

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



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# Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecution
DV	Domestic Violence
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FMoE	Federal Ministry of Education
FMoH`	Federal Ministry of Health
FMoJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMoYD	Federal Ministry of Youth Development
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
JTF	Joint Task Force
LAC	Legal Aid Council
LACVAW	Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence against Women
LGA	Local Government Area

MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOD	Ministry of Defense
MNGs	Multi-national Corporations
NA	Nigerian Army
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPEP	National Agency for Poverty Eradication Programme
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASS	National Assembly
NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalists
NCWD	National Council for Women Development
NDA	National Defense Academy
NDC	National Defense College
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NERDC	National Educational Resource Development Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGP	National Gender Policy
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NJC	National Judicial Commission
NOPSWECO	Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NPP	National Peace Policy
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSRP	Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme
NUJ	National Union of Journalists

NULGE	National Union of Local Government Employees
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSGF	Office of the Secretary to Government of the Federation
OSSAP-MDG	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSS	State Security Service
SURE-P	Subsidy Re-investment and Empowerment Programme
TAC	Technical Aids Corps
TMETF	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VAP	Violence Against Persons
VAW	Violence Against Women
WPS	Women Peace and Security

## Foreword – Hon Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development

The development of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 became imperative for the inclusion of Women in the process of peace building, peace keeping, conflict resolution and management in Nigeria. This has become so because Nigerian women have paid a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the country especially in the past two decades. The women have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence and assault, along with related HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of abuses. Violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes.

Often, their male family members have gone to participate in the conflicts or have been maimed or killed, leaving the households headed by women to fend for themselves and the entire family. Women even at displaced camps experience increased insecurity that comes from not having their traditional support systems available. They suffer from food insecurity that comes from not having an adequate means of livelihood and from culturally prescribed, and in some cases, legal prohibition on owning land. Women and girls live in fear of being kidnapped and used as war exploits, sex slaves and domestic servants. Additionally, they suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflict. The incidents of flood in the country have exacerbated the situation of women exposing them to further pressure and untold hardship.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 ( UN Resolution 1325) on women, peace and security, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 October, 2000, presents a comprehensive political framework within which the protection of women and their role in peace processes can be addressed. For the first time, the Council called for comprehensive assessment of 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.

UN Resolution 1325 is dedicated entirely to the link that exists between armed conflict, peace building and the gender dimension and builds on the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on mainstreaming, a gender perspective in Multi-dimensional Peace Support Operations adopted in Windhoek in May 2000. The UN Resolution 1325 provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace-building. It acknowledges the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of the gender perspective in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peace-building and governance. It is first and foremost about peace and security but rooted on the premise that women's inclusion (their presence and participation) in the peace process, their perspectives, or their contribution to peace talks will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace.

A NAP reflects government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflicts and enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace building as well as post-conflict efforts. It is also a practical and operational tool for those affected by armed conflicts – women, children and communities to be

informed about the governments' response to their plight including assistance programme options available to them.

For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, the NAP affirms their significant role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and in identifying their specific needs in the times of crises as NAP enjoins peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and behavior of the armed forces vis-a-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

NAP further serves as a useful roadmap in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UN Resolution 1325 both at the policy level and enforcement levels. It ensures that government programmes respond to immediate and long term needs of women and children before, during and after conflict. Government, Civil Society, Community Organizations and all relevant stakeholders engaged in peace, security, governance, elections and humanitarian efforts will find the roadmap useful. Development Partners who seek to provide support to address gender inequality in all the pillars relevant to the Nigerian situation - Prevention, Participation, Promotion, Protection and Prosecution will provide the much needed guide to be part of strengthening women, peace and security processes in Nigeria. I wish to remind all that the implementation of the NAP is the key to a result-oriented and success story in the women, peace and security agenda in Nigeria and Africa.

**Hajia Zainab Maina, MFR, FCIA,**  
Honourable Minister,  
Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development,  
Abuja.

## Preface – Director Women Affairs, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

The Ministry developed an Action Plan on UN Resolution 1325 in response to the mandate of the United Nations Security Council that State Parties (Governments) implement UN Resolution 1325. Nigeria is a UN member state and having adopted and ratified the resolution, it is mandatory for the country to draw up an Action Plan on UN Resolution 1325, even when there is no war, every member state is expected to come up with the National Action Plan (NAP). The Nigerian society is not at war but is not free from various conflicts.

War has always had an impact on men and women in different ways, but possibly never more so than in contemporary conflicts. While women remain a minority of combatants and perpetrators of war, they increasingly suffer the greatest harm.

In contemporary conflicts, as much as 90 percent of casualties are among civilians, most of whom are women and children. Women in war-torn societies can face specific and devastating forms of sexual violence, which are sometimes deployed systematically to achieve military or political objectives. Women are the first to be affected by infrastructure breakdown, as they struggle to keep families together and care for the wounded. Women may also be forced to turn to sexual exploitation in order to survive and support their families.

Even after conflict has ended, the impact of sexual violence persists. These include unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and stigmatization. Widespread sexual violence itself may continue or even increase in the aftermath of conflict, as a consequence of insecurity and impunity. Coupled with discrimination and inequitable laws, sexual violence can prevent women from accessing education, becoming financially independent and from participating in governance and peace building.

