



**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF UNSCR 1325 AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN,
PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

2017-2020



ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY DEPENDS ON THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF MEN AND WOMEN

**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT,
ABUJA, NIGERIA**



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



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ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CJTF	Civilian Joint Task Force
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDR	Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development
DPP	Directorate of Public Execution
DSS	Department of State Service
DV	Domestic Violence
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FMoE	Federal Ministry of Education
FMoF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMI	Federal Ministry of Interior
FMIC	Federal Ministry of Information and Culture
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMoJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMWASD	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Corps
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GEO	Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill
GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
GRM	Gender Responsive Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolutions
JTF	Joint task Force
LAC	Legal Aid Council

LAP	Local Action Plan- UNSCR 1325
LACVAW	Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence against Women
LGA	Local Government Area
MBNP	Ministry for Budget and National Planning
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NA	Nigerian Army
NAP	National Action Plan –UNSCR 1325
NAPEP	National Agency for Poverty Eradication Programme
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASS	National Assembly
NC	North Central Zone
NCR	National Commission for Refugees
NCWD	National Centre for Women Development
NDA	National Defence Academy
NDC	National Defence Collage
NE	North East Zone
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NERDC	National Educational Resource Development Council
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIS	Nigeria Immigration Service
NJC	National Judicial Commission
NOPSWECO	Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NPP	National Peace Policy
NPS	National Peace Strategy
NSCDC	Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps
NSRP	Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme
NSS	National Security Strategy
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
NUJ	National Union of Journalists
NULGE	National Union of Local Government Employees

NW	North West
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSGF	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
OSSAP-SDGs	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs
P1	Pillar 1 - Participation and Disaster Preparedness
P2	Pillar 2 - Participation and Representation
P3	Pillar 3 - Protection and Prosecution
P4	Pillar 4 - Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post Conflict Reconstruction
P5	Pillar 5 - Partnership Coordination Management
PCRC	Police Community Relations Committee
PoA	Plan of Action
PSO	Private Security Organizations
SAP	State Action Plan- UNSCR 1325
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SASS	State Assembly
SE	South-East Zone
SEA	Sexual Exploitation Abuse
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIG	State Implementation Group
SMWA	State Ministry of Women affairs
SS	South - South Zone
SSR	Security Sector Reform
STF	State Task Force
SW	South-West Zone
TMETF	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Organisation for Drug Control
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNSCR 1325	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
VAPP	Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2015)
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VSF	Victim Support Fund
WPS	Women Peace and Security
ZAP	Zonal Action Plan -UNSCR 1325
ZMC	Zonal Monitoring Committee

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abduction	Illegal carrying or enticing away a person, especially by interfering with a relationship, as the taking of a child from its parents
Best Practices	A procedure or set of procedures that is preferred or considered standard within an organization, industry.
Conflict	To come into collusion or disagreement; be contradictory at variance, or in opposition; clash
Communal	Of, by, or belonging to the people of a community; shared or participated in by the public
Cultism	The practices and devotions of a cult
Crisis Management	The techniques used as, by an employer or government, to avert or deal with strikes, riots, violence, or other crisis situation.
Demobilization	To deprive of human qualities or attributes; divest of individuality
Disarmament	The reduction or limitation of the size, equipment, armament of the insurgents/terrorist.
Electoral Violence	Acts or threats of coercion, intimidation, or physical harm perpetrated to affect an electoral process or that arises in the context of electoral competition.
Herdsmen	A herder; the keeper of a herd, especially of cattle or sheep.
Human Right	Fundamental rights, especially those believed to be to an individual and in whose exercise a government may not interfere as the right to speak, associate, work, etc.
Human Security	Safety from chronic threat and protection from sudden hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life.
Insurgency	Insurrection against an existing government, usually one's own by a group not recognised as having the status of a belligerent.
Kidnaping	To steal, carry off, or abduct by force or fraud, especially for use as hostage or to extract ransom.
Militancy	Vigorously active and aggressive, especially in support of a cause; engage in warfare; fighting.
Pillars	Any upright supporting parts; post

Post conflict reconstruction	The consolidation of peace and security and the attainment of sustainable socio-economic development in war-shattered country
Psychosocial	Of relating to the interaction between social and psychological factors.
Radicalization	The action or process of causing someone to adopt radical positions on political or social issues
Rape	Unlawful sexual intercourse or any other sexual penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth of another person, with or without force, by a sex organ, other body part, or foreign object, without the consent of the victim.
Sexual abuse	Any conduct which violates, humiliates or degrades the sexual integrity of any person.
Sexual Assault	The intentional and unlawful touching, striking or causing of bodily harm to an individual in a sexual manner without her/his consent.
Sexual Exploitation	Occurs where a perpetrator, for financial or other reward, favour or compensation invites, persuades, engages or induces the services of a victim, or offers or performs such services to any other person.
Sexual Harassment	Unwanted conduct of a sexual nature or other conduct based on sex or gender which is persistent or serious and demands, humiliates or creates a hostile or intimidating environment.
Terrorism	The use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purpose.
Trafficking	The supply, recruiting, procurement, capture, removal, transportation, transfer, harbouring, sale disposal in receiving of person within or across the borders of Federal Republic of Nigeria, for use in sexual acts, including sexual exploitation or pornography of any person
Trauma	An experience that produces psychological injury or pain.
Violation	Sexual molestation, especially rape and domestic violence..
Violent Extremism	The belief and actions of people who support or use violence to achieve ideology, religious or political goals.

FOREWORD

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 is premised on the important roles and responsibilities of women in constructing an enduring peace and security architectural framework. It outlines a comprehensive profile and strategic mechanisms for the protection, promotion and participation of women in peace processes. The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development developed Nigeria's First National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (NAP) in 2013.

In pursuit of the same objectives, some States of the Federation equally domesticated the NAP. In the course of the NAP implementation, several gaps were observed which formed the basis, among other reasons, to review the plan in order to incorporate emerging issues in Nigeria, as well as address the gaps identified in the 1st NAP. Such gaps include:

- **Non-inclusion of violent extremism & conflict issues:** The 2013 NAP did not take into consideration, issues of violent extremism because around the time it was developed this was not a contemporary national issue as it has recently become.
- **Limited Consideration of Post-Conflict & Reintegration issues:** The document did not address demobilization and deradicalization problems and other concerns such as the reintegration of victims of insurgency, girls forced into marriage with Boko Haram members, former insurgents and abductors, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors etc. It also did not address post-conflict, reconstruction and re-integration issues including internal displacement of people particularly women and children. All of these are now major issues in the present North-east and are spreading rapidly to other geo-political zones.
- **Absence of Crisis management & recovery strategies:** Crisis-management & recovery is a fall-out of any conflict and as such adequate provision needs to be made within any NAP to fund and manage trauma and provide psychosocial counseling for victims of conflict to accelerate wholesome recovery.
- **Ambiguous language:** Some of the language of the 2013 NAP was ambiguous and unclear. For instance, under the 5P's, explanation on the Prevention of what, was not given? While some of the terms and its contents could be mis-interpreted with each other. Drawing from the African Union Commission Framework on Women, Peace and Security, the 5P's could easily be taken to mean Prevention and Disaster Preparedness, Participation and Representation, Protection & Prosecution or Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction. On the other hand, a term like Promotion presented as one (1) pillar is cross-cutting in nature and for operational purposes, it is difficult to consider as a stand-alone pillar.
- **Policy & Operational gaps:** Although the coordination of NAP is under the ambit of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, there exists a huge challenge with regards to coordination and working cohesively with other agencies and bodies responsible for security, peace and justice. Bridging operational gaps in the coordination of stakeholders remains a challenge

- **Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation Architecture:** The 2013 NAP did provide a detailed implementation plan, however, monitoring and performance evaluation was constrained.

Notwithstanding these gaps, the 1st NAP helped to highlight the need to focus on WPS issues. The review and process for developing a 2nd NAP is a clear evidence of the commitment of the Federal Government through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development under my humble leadership as a means for enhancing women's participation in peace processes in Nigeria. I am optimistic that this 2nd generation NAP would have a favourable and supportive environment to thrive bearing in mind that an array of partners and stakeholders were deeply involved in its design and development. This coupled with the political will of President Muhammadu Buhari's administration will certainly provide the necessary springboard for effective coordination of stakeholder efforts to realize Human Security objectives, especially at it relates to women, peace and security.



Senator Aisha Jummai Alhassan (Mrs.)
Minister, Women Affairs and Social Development
Federal Republic of Nigeria.

PREFACE

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) passed in October 2000, reaffirms the importance of the equal participation and involvement of women in all processes of Peace Building, Peace Keeping, Conflict Resolution and Management, also calls upon States to take action towards ensuring the effective implementation of the recommendations set forth by the resolution. This is in order to allow women to play their rightful roles within national and international armed-conflict management mechanisms.

The development and expansion of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the adoption and implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 has become imperative for the inclusion of women in peace and security processes. There is no doubt that conflict affects women and men differently. Whenever there is conflict, women and children are often the most vulnerable.

History has shown that whenever there are social upheavals or conflicts of any kind, women and children suffer abuses and human rights violations. Glaring examples of rape and killing of women and children abound during insurgencies. Women who survive these atrocities are traumatized and often live with painful memories of rape, war and death for the rest of their lives. These women suffer psychological trauma, sexually transmitted diseases, stigmatization and almost always unwanted pregnancies. They are faced with the daunting task of keeping families together after displacement and destruction of infrastructure and at the same time are expected to provide food, clothing and shelter. Even in the absence of violent conflict, women and girls live in fear of kidnapers, ravaging effect of drought, flooding and environmental insecurity that constitute threats to human survival and meaningful development in their communities.

NAP echoes government's commitment, as well as its responsibility in ensuring the security of women and girls enhancing their active and direct participation in the identifying early warning signs, conflict prevention, peace building and post conflict remedy. It provides a good road map for the implementation of **UNSCR 1325** with practical operational tools for supporting those affected by armed conflicts.

The NAP is developed in ways appropriate to national context, commitments, capacity and resources, with a wide range of stakeholders. It is hopeful that, result-oriented actions backed by political will and commitment to changes, will tackle structural inequalities and exclusions, thereby providing durable and sustainable ways in achieving greater feat in the implementation of the NAP.



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Our sincere gratitude goes to the Honourable Minister of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development Senator Aisha .J. Alhassan (Mrs.) for her dynamic, visionary and sterling leadership throughout the process of developing a more robust National Action Plan. Heartfelt gratitude is also due to the Permanent Secretary, Phyllis O. Nwokede, mni, for her unflinching support in ensuring that the 2nd NAP document is finally completed.

Due gratitude also goes to the DFID funded Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) especially Dr Eleanor Nwadinobi, Manager, women and girls, for being a consistent partner throughout the life span of the 1st NAP. We also wish to recognise and appreciate their financial and technical support towards the zonal consultative meetings that became critical milestones and major learning platforms in the process of developing this 2nd NAP. The ECOWAS Gender Development Centre is also recognized for their support towards nurturing the WPS agenda among the ECOWAS member States in the sub-region and thereby strengthening the course of gender mainstreaming. The African Union (AU) is also to be commended for the various reports, tools and frameworks shared with the Ministry thus providing an African framework to guide AU member States in their WPS programmes.

The generous contributions, feedback and constructive comments from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Military, Para-Military, Police and Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders too numerous to mention is recognised and appreciated.

We would also like to acknowledge the Director and staff of the Women and Gender Affairs Department of the FMWASD, who worked tirelessly towards developing this 2nd generation NAP document for Nigeria. We specifically acknowledge the immense and tireless effort made by the Special Assistant Technical to the Hon. Minister FMWASD, Mrs. Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia for her support to the process even beyond the routine obligation to work.

Special thanks also goes to the zonal consultants - Dr Hamza Sumaye (North Central), Dr Erisa Danladi (North East), Dr Lydia Umar and Hassan Masari (North West), Ms Joy Onyesoh (South East), Dr Mina Ogbanga (South South) and Ms Amy Oyekunle (South West) whose collective technical insights provided guidance to the States and ensured inclusive participation at all levels.

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 extending the same level of commitment to the implementation of this 2nd NAP.



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REFLECTIONS

The review process of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 has been a truly rich and satisfying process of consultations with various stakeholders engaged in the security sector. Extensive conversations were held with security agencies, Faith Based Organizations, government officials and development partners, both local and international. The process, therefore engendered a broad based multi-sectorial and participatory approach which culminated in the development of five key strategies for collectively engaging States and Local Government level actors on issues of women, peace and security. The implementation of the 2nd NAP would require strong political will, commitment and resources from implementing partners.

The incessant wave of insurgency and its consequence in the North East, militancy in the South-South and more recently, gendered-kidnapping and abductions with a view to using women and girls as a source of extortion has thrown up new dynamics and challenges to human security in the country. This necessitated a review of the 1st NAP and its implementation modalities. Recognising that the lifespan of the NAP was expiring in August 2016, efforts were put in place to institute a broad-based participatory approach for the development of this 2nd NAP. The process sought to build on lessons learned, address identified gaps and challenges while responding to emerging issues and new frontiers. These factors and concerns shaped the different stages of the NAP review process.

In February 2016, the then NAP Steering Committee met in Abuja and one of the outcomes of its deliberations was a call for the review of the NAP to sharpen it as a tool for meeting perceived gaps and emerging issues related to women and conflict in Nigeria. The training of stakeholders on effective monitoring and evaluation techniques was undertaken to prepare stakeholders and enhance their engagement in the review process.

The Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in April 2016 had in attendance, over 400 participants from government, development partners, civil society organizations and women leaders. Gender advocates present elaborated on the need for deepened consultations on the NAP across the Nation. The concluding communique inspired consultations in the six geo-political zones and resulted in the development of States and Zonal Action Frameworks/Plans for cascading the NAP implementation to the grass root level.

As a consequence of this process, new pillars that respond to our current national realities and local contexts have been adopted. The five pillars are aligned with several international instruments including the recent United Nations General Resolution 30, the March 2017 UNSCR 2349 as well as several national documents relating to policies on gender, peace and security including the National Security Strategy.

With the level of commitment and enthusiasm demonstrated during the review process, it is highly optimistic that all hands would be on deck to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of this 2nd NAP in the years ahead

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325

The United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, unanimously passed by the Security Council on the 31st of October 2000 is the first of many resolutions on “Women, Peace and Security” (WPS). It builds on a body of international human rights laws and legal instruments. UNSCR 1325 is a ground -breaking resolution which recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men. It demands protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post conflict situations. The resolution recognizes women's role as peace builders and agents of change and calls on UN and member states, civil society and the international community to ensure women's increased participation in conflict prevention, peace negotiations and all peace processes, reconstruction decisions and programs. Over the past sixteen years, the Council has adopted subsequent resolutions: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2008), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) 2106 (2013) 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2349 (2017) to support and strengthen UNSCR 1325.

The UNSCR 1325 stresses that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and affirms the equal access and full participation of women in power structures and in all efforts geared towards peace and security as essential. The resolution is rooted in the premise that women's inclusion, participation in the process, perspectives and contributions are crucial to the dialogue and will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace. The resolution is also rooted in the knowledge that gender equality itself is a source of sustainable peace.

More recently, in October 2015, the United Nations adopted General Recommendation 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict, and Post-Conflict Situations. The recommendation aims to ensure respect for women's human rights in all situations, not only during armed conflict, but also including internal insurrections and emergencies. The recommendation besides urging member countries to draw up action plans on women, peace and security, requires that reporting on actions taken be incorporated into the periodic reporting on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This new reporting procedure will further promote cooperation with civil society and NGOs in the implementation of the WPS agenda of nations and make them accountable to the UN CEDAW Committee.

October 2015 which marked fifteen years of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 by UN Member States was also a key milestone as it witnessed the launch of the High-Level Review and Global Study Report on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. The report showed that UNSCR 1325 has been implemented with uneven and varied global results regarding women's participation in national, regional, and international conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding processes. Concerted efforts at the international level to step up the prevention of crimes against women and girls, improve protection measures, and increase the participation of women in these processes have resulted in the adoption of additional regional security pacts and UN Security Council Resolutions that affirm and strengthen the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

1.2 National Action Plan (NAP)

As highlighted above, the respective UN Security Council Resolutions call on Member States to initiate action through the development of National Action Plans (NAPs), or the adoption of other national level strategies. The NAP therefore serves as a tool for governments to articulate priorities and coordinated action for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the national and sub-national levels. It serves as a guiding national policy document that captures the role of diverse actors among government bodies, international development partners, civil society organizations who are tasked with advancing human security as well as the foreign policy, development and gender equality agenda of the nation.

In August 2013, the Government of Nigeria, in taking forward this global charge, committed itself to addressing and responding to the immediate and long term needs of women before, during and post conflict by developing and adopting a National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions. The 1st NAP was designed around the five (5) pillars of Prevention, Participation, Protection, Prosecution and Promotion. As stipulated by the UN General Assembly, NAP documents are due for revision every three years. As such, through a participatory and consultative process key stakeholders took stock, highlighted gaps and shared best practices on women peace and security interventions across Nigeria. The outcome is this 2nd NAP document that reflects Nigeria's current realities with clear indicators and a monitoring and evaluation template to track performance, progress and achievements.

1.3 Background and Nigeria's Security Context



Diagram 1: Map of Nigeria

Nigeria is one of the world's major oil producers and Africa's most populous country. It is situated in the Gulf of Guinea and shares borders with Benin, Niger, Cameroun, and Chad. Nigeria was a British colonial creation. It came into being in January 1914 with the amalgamation of the Colony of Lagos (first annexed in 1861), the Southern Protectorate (established in 1885-1894) and the Northern Protectorate (pacified by 1903). Prior to the unification, the British had administered them as separate but related territories. The country which occupies a land area of 923,768Km has a population of 182 million, with women constituting 49.5% of the population. Although there has been increasing focus on diversifying the economy, it is still highly dependent on the oil and gas sector and sensitive to price fluctuations. Nigeria's GDP per capita is low and youth unemployment rose to 25% in 2016. This high youth unemployment rate has increased vulnerability of the youth to radicalization and extremists ideologies.

Nigeria gained its independence on 1st October 1960 and became a Republic within the Commonwealth in 1963. The constitution at independence provided for a federation of three autonomous regions – Northern, Western and Eastern; each with its wide-ranging powers, independent constitution, public service, and marketing boards.

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

Administratively, Nigeria operates a three-tiered Presidential system of government with the Federal Government made up of the Executive, Legislative and the Judicial arms. The thirty-six (36) states have independent Executive arms and Houses of Assemblies while each of the seven-hundred and seventy-four (774) Local Governments is administered by a Chairman and a Local Council.

Nigeria has 3 major languages- Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo with more than 450 ethno-linguistic groups. The dominant religions are Christianity, Islam and Traditional worship. Since gaining independence in 1960, Nigeria has had its fair share of conflicts arising from religious, ethnic and socio-economic causes. Despite its challenges, Nigeria is regarded as one of the African Union's powerful and influential countries. Under the umbrella of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Nigeria has taken the lead in conflict resolution among African states; played peace-keeping roles in many conflict situations in Sudan, Sao Tome, Cote d' Ivoire and more recently in the Gambia. Nigeria is currently the fourth largest contributor globally to peacekeeping operations and is the first to deploy an all-female peace keeping troop.

1.4 Emerging Issues

As a nation, Nigeria faces several challenges including an economic crisis triggered mostly by low oil prices, a resurgence of militancy in the Delta over economic grievances, an uptick in agitation in the Southeast by pro-Biafra nationalists, and ongoing conflicts over land use in the Middle Belt.

The conflict in the North East caused by Boko Haram since 2009, has resulted in massive loss of lives, property and livelihoods. Over an estimated 1.8 million people have been internally displaced, with about 20,000 people killed, countless women and girls abducted and children drafted as suicide bombers. Women and girls are victims of sexual violence and assault from insurgents. In addition to the crisis, they are left to deal with devastating consequences such as HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies, motherhood and other health related complications.

There is however, a growing recognition that women in conflict situations must be viewed not only as victims, but also as powerful agents for peace and security in their communities. Women's gender roles have placed them in positions where they act as first responders in providing humanitarian assistance, care and support to their families and members of the community. In Plateau State for example, through daily purchases, market women can tell when there is likely to be crisis. In some other situations, women act as 'peace-builders' and play a reconciliatory role within the community. However, women are also known to be perpetuators of violence – as seen in some cases in the North East where besides being used as human battle shields, women and girls have played the role of suicide bombers.

The 1st NAP though helpful in highlighting the roles of women in peacebuilding and conflict did not address several core issues related to Nigerian women's engagement in peace and security processes. For instance, the 1st NAP did not address issues of radicalization, demobilization and reintegration of victims of insurgency like girls and women forced into marriages with Boko Haram members and other insurgents. The NAP also does not address post-conflict and re-integration issues such as psychosocial and trauma counselling particularly for women and children. The 24 returned Chibok girls' is a case study as the need for educational coaching to make up for the formal education skills and knowledge lost during their period in captivity was not envisaged. The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development had to respond to this as an emergency un-budgeted assignment.

Consultations for this 2nd NAP revealed a variety of issues on conflict, peace and security for the different geo-political zones of the country. For instance, the North-East shows that Communal crisis was 50% of the problem. Child Abuse was 29%, Insurgency 12%, Drugs and human trafficking 10% and kidnapping 7%.

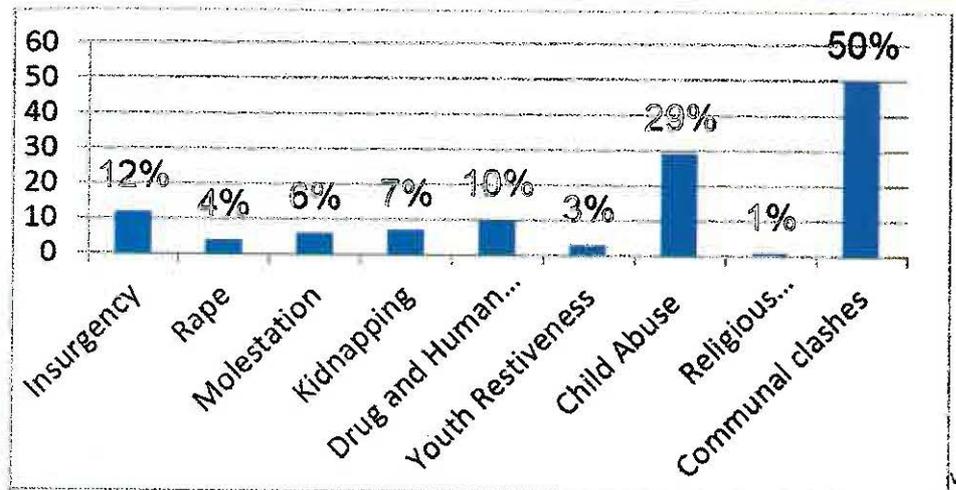


Diagram 2: Analysis of WPS issues in the NE Zone

However, it is worthy to note that, all the zonal consultation reports show that similar issues are experienced to varying degrees in the other five (5) zones. To ensure a consistent and systematic response, strategies were clustered to address issues under the following four (4) broad categories:

- ✓ Insecurity & Transnational Boarder Crimes
- ✓ Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace & Security Architecture
- ✓ Violence Against Women, Girls & Children
- ✓ Communal Crisis

The coordination of the NAP is under the ambit of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) with the collaboration of other agencies. To facilitate the implementation of the 1st NAP, there was a launch and training of representatives from the States and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and bodies responsible for security, peace and justice. Despite the initial capacity building of stakeholders, a major challenge noted during the zonal consultations was the limited synergy and inability to work cohesively among agencies as well as civil society organizations at federal, state and local levels. The diagram below shows the knowledge level of participants prior to the meeting during the South-East consultation. 7% of the participants indicated some knowledge (seeing or hearing) of the National Action Plan while 93% had never heard or seen the NAP on UNSCR1325. Significant effort would need to be deployed to avoid such a scenario with this 2nd NAP.

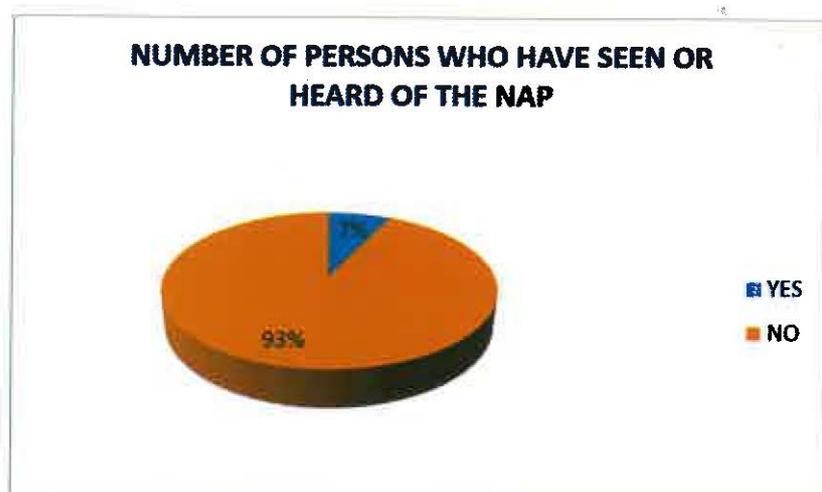


Diagram 3: Analysis of participant's knowledge of NAP in the South East Zone

2.0 ALIGNMENT WITH WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (WPS) RELATED PROTOCOLS, POLICIES AND INSTRUMENTS

2.1 Linkages and Alignment with Core WPS Instruments

A central element to the success of a NAP is its ability to align with and mainstream other existing policies, protocols and instruments that seek to promote gender equality and women's participation and representation in decision-making into a common framework.

At the international level, the government of Nigeria is party to key gender equality and human rights instruments, such as the CEDAW and the Protocol on the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003). Such policies and instruments provide a guiding framework to move from debate to action. Captured in table 1 below is a list of relevant protocols, policies and instruments to which this 2nd NAP is aligned.

