



ADAMAWA STATE ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
UNSCR1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTION ON WOMEN, PEACE
AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA

2017-2020



INCLUSIVE RECONSTRUCTION IS THE PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE PEACE & HUMAN SECURITY

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ADAMAWA STATE
2017

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With Partnership And Support From



DISCLAIMER

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

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of Community Leaders Network and Women Mentors after visiting the Hon. Chairman of Mubi South Local Government Council



Council of Tijjaniya and Qadiriya leaders in Yola

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ACRONYMS

ADSEMA: Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency
ASAP: Adamawa State Action Plan
CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO: Civil Society Organization
DRC: Danish Refugee Council
FBOs: Faith Based Organization
GBV: Gender Based Violence
HIV/AIDS: Human Immune-Deiciency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deiciency Syndrome
ICRC: International Committee for the Red Cross
IDP: Internally Displaced Person
IED: Improvised Explosive Devices
INEC: Independent National Electoral Commission
INGOs: International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM: International Organization for Migration
IRC: International Rescue Committee
JTF: Joint Task Force
LGA: Local Government Area
LGIT: Local Government Implementation Team
MDAs: Ministries Departments and Agencies
MoD: Ministry of Defence
M & E: Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPTIP: National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASS: National Assembly
NAWOJ: National Association of Women Journalists
NDA: Nigerian Defence Academy
NDC: National Defence College
NDE: National Directorate of Employment
NEMA: National Emergency Management Agency
NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC: National Human Rights Commission
NPF: Nigeria Police Force



Religious and traditional leaders



Advocacy at Grassroots on UNSCR 1325



First Lady Leads Advocacy on UNSCR 1325



Uniformed Personnel during UNSCR 1325 Stakeholders Forum

- NSCDC:** Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corp
- PSS:** Psychosocial Support Service
- PTA:** Parents Teachers Association
- PWD:** People with Disability
- SAP:** State Action Plan
- SEMA:** State Emergency Management Agency
- SGBV:** Sexual and Gender Based Violence
- SHA:** State House of Assembly
- SIG:** State Implementation Group
- SMoJ:** State Ministry of Justice
- SMWA&SD:** State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
- SSS:** State Security Service
- TWG:** Technical Working Group
- UN Women:** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme
- UNHCR:** United Nations High Commission for Refugee
- UNICEF:** United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
- VAPP:** Violence Against Persons
- VAWG:** Violence Against Women and Girls
- WPS:** Women Peace and Security
- ZAP:** Zonal Action Plan
- ZMC:** Zonal Monitoring Committee

PLEDGE

It is a well-known fact that women and children have received an unfair share of the negative impact of conflict. The Adamawa State Action Plan (ASAP) focuses on and provides the roadmap to guide crisis recovery and reconstruction, and enable the prevention of disaster re-occurrence, as a people we would like to say "Never Again"

As the Chief Executive of Adamawa State, I pledge my unflinching commitment to advancing the well-being of my people. Through the implementation of the State Action Plan, on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, for enhanced welfare and protection of women, children, men, and the overall development of sustainable human security and gender sensitive peace architecture in Adamawa state.

I call on the Federal Government of Nigeria, development partners, international agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, among other stakeholders to continue to extend goodwill and support to my administration, and contribute meaningfully towards actualizing the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda of the State as enshrined in this Action Plan.



His Excellency
Senator Muhammadu Umaru Jibrila
 Executive Governor, Adamawa State



Executive Council on UNSCR 1325 & GEOB



Legislature on UNSCR 1325 & GEOB

ANNEX 4: LEGISLATIONS (ADAMAWA STATE)

- Adamawa State Protection of Women and Children's Right to Inheritance
- Bill for a law to Aford victims of Domestic Violence the Maximum Protection from domestic abuse in compliance with international commitments and elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination and provide for maters incidental thereto.
- Disability Rights commission Law 2016
- VAPP Bill in place
- Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill (on-going)
- Child Rights Act (On-going)
- Bill on PWDs (Passed), 2017
- Economic Empowerment (draft)

FOREWORD

To resolve conflict is to turn the opposed position, the claim tactics and rejection tactics into a single positive outcome. The objectives of engaging in the delivery of peace and security initiatives as enshrined in the UNSCR 1325 is not to terminate the conflict but to remove the fundamental causes of the crisis, beter identify and addressed the triggers and to mitigate the consequences of conflict as it directly relates to and affects women and children and indirectly men as well as other social groups in Adamawa State.

The Government of Adamawa State has peace and security as apriority action plan component of its strategic plan in view of the ravages of insurgency within its jurisdiction. The State clearly acknowledges that for it to achieve sustained socio-economic growth and development and concurrently address the challenges that often confronts women and children who sufer as victims of conflict, it needs to support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the State and Local Government Levels.

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

The various support towards conferences, efective coordination of stakeholders meetings, advocacy campaigns, policy and legal reforms extended to all arms of Government, critical stakeholders and CSOs by UN Women, with funding support from the European Union (EU) is valuable for positive political and social legitimacy and ensuring the attainment of sustainable peace and security in Adamawa State, and Nigeria at large.

Alhaji Aliyu Bello Tola

Hon. Commissioner of Women Affairs and Social Development
Adamawa State.

PREFACE

Since the creation of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in the State in July 1997, it has apart from executing Government policies for improving the quality of lives of women and children on a sustainable basis, has committed itself to the global partnerships for reducing poverty, improving health, promoting peace, protecting human rights and advancing gender equality and environmental sustainability.

The partnership of the ministry with UN Women towards the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions on women peace and security which has cultivated in the production and adoption of this Adamawa State Action Plan has in no small measure contributed to outlining clear mechanism for achieving the socio-economic development targets for women and children and the vulnerable.

The SAP development process including the sensitization workshops, seminars and advocacy visits to all stakeholders has help to raise awareness and knowledge levels on the need to concretely demonstrate their commitments to institutionalizing the resolutions of UNSCR 1325 across sectors. The legislature and executive arms of Government who's knowledge have now been activated to play more catalytic roles. There is clear agreement on the need to engage in vigorous and productive legislative processes with a view of to achieving legislative reforms.

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

Hajjiya Maisaratu Ahmad Bello
 Permanent Secretary
 Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
 Adamawa State.

