p>	<p>Protection of the rights of girls and women is realised.</p> <p>Provision of shelter and other basic amenities, reintegration of displaced people, rehabilitation of victims of substance abuse, economic empowerment activities. Promotion of inter faith, interethnic and inter gender dialogue, mediation and negotiation processes.</p> <p>Trauma awareness, healing and resilience sessions. Peaceful coexistence between different ethnic and religious groups.</p> <p>Trauma awareness, healing and resilience sessions. Peaceful coexistence between different ethnic and religious groups.levels.</p>	<p>Institute process for the speedy gazetting of GEO and Child Rights Laws</p> <p>Pursue the domestication and enactment of the VAPP (Prohibition law)</p> <p>Reform existing laws to include Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Victims of Conflicts and Attacks</p>		<p>Commitment by all Stakeholders and Government political will.</p>
<p>Set-up Communal Protection Mechanisms/Measures (Local Agreements) towards achieving peaceful coexistence</p>					

<p><b>Capacity Building and Service Delivery</b></p>	<p>Train various relevant stakeholders at LGA and District levels in Trauma healing, awareness and resilience.</p>	<p>Enhance knowledge and skills of relevant stakeholders in the promotion and handling of peace and security activities and issues.</p>	<p>Provide continuous training and skills development for social workers' critical implementers such as first responders, health workers at all levels to handle trauma cases</p> <p>Enhance legal Aid and support services for women and girls to enable them seek redress on violations</p> <p>Provide a robust transitional justice program in Plateau state</p>	<p>Availability of resources (Human, Material and Financial)</p>
<p><b>Research, Documentation and Dissemination</b></p>	<p>Set up DIG and Develop DAP at District LevDocument incidence of communal and gender based violence in Riyom LGA</p> <p>Encourage the reporting of incidence of violence against girls and women to relevant agencies in Riyom LGA.els</p>	<p>Perpetrators and victims identified.</p> <p>Perpetrators are identified and prosecuted.</p>	<p>Document and establish a database of perpetrators of gender-based violence like an offenders' register.</p> <p>Enhance existing structures to dedicated to promotion of and dissemination of information for women and girls' protection</p>	<p>Availability of Resources</p>

<p><b>Coordination of Activities among Stakeholders</b></p>	<p>Strengthen the achievements and success of Operation Save Haven, Vigilante groups, Women in Peace and Security, and the Riyom Local Government Authority.</p> <p>To leverage on the existing peace and security activities of the LGC e.g security meetings, and existing WPS activities.</p>	<p>Robust synergy in the activities of stakeholders in peace and security, in Riyom LGA.</p> <p>Increased mutual trust, understanding, and co-operation amongst and between relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Strengthen the gains and successes of OBSTEC, Special Joint Task Force (SJTF) and other bodies.</p> <p>Strengthen existing structures coordination efforts, experience sharing and funding mechanisms to ensure sustainability of WPS initiatives.</p> <p>Work with identified state borders like border control to articulate strategies that mitigate cross-migration and border-related conflict</p> <p>Strengthen Operation Rainbow and other security operatives to improve protection for women and girls and reduce proliferation of weapons</p>	<p>Commitment by relevant stakeholders</p>
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**Pillar 2: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness**

LAP Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcome	Linkages to PSAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-Conditions for Success
Legislation and Advocacy				
Implement existing laws and Policies on girls and women's rights  Review Policies aimed at protecting girls and women's vulnerability to conflict and disasters at districts and community levels.	Increased respect for girls and women's right.  Local Mechanisms for the protection of girls and women enhanced.	Enforcement and implementation of existing laws and policies  Establishment of new laws aimed at protecting women and girl vulnerability to conflict and disaster		Government Political Will and commitment by relevant stakeholders
Capacity and Service delivery				

<p>stakeholders in conflict transformation and peace building</p> <p>To form and train women and girls in CEWER mechanism and tracking system at LGA and District levels.</p>	<p>peace practitioners (stakeholders)</p> <p>A women EWER system put in place and are engaged in tracking community conflict indicators.</p>	<p>women unit), security operatives, community stakeholders on inclusive and gender responsive approaches to services for conflict and disaster prevention and conflict management/resolution</p> <p>Replication of model and Training for Women Peace Lead Mentors in ALL LGA</p> <p>Build capacity of SEMA on gender responsiveness in the delivery of relief and humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Training for relevant bodies like Plateau State Peace building Agency, Planning Commission</p>	<p>( Human, Material and Financial)</p>
<p><b>Coordination and Partnership</b></p>			