Table 1: Core Women, Peace, and Security commitments and instruments at global, continental, regional and national levels

Global Commitments and Instruments (United Nations)
UNSCR 1325 (2000): First recognition of the unique role and active agency of women in conflict, peace and security management
UNSCR 1820 (2008): Recognition of sexual violence as weapon of war
UNSCR 1888 (2009): Reiteration of the threat of sexual violence and call for deployment of experts to areas where sexual violence is occurring
UNSCR 1889 (2009): Focus on the importance of women as peacebuilders at all stages of the peace process
UNSCR 1960 (2010): Reiteration of the importance of ending sexual violence in conflict
UNSCR 2106 (2013): Addressing the operational details for combatting sexual violence
UNSCR 2122 (2013): Focus on stronger measures and monitoring mechanisms to allow women to engage in conflict resolution and recovery
UNSCR 2242 (2015): Refocus on 1325 and its obstacles, including incorporation of 1325 in the UN itself
CEDAW General Recommendation 30 (2015): Links the women, peace and security agenda to CEDAW including measures to ensure protection of women during and after conflict and promote reporting on progress
UNSCR 2272 (2016): Provides measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations
UNSCR 2349 (2017) Peace and Security in Africa

Continental Commitments and Instruments (African Union)
Gender Parity Principle (2002)
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
Common African Defence and Security Policy (2004)
Framework for Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (2006)
African Union Gender Policy (2009)
African Women's Decade 2010-2020 (2009)
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009)
Policy Framework for Security Sector Reform (2011)
African Union Aide Memoire on the Protection of Civilians (2013)
Agenda 2063; First 10 Year Implementation Plan (2015)
African Union Declaration on 2015 Year of Women's Empowerment and Development Towards Africa's Agenda 2063 (2015)
Policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
AU Code of Conduct
Regional Instruments and Commitments
ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance (2001)
ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework; Women, Peace and Security Action Plan (2008)
PoA for the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 & 1820 (2010)
ECOWAS Parliament Gender Strategy 2010-2020 (2011)
Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD)
IGAD Gender Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2020 (2015)
IGAD Strategy for Higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions (2013)
IGAD Regional Action plan for the Implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1325 and 1820 (2012)
IGAD Gender Policy Framework (2012)
Declaration on the Enhancement of Women's Participation and Representation in Decision Making Positions (2009)
International Conference of Great Lakes (ICGLR)
International Conference on the Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination (2006)
Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006)
National Policies
National Gender Policy 2006
Violence Against Person Prohibition Act (2015) ¹

Source: Adapted from AU Commission, Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa. 2016

2.2 Key Milestones and Achievements of Nigeria's 1st NAP

- Establishment of Multi-Sectoral National Steering Committee on WPS at the Federal level and a dedicated WPS project Office set-up in the FMWASD.
- A coalition of the Ministry and CSOs called the Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence Against Women (LACVAW) was established to advocate and campaign for legislation and policies that are fundamental to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the NAP.
- Creation of Nigeria Police sector specific gender policy and set-up of Gender desks in designated Police Stations in the six (6) Geo-political Zones.
- Development of M&E Framework to enhance tracking of progress on the NAP implementation.
- Passage of the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Bill into law in 2015 to give the VAPP Act (2015)
- Existence of Partner supported Projects and initiatives such as the (i) European Union Funded and UN Women implemented "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria" and (ii) the UK Department for International Development funded Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP).
- Domestication of the NAP and existence of State Action Plans (SAPs) in five States and two Local Action Plans (LAPs) at the local Government level and review of peace architecture in some states.
- Passage of GEO law in Plateau State and draft GEO bill under consideration in the NASS.
- Formation of various Women and Youth Peace Networks and signing of peace treaty in Plateau State.
- Adoption of Gender Responsive Policies by the Nigerian Military including the admission of females as cadets into the elite Nigerian Defense Academy and the gender review of the curriculum for the Nigerian Army Peace-Keeping Centre.
- Studies, research and data collection on WPS by key stakeholders including CSOs
- The Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325 to sensitize the public, enhance and fast-track the implementation of the NAP and consider emerging peace and security issues.
- Formation and Induction of Peace Ambassadors and lead mentors in all the 36 States to promote WPS at State and Local levels as well as establishment of the NAP media network.
- Regular meetings of the NAP Steering Committee on WPS at the National level
- Training on Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting of UNSCR 1325 implementation for the FMWASD and SMWA Ministry Staff, security agencies and personnel. Minister of Women Affairs nationwide advocacy to State Governors on the domestication of the VAPP and WPS related policies and legislation.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

3.1 National and Zonal Implementation Strategies for the implementation of UNSCR 1325

Governments at National and State levels in Nigeria, Security Agents, Civil Society Organizations supported by an array of International Development Partners have instituted policies, activities and structures geared towards crisis management and peacebuilding. These efforts however, have inadvertently marginalised women on the social, economic and political levels thus limiting safe spaces and entry-points for integrating the concerns of women and girls in security mechanisms of the nation.

The National Action Plan (NAP) outlines in details, priority actions, core strategies and interventions by relevant actors, stakeholders and their responsibilities. It also provides clear indicators, M & E benchmarks and projected targets. It is anticipated that successful implementation of the NAP will enhance coordination among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility and improve accountability among actors responsible for its implementation.

The Zonal Action Plans (ZAPs) represents a breakdown of NAP priority concerns among the six (6) geo-political zones. Due to the size and population of Nigeria, the NAP is adopting the geo-political and governance structure. Consequently, the six (6) ZAPs will enhance accountability among States within that geo-political zone. Results derived from each zone will flow into the National Action Plan outcomes. A major reason for having the ZAP is to allow for the identification of zonal peculiarities that would determine and shape the respective Action Plans of States within the Zone. For example, while the North East suffers insurgency, the South-South and South East suffer Militancy and the North-West and North Central are faced with communal crisis brought on by ethnic and Herdsmen/Farmers Clashes. The South-West on its part is faced with communal clashes resulting from land grabbing and Herdsmen's movement. Logically, the States are expected to develop State Action Plans (SAPs) derived from the ZAPs. This would enables States not only to develop workplans and programmes but more importantly, provide the tools and resources for monitoring and evaluating milestones as a way of tracking the delivery of commitments on UNSCR 1325 at the community level.

Both the NAP and ZAPs were developed after series of consultations and reflections on lessons learned and gaps identified in the implementation of the 1st NAP. The new security challenges including Insurgency, Terrorism, Violent Extremism and its fallout leading to a massive humanitarian crisis made it imperative to develop new strategies that can adequately meet Nigeria's commitment to implementing UNSCR 1325. Another major lesson from the review of the implementation of the 1st NAP is the absence of gender responsive budgeting arrangements. This explains why key actors for each of the 5 Pillars were unable to satisfactorily deliver on the planned activities. In addition, emerging security issues and trends have occasioned the formulation of five new pillars to more effectively cater for the interests of women and girls in peace and security matters.

The NAP pillars are:

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

3.2 Operationalizing the National Action Plan UNSCR1325 (2017-2020)

The successful implementation of the NAP (2017-2020) UNSCR 1325, requires public acceptance and strong coordination mechanisms among the relevant actors charged with its implementation. Collective ownership of the plan is a fundamental requirement for its sustenance. Without prejudice to the mandates of the state and local government authorities to establish their own action plans, operationalizing the National and Zonal Action Plans requires structures for delivering interventions and coordinating activities to ensure the optimal and comprehensive execution of the NAP in all the States of the Federation.

Institutional Framework

The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development shall provide strategic leadership and overall guidance and supervision for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The Ministry would work closely with other key MDAs as well as civil society organizations, and the private sector to implement and deliver on the commitments to the NAP. A list of key actors critical to the successful implementation of the NAP include: Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Office of the National Security Adviser, the Nigeria Police, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nigerian Civil Defence (NSCDC), National Refugees Commission and the Nigerian Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution. Others include religious and traditional leaders, security sector actors, humanitarian response organizations, academics, international agencies, the private sector, media and civil society actors. These will work in concert with development partners such as the EU, DFID, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNODC, IOM and OCHA to pursue the targets outlined in the NAP.

National Technical Working Group and Sub-national NAP Organs

To ensure a seamless operation and cooperation of bodies at all levels, a National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on UNSCR 1325 NAP, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the FMWASD would be established during the lifespan of the NAP. It will incorporate 32 members, comprising members with professional expertise in each of the five (5) core strategies which have been adopted to provide a unified implementation process as outlined in Chapter 4; and two(2) representatives from each geo-political zones. Members will be drawn from government ministries, departments, and agencies, civil society, the private sector, and the media. The State Implementation Group (SIG), will consist of members from key Ministries and institutions working on peace and security related activities in the State and will be chaired by the State Ministry of Women Affairs. The Zonal Monitoring Committee (ZMC) comprising two(2) nominees from each State in the zone, one government and one CSO, a woman peace ambassador and one technical consultant appointed by the National Technical Working Group will ensure monitoring and reporting on the ZAP.

The NTWG's central role is to provide guidance in the implementation process and assist the FMWASD/NAP Secretariat in planning and coordination. The NTWG is expected to meet quarterly every year during the lifespan of the NAP to review progress and develop mechanisms for ensuring compliance with plan measures detailed in the NAP. Recommendations of the NTWG will inform NAP advocacy, legislation and policy reform on women peace and security. Similarly the SIG will assist each State to deliver its component of the ZAP. The ZMC will meet and be hosted by each State in the zone on a rotational basis to enhance accountability, during the life-span of the NAP.

A biennial conference involving gender peace advocates, members of the NTWG, ZMCs, SIGs, members of the Local Government Action Plan Implementation Teams, Women Peace Ambassadors and key stakeholders shall be held to review progress on the NAP implementation. The objective of the conference is to provide opportunities for wide consultations on progress towards NAP targets and a platform for sharing lessons learnt and good practices in order to re-strategize for more impactful action.

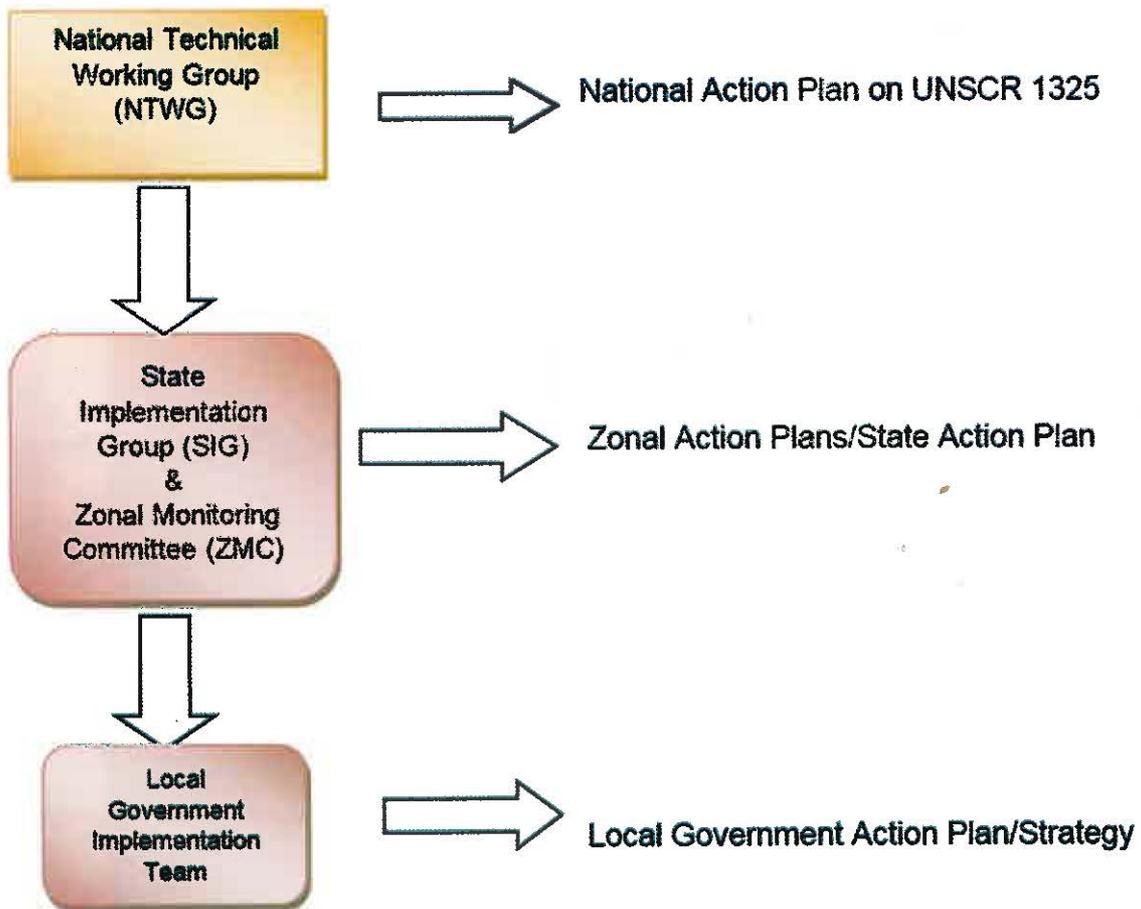


Diagram 4: National Action Plan Implementation Arrangements

Resource Mobilization

The mobilization of resources for the implementation of the NAP, ZAPs and SAPs is vital for the successful implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria. Resources required to operationalize the NAP are human/technical expertise that are financial in nature. Consequently, sectoral agencies and State governments are encouraged to ensure that statutory budgets are allocated and dedicated solely to the implementation of the National, Zonal and State Action Plans as well as Local Action Plans or Strategies on UNSCR 1325.