Priority	Strategy	Link with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestone/ Targets	Actors
Violence Against Women, Girls and Children -Rape -Sexual and gender based violence -Physical assault -Child marriage -Rapid divorce cases	Legislation & Policy Establishment of new laws to protect women and girls Prosecution of sexual offenders NAP Promotion & Advocacy Awareness creation to discourage child marriage and on the negative impact of divorce & HTPs Capacity building & Service Delivery Training of MDAs and other stakeholders	Pillar 1 & 3	Percentage reduction in the cases of rape, physical assault Significant decline in reported cases of child marriage & HTPs Number of personnel trained	Existence of Social and GBV desk officer at Police commands Increased reporting of SGBV	Prosecution of sexual offenders	SMWA Legislators, Police Justice sector Humanitarian partners CSOs Development partners

ANNEX 3: NORTH-EAST ZONAL ACTION PLAN

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Adamawa State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development acknowledges the Federal Government of Nigeria, European Union, UN Women and UNICEF, among others for their financial and technical support to the development of the ASAP on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The technical and financial support from UN Women, with funding from the European Union, under the framework of the Programme *Security in Northern Nigeria* is highly appreciated. The Programme did not only support in the review of the Adamawa State Peace Architecture but also the implementation of many strategic and result-oriented initiatives, including the development of the ASAP.

Our immense gratitude goes to the Honorable Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development, Senator Aisha Jummai Al-Hassan for actively engaging the State on WPS issues especially in the context of implementing UNSCR 1325. Commendation is also due to Honorable Commissioner, Adamawa State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, **Hajiya Bello** for her leadership and sterling leadership of the Ministry as demonstrated in the process of developing this plan. Sincere appreciation also goes to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, **Hajiya Maisaratu Bello Ahmed** for her unflinching commitment in ensuring that the ASAP document is finally completed and validated by stakeholders.

The tangible contributions, constructive criticisms and feedbacks from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), NGOs, our security agencies the Police force, Nigerian Customs, Immigration Service and Nigerian Security Civil Defence Corp and other relevant stakeholders are sincerely appreciated.

The Ministry also wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the contributions of media houses, ABC Yola, Galaxy TV, TV GOTEL, TVC News and Channels TV. We would also love to acknowledge the Deputy Permanent Secretary Mr. Sunday Stephen, Directors and staff of the Adamawa State Women Affairs Department; not forgetting also our consultant Dr. Hassan Misari who worked closely with the UN Women GTA (Dr Titus T. Orngu) towards developing this ASAP. A special thanks goes to Emmanuel Bwala, for his wonderful contributions.

We sincerely appreciate the overall guidance and support of the National Technical Consultant (engaged by UN Women) who is also the Special Assistant Technical to the Hon. Minister of the Federal Ministry Women Affairs and Social Development, Mrs. Esther Eghobamien Mshelia for the technical inputs in the ASAP.

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

Anna A. Alahirah
Director Women Affairs
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
Adamawa State.

1.0 CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Geographical Layout



Figure 1 Map of Adamawa showing its location in Nigeria

Adamawa is a State in North-Eastern region of Nigeria, with its capital at Yola. It lies between Latitude: 9° 19' 60.00" N Longitude: 12° 29' 59.99" E. It is bordered by the States of Borno to the northwest, Gombe to the west and Taraba to the southwest. Its eastern border forms the national eastern border with Cameroon. It has a land mass of 36,917 square kilometers and a population of about 3.1 million comprising 49.44% as females according to the 2006 census. There are 21 Local Government Areas in the State namely: Fufore, Ganye, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Jada, Shelleng, Demsa, Madagali, Maiha, Mayo-Belwa, Michika, Mubi, Numan, Song, Yola, Mubi-South, Jimeta, Girei, Toungo and

Lamurde. Most of these Local Governments are located at the borders of Cameroun and Borno State which make them prone to attacks by leeing insurgents who often target women and the vulnerable. The State has therefore experienced historical conlicts bothering on ethno-religious identities, land ownership, boundary issues and natural resources management to mention a few.

1.2 Place and Status of WPS

The relationship between the farmers and herdsmen has been put under strain by demographic pressures deriving from increased population, environmental degradation and climate change which manifests in drought, reduced arability of land and availability of potable water. Similarly, Nyong (2010) posits that this trend has heightened the struggle between livestock and agricultural production which more often than not, has resulted in and continues to aggravate the escalation of conflicts. Therefore, increase in population and the concomitant pressure on the land as well as demand for water points translates to more land being cultivated and less available for pasture. This dynamic contention for resources is a persistent conflict trigger with distinct and diferent implications for women and men.

Following the full advent of boko haram insurgency in 2009 and its subsequent incursion into Adamawa State through shared borders with Borno State and the Camerouns, certain

relevant civilian child protection actors, as well as access for child protection actors to all centres holding children, in accordance with applicable international obligations, and the best interests of the child;

31. Urges Governments in the Region to develop and implement consistent policies for promoting defections from Boko Haram and ISIL and for de-radicalising and reintegrating those who do defect, and to ensure that there is no impunity for those responsible for terrorist acts, and abuses and violations of international human rights and violations of humanitarian law; and invites the international community to extend its support to the Governments in the Region in developing and implementing their disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies and policies;
32. Calls upon concerned governments to urgently develop and implement, consistent with international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law as applicable, vetting criteria and processes allowing for the prompt assessment of all persons who have been associated with Boko Haram and ISIL in the custody of authorities, including persons captured or surrendered to authorities, or who are found in refugee or IDP camps, and to ensure that children are treated in accordance with international law; and encourages Governments in the Region, within the context of this resolution, to prosecute those responsible for terrorist acts, where appropriate, and to develop both rehabilitation programmes in custodial setings 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 seting, in order to facilitate reintegration into their communities;

Follow-up

33. Encourages the Secretary-General, with a view to enhancing collaboration and responsibility among relevant entities and mobilising resources for the region, to make a high level visit to the Region, and invites him to consider undertaking a joint visit with the World Bank, Chairperson of the AU Commission, the President of the World Bank Group, and the President of the African Development Bank, to strengthen the focus on and commitment to the Region of the international community;
34. Requests the Secretary-General to produce a written report within ive 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 eforts in the context of overlapping regional strategies, and thereafter to include these elements in regular reporting by UNOCA and UNOWAS

the LCBC, to develop a comprehensive and common strategy that effectively addresses the drivers that contributed to the emergence of Boko Haram and ISIL, with a particular focus on longer term development needs; and further urges the two sub-regional organisations to convene their planned summit on Boko Haram to adopt a common strategy and develop active cooperation and coordination mechanisms;