Establishment of Inter District, Inter LG, Inter State linkages in early warning system in Riyom LGA.	A robust synergy in EWER amongst Districts, neighbouring LGAs (Barkin Ladi, Bokkos, etc) and Kaduna State established.	Provision of effective border control services  Linkages established with REWARD - ECOWAS early warning system	Support, commitment and cooperation by Stakeholders
<b>Promotion of Advocacy</b>			
Advocacy to relevant Stakeholders at District, LGA and State levels  Awareness raising on women & girls' involvement in relief materials distribution, compensation in natural disaster, resettlement entitlement at both LGA & District levels.	Increased awareness in EWER and support for the prevention of violence against girls and women.  Increase involvement of girls and women in relief materials distribution, compensation after natural disaster and resettlement entitlement	Awareness creation on the need for all citizens particularly women to know their rights as stakeholders in the distribution of relief materials, compensation in natural disasters, resettlement entitlements as well as agencies mandated to assist/support these efforts	Availability of Resources ( Human, Material and Financial)
<b>Research, Documentation and Dissemination</b>			
WPS to collaborate with department of social service, and planning at the LGA  Make available relevant information on issues related to women in peace and security to media houses.	Increased collaboration and proper documentation and dissemination of information.  Increased in the information dissemination about women in peace and security to the public.	Work with planning commission to collate disaggregated data on victims of conflict and disaster.  Develop best practices and disseminated using popular media (Radio & TV) on WPS issues.	Support, commitment and cooperation by stakeholders

**Pillar 3 Participation and Representation**

LAP Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcome	Linkages to PSAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-Conditions for Success
<p><b>Legislation and Policy</b></p> <p>Develop policies that promote women participation and representation in the LG and District s in peace &amp; security processes.</p> <p>Establish and implement affirmative action initiatives to enhance women's participation in governance, LG decision making processes.</p> <p><b>Promotion and advocacy</b></p>	<p>Increased women's participation at decision making levels at the LG security committee.</p> <p>Increased representation of women in leadership positions (elective and appointed) in the LGA</p>	<p>Promulgate for laws and adopt policies that promote women's participation and representation in the state peace architecture</p> <p>Implementation of existing and new laws and policies that enhance conflict prevention systems for women.</p> <p>Establish and implement quotas and affirmative action initiatives to enhance women's participation in governance at decision-making levels</p>		<p>Support and commitment by relevant stakeholders</p>



<p>Awareness raising and sensitization of LAP and women's constructive participation in peace and security processes at LG and district level.</p> <p>Advocacy on women representation and participation in community decision making politics, parties and leadership traditional council.</p>	<p>Increased in representation and active participation of women in peace and security in the LG</p> <p>Increased in women involvement in politics and decision making at the district and community levels.</p>	<p>Awareness creation and sensitization of SAP and women's constructive participation in peace processes and decision-making organs.</p> <p>Advocacy campaigns on women's increased representation and participation in decision-making positions on traditional councils, political parties, and community leadership.</p> <p>Simplification, translation and dissemination of SAP among stakeholders</p>	<p>Availability of Resources both Human Material and financial</p>
<p><b>Capacity building and service Delivery</b></p>			
<p>Strengthen women's knowledge and skills in decision making, leadership, dialogue, negotiation and mediation.</p>	<p>Increased in women knowledge and skills in negotiation and decision making</p>	<p>Training and capacity building to strengthen women's skills for decision-making leadership and in peace negotiations including for traditional councils and positions.</p>	<p>Availability of Resources both Human Material and financial</p>

<b>Research, Documentation and Dissemination</b>					
Proper documentation and dissemination of best practices models and tools on women engagement in peace and security processes	Adequate tools available to facilitate the engagement of women in line with the global best practices	Proper documentation and dissemination of good practices, models and tools on women's engagement in peace processes and at decision-making levels		Availability of Resources both Human Material and financial	

**Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early recovery and Post-conflict Reconstruction**

<b>LAP Priority Actions</b>	Key Results/Outcome	Linkages to PSAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-Conditions for Success
<b>Coordination and Partnership</b>				

<p>Strengthen existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimension of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>Collaborate with Plateau State Peace Building Agency for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and rehabilitations.</p>	<p>The peculiar needs of the vulnerable women in post conflict times are addressed.</p> <p>Increased involvement of Plateau State Peace Building Agency in Post Conflict Reconstruction and Rehabilitation in Riyom LGA</p>	<p>Strengthening of existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction.</p>	<p>Support and commitment by all relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Legislation and Policy</b></p>			