In addition, alliances should be cultivated with private sector institutions to implement projects linked to UNSCR 1325 as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility plans. It is expected that more UNSCR 1325 linked partnerships will be established while existing ones should be strengthened. Increased collaboration with development partners will boost the implementation of the UNSCR 1325. A good example is the "Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria" project which is sponsored by the European Union and implemented by UN Women in partnership with the FMWASD..

3.3 Element of High Impact NAPs

Experiences from around the world have shown that the successful implementation of NAPs require that interventions on WPS have high impact on human security issues and support sustainable peace within communities. As nations have progressed to implement 2nd and 3rd generation NAPs, they have adopted more effective measures for dealing with new frontiers and emerging issues. The more successful a nation's NAP, the more flexible and responsive it is to dealing with the following frontier concerns:

1. Accountability
2. Localization
3. Human Security
4. Financing
5. New Emerging Topics e.g. Countering Violent Extremism(CVE), Climate Change, Border Security, Migration, Epidemics etc.
6. Attaining and Sustaining High Impact

Pursuing a high impact NAP has implications for achieving SDG 16 as the target s for this goal are intrinsically linked with UNSCR1325. Implementing this 2nd Nigeria NAP will require stakeholders to understand the key elements for staying on the path to a high impact NAP so that energies, resources and actions are carefully channelled using results-based principles. The key elements of high impact NAPs which must be pursued concurrently are captured in the model below.

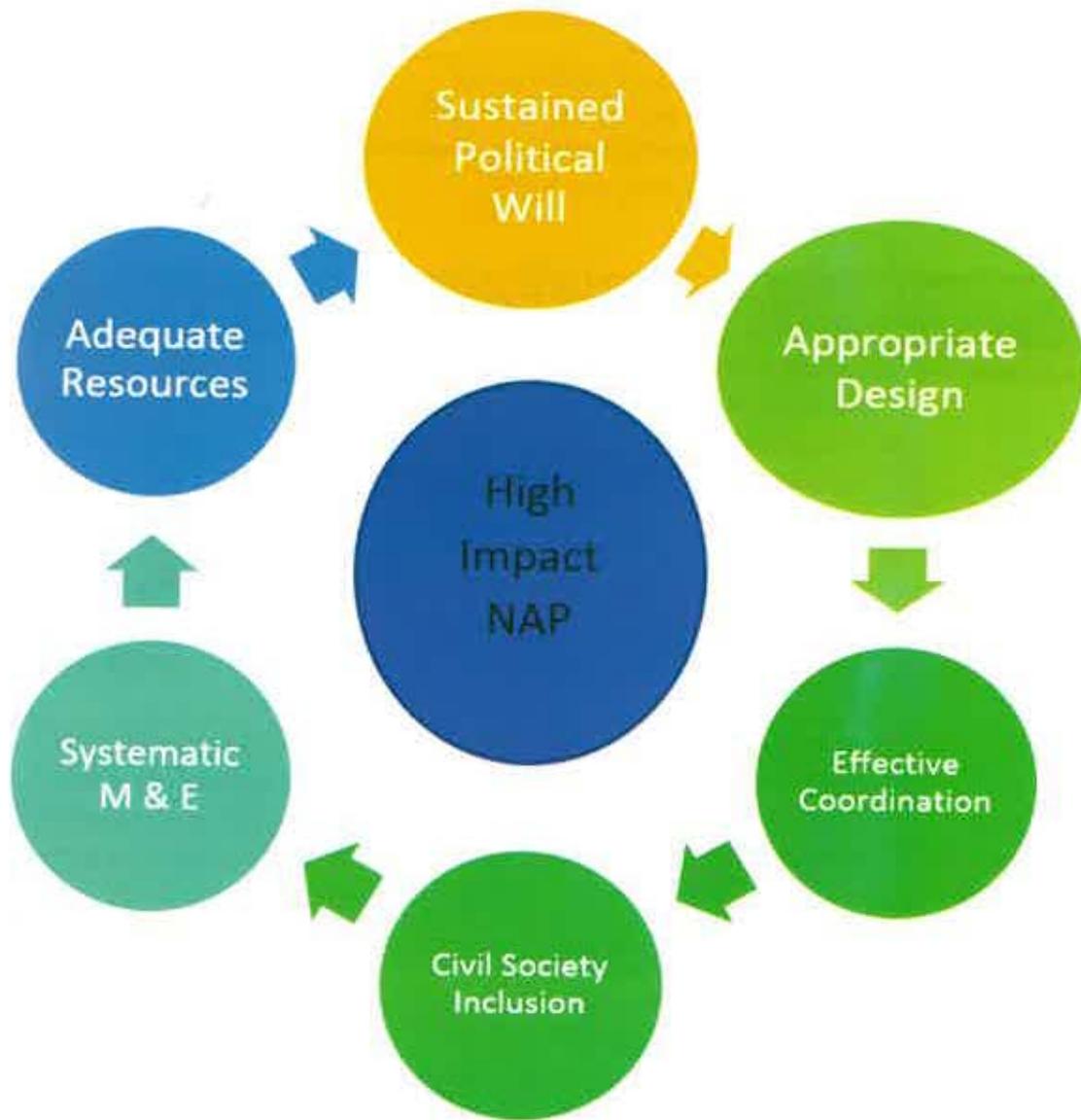


Diagram 5: Elements of High Impact NAPs

4.0 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN PILLARS AND CORE STRATEGIES

PILLARS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC OUTCOMES
Pillar 1: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness	(i) To ensure prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls, institute coping mechanisms and systems for averting and mitigating disasters.	Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted and women's contributions integrated into preventive and mitigation measures.
Pillar 2: Participation and Representation	(i) To increase participation and engagement of women and inclusion of women's interests in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention and peace-building. (ii) To ensure the full and equal participation and representation of women at all levels of decision-making	Meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making structures at all levels is attained.
Pillar 3: Protection and Prosecution	(i) To ensure women and girls' rights and security are protected and promoted in conflict and peace and also to prosecute such rights violators.	Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.
Pillar 4: Crises Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction	(i) To ensure women and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in crisis, recovery and post-conflict situations are reinforced.	Women's human security needs are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.
Pillar 5: Partnerships- Coordination and Management	(i) This is a cross-cutting pillar to ensure increase in the capacity and resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programmes.	Women, peace and security interventions are well coordinated with impact achieved and tracked through collaboration and synergy.

The following core strategies would allow the government of Nigeria and stakeholders adopt a unified approach for the NAP implementation in order to achieve positive outcomes for women and girls under the various pillars. The strategies are cross cutting and will be applied to all the pillars as best possible:

- ✓ **NAP Promotion and Advocacy:** Promote knowledge on UNSCR 1325 - NAP within Nigeria's peace and security architecture and create awareness on NAP and UNSCR 1325 related policies and implementation arrangements.
- ✓ **Legislation and Policy:** Advocate for new legislation, legal and policy reforms and provide increased access to justice to enhance the implementation of existing laws and policies that protect women's rights and promote the women, peace and security agenda.

- ✓ **Capacity Building & Service Delivery:** provide training and build capacity of stakeholders to better implement the NAP and enhance delivery of services related to women, peace and security activities.
- ✓ **Research Documentation & Dissemination:** Undertake effective data collection, documentation and dissemination 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 and state stakeholders and other partners in their efforts to implement activities that promote the women, peace and security agenda

4.1 NAP Pillars and Action Matrix

PILLAR 1: PREVENTION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS					
Strategic Objective -To ensure the prevention of conflict & all forms of violence against women & girls & to institute coping mechanisms & systems for averting & mitigating disasters.					
Strategic Outcome- Women's vulnerability to conflict & human security threats are averted & women's contributions integrated into mitigation measures.					
Priority Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
<p>Legislation & Policy</p> <p>Establishment of new laws aimed at protecting women and girls' vulnerability to conflict and disaster.</p> <p>Implementation of existing and new laws and policies that enhance conflict prevention systems for women.</p> <p>Capacity Building & Service Delivery</p> <p>Training of MDAs and stakeholders on inclusive and gender responsive approaches to services for conflict and disaster prevention.</p>	<p><i>1.1 Existence of additional laws and policies that protect and prevent women and girls human rights violations</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Security actors are responsive to and held to account for any preventable violations of the rights of women and girls</i></p> <p><i>1.3 Gender-responsive mechanisms are operationalized to systematically monitor, report on and prevent human rights violations against women and girls in conflict and in times of peace</i></p> <p><i>1.4 Women contribute to and have access to conflict prevention systems</i></p>	<p>Number and types of laws and policies enacted</p> <p>Level of compliance to laws and policies safeguarding women from conflict</p> <p>Extent to which preventable disasters and violations of women and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by relevant bodies.</p> <p>Number and types of cases; Actions taken/ recommendations made to address preventable disasters and violations affecting women and girls'</p> <p>Existence of regular mechanisms for engaging women and women's groups in national and local level early warning systems</p> <p>Number and types of systematic prevention and mediation activities undertaken by women and women's groups</p>	<p>GEO Bill under consideration by NASS</p> <p>VAPP (Act 2015) in place to deter and prevent VAWG</p> <p>National Security Strategy with gender mainstreaming component in existence</p> <p>Some level of gender mainstreaming capacity exists in key institutions.</p> <p>Existence of Disaster management bodies at National and State level.</p> <p>Institutional Gender Policy for Disaster Management body being developed</p>	<p>Passage of relevant legislation and policies and GEO Bill by 2019</p> <p>50% increase in number of laws and policies on disaster prevention implemented</p> <p>40% increase in the capacity of relevant stakeholders built to address Gender dimensions to Human Security Management.</p> <p>Peace Havens and Early warning systems that respond to women's peculiar needs in existence</p> <p>Existence of accountability mechanisms with routine Monitoring and Tracking System in place</p>	<p>FMWASD SMWA</p> <p>NASS SASS</p> <p>NSA NPF NSCDC</p> <p>Law Enforcement Agencies</p> <p>Judiciary</p> <p>NEMA</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p>

PILLAR 2: PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION

Strategic Objective – i) To increase participation & engagement of women & inclusion of women's interests in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention & peace-building
 ii) To ensure the full & equal participation & representation of women at all levels of decision-making

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

Priority Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
<p>Legislation & Policy</p> <p>Sponsoring UNSCR 1325 linked bills at NASS</p> <p>Initiate legal /policy reforms to enhance women's participation and representation in the peace architecture</p> <p>Implementation of existing sectoral gender policies and plans (INEC, Police, Army, MBNP).</p>	<p>2.1 Existence of national and sectoral gender policies that achieve meaningful representation of women for sustainable peace and security</p> <p>2.2 Improved and structural mechanisms for delivery of gender policies and Gender Responsive Budget System</p>	<p>Availability of functional policy documents and guidelines on women's representation and engagement in peace and security</p> <p>Number of gender and women focused peace and security strategies and plans</p> <p>Level of performance on the implementation of existing policies and plans</p>	<p>Existence of the 35% affirmative action document (NGP)</p> <p>Existing and pilot programmes at FMWASD and SMWA, Security Sector Agencies and Humanitarian organizations</p>	<p>50% increase in level of women's participation at decision making levels including in peace negotiations, observer missions and other formal and informal peace processes</p> <p>Gender elements of National macro – economic framework and economic recovery agenda implemented.</p> <p>Full implementation of National Security Strategy gender mainstreaming and inclusion principles</p>	<p>NASS SASS FMWASD</p> <p>MoD FMI</p> <p>MFA MBNP</p> <p>FMF</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p>
<p>NAP Promotion & Advocacy</p> <p>Awareness creation and sensitization on NAP and women's constructive participation in peace processes and decision-making organs.</p> <p>Advocacy campaigns on women's increased representation at decision making level</p>	<p>2.3 Increased representation and constructive participation of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements</p> <p>2.4 Increased women's participation at decision making level security and paramilitary outfits (army, police, Navy, custom)</p>	<p>Number and seniority of women participating in formal and informal peace processes</p> <p>Gender-specific provisions in peace agreement and other political settlements</p> <p>Number/proportion of women as part of mediation and negotiation initiatives including at decision making levels and as observers</p>	<p>Nigeria is signatory to and committed to global, regional and sub- regional frameworks and resolutions</p> <p>INEC Gender Policy</p> <p>Political Party Constitution and Manifestos</p>	<p>50% increase in awareness levels of citizens on Affirmative action and WPS concerns</p> <p>Increased of inclusion of women's concerns in peace agreements and documents</p>	<p>FMWASD, FMIC NoA MoD IPCR</p> <p>CSOs Development Partners</p>

PILLAR 2: PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION

Strategic Objective – i) To increase participation & engagement of women & inclusion of women's interests in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention & peace-building
 ii) To ensure the full & equal participation & representation of women at all levels of decision-making

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

Priority Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
Capacity Building & Service Delivery Training and capacity building to strengthen women's skills for decision-making and peace negotiations	<i>2.5 Increased representation and Political participation of women at all levels as decision-makers</i>	Number/proportion of women occupying seats in political and public life Proportion of women holding decision making positions in political parties at all levels (national and local) and in the judiciary	State Policies and Models of inclusive governance exists Women Affairs Committee in NASS	50% increase in level of women's decision making capacities Increased number of practical tools to aid women's representational skills	FMWASD, FMol NoA INEC Political Parties
Research, Documentation & Dissemination Proper documentation and dissemination of good practices, models and tools on women's engagement in peace processes and at decision-making levels.	<i>2.6 Increased representation of women in national and sub-national security governance structures and PSOs</i>	Existence of special measures and affirmative action to increase the political participation of women	Women's Wing of Political Parties in existence		ECOWAS CSOs
	<i>2.7. Increased number of models and tools to enhance women's peace negotiation and decision-making capacities.</i>	Number of women in the justice sector, State and LG political structures	Justice for all Program		Development Partners

PILLAR 3: PROTECTION AND PROSECUTION

Strategic Objective- To ensure women and girls' rights & security are protected & promoted in conflict & peace & also to prosecute such rights violators.