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

Disarmament, demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration, and accountability

29. Encourages Governments in the Region, in collaboration with regional and sub-regional organisations, relevant United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders, and, in the context of this resolution, to develop and implement a regional and coordinated strategy that encompasses transparent, inclusive, human rights-compliant disarmament, demobilisation, de-radicalisation, rehabilitation and reintegration initiatives, in line with strategies for prosecution, where appropriate, for persons associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, drawing upon regional and international best practice and lessons learned; and urges relevant national and through them local actors, to develop and implement appropriate plans for the disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration, and where appropriate prosecution of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) and other community-based security groups;
30. Stresses the need to pay particular attention to the treatment and reintegration of women and children formerly associated with Boko Haram and ISIL, including through the signing and implementing of protocols for the rapid handover of children suspected of having association with Boko Haram to

parts of the State became a staging point for attacks. As a result significant amounts of its territory were lost to the group at one point. Thus with the aggravated insurgency, the factors relating to women and children have been clear and strong drivers of conflict in Adamawa State over the years and will continue to be, if overlooked in the State peace building strategies.

Notable WPS issues prior to the boko haram insurgency in the State were rape, sexual exploitation, banditry, gender based violence, drug abuse and early child marriage. In the midst of heavy gun battle between the security forces and the insurgents, women were the most affected as their men led and left them with children. As a result, they have been traumatized and have experienced the agony of been kidnapped, used as battle shields and suicide bombers. This has left a lingering toll on women and girls in particular and would require long term rehabilitation and support to enable them regain stable normal lives.

During the peak of the insurgency women had to flee trouble areas to the city capital where they sought for shelter in host communities and IDP camps. Adamawa State has four (4) IDP camps namely; Malkohi ohi camp, Chikamendali camp, Angwan kara camp and St. Theresa's IDP camp. Despite the existence of these camps, WPS issues have not received the level of attention commensurate to the problem and the fundamental factors driving the issues have not been sufficiently addressed in Adamawa State.

Other major conflicts faced by women in the State is that of violent extremism, radicalization, exclusion, herdsman and farmers clashes with its untold burden and consequences for women and children as the State falls in the middle of what is described as the second major grazing route in the country. The constant threat of extreme environmental factors such as deforestation and the demographic pressures they cause (like forced migration) translate into migratory push factors that exacerbate and trigger conflict.

The challenge of securing national borders and their extreme porosity has always been a factor in exacerbating crime, human trafficking and conflict in Nigeria. Adamawa State, due to its unique location is a classic example of why and how border porosity is a driver of conflict with gender dimension. Criminal gangs are actively involved in banditry, human trafficking, smuggling of illegal immigrants, weapons and ammunitions, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and its raw materials. Women and children often fall victims of these illegal actions. From the foregoing, the volatile nature that such challenges create within communities, are clearly linked to WPS issues and need to be given express and close attention.

The implications of conflict in border regions especially as it relates to trafficking in women and children cannot be overstated. As at the time of preparing this document, it is believed that approximately 25 illegal routes into Nigeria have been identified in Adamawa State. Consequently, the likelihood of criminal elements and terror groups to take advantage of these routes for their mischievous activities is obvious and the toll on women, children and the vulnerable is undoubtedly high. Legal and policy instrument available to bridge existing gaps and better protect women, girls, children and the vulnerable is required. Thus the engagement of the State in engendering peace and security processes is urgent and real.

1.2.1 Women in Decision Making within Peace Building Process

In Adamawa State, some of the factors that affect women in decision-making structures at every level, as well as within peace building processes include:

- a) **Fear:** Most women are afraid to talk because their husbands do not allow them freedom of expression.
- b) **Insecurity:** The general climate of insecurity heightens the threat of sexual assault and abuse for women and girls.
- c) **Lack of educational qualifications:** This affects the way women perceive themselves.
- d) **Religious and cultural beliefs:** That circumscribes female public involvement
- e) **Low level of socio-political awareness:** Women have low exposure to information that would enable them contribute in an informed manner to public discourse.
- f) **Lack of confidentiality measures:** There is no guarantee of confidentiality when issues are discussed especially for psycho-social issues.
- g) **Lack of/poor accessibility:** To VAWG reporting, response and support mechanisms
- h) **Bureaucratic/ procedural delays:** In accessing authorities and/or securing justice.

need;

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

Root Causes and Development

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

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

2.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 IN NIGERIA 2013-2016

2.1 State Engagement with 1st NAP Implementation, Key Achievements and Milestones

Although Adamawa State did not produce an action plan during this period it none-the-less had a coordinated system for attempting to implement the UNSCR 1325 in the State. Concerted efforts were deployed towards setting up and supporting camps for IDPs set-up by emergency management bodies across the State and working closely with development partners in the provision of medical and psychosocial support. Other notable efforts include designation of safe spaces for women and children severely traumatized by conflict, use of GBV referral standards tool and participation in the sub-sector working group on GBV .

2.2 Key Achievements and Milestones

During the period of the 1st NAP implementation, the State actively interacted with stakeholders and development partners and participated in intense capacity development trainings and strategic advocacy to address WPS issues. Adamawa State successfully achieved the following milestones:

- Inaugurated four women as ward heads in the State.
- Engagement with civil society at multiple levels to address generational gaps and distorted awareness levels on WPS through peace clubs and associations for secondary school students.
- Formation and induction of Peace Ambassadors and lead mentors as agents for promoting WPS in the State.
- Secured increased public support for WPS programmes by traditional and religious institutions and leaders.
- Provision of empowerment opportunities and utilization of resources available through re-engagement or retired civil servants in the WPS programme and creation of mentorship programmes for women at the State and Local government levels.
- Development and reinforcement of Psychosocial Support Service programmes including PSS first aid providers who were trained to intervene directly in IDP camps and communities to give first hand assistance and support.

2.3 Lessons Learned

Major and concrete lessons learned during this period are that;

- i) Insurgent activity has had a greater negative effect on the socio-economic well-being of women and girls therefore, long term rehabilitative measures are required to achieve full recovery.
- ii) State efforts and activities should focus on and centre mainly on crisis management and post conflict reconstruction to promote full recovery and promote re-integration.
- iii) Need to clearly outline State specific priorities have been identified as essential to successful WPS programming.