<p>Policies on Post Conflict reconstruction and crisis management (e.g. resource based conflict e.g. land, water and grazing land issues)</p> <p>Establishment of funds for reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of conflict and disaster at State and Riyom L.G.A</p>	<p>of natural resources implemented in Riyom.</p> <p>Availability of funds for reconstruction reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of conflict and disaster at Riyom L.G.A</p>	<p>Revise existing laws establishing the Plateau State Peacebuilding Agency to effectively support reintegration and post conflict reconstruction concerns of women and girls</p> <p>Enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on post conflict reconstruction and crisis management at state and community levels.</p> <p>Establishment of fund for reintegration and rehabilitation of victims of conflict and disaster.</p>	<p>Support and commitment by relevant stakeholders</p>
<p><b>Capacity building and service delivery.</b></p> <p>Training on crisis management early recovery and post conflict reconstruction</p> <p>Training on EPR</p> <p>Training on interfaith dialogue</p> <p>Training on livelihood activities</p> <p>Training in IGAs</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity for crisis management and improved source of livelihood</p>	<p>Capacity building for agencies responsible for crisis management, early recovery and post conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>Establishment of Safe Havens for women and girls</p> <p>Provision of psycho-social mobile clinics, and equipment</p> <p>Training relevant actors/agencies on monitoring, evaluation and reporting</p>	<p>Availability of Resources both Human Material and financial.</p> <p>Absence of violent conflict</p>

**Pillar 5: Partnerships coordination and management**

LAP Priority Actions	Key Results/Outcome	Linkages to PSAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-Conditions for Success
<b>Capacity Building and service delivery</b>				
<p>Regular strengthening of stakeholders' capacity through training in UNSCR 1325 and dissemination of critical information on all activities at DIG and LIG levels</p> <p>Increase awareness at LIG/ DIG and enhance inclusion of stakeholders, collaboration and coordination.</p>	<p>Capacity of Stakeholders strengthened, knowledge and skills acquired and applied at all levels.</p> <p>Inclusive participation by all relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Continuous engagement of stakeholders</p> <p>Strengthen stakeholders' capacities through training, dissemination of critical information on the implementation and tracking of UNSCR NAP targets</p> <p>Platforms, Forums and suitable mediums established to enhance inclusion, collaboration and coordination.</p>		<p>Availability of Resources both Human Material and financial.</p> <p>Absence of violent conflict.</p>
<b>Coordination and Partnership</b>				
<p>Regular coordinated meetings with all relevant stakeholders towards the implementation of both LAP / DAP.</p>	<p>Inclusive participation by all relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Regular meeting of state technical working committees to enhance the implementation and popularization of PSAP</p>		<p>Support and commitment by relevant stakeholders</p>

#### **4.4 Lap Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

The Local Implementation Group(LIG)will be responsible for monitoring/follow-upin the area of peace and security activities carried out at the LGA and district levels. This includes monitoring of step down trainings by the District Implementation Group (DIG) and to ensure that the DIGs are functional.

The LIG will report to and interface with SIG, Ministry of Women Affairs,Plateau State Peace Building Agency and other relevant agencies in Plateau State.

#### **LAP Monitoring and Evaluation Template**

LAP Pillars	Specific Strategies/Actions	Key Outputs/Results	Outcomes	Indicators	Sources of Information	LAP, SAP, ZAP & NAP Related outcomes	Results
<b>Pillar 1: Protection and Prosecution</b>	<p>Advocacy visits to relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Identification of victims and offenders</p> <p>Protection of victims and prosecution of offenders</p>	<p>Increased support by influential stakeholders</p> <p>Victim of violence and offenders identified</p>	<p>Available laws and policies that prosecute and protect victim of human rights violation and prosecute offenders implemented and enforced</p> <p>offenders implemented and enforced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of victims identified and protected</li> <li>Number of offenders identified and prosecuted</li> <li>Number of laws implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State ministry of Justice</li> <li>State house of Assembly</li> <li>LGC</li> <li>Relevant/key stakeholders</li> </ul>		

## ANNEXES



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 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.