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

Priority Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
<p>Legislation & Policy</p> <p>Establishment of new laws and review of existing laws aimed at protecting women and girls.</p>	<p>3.1 <i>Laws and policies adopted to better protect and promote women and girls' rights</i></p>	<p>Number and type of additional laws and policies enacted for the protection of women</p>	<p>Policies on ground to promote women and girls' rights</p> <p>Child Rights' Act(2003)</p>	<p>50% Increase in the number of policies and laws implemented</p> <p>40% increase in cases reported, investigated and prosecuted</p>	<p>FMWASD, SMWA NASS SASS FMoJ & Judiciary Law Reform Commission Legal Aid Council NPF NSA, DSS, IPCR NSCDC, FRSC Nigerian Armed Forces FIDA, LACVAW, INGOs, CSOs, Development partners,</p>
<p>NAP Promotion & Advocacy</p> <p>Awareness creation on the need to discourage child marriage and the negative impact of HTPs</p>	<p>3.2 <i>Existing laws harmonized, updated and applied to better protect women and girl's rights</i></p>	<p>Percentage of reported cases of violations by security actors investigated</p>	<p>Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act (2003)</p>	<p>40% of reported cases and violators/ perpetrators of SGBV penalized/ sentenced by 2020</p>	
	<p>3.3 <i>Increased awareness leading to reduction in child marriage and HTPs</i></p>	<p>Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced</p>	<p>VAPP Act (2015)</p>	<p>Database of trained personnel, specialized in investigation of SGBV especially during periods of conflict and disaster.</p>	
	<p>3.4 <i>Political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls are protected and enforced by national laws in line with regional and international standards</i></p>	<p>Extent to which regional and international legal instruments on women's rights are domesticated</p>	<p>NGP (2006)</p> <p>National Security Strategy</p>	<p>Established centres that provide psychosocial and trauma counselling for victims</p>	
<p>Capacity building and services</p> <p>Provide training and skills development to enhance protection of women and girls and improve prosecution efforts</p>	<p>3.5 <i>Operational mechanisms and structures are in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls</i></p>	<p>Number and type of training for security sector and justice sector personnel on addressing SGBV cases</p>	<p>Existence of NAP (Federal level) and ZAP Level</p> <p>Gender Desk Officers in Police Stations</p>	<p>Existence of special courts and truth commissions for prosecution of cases of SGBV</p>	
<p>Enhance Legal Aid/ support services for women and girls</p>	<p>3.6 <i>Increased access to justice for women and girls whose rights are violated</i></p>	<p>Extent to which measures to protect women and girls' human rights are included and delivered as part of the national security policy framework</p>	<p>Police Gender Policy</p> <p>NE Humanitarian Response Plan</p>	<p>Domestication of NAP to SAP in all states.</p> <p>Domestication of other policies</p>	

PILLAR 3: PROTECTION AND PROSECUTION					
Strategic Objective - To ensure women and girls' rights & security are protected & promoted in conflict & peace & also to prosecute such rights violators.					
Strategic Outcome - Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress are effectively protected and provided.					
Priority Activities	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
<p>Research, Documentation and Dissemination Establishment of Radio Station dedicated to the dissemination of information on the protection of women's rights in conflict and peace situation</p> <p>Social Media Platforms and IT packages to promote data and knowledge on women and girls' rights protection needs</p>	<p>3.7 <i>Increased knowledge and awareness on women's protection needs and prosecution options</i></p> <p>3.8 <i>Increased knowledge on making national security policy gender responsive and able to meet the specific security needs of women</i></p>	<p>Number of awareness campaigns on the protection of women and girls' rights</p> <p>Availability of radio and television programmes dedicated to the promotion of women and girls' rights</p> <p>Number and type of citizen and civil society outreach, sensitization, and education programs implemented</p>	<p>Ending Early Marriage Campaign 2016</p> <p>NAP 2013-2016</p> <p>Optional Protocol on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women</p>	<p>30% increase in number of cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and captured in database</p> <p>50% of Nigerians know about laws/ policies/ services on protection and promotion of women and girls' rights by 2020.</p>	<p>FMWASD</p> <p>FMIC</p> <p>Academia</p> <p>IPCR</p> <p>Media Houses</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p>
<p>Coordination & Partnership Strengthen Joint Task Force and other projects of collaboration to improve protection for women and girls and reduce proliferation of weapons</p> <p>Provide Infrastructure and facilities to protect women and girls and enhance prosecution processes</p>	<p>3.9 <i>Increased collaboration and partnerships to strengthen mechanisms and structures for the physical security and safety for women and girls</i></p>	<p>Number of joint initiatives available to improve women and girls' protection</p> <p>Existence of national/ international mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons</p> <p>Existence of specialized centres for the protection of women and girls</p>	<p>Gender and Protection Sub-Sector Plans for the NE Humanitarian Response</p> <p>Sub-Sector Working Group on SGBV</p> <p>Existence of Legal Aid Council</p> <p>Programmes and Services of FIDA, LACVAW and key CSOs working on women and girls' rights violations</p>	<p>50% increase in implementation of existing policies</p> <p>Gender and Equal Opportunity Act enacted by 2019</p> <p>More women and girls accessing justice services by 2020</p>	<p>MOD</p> <p>NSA</p> <p>NPF</p> <p>NSCDC</p> <p>FRSC</p> <p>NIS</p> <p>Nigerian Customs Service</p> <p>JTF</p> <p>NAPTIP</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p>

PILLAR 4: CRISIS MANAGEMENT, EARLY RECOVERY AND Post -Conflict Reconstruction

Strategic Objective: To ensure women and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in crisis, recovery and post - conflict situations are reinforced.

Strategic Outcome: Women's human security needs are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Priority Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
<p>Legislation & Policy Enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies</p> <p>Coordination & Partnership Strengthening of existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction.</p>	<p>4.1 Existence of comprehensive gender-sensitive crisis management, recovery and post-conflict reconstruction policies, plans and systems.</p> <p>4.2 The peculiar needs of vulnerable groups especially women and girls, are systematically addressed in relief, early recovery and long-term recovery programmes</p>	<p>Number of appropriate and comprehensive gender sensitive policies and laws</p> <p>Nature and relevance of available services to women and girls needs</p> <p>Level to which policy formulation processes systematically consulted with women's groups and reflect women specific provisions</p> <p>Degree to which relief delivery is participatory and gender-sensitive</p> <p>Number, relevance and adequacy of early recovery economic programs and livelihoods support for women and girls</p>	<p>Buhari Plan for NE Recovery and Reconstruction</p> <p>National Policy on IDPs available</p> <p>NE Humanitarian Transition Response Plan</p> <p>Gender and Protection Sector Group for the NE</p> <p>Sub Sector Working Group on SGBV exists.</p> <p>Presidential Initiative on the NE (PINE) and Presidential Task Force on the NE set-up.</p> <p>Shelters established as Safe Havens for SGBV survivors by FMWASD, SMWA & CSOs</p>	<p>A National comprehensive gender sensitive policy on crises management, early recovery and post- conflict reconstruction developed</p> <p>30% of policy formulation process involves consultations with women group by 2020</p> <p>Relief delivery reflects 50% gender participation by 2020</p> <p>10 relevant early recovery economic and livelihood support schemes for women established.</p>	<p>FMWASD, SMWA NCWD</p> <p>MOD MOJ NEMA SEMA</p> <p>IPCR VSF</p> <p>Humanitarian Organizations CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p>

PILLAR 4: CRISIS MANAGEMENT, EARLY RECOVERY AND Post -Conflict Reconstruction					
Strategic Objective: To ensure women and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in crisis, recovery and post - conflict situations are reinforced.					
Strategic Outcome: Women's human security needs are met especially through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction efforts.					
Priority Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
		Number of appropriate gender-sensitive programs including psycho-social support and medical services for survivors of SGBV and other vulnerable groups established			
<p>Capacity Building & Service Delivery Build capacity of key actors/agencies to adopt a gender perspective in crises 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, Equipment and Gadgets</p>	<p>4.3 Post-conflict institutions and processes, including transitional justice and reconciliation mechanisms are gender sensitive</p> <p>4.4 Gender explicitly mainstreamed in security sector reforms including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration</p> <p>4.5 Functional gender bridging interventions including clinics, gadgets and equipment aimed at sustainable peace</p>	<p>Extent to which transitional justice measures include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls</p> <p>Number/proportion of senior officials mandated to address violations and reparation measures, from a gender perspective</p> <p>Percentage of benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls</p> <p>Number, type, and level of ongoing recovery initiatives which target women</p> <p>Number of recovery mobile clinics and equipment</p>	<p>Gender sensitive programmes for survivors of SGBV established in about 10 States</p>	<p>60% of senior officials addressing violations have received gender training</p> <p>50% of benefits from DDR programs received by women and girls</p> <p>Psycho-Social support equipment and gadgets including mobile clinics provided</p>	<p>Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Person</p> <p>NEMA SEMA VSF. CSOs Development Partners</p>

PILLAR 5 Partnerships Coordination and Management (Cross-cutting issues)

Strategic Objective: This is a cross-cutting pillar to ensure increase in the capacity and resources to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on women, peace and security plans and programmes.

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

Priority Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
Capacity Building & Service Delivery Training of MDAs and stake holders Strengthening of stakeholders' capacities on the implementation and tracking of UNSCR 1325 NAP targets	<i>5.1 Increased capacity of actors to deliver effective women, peace, and security initiatives</i> <i>5.2 Availability of timely and adequate resources including funding for implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda</i> <i>5.3 Women, peace, and security agenda becomes part of national plans and budget</i>	Number and level of personnel trained on gender sensitive peace and security processes Number of sectors and institutions undertaking quality gender sensitive capacity building initiatives Number of women's networks and platforms engaging in peace and security initiatives Amount, source and timelines of funding for implementation of WPS initiatives	NAP Steering Committee. Training of security personnel trained by FMWASD and key MDAs	Clear Response structures in place Robust, functional and high impact NAP operational structures and programmes NTWG, SIG and ZMC more effective in steering stakeholder engagement and performance High impact NAP delivered	FMWASD SMWA NASS NEMA Humanitarian Organizations INGO Forum Development partners
Coordination and Partnership Regular meetings of NTWG, SIG and ZMC to enhance NAP implementation and Popularization of 2 nd NAP	<i>5.4 Enabling institutional arrangements for driving the implementation of 1325</i> <i>5.5 Enhanced coordination monitoring and reporting mechanisms</i>	Extent of clear coordination mandate, monitoring and reporting process and requirements (lead entity, timelines, oversight and follow-up mechanisms)	Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria project. NSRP project on UNSCR 1325	10 meetings of NTWG held Increased budget appropriation for women peace and security by 2020	FMWASD All Stakeholders

PILLAR 5 Partnerships Coordination and Management (Cross-cutting issues)

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

Priority Activities	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2016	Target 2017- 2020	Lead & Other Actors
Strengthen alliances and joint initiatives for NAP implementation, monitoring and reporting	<i>5.6 Increased coordination and partnership of actors in the implementation of women, peace, and security agenda</i>	Number and type of formal and informal partnerships for implementing WPS agenda Extent of civil society and women's involvement in review of NAPs (how, when)	Training of security personnel trained by FMWASD		
	<i>5.7 Presence of effective systems for collecting and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data and lessons learnt</i> <i>5.8 Effectiveness of coordination mechanisms improved</i> <i>5.9 Increased budget allocation for NAP coordination, monitoring and reporting</i>	Number and types of partner supported, gender sensitive capacity building initiatives for actors and personnel involved in peace and security processes Timely enactment and review of policies, legislation and strategies in line with regional and international standards on women's rights		Increased resources allocated to NAP Implementing structures	

4.2 Zonal Action Plans

NORTH CENTRAL ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Insecurity and Trans-border Crime Gender Based Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rape - Insurgency - Herders farmers - Arms proliferation - Security in IDP camps Electoral violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio economic - Food insecurity - Poor infrastructure - Unemployment - Drug abuse - Insecurity drivers - Psychosocial issues 	Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve relations between security outfits and stakeholders - Provide effective border patrol services - Strengthening vigilante group Operations Capacity Building & Service Delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and operate functional family courts - Enact and adopt relevant Legislation & Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase Community policing - Improve relationships between herders and farmers - Build capacity of security personnel 	Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 5	Number of issues handled by the security police or STF Number of personnel trained Number of intervention services offered Availability of Budgetary provision Percentage reduction of border related crime rates	Weak synergy between the security, MDAs & communities Lack of capacity by personnel and inadequate resources Local vigilante Plateau State Peace Building Agency, Operation Rainbow and other platforms exist	Develop effective police relations Functional interventions in place Reduction of abuse levels among women and girls	SMWASD Police/STF NSA NSCDC Traditional/ Community leaders Religious Leaders Heads of local vigilantes CSOs Dev. Partners
Violence Against Women, Girls and Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rape - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence - Child Marriage - Physical and emotional abuse 	Legislation & policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of new laws - Sensitization and enlightenment programmes - Linking women to empowerment programmes in place e.g. GEEP NAP Promotion & Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness creation 	Pillars 1 & 2	Number of women benefiting from intervention Number of functional Psychosocial centres in place Number of cases handled Number of personnel trained	Inadequate resources Existence of specialized committees	Prosecution of offenders Inclusive and accessible interventions Reduction in drug abuse by 20% Improved school retention and completion at all levels Effective, sustained rehabilitation	SMWASD Social Investment Office Legislators SMoE Security Agencies Religious / Traditional/ Community Leaders Women & Youth Groups Humanitarian CSOs Dev. Partners Justice sector