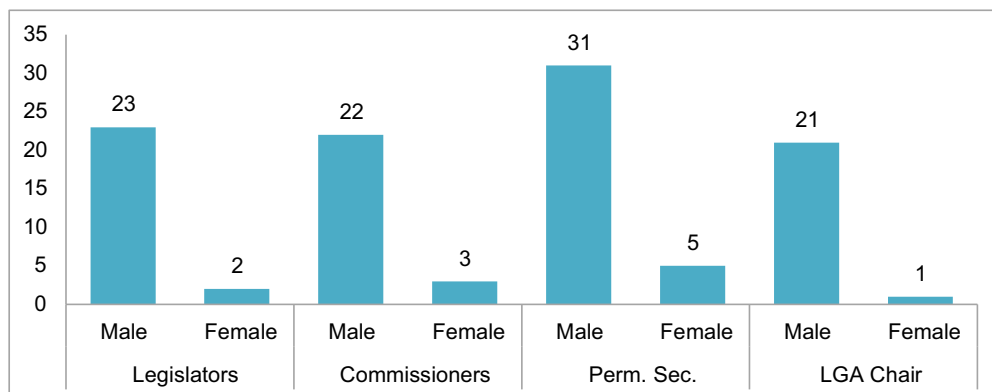
- iv) Clear rationale for establishing State Working Group to address WPS issues.
- v) Provision of increased and dedicated funding for WPS programmes and gender based budgeting must be a priority for implementing agencies.

2.4 Emerging Issues and Persistent Challenges

Deriving from the priority WPS issues identified in the context of Adamawa State a number of emerging issues and persistent challenges obstructing the achievement on WPS targets have been identified. The ASAP will therefore focus on measures that directly address these issues which are detailed below:

- Resettlement and post conflict reconstruction
- Violent extremism
- Radicalization
- Increasing levels of domestic abuse and rape issues involving different categories of women and girls
- Rise in prostitution and drug abuse
- Low budget for WPS issues and activities
- Delays in passage of WPS related bills at the State House of Assembly
- Low legislative capacity in gender mainstreaming and weak understanding of nomenclature, terminologies and principles.
- Low number of women in decision making positions, both appointive and political resulting in absence of critical mass to enhance women’s inclusion and participation in leadership and governance as shown in figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Women’s Involvement in Key Decision Making in Adamawa state



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

Humanitarian

- 15. Welcomes the efforts of Governments in the Region and of regional and sub-

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 the scourge of terrorism, including those resulting from sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings, arbitrary detention, torture,

3.0 SECOND GENERATION NAP NIGERIA 2017-2020

3.1 State Involvement in NAP Design & Achieving Synergy

The State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development was actively involved in the review process that culminated in the production of a Nigeria's 2nd generation NAP. The Second NAP 1325 is unambiguous and has revised workable and achievable pillars with indicators to measure progress, geared at helping Governments at both National and Sub-national levels in the country to fully integrate security operatives, civil society organizations and development partners in the execution of policies, activities and structures for promoting WPS including in crisis management and peace building efforts.

3.2 Implementation Arrangements (Institutional Framework & Operational Modalities)

The 2nd NAP outlines priority action areas for the country in dealing with WPS issues. Core strategies have been specified, to guide collective action and interventions by relevant actors and stakeholders in discharging their responsibility towards the NAP implementation. Similarly, clear indicators, M&E benchmarks and projected targets are provided to facilitate meaningful engagement by all. It is expected that successful implementation will enhance coordination and synergy among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility of the SAP and thereby increase ownership and accountability among the diverse actors implementing the NAP.

3.3 Achieving Coherence NAP-ZAP-SAP-Technical Organs

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

Interaction Nodes	State Implementation Committee	Zonal Monitoring Committee	National Technical Working Group
Objectives	1. Advises on implementation of SAP on UNSCR 1325 in the State 2. Support FMWASD to coordinate and implement SAP, ZAP and NAP	1. Facilitate coordination and implementation of the Zonal Action Plans in their respective zones by the FMWASD 2. Enable a regional peer review mechanism & make recommendations to the FMWASD and SMWASD to enhance implementation of ZAP	1. Provide Technical and Policy advice on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria; 2. Enhance the implementation of the NAP and ensure that the projected targets in their sectors are achieved

Roles and Functions			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Represent the state at Zonal Management Committee at the request of the State Ministry of Women Affairs; 2. Ensure implementation meets agreed standard on WPS and women human Rights Protection as outlined in UNSCR 1325; 3. Provide feedback and generate report on the implementation of State Action Plan; 4. Ensure that implementation of SAP in line with their sectoral mandate is tandem with NAP goals objectives and target; 5. Support the State Ministry of Women Affairs monitor the implementation of SAP and develop a Monitoring template which would be populated at periodic meetings; 6. Support the MOWA develop a gender based early warning early response System; 7. Maintain a Data Bank of Gender Peace advocate and actors involved the implementation of the SAP; 8. Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide feedback/report on the implementation of Zonal Action Plan 2. Ensure that reports on ZAP implementation are forwarded to the FMWASD 3. Maintain a data base of agencies in the zone implementing UNSCR 1325 4. Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources. 5. Assist with peer review of State progress, monitoring and reporting to FMWASD. 6. Identify and collate best practices on SAP implementation in the zone. 7. Meet on rotational basis for peer learning and lessons sharing on SAP and ZAP implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise the senior management of the FMWSD on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria; 2. Support and facilitate national and international reporting on the NAP on UNSCR 1325; 3. Recommend (to FMWASD) best options and workable strategies for the effective implementation of the NAP to achieve agreed target; 4. Support FMWASD in the coordination of Zonal Action Plans and liaise with state implementation groups for the delivery of SAPs and LAPs; 5. Obtain feedback through the secretariat of the Zonal Monitoring Committees, State Implementation Groups, local Government implementation Teams, MDAs, CSOs and Partners on progress achieved in the implementation of the 2nd NAP 6. Strengthen and contribute to the mobilization of resources.

ZAP and SAP is contained in Table 5.