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**Resolution 2349 (2017)**

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

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and presidential statements on counterterrorism, conflict prevention in Africa, the protection of civilians, women, peace and security, children and armed conflict, and on the United Nations Office for West

Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA),

*Recalling* its visit to the Lake Chad Basin Region (the Region) from 2 to 7 March 2017 to engage in dialogue with the Governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, displaced persons, security and humanitarian personnel, civil society including women's organizations, and regional bodies,

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

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

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

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

*Reaffirming* that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever



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and by whomever committed, and *remaining determined* to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level,

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

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

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

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

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

*Recognizing* the interconnectedness of the challenges facing the Lake Chad Basin and the wider Sahel region and *encouraging* greater regional and international coherence in addressing these challenges,

**2 Security, Protection of Civilians and Human Rights**

1. *Strongly condemns* all terrorist attacks, violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights by Boko Haram and ISIL in the Region, including those involving killings and other violence against civilians, notably women and children, abductions, pillaging, child, early and forced marriage, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual and gender-based violence, and recruitment and use of children, including increasingly the use of girls as suicide bombers, and destruction of civilian property, and *calls* for those responsible for these acts to be held accountable, and brought to justice;

2. *Recalls* the Communiqués of the AUPSC on Boko Haram, including from the 484th meeting, *recognises* the continued support of the AU to the MNJTF, and *calls* for the Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and Benin to continue their efforts in the fight against Boko Haram and implementation of the Communiqués; *further acknowledging* the need for an effective and strategic relationship between the AUPSC and the Security Council, to enable both institutions to support stability and development in the Lake Chad Basin;

3. *Encourages* Governments in the Region to sustain momentum, further enhance regional military cooperation and coordination, comply with obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, secure the conditions to enable safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, facilitate the restoration of civilian security and the rule of law in areas restored to Government control, and guarantee free movement of goods and persons; and *further encourages* regional collaboration on the implementation of the 2016

Abuja Regional Security Summit conclusions and strengthened cooperation under the auspices of a third Regional Security Summit in 2018, including with respect to post-conflict stabilisation and recovery;

4. *Welcomes* the multilateral and bilateral support provided to the military efforts in the Region and *encourages* greater support to strengthen the operational capability of the MNJTF to further the Region's efforts to combat Boko Haram and ISIL, which may include appropriate, logistical, mobility and communications assistance, equipment, as well as modalities to increase effective information sharing as appropriate, given the complex environment in which they operate and the evolving tactics of Boko Haram and ISIL, as well as training, including on sexual and gender-based violence, gender and child protection;

5. *Calls* for the urgent deployment of the remaining MNJTF civilian personnel, including Human Rights Advisers through the AU, and a dedicated Gender Adviser, and for the pledges made at the AU donor conference of 1 February 2015 in support of the MNJTF to be promptly fulfilled, *encourages* the AU to disperse funds provided for the MNJTF by key partners, *further encourages* Member States to contribute generously to the AU Trust Fund, and *requests* the Secretary-General to advocate strongly with the international community and donors in support of this effort;

6. *Reiterates* its call on Member States to move vigorously and decisively to cut the flows of funds and other financial assets and economic resources to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including Boko Haram, *reiterates* its readiness to consider listing individuals, groups, undertakings and entities providing support to Boko Haram, including those who are financing, arming, planning or recruiting for Boko Haram, and in this regard *encourages* all Member States to submit to the Committee listing requests for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities supporting Boko Haram;

7. *Calls upon* the countries of the Region to prevent, criminalize, investigate, prosecute and ensure accountability of those who engage in transnational organized crime, in particular in arms trafficking and trafficking in persons;

8. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations entities, including UNOCA, UNOWAS, and the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) to redouble their support for Governments in the Region, as well as sub-regional and regional organizations, to address the impact of Boko Haram and ISIL violence on the peace and stability of the Region, including by addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and to conduct and gather gender-sensitive research and data collection on the drivers of radicalization for women, and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's human rights and women's organizations, in order to develop targeted and evidence-based policy and programming responses;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular, international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law; and *further encourages* Governments in the Region to consider, in discussion with communities, the potential impact of operations against and security responses to Boko Haram and ISIL on people's livelihoods, and freedom of movement;

10. *Expresses regret* at the tragic loss of life in the January 2017 Rann incident, *welcomes* the commitment expressed by relevant Nigerian authorities to investigate and ensure accountability for those responsible, and *calls* for transparency on the findings of the investigation report and action taken;

11. *Expresses* concern about the protection needs of civilians in the Region affected by and sub-regional organisations, relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders, and, in the context of this resolution, to develop and implement a regional and coordinated strategy that encompasses transparent, inclusive, human rights-compliant disarmament, demobilisation, de-radicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives, in line with strategies for prosecution, where appropriate, for persons associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, drawing upon regional and international best practice and lessons learned; and *urges* relevant national and through them local actors, to develop and implement appropriate plans for the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration, and where appropriate

prosecution of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and other community-based security groups;