NORTH CENTRAL ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Communal crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drug abuse - Religious intolerance - Communal clashes - Youth restiveness - Land issues - Deforestation - Boundary disputes - Population increase 	Capacity Building & Service delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and training for key stakeholders Legislation & Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of early warning structures within the community - Enhance community safeguards NAP Promotion & Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization and enlightenment programmes on WPS 	Pillars 1, 2, 34 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and girls rehabilitated Number of women and girls empowered Number of women engaged in community safeguard putting in place whistle blower within communities Effective documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of few Rehabilitation centres across the zone Inventory of NGOs working on empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear documentation Rehabilitation of drug abusers Disbursement of micro credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMWA Security officials Religious/ Traditional/ Community Leaders Women and youths network FBOS and CSOs Dev. Partners
Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political - Poor participation of women, youth restfulness and negative influences - Women's representation in peace architecture 	NAP Promotion and Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness creation on women participation - Positive youth engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestication of existing gender policies Creating enabling environment Legislation and Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacting enabling laws 	Pillars 2, 4 & 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of women involved - Number and types of systematic prevention and advocacy activities undertaken by women and on behalf of women - Number of policies domesticated and using Inclusive and gender responsive approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low number of women involvement in peace architecture and political positions at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of women occupy political positions at all levels Attitudinal change towards women's engagement in peace processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MWASD Policy Makers Media. CSOs Dev. Partners

NORTH EAST ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actions & Resources
Insecurity and Trans-border 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)
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 Research, Documentation & Dissemination Documentation of cases of rape, sexual and gender based violence	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 Number of beneficiaries of psychosocial support Number of functional referral centres	Existence of Social and GBV desk officer at Police commands Increased reporting of SGBV Number of officials trained (Lawyers, Police, etc.)	Prosecution of sexual offenders	SMWA Legislators, Police Justice sector Humanitarian partners CSOs Development partners

NORTH EAST ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actions & Resources
Community Crisis - Drug addiction, - Molestation of women and girls - Youth Restiveness - Religious intolerance - Communal clashes	Capacity Building & Service Delivery Rehabilitation of addicts Training and empowerment for women and girls Legislation & policy Establishment of laws for protecting women and girls and preventing molestation NAP Promotion & Advocacy Awareness creation on need for peaceful co-existence Research, Documentation & Dissemination Document and replicate good practices and models	Pillar 1, 2, 3 and 5	Number of women and girls rehabilitated from drug addiction. Number of women and girls empowered and having a source of livelihood. Reduction in the number of religious/ communal clashes Publications, reports and models of good practices available	Presence of non-functional Rehabilitation centres across states in the zone. NGOs working on empowerment of women and girls. Presence of religious and other faith based community groups	Over 60% of rehabilitated victims receiving appropriate care and psychosocial services. Disbursement of micro credit to women and girls and vocational skills training provided Peace and religious tolerance within different religious groups promoted	SMWA SMoYouth Empowerment, MDAs NGOs CSOs. Traditional/community leaders Women & Youth groups, councils and networks FBOs and CSOs
Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture - Ensure that distribution of relief materials to IDPs benefits women	NAP Promotion & Advocacy Awareness creation to assist women to know their rights as stakeholders in the distribution of relief materials meant for them and their children Legislation & Policy Enact laws and policies that promote women's participation	Pillars 2&4	Number of women actively involved in the disbursement of relief materials at all levels Number of laws enacted and policies adopted		35% representation of women on Relief Management Bodies/Groups Increase in available laws and policies	SMWA SASS MoJ SEMA CSOs Development Partners

NORTH WEST ZONAL PLAN

Priorities	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actions & Resources
<p>Insecurity & Trans -border Crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Herdsmen & Farmers Crisis - Displacement; - Cattle Rustling & poverty - Politically / Religiously motivated crisis - Radicalization of Children - Abduction - Unemployment - Illiteracy 	<p>Legislation & Policy Strengthen the justice system for timely prosecution of perpetrators, initiators and financiers of political & religious crisis</p> <p>NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Advocacy and enlightenment programmes on extremism</p> <p>Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Training on mediation, CVE and peaceful co-existence - Training and skills development for law enforcement officials, the judiciary and other stakeholders in peace management and reconstruction</p> <p>Research Documentation & Dissemination - Studies and data collation on WPS issues</p>	Pillars 1, 2, 4 & 5	<p>Increased number of mediation programs</p> <p>Increased security agents in affected communities</p> <p>No of cases reported</p> <p>Level of reduction in public inflammatory statements</p> <p>Reduced indoctrination of children and enlisting as members of violent extremist groups</p> <p>Surveys by NGOs</p> <p>Availability of accurate data and reports on VAW/G</p>	<p>Existence of Cattle ranches e.g. Ladduga</p> <p>Government white papers & gazettes</p> <p>Mediation services by development partners</p> <p>Limited resources & funding</p>	<p>Establishment of Peace and Reconciliation Commissions in affected States</p> <p>Increased number of communities with Herdsmen & Farmers co-existing peacefully</p> <p>All closed schools re-opened</p> <p>Increased no of displaced persons return to their homes</p> <p>Political leaders avoid making public inflammatory statements</p>	<p>Government Bureau of Religious Affairs National Boundary Commission MoJ Security Agents NPF Local Government Humanitarian Support groups Local Vigilante Groups Religious Leaders Traditional & Community Leaders CSOs (Myetti Allah Cattle Rearers Ass, Farmers Association) Peace and conflict resolution focused NGOs FBOs</p>
<p>Gender Responsive Inclusion In Peace Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women under representation in Politics formal peace processes and decision making positions at Local & State levels 	<p>Legislation & Policy - Enacting enabling laws - Domestication of existing gender policies</p> <p>NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Awareness creation on women participation - Positive women & youth engagement</p> <p>Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Training on mediation, CVE and peaceful co-existence - Training and skills development for law enforcement officials, the judiciary and other stakeholders in peace management and reconstruction</p>	Pillar 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	<p>- A functioning Zonal Steering Committee on increasing women's active & full participation in Politics, Peace and Security decision making/ Architecture organs</p> <p>-Adoption of Affirmative Action in Politics, Peace and Security in line with the NGP provision</p>	<p>Women not members of State Security Committees;</p> <p>Women not on Political Party EXCOs</p> <p>Women not on conflict resolution/ negotiation tables</p> <p>Women under-represented In State Assemblies</p> <p>35% affirmative action policy in place (NGP)</p>	<p>Increased representation of women in political structures and at decision-making</p> <p>50% representation for both men and women in formal and informal Peace negotiations, political settlements and peace agreements</p>	<p>SMWA Legislature Major political parties' leadership at State & Local levels ZMC Community Heads CSOs & FBOs</p>

NORTH WEST ZONAL PLAN						
Priorities	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actions & Resources
Violence Against Women, Girls & Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical & emotional abuse - High rate of divorce - Abandonment of pregnant wives - Child marriage/ trafficking - Street begging/ Child labour - Rape/ Sexual abuse - Illiteracy - Inadequate resources & funding, facilities & trained personnel 	NAP Promotion & Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization on establishment of special courts for speedy hearing of VAWG related cases - Enforce Legislation on Child Rights Capacity Building & Service Delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish additional centres for survivors of VAWG, 1 Zonal Shelter and 1 Psycho - social/ Trauma Centre 	Pillars 1, 2, 4 & 5	Number of concluded VAWG cases leading to persecution Increased reporting on VAWG Increased specialized services on VAWG Increased no of justice sector personnel trained in gender justice	Gender policy awaiting passage (Jigawa) - Child Rights Acts (Awaiting passage) - VAPP yet to be Domesticated - Disability policy Laws/policies that protect women, girls & children such as exists Sexual Assault referral centres exist in some States e.g. Zairen Sulhu Counselling Centre	States Special Courts established Police Gender Desk and functional State Peace Ambassadors Available Culture of silence broken Increased budgetary provisions & resource mobilisation 50% increase in persons receiving psycho social care & rehabilitation	SMWA SMOJustice Legal Aid Council, States WPS Technical Working Groups) Community/Traditional Institutions CSOs Humanitarian Groups Dev. Partners.
Communal Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth restiveness/ Violence - Kidnapping and armed banditry - Drug & substance abuse - Inadequate resources 	Capacity Building & Service Delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reactivate dysfunctional Rehabilitation Centres and set up at least one in States where they are non- existent - Create early warning system mechanisms Legislation & Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enact laws and adopt policies on arms proliferation Research, Documentation & Dissemination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out studies and document findings 	Pillars 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Increased number of employed youths More youths trained in non – violent conflict approaches and peace building Increased number of early warning mechanisms	Over 60% youths are unemployed and out of school Politicians target youths as political thugs especially during election	Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Centres set-up Community –based interventions set up Schools Counselling support centres established	Security Agents (Police) MWASD SMOH LG Health Unit some SMO Youth & Sports CSOs

SOUTH EAST ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Insecurity and Trans border crime - Child/baby abduction and trafficking - In and out of school cultism	NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Awareness creation on the need to discourage child/baby trafficking Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Rehabilitation of perpetrators and survivors - Set up school anti-cult club - Organize train the trainers for Youth advocates on anti-cultism	Pillars 1 & 3	Number of trauma centres established. Number of returnees Number of anti-cultism clubs set up in schools	Report on child trafficking Security Personnel working on rescue missions	Anti-cult school club running in each senatorial district Youth advocates available Increased number of returnees	Security agencies SMWA MoE Community Leaders Youth groups
Violence against women girls and children - Gang rape/ raping of elderly women - Street begging - Exploitation of young women -Defilement	Legislation & Policy - Establish laws to protect women against gang rape NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Awareness creation on the need to discourage child begging and the negative impact of defilement	Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 5	Level of reduction in the number of reduced cases of gang rape Number of psycho-social experts Number of children rehabilitated	Existence of SGBV violence desk officer at Police commands across the country	Prosecution of sexual offenders	Legislators SMWA Justice sector Police Humanitarian Groups Dev. partners CSOs
Community Crisis - Conflict between communities and herdsmen - Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)	NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Advocacy on the need for peaceful co-existence	Pillars 3 & 4	Reduction in the number of communal clashes	Documented report on conflicts between herdsmen and locals	Number of peace sessions held Early warning Records	SMWA Traditional/community leaders NGOs FBOs CSOs
Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture - Women in leadership and decision making	NAP Promotion & Advocacy Awareness on women's rights as stakeholders in decision making Legislation & policy - Enactment of laws in line with the 35% affirmative action	Pillar 4	Number of women occupying decision making position	Existence of the 35% affirmative action document (NGP)	35-45% Inclusion of women in decision making	SMWA Women advocacy groups CBOs

SOUTH WEST ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkage s with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Violence Against Women, Girls and Children - Sexual & Gender-Based - Inadequate facilities and trained personnel	NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Advocacy on SAP Implementation Legislation & Policy - Domestication of VAPP - Domestication of NAP to SAP Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Training of security agencies/MDAs - Training for justice sector officials - Establish safe havens & shelters for victims of sexual violence and provide trauma counselling & victim support - Establishment of special courts to prosecute crimes Research, Documentation & Dissemination - Establishment of database for victims, cases prosecuted - Establishment of women-based watch-groups	Pillar 1, 2, 3 and 5	Number and types of laws and policies enacted Number and types of cases, actions taken/recommendations to address violations Increased number of reported cases of violations by security actors investigated Number and types of systematic prevention and mediation activities undertaken by women and women's groups Availability of accurate data/reports on VAW/G	VAPP law enacted in Oyo Similar laws already in existence (Ekiti State)	VAPP bill passed in at least 3 additional states 60% of victims receive appropriate psychosocial care & rehabilitation Extent to which violations of women and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights and other oversight bodies Budgetary provisions & resources available	SMWA MoJ NPF NSCDC FRSC NHRC NCWD Dev. partners CSOs FBOs
Communal Crisis - Herdsmen/Community Crisis - Land Grabbing - Flood & Fire	NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Sensitization & enlightenment Programmes on WPS issues - Advocacy visits to community heads - Promote peace curriculum in schools Legislation & Policy - Enact and develop new laws and policies Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Train officials on early warning systems - Establishment of reporting mechanisms	Pillar 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	Number and outcome of advocacy visits Number of women engaged on community platforms Existence of regular mechanisms for engaging women and women's groups in national and local level early warning systems	Existence of law in Ekiti state on grazing and related matters Existence of law on land matters (Lagos & Ogun states)	Functioning early warning systems and mechanisms within the States and Zones. Extent to which early warning systems establishes and operationalizes partnerships with CSOs and women's groups	SMWA NHRC Traditional/Community Leaders Women & Youth groups/Councils & networks SEMA Religious Leaders