The results chain establishing the linkages between achievements recorded in the delivery of the NAP,

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, recognizes 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

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 radicalization, and ensure women's empowerment and protection,

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

1. Strongly condemns all terrorist attacks, violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights by Boko Haram and ISIL in

4.0 SAP Operational Modalities

4.1 Policy and Legal Framework for SAP

Effective implementation of the SAP shall be guided by agreed policy and legal framework as well as institutional arrangement established to deliver peace, security and the socioeconomic development currently the most important policy framework guiding 2nd National Action Plan for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325. Other policy frameworks in the State that support and contribute to the achieving the 2nd NAP objectives include:

- Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill (yet to be passed into law)
- Adamawa State Protection of Women and Children Rights to inheritance 2002
- United Nation Convention on the Right of the Child 1999
- People With Disabilities Bill (Passed), 2017

4.2 Institutional Arrangement Including State Peace Architecture

The State model its State Peace Architecture after the good practices and measures that have been successfully in States like Kaduna, Plateau and Kano. Accordingly the Peace Architecture in Adamawa State shall be comprised of

- MDAs (Coordinating and supporting issues around WPS) ,
- Security Agencies (Protection of women and girls and enforcement of existing laws on WPS and well as persecution)
- Traditional/ Religious institution
- Media and civil society organizations (CSOs, Advocacy etc)
- Development Partners (UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, ICRC, DRC, IRC, UNDP)
- The MOWA shall be the lead agency, with support of the State Emergency Management Agency and designated security agency outfit.
- The strategic position of the MOWA and its primary focus on women, children, Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in the state makes it the ideal agency to lead and promote inclusion of these excluded groups in line with SDG 2030 principles of "leave no one behind and reach the last first" and the AU Agenda 2063

1.3 Accountability, Localization and Financing

The State MOWA is solely responsible for promoting accountability among all stakeholders of the ASAP for the implementation, M and E for performance and impact as well as resource mobilization. In coordination to ensure localization of the SAP the State will ensure the inclusion of local CSOs for ownership and sustained political will. Funding will be the responsibility of the State with the support of other key development partners working on WPS. In line with global best practices the State implementation committee would assist in the promotion of gender responsive budgeting and also ensure that each of the implementing agencies creates dedicated budgets for ASAP implementation.

4.4 Achieving High Impact ASAP

Like the NAP achieving a high impact ASAP will require that relevant parties take responsibilities for components related to their mandates and remain accountable for performance in those areas. The six key elements that will serve as barometer for assessing the ASAP are;

- i)

- i) Sustained Political will
- ii) Appropriate Design
- iii) Effective Coordination
- iv) Civil Society Inclusion
- v) Systematic M &E
- vi) Adequate Resources

The interplay of these elements with the agreed collective strategies will help achieve meaningful results under the five identified pillars for the SAP.

ANNEX 2: UNSCR 2349

United Nations S/RES/2349 (2017)

Security Council Distr.: General 31 March 2017

Resolution 2349 (2017)

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

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

Affirming its solidarity and full support for the conflict-affected populations of the Region including displaced and host communities who are suffering from the ongoing security crisis, humanitarian emergency, and development deficits resulting from the violence by terrorist groups Boko Haram and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also

known as Da'esh), and its solidarity with the respective Governments in their efforts to address these urgent needs, whilst addressing adverse economic conditions,

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

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

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

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to

11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;
13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;
16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;
17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;
18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

5.0 ASAP ACTION MATRIX

5.1 ASAP Goal & Guiding Principle

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

The guiding principle for the implementation of the Adamawa SAP is to effectively manage crisis and focusing on gender sensitive post conflict reconstruction as well as early recovery.

Table 3: Adamawa State Action Plan Pillars

PILLARS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES
Pillar 1: Crisis management , Post conflict reconstruction and Early Recovery	(i)To ensure communities ravaged by boko haram insurgency fully recover and women's capacities as agents in crisis and post conflict situations are strengthened in Adamawa State.	Full recovery of communities hitherto ravaged by insurgency and Women's capacity post conflict constructively strengthened.
Pillar 2: Participation and Representation of women in peace and security	(i)To increase women's involvement and participation in decision making processes related to conflict prevention and peace building in affected and host communities. (ii) To ensure significant representation of women at all levels of decision making in leadership, governance, peace and security issues in Adamawa State.	Improved participation and representation of women in peace and security processes, and decision making structures at all levels is attained in the State.
Pillar 3: Protection and Prosecution	(i)To ensure protection of women and girls' rights both in violent conflict and non-conflict situations across the state. (ii) Ensure prosecution of violent offenders against women and girls in Adamawa State.	The rights of women and girls are fully protected in the State with violators and offenders brought to book.
Pillar 4: Prevention of violence and disaster re-occurrence	(i)To ensure prevention of the re-occurrence of all forms of violent extremism by boko haram and other insurgents against women and girls.	Violent boko and other insurgent attacks against women and girls prevented from re-occurring in Adamawa State.
Pillar 5: Partnerships- synergy , coordination and relationship management	(i)Working closely with local and international NGOs and the private sector to improve coordination among relevant partners implementing women, peace and security programmes in the State.	Effective coordination and synergy of efforts achieved among key stakeholders in the State involved in WPS.

From Table 3 above and in line with the guiding principle for the implementation of the Adamawa SAP, the main focus and top WPS priority pillar for the State is effectively manage the aftermath of crisis to mainly managing Crisis in the State, ensuring speedy post conflict reconstruction and early recovery that is gender responsive.

5.2 Core Strategies

In pursuit of the commonly agreed core strategies for the NAP implementation, the ASAP will aim at achieving positive results for women and girls under its various pillars outlined in Table 3 above by employing the following core strategies:

- **SAP Promotion and Advocacy** Promote knowledge on SAP within and across the State peace and security architecture and create awareness on SAP and UNSCR related policies projected targets and implementation arrangements.
- **Legislation and Policy** Pursue the adoption of new legislation, legal and policy reforms and provide increased access to justice to enhance the implementation of existing State laws and policies that protect women and girls' rights and promote the WPS agenda.
- **Capacity Building and Service Delivery:** Provide training and build capacity of stakeholders to better implement the ASAP and enhance delivery of services related to women, peace and security activities.
- **Research Documentation and Dissemination** Undertake effective data collection to inform evidence based policy, legislation and advocacy and promote the documentation on issues documentation and dissemination of information on issues of women, peace and security including through the media.
- **Coordination and synergy of activities between and among stakeholders** Encourage and promote collaboration with National, Regional, State and Local stakeholders and other partners in their respective efforts to implement activities that promote the women peace and security agenda and UNSCR 1325 ideals.