30. *Stresses* the need to pay particular attention to the treatment and reintegration of the scourge of terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture, and recruitment and use of children in violation of international law; and *welcomes* initial steps taken such as the deployment of female members of the security services to IDP camps where sexual exploitation and abuse has been reported or confirmed;

12. *Reiterates* the primary responsibility of Member States to protect civilian populations on their territories, in accordance with their obligations under international law, and *calls on* all Governments in the Region, and as relevant the United Nations and other actors, to prioritise human rights protection concerns including through: greater cooperation by concerned Governments with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Offices of the Special Representatives on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Children and Armed Conflict; taking urgent measures to prevent arbitrary arrest and detention and ensure that persons deprived of liberty are treated in accordance with international law; enhanced capacity and responsiveness of national human rights mechanisms across the Region; and taking measures to increase the number of women in the security sector;

13. *Emphasises* the importance of strengthening cross-border judicial cooperation in identifying and prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses, as well as the most serious crimes, such as sexual and gender-based violence; *calls on* Governments in the Region to provide rapid access for survivors of abduction and sexual violence to specialised medical and psychosocial services, and community reintegration, to prevent stigmatisation and persecution, and *encourages* the international community to extend its support in this regard; *urges* the prompt investigation of all allegations of abuse, including sexual abuse, and holding those responsible accountable; and *encourages* the creation of a timeline for transferral of camp management to civilian structures to ensure the civilian nature of IDP sites, whilst taking due consideration of the security situation in these sites;

14. *Urges* Governments in the Region to ensure women's full and equal participation in national institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including in the development of strategies to counter Boko Haram and ISIL, *welcomes* initial efforts in the Region to address women's representation such as the 25% quota for elected offices in Niger, and *strongly encourages* the further development, implementation and funding of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria; and *encourages* all regional organizations engaged in peace and security efforts in the Region to ensure that gender analysis and women's participation are integrated into their assessments, planning, and operations;

### **3 Humanitarian**

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments in the Region and of regional and sub-regional organisations, as well as the hospitality provided by host communities for the millions of displaced people, the majority of whom are women and children, who are uniquely impacted, and *urges* Governments in the Region, donors and relevant international non-governmental organisations to urgently redouble their efforts and ensure close coordination, including between development and humanitarian actors, in particular to enhance early recovery, food security, improve living conditions, and increase livelihood opportunities;

16. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to ensure respect for and protection of humanitarian personnel, facilities, and their means of transport and equipment, and to facilitate safe, timely and unhindered access for humanitarian organisations to deliver lifesaving aid to affected people, and in particular in the case of Governments, where applicable, through facilitating bureaucratic and administrative procedures such as the expediting of outstanding registrations, and importation of humanitarian supplies, and *further calls upon* Governments in the Region to increase collaboration with United Nations partners including through more effective civilian-military coordination mechanisms;

17. *Welcomes* the \$458 million in humanitarian assistance pledged at the Oslo conference for 2017 and *urges* swift disbursement of these funds to prevent further deterioration of the humanitarian crisis and to begin to address endemic development needs; and *strongly encourages* all

other/non-traditional donors to contribute in line with the needs highlighted in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plans of each country;

18. *Further welcomes* the Government of Nigeria's announcement of its 2017 spending plans for north-east Nigeria which project total federal and state government expenditure of \$1 billion on development and humanitarian activities, and *urges* swift implementation of these plans;

19. *Welcomes* the scaling up of the United Nations response, especially in north-east Nigeria, and *calls for* further deployment of experienced staff, measures to reduce staff turnover, and strong coordination, including through creation of civil-military coordination guidelines, provision of training to further improve coordination between armed forces and humanitarian personnel, coordination across borders and the development of multi-year prioritised plans; and *further calls on* all humanitarian organisations to ensure programming is gender-sensitive, based on strengthening resilience within communities and developed based on the need of, and where possible in consultation with affected people and local organisations;

20. *Urges* relevant national and through them local authorities to ensure that resources dedicated to the humanitarian effort are directed to those most in need;