SOUTH WEST ZONAL ACTION PLAN

Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkage s with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
<p>Gender Responsive Inclusion in Peace Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women representation in security operatives - Women's underrepresentation in political systems & structures - Inadequate resources and sector gender budget - Lack of comprehensive gender analysis on peace & security architecture 	<p>NAP Promotion & Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaign for affirmative action for women on security committees & other platforms <p>Legislation & Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement and reform existing laws and policies <p>Research, Documentation & Dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and gender analysis on peace & security architecture 	Pillar 2 & 3	<p>% of women on state security committees and other platforms</p> <p>Number and seniority of women participating in formal & informal peace process</p>	Existence of laws that protect women & girls	<p>35% increase in women's representation in state security committees and other platform</p> <p>Increased budget & funding for women and girls issues in the states</p> <p>Adequate recruitment, retention, deployment and promotion of policies and processes, on increasing women's participation</p>	<p>SMWA (All states)</p> <p>MDAs</p> <p>NSA</p> <p>SMB& Planning</p> <p>SMoF</p>
<p>Insecurity & Trans - Border Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trafficking of women and girls - Kidnapping & ritual killings - Cultism & violent extremism - Electoral violence 	<p>NAP Promotion & Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production & dissemination of IEC materials & jingles <p>Legislation & Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote implementation of existing laws & policies <p>Capacity Building & Service Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for officials on providing appropriate services to women <p>Research, Documentation & Dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database on trafficking & victims - Collation of reports from states 	Pillar 1, 2, 3 & 5	<p>Level of dissemination of advocacy materials</p> <p>Number of personnel trained</p> <p>Quality and frequency of research documentation</p> <p>Amount, type and source of funding for implementation</p>		<p>Adequate funding available for implementation of Women Peace & Security Agenda</p>	<p>SMWA (All states)</p> <p>NSA</p> <p>MOD</p> <p>NHRC</p> <p>IPCR</p> <p>NAPTIP</p>

SOUTH-SOUTH ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Insecurity & Trans -border Crimes - Herdsmen destruction of farms - Security agent's violation of citizens' rights - Militancy in coastal areas - Crime (Cultism, Robbery and Kidnap) - Trafficking of children - Oil rent and gas flaring - Illegal Bunkering - Upsurge of drug abuse (use of Tramadol)	NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Advocacy visit to Legislative houses - Sensitization on existing laws protecting rights of women & girls - Sensitize public against cultism Legislation & Policy - Develop IDP policy aligned with UNSCR 1325 in the states Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Training on SAP implementation Research, Documentation & Dissemination - Translation of SAP into local languages Coordination - Build synergy between Security Agencies and stakeholders - Establish Rapid Response Centres	Pillars 1, 3, 4 & 5	Number of visits to the Assembly on Anti-Cultism laws No of persons/groups sensitized on the ills of cultism. Audio Visual and IEC materials available Number of kidnapped persons successfully returned Number of affected agencies eventually paid Treaty signed by Herdsmen Number of reduced cases of conflict Number of rehabilitated drug addicts	Legalisation on bunkering Ineffectiveness of institutions handling payments Non-functional rapid response and Rehabilitation Centres available	Reduced incidence of cult activities Increased awareness on the ills associated with vices Restoration of values amongst the youth Reduced participation in cult activities Increase in number of rehabilitated youths	SMWA Legislature Security agencies NSCDC Judiciary IPCR MoIC NOA Media Local Vigilante PCRC Traditional/Youth Leaders Women groups CSOs & FBOs Humanitarian Groups Dev. partners
Community Crisis - Increased intra & inter communal conflict resulting from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership tussle • Resource control • Politics • Pre, During & Post-election differences 	NAP Promotion & Advocacy - Awareness and sensitization on the need for mutual coexistence and the dangers of cultism - Produce indigenous messages and air jingles Legislation and Advocacy - Laws and policies to address disinheritance & electoral violence Capacity Building & Service Delivery - Training on good governance and leadership Research, Documentation and Dissemination Research on youth and arms possession	Pillars 1, 2, 3 & 5	Number of Conflicts resolved Increased & equal access to resources Advocacy briefs & messages IEC/ Audio Visual materials Number of youths who have surrendered arms Good governance training provided and used by beneficiaries	Local Courts and Community Councils exist 1200 Hectares of land given to Herdsmen for grazing in Bayelsa	Improved reporting of cases by security agencies Rapid Response structure is set up and working. Improved reporting of rape & defilement cases Drop in stigmatization levels Increased participation of women in decision making process.	SMWA Legislature Security agencies NSCDC Judiciary IPCR MoIC NOA Media Local Vigilante PCRC Traditional/Youth Leaders Women groups CSOs & FBOs Dev. partners

SOUTH-SOUTH ZONAL ACTION PLAN						
Priorities /Issues	Strategies & Activities	Linkages with NAP	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones & Targets	Actors & Resources
Violence Against Women, Girls and Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rape & Defilement - Cultural & HTPs e.g. FGM, Widowhood, Disinheritance - Domestic Violence & women battering - Child abuse & abduction of girls - Inadequate resources, personnel & capacity 	NAP Promotion and Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sensitization campaigns against rape & defilement -Schools & Market outreaches to enlighten women and girls - Set-up State multi stakeholder's task force to drive and supervise campaign at the council level. - Set up Rapid Response Unit to attend to reported cases and operate Family Courts Legislation/Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enact stringent laws to curb menace Capacity Building and Service Delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaise with PCRC and judiciary to provide legal support -Train and equip community members and partners with counselling skills 	Pillars 2,3, 4 & 5	30% reduction in VAW cases 50% increase in reported cases of violations by security agents SAP on UNSCR1325 developed Number of visits to SASS & laws passed Number of persons sensitized on the rights of women and girls Advocacy Briefs, Messages & IEC materials produced Minutes of meetings with women's groups	Family Court in Edo State DRAFT IDP Policy for House deliberations	Improved reporting of cases on all forms of VAWG Available Reporting template Enhanced counselling capacity Psycho-social trauma centre established Provision of soft loans and access to skills acquisition centre	SMWA (Bayelsa, C/River, Edo, A/Ibom) Legislature Judiciary Security Agencies SMol, NOA & Media, Traditional & Youth Leaders Women & Youth groups CSOs & FBOs Dev. partners
Gender Inclusion in Peace Architecture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's Low Representation and Participation in Peace and Security Architecture - Women's under-representation in Political Structures - Inadequate Resources/ Personnel for programming 	Capacity Building and Service Delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training to improve decision making skills of women at all levels - Training on peace building NAP Promotion and Advocacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce & disseminate IEC materials & jingles on WPS issues - Advocate for appointment and recruitment of women into high ranking positions in security outfits Legislation and Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enact and adopt new laws and relevant policies - Domesticate NAP & advocate for funding to implement the SAP Research, Documentation and Dissemination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplify the NAP/SAP Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote synergy between inter-ministerial agencies and line ministry 	1,2,4	-Audio Visual materials -Minutes of Meetings -Advocacy briefs IEC materials -Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights and other oversight bodies -Number and types of cases, actions taken/recommendations to address violations)	Programs at State Ministry of Women Affairs	An increase in the number of women and Youth empowered in Skills Number of Women involved in Peace processes like PCRC Peace Building initiative	SMWA (Bayelsa, C/River, Edo, A/Ibom) Legislature Judiciary Security Agencies SMol, NOA & Media, Traditional & Youth Leaders Women & Youth groups CSOs & FBOs Dev. partners

5.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and Evaluation is critical in tracking the success of any programme or policy. It paves way for learning and subsequent improvement. Monitoring and Evaluation encourages transparency and accountability which gives values in effective governance. For effective tracking of implementation of NAP, it is critical to put a clear and user-friendly monitoring and evaluation tool in place. It also helps to strengthen a sustainable system based approach through a multidimensional and gender sensitive system, which supports the continuous improvement of the state implementation process.

The monitoring and evaluation framework which also incorporates a reporting template was developed after careful consultations at zonal and national levels. The template is context-related and allows monitoring at different levels and through both formal and informal processes. It allows for the participation of key actors in women peace and security and incorporates aspects of implementation ranging from process to completion. The M&E template serves as a guide to be used at all levels such as Federal, State, LGA and Community levels.

The lifespan of NAP is three (3) years – after which it is reviewed. The National Technical Working Group (NTWG) has a critical role in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. Responsible actors identified in the plan will report on progress during their quarterly meetings. However, reports from the local and state levels can be sent to the NAP secretariat housed in the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs. The role of credible CSOs is key in this respect. Aside from the yearly review, NAP will also be reviewed quarterly to ensure adherence to the accountability and reporting mechanisms. An observatory reporting system will go a long way towards ensuring friendly reporting mechanism, tracking cases and ensuring prosecution.

Reporting Format

Levels of Reporting	Type of Report	To Whom	Responsible Party
International Level	Mid-term – 18 months Final report – 3 years	CEDAW Committee	FMWASD
National Level	Yearly	The Presidency/ National Assembly	FMWASD/NTWG
State Level	Bi-annual	Governor	SMWA
Community Level	Progress report Quarterly	State Technical Working Committee	CSOs & other groups

ENDNOTES

<http://peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/Kenya%20NAP-with-cover-final.pdf>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nigeria/overview>

<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/population-female-percent-of-total-wb-data.html>

<http://www.unocha.org/nigeria/about-ocha-nigeria/about-crisis>

Report of Baseline Survey (Adamawa, Plateau & Gombe States of Nigeria)

North-East Zonal Consultation Report 2016

South-East Zonal Consultation report 2017

Adapted from the AU Commission, Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa, 2016

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African Union Commission, *"Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa"*, Ethiopia: 2016

UN Women, *"Preventing Conflict Transforming Justice, Seeing the Peace' A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security General Resolution 1325"*, New York: 2015

UN Women, *"Promoting Women's Engagement in Peace and Security in Northern Nigeria"*, Abuja: 2016

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

National Gender Policy



ANNEX 1: UNSCR 1325

United Nations
Security Council
Resolution 1325 (2000)

S/RES/1325 (2000)

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

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,
Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

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

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

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

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

7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;
13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

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



ANNEX 2: UNSCR 2349

United Nations
Security Council

S/RES/2349 (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 counter-terrorism, 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

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 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;

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;

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 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 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;

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.

ANNEX 3: A Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), the Security Council adopted resolution 2122 (2013) inviting the Secretary-General to conduct a review with regard to the implementation of resolution 1325. The review was to identify the gaps and challenges, as well as emerging trends and priorities for action. It requested the Secretary-general to thereafter submit a report based on the findings of this review to the Security Council in October 2015. The Secretary-General requested Radhika Coomaraswamy to be the lead author of the study on the recommendation of the United Nations Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security. UN Women was requested to be the secretariat of the study. A High-Level Advisory Group was constituted from all regions of the world to assist Ms. Coomaraswamy.

It was decided that Ms. Coomaraswamy would lead a comprehensive study with regard to developments in the fifteen-year period since resolution 1325 was adopted. Ms. Coomaraswamy and the members of her High-Level Advisory Group held consultations with a diverse group of stakeholders, in all regions of the world. In addition, UN Women commissioned research papers for the Global Study, which will be published separately in an accompanying volume. More than 60 Member States, international and regional organizations responded to requests for submissions to the Global Study and 47 civil society organizations, academics and research institutes provided inputs via a public website. A survey of civil society organizations generated responses from 317 organizations in 71 countries.

The world has changed since the Security Council adopted resolution 1325 in October 2000. The nature of conflict in certain regions is qualitatively different, the content of what we mean by 'peace' and 'security' is evolving, and the understanding of what we mean by 'justice' has also transformed. This ever-changing and ever evolving reality poses major dilemmas for the four pillars of Security Council resolution 1325 and its subsequent resolutions: these pillars of prevention, protection, participation, and peacebuilding and recovery. It is in this context of a changing world and shifting dynamics for peace and security, that the Global Study undertakes a fifteen-year review of the implementation of resolution 1325.

Although the world has changed, there have been a number of successes in implementation over the past fifteen years.

- The international community has adopted a comprehensive normative framework with regard to sexual violence in conflict. The Rome Statute of the International

Criminal Court that came into force in 2002 outlines a comprehensive list of crimes against women. Since the 1990s, international courts and tribunals have developed sophisticated jurisprudence with regard to these crimes. The Security Council has also acted decisively—a Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict has been appointed by the Secretary-General to report to the Council, and a monitoring and reporting mechanism has been established at the local level to report on sexual violence against women and girls in conflict situations on the agenda of the Security Council. Commissions of Inquiry and fact-finding missions set up by the Human Rights Council increasingly have a mandate to investigate sexual and gender based violence, and a roster of experts exists within the international community to support the investigation of these international crimes.

- The international community and national governments have begun to understand the importance of national and communal healing as a part of holistic justice and accountability processes, including truth seeking, reconciliation, memorialization and reparations for women victims of violations.
- The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted General Recommendation 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, which provides detailed guidance to Member States on issues related to women, peace and security and the criteria for accountability, and makes clear that implementing resolution 1325 is the responsibility of every Member State.
- Between 1990 and 2000, when the Security Council adopted 1325, just 11 per cent of peace agreements signed included a reference to women. Since the adoption of resolution 1325, 27 per cent of peace agreements have referenced women. Of the six agreements resulting from peace talks or national dialogue processes supported by the UN in 2014, 67 per cent contained references relevant to women, peace and security.
- The number of senior women leaders within the UN has been on the rise, from special envoys of the Secretary-General, to the first female commander of a peacekeeping mission.
- Bilateral aid on gender equality to fragile States has quadrupled in the last decade—but from a practically non-existent level, at the start.