Having highlighted the Pillars, strategic objective and outcomes as well as the core strategies for ensuring the effective implementation of the ASAP, below is a detailed matrix of actions for achieving the State UNSCR 1325 plans guided by the model presented in figure 2. Major results to be achieved in the State are also represented below.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respectfully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

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.

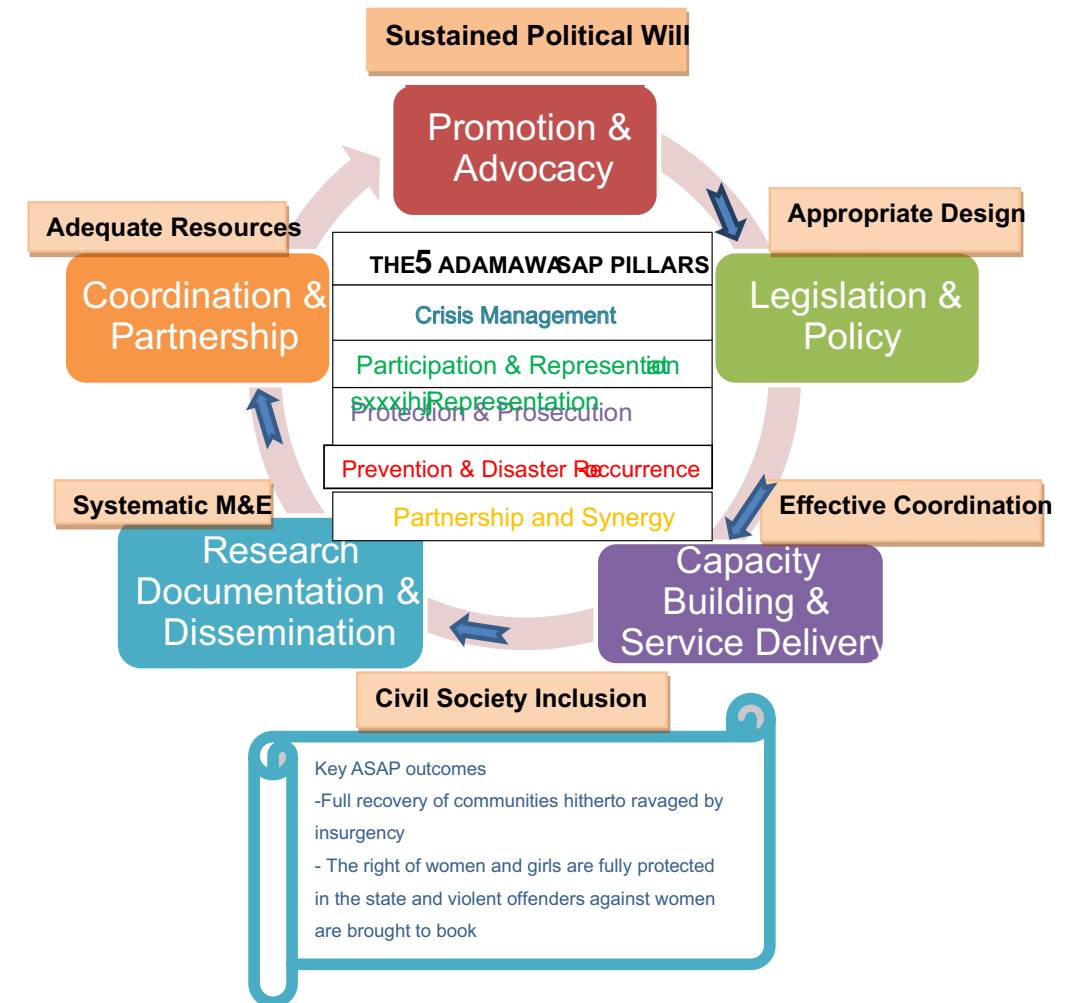
Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls. Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and 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;

FIGURE 2: Adamawa SAP Implementation Model



Keys Results

- Women, children and girls participate in and benefit substantially from the reconstruction and re-integration efforts.
- Capacities of critical actors are strengthened to understand and provide gender responsive conflict and peace management intervention in the State.
- Capacities of women and women's are strengthened to participate meaningfully in the conflict management spectrum from conflict prevention to crisis management, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- Women's participation in leadership and governance structures improved.
- Documentation is improved to promote knowledge exchange and lessons sharing.

Critical interest groups and opinion shapers are mobilized as change catalysts, mentors and vanguards of women advancements.

Table 4: Adamawa State Action Plan (ASAP) Matrix

Priorities	Key Results / Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2020	Key Actors
Pillar 1: Crisis Management , Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction Strategic Objective: To ensure communities ravaged by insurgency (boko haram) fully recovery and women's capacities as agents in crisis and post conflict situations are strengthened in Adamawa State. Strategic Outcome: Full recovery of communities hitherto ravaged by insurgency and Women's capacity post conflict properly and substantially strengthened.					
Legislation and Policy Enacting and formulation of laws that protects IDPs in Adamawa State and ensure full reconstruction of liberated areas Coordination & Synergy Establishment of a beter partnership consortium to enhance coordination mechanisms for early recovery and post conflict gender dimensions Capacity Building Training of state, LGA and development workers and CSOs on UNSCR 1325 Economic and ICT related activities to facilitate re-integration of women, girls and children	1.1Laws and policies adopted to ensure early recovery post conflict and protection of IDPs.	-Number of workable laws and policies established	- Child Right Act -Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill -Protection Sector Working Group	-60% increase of women relocated back to their communities -80% communities reconstructed	SHA, SMWA &SD, NGOs INGOs (OXFAM, DRC, IOM, IRC) , SMOJ ADSEMA, UNICEF Protection Sector Working Group, Ministry of Information, NOA, Media, FBOs
	1.2 Needs of affected survivals post conflict are swiftly and systematically met	-Humanitarian efforts addressing the needs of women and girls.	-Victim Support Fund -Adamawa Peace Initiative	-55% Increase in women and girls having access to PSS	
	1.3 Donor initiatives and Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) strengthened.		-Kampala Convention on the Rights of IDPs	-Increase in number of people trained.	
	1.4 Increased capacity for Humanitarian and development workers to deliver on crisis management in the State.	-Number of communities rehabilitated and increase in the number of Partners in the consortium delivering on UNSCR 1325.	-Number of early recovery economic and livelihoods support already in place in communities across the state.	-Increase in number of women engaged in economic and ICT related activities.	SEMA, UNDP, NGOs, INGOs, MOWA, SMWA&SD, UN entities, NGOs and INGOs.
	1.5 Improved capacity of stakeholders and Women on economic ICT related activities.	-Increase in PSS delivered to individuals Number of humanitarian and development workers Trained.	-North East Humanitarian Transition response plan. NAP Document		SMWA&SD, development IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, GIZ,DRC, IRC
		-Economic resilience and access to digital markets enhanced			

ANNEXTURES

ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325

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

Resolution 1325 (2000)

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

The Security Council,

President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816), Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "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 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.