21. *Calls upon* Governments in the Region to ensure that the return of refugees and IDPs to their areas of origin is voluntary, based on informed decisions, and in safety and dignity; *urges* relevant national and local authorities to work cooperatively with displaced persons and host communities, to prevent secondary displacement of affected populations, and to take all necessary steps to respond to the humanitarian needs of host communities, and *encourages* the international community to extend its support in this regard; *welcomes* the signing by the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, of the tripartite agreement on 2 March 2017 on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees, and *urges* its swift and complete implementation;

#### **4 Root Causes and Development**

22. *Calls upon* the Governments in the Region to take further measures to address social, political, economic and gender inequalities, and environmental challenges, and to develop strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts, and address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders, in order to help address the conditions which have enabled the emergence and survival of Boko Haram and ISIL;

23. *Recognises* the complex challenges faced by the Region and *welcomes* the development of programmes by the respective Governments to help build and sustain peace by addressing the root causes of the crisis, namely the “Buhari Plan” of Nigeria, the Programme “Renaissance” of Niger, the “Recovery Road Map” the Special Youth Triennial Programme of Cameroon, the “Vision 2030: the Chad we want” of Chad, and the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan of the LCBC; *calls upon* respective Governments to strengthen their coordination and prioritisation within these programmes to enable effective implementation, and *calls upon* international partners to extend their support in this regard;

24. *Calls upon* Governments in the Region, including through the support of the international community, to support early recovery activities and long-term investment in vital services such as health care and education, agriculture, infrastructure such as the safe trade corridor and livelihoods, social cohesion, good governance, and the rule of law, to enhance longer-term recovery and resilience of populations, particularly for the areas with the most pressing need;

25. *Encourages* the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), together with the LCBC, to develop a comprehensive and common strategy that effectively addresses the drivers that contributed to the emergence of Boko Haram and ISIL, with a particular focus on longer term development needs; and *further urges* the two sub-regional organisations to convene their planned summit on Boko Haram to adopt a common strategy and develop active cooperation and coordination mechanisms;

26. *Recognises* the adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the stability of the Region, including through water scarcity, drought, desertification, land

degradation, and food insecurity, and *emphasises* the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors;

27. *Acknowledges* the important contribution of civil society, in particular women's and youth organisations, to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding and humanitarian efforts in the region, and *encourages* greater dialogue between respective Governments and civil society, as well as support;

28. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its partners to make further progress towards the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) in order to address comprehensively the security, political, and developmental challenges and the underlying root causes and drivers of instability and conflicts in the Sahel region;

#### **Disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration, and accountability**

29. *Encourages* Governments in the Region, in collaboration with regional on of women and children formerly associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, including through the signing and implementing of protocols for the rapid handover of children suspected of having association with Boko Haram to relevant civilian child protection actors, as well as access for child protection actors to all centres holding children, in accordance with applicable international obligations, and the best interests of the child;

31. *Urges* Governments in the Region to develop and implement consistent policies for promoting defections from Boko Haram and ISIL and for deradicalising and reintegrating those who do defect, and to ensure that there is no impunity for those responsible for terrorist acts, and abuses and violations of international human rights and violations of humanitarian law; and *invites* the international community to extend its support to the Governments in the Region in developing and implementing their disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies and policies;

32. *Calls upon* concerned governments to urgently develop and implement, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law as applicable, vetting criteria and processes allowing for the prompt assessment of all persons who have been associated with Boko Haram and ISIL in the custody of authorities, including persons captured or surrendered to authorities, or who are found in refugee or IDP camps, and to ensure that children are treated in accordance with international law; and *encourages* Governments in the Region, within the context of this resolution, to prosecute those responsible for terrorist acts, where appropriate, and to develop both rehabilitation programmes in custodial settings for detained terrorist suspects and sentenced persons, and reintegration programmes to assist persons either released from custody having served their sentence or those who have completed a rehabilitation programme in an alternative setting, in order to facilitate reintegration into their communities;

#### **5 Follow-Up**

33. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, with a view to enhancing collaboration and responsibility among relevant entities and mobilising resources for the region, to make a high level visit to the Region, and *invites* him to consider undertaking a joint visit with the World Bank, Chairperson of the AU Commission, the President of the World Bank Group, and the President of the African Development Bank, to strengthen the focus on and commitment to the Region of the international community;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to produce a written report within five months on the United Nations' assessment of the situation in the Lake Chad Basin Region as it relates to elements of this resolution, particularly regarding the progress made and remaining challenges, and possible measures for consideration, including with respect to achieving greater coherence of efforts in the context of overlapping regional strategies, and thereafter to include these elements in regular reporting by UNOCA and UNOWAS.