However, much of the progress toward the implementation of resolution 1325 continues to be measured in 'firsts,' rather than as standard practice. Obstacles and challenges still persist and prevent the full implementation of the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda.

- With regard to sexual violence, despite the comprehensive normative framework, there are very few actual prosecutions, particularly at the national level. Though some argue that the normative frameworks have deterred future crimes, others claim that there has been no significant difference for women on the ground. More research is needed to validate these claims and respond to the justice needs of victims.
- Though the participation of women in formal peace processes has been inching up, a study of 31 major peace processes between 1992 and 2011 revealed that only nine per cent of negotiators were women—a negligible figure given the issues that are involved. Only three per cent of the military in UN missions are women, and the majority of these are employed as support staff. These two areas of peacemaking and peacekeeping are among the most persistently challenging for ensuring women's equal and meaningful participation.
- Despite a great deal of effort by the international community to encourage Member States to have inclusive processes to formulate national action plans on women, peace and security, only 54 countries have formulated such action plans. Many of these plans are focused on process, with neither mechanisms for accountability nor budgets available for real implementation.
- The rise of violent extremism in many parts of the world has led to a real threat to the lives of women as well as to a cycle of militarization where women are often in an ambivalent position, rejecting the strictures on their conduct by violent extremists but wanting to protect their families and their communities from polarization and threat. Some women also become fighters and join extremist groups, some against their will but many out of real conviction. Women peacebuilders are also caught between the rising tide of extremism in their communities, and the constraints placed upon their work by counter-terrorism policies that restrict their access to critical funds and resources.
- Though there is a great deal of rhetoric supporting women, peace and security, funding for programmes and processes remains abysmally low across all areas of the agenda. Bilateral aid has increased to fragile States with regard to gender issues, but it is only still six per cent of the total aid package, and only two per cent of aid earmarked for peace and security. The quality of project-style aid also needs restructuring and re-examination.

Confronting the status quo of peace and security, the Global Study sets out detailed recommendations under every chapter and under each theme. It also concludes with a set of general recommendations for policy guidance and advocacy. Discussions and consultations with regard to the Global Study pointed to the following set of principles around which the world should unite:

- **Prevention of conflict must be the priority, not the use of force.** Greater attention must be paid to the prevention of conflict, and the use of force must always be the last resort when all other options have failed. The Global Study emphasizes the importance of short-term prevention measures such as early warning systems and intensified efforts at preemptive dialogue at the local, national and international levels. It also examines measures to address the root causes and structural drivers of conflict, such as exclusion, discrimination, attacks on dignity and structural inequality. These, along with measures dealing with the proliferation of small arms, violent masculinities and climate change should also be implemented.
- **Resolution 1325 is a human rights mandate.** It must not be forgotten that resolution 1325 was conceived of and lobbied for as a human rights resolution that would promote the rights of women in conflict situations. Any policy or programme on women, peace and security must be conducted with this in mind. Attempts to 'securitize' issues and to use women as instruments in military strategy must be consistently discouraged. The Global Study explores the role of human rights mechanisms in holding Member States accountable for human rights obligations relating to the women, peace and security agenda, including through international treaty bodies, Universal Periodic Reviews, and regional human rights courts and commissions.
- **Women's participation is key to sustainable peace.** This study contains research that comprehensively demonstrates that the participation of women at all levels is key to the operational effectiveness, success and sustainability of peace processes and peacebuilding efforts. Mediators, facilitators and leadership in peace operations must be proactive in including women in all aspects of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The Global Study describes the substantial increase in frequency of gender-sensitive language in peace agreements, and the number of women, women's groups and gender experts who serve as official negotiators, mediators, signatories, witnesses or in advisory bodies. Nonetheless, in many conflict affected contexts, women's official participation may be temporary, their delegated roles may be more symbolic than substantive and their influential capacity may be directly resisted by cultural norms.
- **Perpetrators must be held accountable and justice must be transformative.** Perpetrators of grave crimes against women should be held accountable for their actions so that women receive justice and future crimes are deterred. At the same time, justice in conflict and post-conflict settings must be transformative in nature, addressing not only the singular violation experienced by women, but also the underlying inequalities which render women and girls vulnerable during times of conflict and which inform the consequences of the human rights violations they experience. The Global Study explores both the importance of fighting impunity for crimes against women through criminal justice proceedings, while also recognizing the central role played by reparations, truth and reconciliation processes and in ensuring that victims and their communities heal and recover together.

- **Localization of approaches and inclusive and participatory processes are crucial to the success of national and international peace efforts.** In the area of peacebuilding, there must be a detailed mapping and understanding of local conditions with the participation of women themselves before programmes are designed, formulated or implemented. The 'one-size-fits-all' policy, transferring 'best practices,' is not always what is needed in many situations of conflict. The Global Study describes the peacebuilding period as an opportunity to transform societies and work toward gender equality; to build economies and institutions that recognize and seek to address the specific challenges women face.
- **Supporting women peacebuilders and respecting their autonomy is one important way to counter extremism.** Across religions and regions, a common thread shared by extremist groups is that in each and every instance, their advance has been coupled with attacks on the rights of women and girls—rights to education, to public life and to decision making over their own bodies. It is clear that military responses alone are insufficient in routing out violent extremism. The Global Study explores how funding and support to women peacebuilders in contexts of rising extremism can play a critical role in ensuring that extremist ideologies neither survive nor thrive.
- **All key actors must play their role.** Member States, regional organizations, the media, civil society and youth all have a vital role to play in working together to implement the women, peace and security agenda, and holding one another accountable to commitments. The Global Study explores the successes and challenges that each set of actors has faced over the past 15 years, and sets expectations for carrying the WPS agenda into the future.
- **A gender lens must be introduced into all aspects of the work of the Security Council.** The Security Council must continue its work on the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, and in order to do so, requires additional support and information. The Global Study explores avenues to better inform the work of the Security Council on implementation, from more robust sanctions, to more frequent briefings from civil society, to closer exchanges with the Human Rights Council, to the creation of an informal expert working group on women, peace and security.
- **The persistent failure to adequately finance the women, peace and security agenda must be addressed.** The failure to allocate sufficient resources and funds has been perhaps the most serious and unrelenting obstacle to implementation of women, peace and security commitments over the past 15 years. This lack of financing may be somewhat overcome if Member States, regional organizations and the UN system all commit to earmarking a minimum of 15 per cent of all funding relating to peace and security for programmes whose principal objective is to address women's specific needs and advance gender equality. The Global Study further recommends an increase in predictable, accessible and flexible funding for

women's civil society organizations working on peace and security at all levels, including through dedicated financing instruments such as the new Global Acceleration Instrument on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action.

- **A strong gender architecture at the United Nations is essential.** The Study is clear: the United Nations must play the lead role in creating a peaceful and secure world for all of us—holding true to its original vision to turn 'swords into plowshares.' To do so, the UN must adopt structural changes to capitalize on its available resources for women, peace and security, and ensure that the entire system moves forward in a coherent and coordinated manner to bring gender equality and women's empowerment into the core of its work in all areas.

To this end, the study makes key recommendations, including the following:

- ✓ An Assistant Secretary-General, with dedicated resources, should be appointed at UN Women to deal with crises, conflict and emergencies, after a full re-appraisal of UN Women's work in headquarters and the field on women, peace and security.
- ✓ Greater resources must also be allocated to UN Women in general, to support its work in conflict settings.
- ✓ There must be a senior gender advisor at the D1 level in the office of every Special Representative of the Secretary-General, with hybrid technical gender experts in thematic units.
- ✓ The gender divisions of DPKO and DPA at headquarters should be strengthened.
- ✓ UN Women, DPKO and DPA should jointly provide technical, political and policy expertise to the gender staffing of peacekeeping and special political missions.
- ✓ There should be discussion with all stakeholders with regard to the feasibility of setting up an International Tribunal for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN peacekeepers and UN staff in the field. This issue remains the major controversy that brings the UN, and the entire international community, into disrepute in the eyes of public opinion.

The Global Study concludes, not with a recommendation, but with a call to action. The great changes we are undergoing must primarily be understood in the context of the needs and concerns of women in specific situations of conflict. The 'local' must clearly be the most important factor in our analysis. Nevertheless, women spoke with one voice from every continent to convey a key message to the Security Council: The United Nations must take the lead in stopping the process of militarization and militarism that began in 2001 in an ever-increasing cycle of conflict. The normalization of violence at the local, national and international levels must cease. Networks of women peacebuilders and peacemakers must be expanded and supported to come to the fore. Their solidarity is essential if we are to move the world toward the original vision of the United Nations, where nations turn their 'swords into plowshares' and act with conviction to prevent wars through dialogue and discussion.

Annex 4: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Template

Report Completed by:

Designation:

Name of MDA or Organization:

Sector/Area of Focus:

Date of Report:

Role in NAP Operational Structure (e.g. Member NTWG/SIG/ZMC or other):

NAP Pillars	Specific	Baseline	Output / Result	Outcome	Indicator	Source of information	Remarks
Pillar 1 Prevention and Disaster Preparedness							
Pillar 2 Participation and Representation							
Pillar 3 Protection and Prosecution							
Pillar 4 Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction							
Pillar 5 Partnership Coordination and Management							

Collected by:

Designation:

Date:

ANNEX 5: Terms of Reference for National Technical Working Group (NTWG)

Terms of Reference for the National Technical Working Group (NTWG) on the National Action Plan UNSCR 1325 2017-2020

Background

The United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, unanimously passed by the Security Council on the 31st of October 2000 is the first of eight resolutions on “Women, Peace and Security” (WPS). It builds on a body of international human rights law and legal instruments. UNSCR 1325 is a ground -breaking resolution which recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men. It demands protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post conflict situations. The resolution recognizes women's role as peace builders and agents of change and calls on UN and member states, civil society and the international community to ensure that women participate in conflict prevention, peace negotiations and all peace processes, reconstruction decisions and programs.

The UNSCR 1325 stresses that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men and affirms the equal access and full participation of women in power structures and in all efforts geared towards peace and security. The resolution is rooted in the premise that women's inclusion, participation in the process, their perspectives and contributions to the crucial dialogues will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace. The resolution is also rooted in the knowledge that gender equality itself is a source of sustainable peace.

Presidential Statements (S/PRST/2004/40 and S/PRST/2005/52) calls on Member States to implement the resolution through the development of National Action Plans (NAPs), or the adoption of other national level strategies. NAP serves as a tool for government to articulate priorities and coordinate the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at the national and state level. It serves as a guiding national policy document that captures the diverse actors among government bodies, international development partners, civil society organizations tasked with security, foreign policy, development and gender equality.

The **National Technical Working Group (NTWG)** was established to provide technical guidance and oversight for the implementation of NAP 1325. The group's central role is to provide guidance in the implementation process and assist the FMWASD/Secretariat in planning and coordination. The NTWG is expected to meet quarterly every year during the lifespan of the NAP to review progress and develop mechanisms for ensuring the compliance as detailed in the NAP. Recommendations of the NTWG will inform NAP advocacy, legislation and policy on women peace and security.

Specific objectives

1. Advise the senior management of the Federal Ministry of Women affairs and Social development on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Nigeria through the institution of a six-person technical advisory team within the National Technical Working Team;
2. Coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council 1325 including the provision of technical support and guidance to MDAs, States and implementing partners;
3. Facilitate national and international reporting on the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development;
4. Recommend to relevant sectoral agencies, state governments and partners, the best options and workable strategies for the effective implementation of the NAP to achieve agreed targets;
5. Facilitate and support the coordination of zonal action plans on UNSCR 1325 and liaise with State Implementation Groups for the delivery of ZAPs, SAPs and LAPs;
6. Obtain feedback from the Zonal Monitoring Committees, State Implementation Groups, Local Government Implementation Teams, MDAs, CSOs and partners on progress achieved in the implementation of the NAP 2017-2020; and
7. Advise on the mobilization of resources for the implementation of National, Zonal and State Action Plans on UNSCR 1325.

Chair, Secretariat and Members

The NTWG will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Federal Ministry Women Affairs and Social Development. The ministry will also serve as a host for the secretariat for the duration of the NAP. Membership of the group will include 32 members, comprising professionals with expertise from each of the five (5) strategies adopted for operationalizing the NAP and two (2) representatives from each zone, one of whom must be from a SMWA, Women Peace Ambassador representative and Lead Mentors. Members will be drawn from government ministries, departments, and agencies, civil society, the private sector, the media and independent consultants.

Membership shall be based on institutional representation with a designated focal person who is expected to participate actively in the assignments and responsibilities of the group. Additional members or participants for specific meetings will be co-opted as required.

Meetings

The NTWG will meet once every quarter. Information concerning the date, agenda and venue would be developed and communicated by the secretariat.

Reporting

The group will report on progress towards targets, delivery mechanisms and emerging concerns of NAP. The recommendations will inform the FMWASD advocacy, legal and policy reform as well as research and documentation, on the women, peace and security agenda in Nigeria, in pursuit of Human Security.



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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