Collected by:(e.g. Director Women Affairs, Director Planning, Director Social)
Collated by: (e.g. Desk Officer Women Affairs, Desk Officer relevant line Ministries)
Authorized by: (e.g. Permanent Secretaries, C.E.O Organizations etc)
Date: 15TH December 2017

5.5 Reporting

To keep the Executive Governor and State Executive Council updated on the implementation status of the ASAP, an annual report will be prepared for His Excellency on a yearly basis by the Ministry of Women Affairs

An Interim Progress report at end of the first 18 months of implementation of ASAP will be presented to the by the State Ministries of Women Affairs comprising of feedback from the Local Government Areas.

A Final Report to the State Governor at the end of the 36 months implementation period.

Table 6: Reporting Mechanisms

Reporting Level	Frequency of Reporting	Primary Report Beneficiary	Responsibility
International Level	Mid-term 18 months Final report – 3 years	CEDAW Committee	FMWA&SD
National Level	Bi-Annual	The Presidency/National Assembly/ Stakeholders	FMWA&SW/TWG
State Level	Annual to	Governor	SMWASD
Community Level	Monthly reporting to SMWASD	State Technical Working Committee	LGAs CSOs & other Groups

Bibliography

National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions in Nigeria.
 Nyong 2010, Small Scale Farmers perception on the impact of grazing livelihood.
 Population Distribution by Age & Sex (State & Local Government Area)
National Population Commission Abuja, Nigeria April, 2010.
 Report of Baseline Survey (Adamawa, Gombe and Plateau).
 UN Women, “Promoting Women’s Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria”, Abuja: 2016

Pillar 2: Participation and Representation

Strategic Objectives(i) To increase women’s involvement and participation in decision making processes related to conflict prevention and peace building in communities and host communities.
 (ii) To ensure significant representation of women at all levels of decision making in leadership and peace and security issues in Adamawa State.

Strategic Outcomes Meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision making structures at all levels is attained.

Priorities	Key Results / Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2020	Key Actors
SAP Promotion and Advocacy -High level advocacy with political parties, traditional/ religious institutions and key stakeholders on women’s engagement	2.1 Appreciable Increase in representation and political participation for women at all levels.	-Increase in the number of women in politics, governance and executive appointive decision making positions – security sector and judiciary	-16% representation in political and appointed offices in the State.	-There should be 40% of women elected and appointed positions in all levels of decision making, leadership/ Government, in conflict prevention, Peace and security issues.	SMWA&SD, CBOs, Political parties (APC, PDP, PDM, LP, SDP) and NGOs
	2.2 Increased participation of women in decision making.	-Number of women in peace plans and strategies	-Existence of state policies and model of inclusive governance already in place.	-Significant increase in the level of women decision making capacities	SMWA&SD, UN women,
Capacity building and service delivery -Capacity development to strengthen women skills on decision making on relevant societal issues and negotiations. -Security sector institutions and partners to integrate WPS with sector services, programmes and products.					

Pillar 3: Protection and Prosecution
Strategic Objective(i) To ensure protection of women and girls right in violent conflict across the state.
(ii) Ensure prosecution of violent offenders against women and girls in Adamawa State.
Strategic OutcomesThe right of women and girls are fully protected in the State and ensure prosecution of violent offenders.

Priorities	Key Results / Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2020	Key Actors
Legislation and Policy Review of existing laws and establishment of new laws specific to safeguarding and protecting rights of women and girls. Capacity building and services Capacity development for stakeholders to enhance provision of services aimed at protection of women and girls rights, supporting victims and survivors of conflict and violence Capacity building for the judiciary, law enforcement and security agents litigation etc. Research Documentation &Dissemination Develop database on rights violation cases.	3.1 Laws and policies to protect and promote women and girls' rights enforced.	-Increase in state legal provisions that protect women and girls as part of the State security framework.	CEDAW, VAPP Child Right Bill, GEOB	-New legal provisions and mechanisms to protect women and girls.	SMWA&SD SHA, Judiciary, security agencies CSOs/NGOs.
	3.2 Increase in capacity of security operatives to better man and patrol the boarders in the State.	-Number of security personnel trained in protection of women and girls rights with reference to existing State laws. Stakeholders involved.	State security committee, Joint Task force,	-New laws and policies protecting rights of women and girls.	SMWA&SD Military, Police, NSCDC, local vigilante. Judiciary, Media, Religious/ Traditional institutions.
	3.3 Increased access to justice for women whose Rights are violated.				
	3.4 A robust database with relevant data and information on rights violators.	-Amount of information and data available.	Protection sector working group in Adamawa State.	-70% increase in adequate data.	SMWA&SD, Desk officer Protection Sector Working Group in the State.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

ASAP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Template

To facilitate systematic reporting of progress on the ASAP implementation, the ASAP reporting template in Table 5 below has been developed. It will be circulated to stakeholders, completed and returned monthly to enable the SMWASD compile its quarterly report for the FMWASD. Examples of information required for the template is provided to guide stakeholders training and capacity building on RBM and M&E procedures should be conducted to provide supplementary to stakeholders

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

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

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

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

Date of Report:(e.g. 13th September 2017)

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

Table 5: M & E Template

SAP Pillars	Specific Strategies/ Actions	Key Outputs/ Results	Outcome	Indicators	Source of Information	ZAP&NAP Related Outcomes	Remarks
Pillar 1 Crises Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction	Adamawa State Government enacting and Formulating Laws that will ensure reconstruction Draft Bill Prepare	Draft Bill Available Consultants engaged Consensus reached on the Bill Coalition Formed	Progress towards legislation	Number of meeting Minutes of Meeting Draft Bill Report	Fed Min of Justice State House of Assembly	ZAP Priority 4 Outcome 4.1	Delays due to strike action New etc.
Pillar 1 Crises Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction	Adamawa State Government enacting and Formulating Laws that will ensure reconstruction Draft Bill Prepare	Draft Bill Available Consultants engaged Consensus reached on the Bill Coalition Formed	Progress towards legislation	Number of meeting Minutes of Meeting Draft Bill Report	Fed Min of Justice State House of Assembly	ZAP Priority 4 Outcome 4.1	Delays due to strike action New etc.
Pillar 2:							
Pillar 3:							
Pillar 4:							
Pillar 5:							

SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions	SAP / Outcomes	Linkages to ZAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-conditions for Success
Pillar 4: Prevention of violence and disaster re-occurrence Legislation and Policy Strengthening existing laws and establishment of new laws specific to prevention of violence against women and girls	4.2 IDP related Laws and policies to protect and promote women and girls' rights enforced	Priority 1: Insecurity and trans-border crime	<i>Outcome 1.1 Existence of additional laws and policies that protect and prevent women and girls human rights violations in times of peace.</i>	A Structure in place to curb re-occurrence of violence or disaster in the State.

SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions	SAP / Outcomes	Linkages to ZAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-conditions for Success
Pillar 5: Partnerships- synergy , coordination and relationship management Capacity building and service Delivery -Strengthening of active consortium and relevant partners in coordinating WPS in Adamawa State.	5.1 Increased coordination and synergy among development partners and stakeholders.		<i>Outcome 5.1 Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective women, peace, and security initiatives</i>	A well coordinated consortium of relevant stakeholders working on WPS in the State.

Pillar 4: Prevention of violence and disaster re-occurrence
Strategic Objective:To ensure prevention of the re-occurrence of all forms of violent extremism by boko haram against women and girls.
Strategic Outcomes:Violent boko haram insurgent and similar attacks against women and girls prevented from re-occurring in Adamawa State.

Priorities	Key Results / Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2020	Key Actors
Legislation and Policy Strengthening existing laws and Establishment of new laws specific to prevention of violence against women and girls	4.2 IDP related Laws and policies to protect and promote women and girls' rights enforced Domestication of the VAPP	-Increase in State legal provisions that protect women and girls as part of the State security framework. -Awareness and enforcement	SMWA&SD focal person on IDPs and all gender issues in the State.	-New legal provisions and mechanisms to protect women and girls	SMWA&SD , SHA ADSEMA, CSOs/NGOs, Police, other paramilitary organs, civilian JTF.
Capacity building and services Capacity development for security operatives in the State to prevent violence among women and girls.	4.3 Reduction in violence and Decrease disaster re-occurrence 4.4 Drastic reduction in extreme violent reoccurrence	Number of security personnel trained in violence reduction and disaster reoccurrence. Reduction in violent attack.	Vigilante and security network in the State. JTF	-New laws and policies protecting rights of women and girls -80% reduction in violent reoccurrence in the Adamawa State.	NEMA, ADSEMA, Local Vigilante, NPF, DSS, Military, NSCDC Female vigilante, NSCDC, Police, Military, Nigerian Immigration Service.
Coordination & Synergy Enhanced synergy between and among security operative.					

Pillar 5: Partnerships- Synergy , Coordination and Relationship Management
Strategic Objective:Working closely with local and international NGOs to improve coordination among relevant partners implementing women, peace and security programmes in Adamawa States
Strategic OutcomesEffective coordination and working synergy among key stakeholders in the State involved in WPS

Priorities	Key Results / Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2020	Key Actors
Capacity building and services -Strengthening of active consortium and relevant partners in coordinating WPS in Adamawa State. - Train the trainers	5.1 Increased coordination and synergy among development partners and stakeholders.	-Improved funding and working relationship among stakeholders, philanthropists, leaders of educational institutions	-Existence of a consortium in the state working on WPS. -Educationist	-40% increase in the number of development partners becoming part of the consortium	SMWA&SD ICRC, IRC, DRC, IOM, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, UNDP. Local NGOs,CBOs, CSOs, Gate Keepers, Head of educational institutions/ PTAs, Media, Security agencies, Ministry of Youths and Sports, Ministry of Culture and Tourism and NYSC
	5.2 Increased coordination among the key organisations working on WPS in the State.	-Improvement in number of organisations closing working together.	-Inter agency cooperation in existence. Educational institutions/ Parent Teachers Association	-Formation of new consortiums working closely on WPS issues.	
Coordination & Synergy -Enhanced synergy between and among security operative. -Financing and resource mobilization. M & E reporting. -Improvement in the number of organs closely related working together; Clustering of groups e.g. NGOs/CBOs/ CSOs					

Table 5: ASAP LINKAGES WITH NAP AND ZAP

SAP Priorities Pillars and Actions	SAP /Outcomes	Linkages to ZAP	Linkages to NAP	Pre-conditions for Success
Pillar 1: Crises management , Post conflict reconstruction and Early Recovery Legislation and Policy Adamawa Government enacting and formulating laws that to ensure full reconstruction of liberated areas rehabilitation and resettlement of survivors and returnees.	1.1Laws and policies adopted to ensure early recovery post conflict	Priority 4: Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture	Outcome 4.1 Existence of comprehensive Gender sensitive crisis management, recovery and post conflict reconstruction policies, plans and systems	Building a strong network of key actors.
Pillar 2: Participation and Representation of women in peace and security SAP Promotion and Advocacy High level advocacy with political parties and key stakeholders.	2.1 Increased appointment for women in elective and appointed offices in Adamawa State.	Priority 2: Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture	Outcome 2.5 Increased representation and political participation of women at all levels of decision making.	Buy in by political parties and all relevant stakeholders.
Pillar 3: Protection and Prosecution Capacity building and services Delivery Capacity development for stakeholders to enhance capacity for protection of women and girls rights.	3.1 Laws and policies to protect and promote women and girls' rights enforced	Priority 1: Insecurity and trans-border crime	Outcome 3.5 Operational mechanisms and structures are in place for Strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls.	Punishments for violent offenders are well spelt out and perpetrators brought to book