Moreover, women continue to be poorly represented in formal peace processes, although they contribute in many informal ways to conflict resolution. In recent peace negotiations, for which such information is available, women have represented fewer than 8 percent of participants and fewer than 3 per cent of signatories, and no woman has ever been appointed chief or lead mediator in UN-sponsored peace talks. Such exclusion invariably leads to a failure to adequately address women's concerns, such as sexual and gender-based violence, women's rights and post-conflict accountability.



However, the UN Security Council now recognizes that women's exclusion from peace processes contravenes their rights, and that including women and gender perspectives in decision-making can strengthen prospects for sustainable peace. This recognition was formalized in October 2000 with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The landmark resolution specifically addresses the situation of women in armed conflict and calls for their participation at all levels of decision-making on conflict resolution and peace building.

Stresses in society put increasing strain on the family and often times the challenge is to respond to the special and repeatedly neglected needs of women as a result of conflict. As presented by the context, women are most affected in conflict situations; basically, they are disproportionately disadvantaged in terms of personal safety, access to resources and human rights. They become the single heads of households and are forced to travel to camps for refugees or internally displaced persons. However, despite being victims of conflict, they can be instrumental to conflict resolution, management and peace building processes.

Clearly, these challenges are concerns that the UN Security Council Resolution and corresponding resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889 and recently, 1960 of 2010) are poised to address.

The foregoing no doubt provides apt justification for FMWASD as the national machinery in view of its mandate, to cater for the concerns and aspirations of women and development of girls, to provide leadership in implementing the UNSCR 1325 in the country.

The overall goal of the project is to develop a National Strategic Framework and Plan of Action for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria anchored on the following priorities:

- Participation: Increased political empowerment for women and engagement at all levels of decision making.
- Justice, Protection and Peace: A more effective and credible justice and security environment for women during and after conflict.
- Economic Resource and Support: Allocation of greater and more sustainable financial resources to support women in recovery processes.

The process aims to facilitate the development of a National Action Plan that will contribute to the women, peace and security agenda. UN women (Nigeria) is supporting the National Gender machinery to develop and articulate strategies that would strengthen women's organizations to participate in peace processes as well as ensure that gender perspectives are included in peace keeping operations. It is expected that key government MDAs and CSOs involved in peace and security will participate in the broad process.

The specific objectives are to facilitate the development of Strategic Framework and National Action Plan that will contribute to women peace and security agenda , as well as develop and articulate strategies that would strengthen women organizations to participate in the peace process to ensure gender perspectives and included in peace keeping, peace building, conflict resolution and management.

The objectives also include the need to increase women visibility, representation and participation, leadership and decision-making in national mechanisms for prevention, management and resolution of conflict in Nigeria.

The Areas of focus or the Scope is termed the **PILLARS** on which the NAP stands.

The Pillars and areas of coverage include:

**PREVENTION, PARTICIPATION, PROTECTION, PROSECUTION, PROMOTION**

The Pillars known as the 5Ps have various elements which formed the strategic objectives for the NAP. The Nigerian NAP endeavored to ensure a high level of accountability, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). Accountability, Learning and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of NAP but also a system of constant learning.

A successful implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UN Resolution 1325 would largely depend on proper funding and political will. Although not at war, the multifarious security challenges occasioned by activities of armed groups and extant criminalities across the country, its consequent humanitarian realities on women and the fact that Nigeria is a significant troop contributing country to UN peace keeping missions around the globe makes it imperative to prioritize budgeting with a gender perspective.

I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to the stakeholders, UN Women, ECOWAS Gender Development Centre, Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP), and the consultants who provided technical expertise to the process for the development of NAP for the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in Nigeria. I recognize the efforts of the desk officer and other staff of my department who worked tirelessly to ensure that the NAP 1325 is developed.

**E. O. ADEYEMI (MRS)**  
**DIRECTOR WOMEN AFFAIRS,**  
**FMWASD,**  
**ABUJA.**

## Acknowledgement – Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

The development of the Nigeria's National Action Plan (NAP) 1325 was very inclusive and participatory. It benefitted from contributions from a wide spectrum of institutions, government, civil society, faith based organizations, individuals and development partners. We use this opportunity to thank all individuals and institutions who contributed directly and indirectly in providing guidance, support and inputs to the report.

Specifically, the NAP benefitted immensely from the Steering Committee on UN Resolution 1325 - Women, Peace and Security which provided guidance for the overall preparation process in a way that ensured inclusive participation. The Steering Committee includes Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Military, Para-Military, Police, Civil Society Organizations, UN System and Development Partners.

FMWA&SD is grateful to UN Women for their technical and financial contribution towards the development of NAP on the implementation of UN Resolution 1325.

Special thanks to ECOWAS Gender Development Centre for their financial contribution to the process. The Centre continues to support the course of gender mainstreaming in the sub-region.

We are most grateful for the financial support of the Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) a DFID-funded programme, for supporting the zonal consultations and Steering Committee Meeting in the process of developing NAP.

We acknowledge the consultants of this process, Dr. Lydia K. Umar of Gender Awareness Trust, Mr. Chukwuemeka Eze of WANEP, Hajia Bilkisu Yusuf of Abantu for Development and Mrs. Grace Awodu of Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution for their technical expertise towards the development of Nigeria's NAP. The process was guided by them.

We would also like to acknowledge the Director of Women Affairs, Mrs. Esther O. Adeyemi and her staff for their support to the process and even beyond the routine obligation to work.

Finally, to all women who play multiple roles in the society, we dedicate the NAP 1325 to your efforts and struggle. We hope the work will provide the much needed guide to our collective search for peace and security.

**Dr. George. A. Ossi; FCAI,**

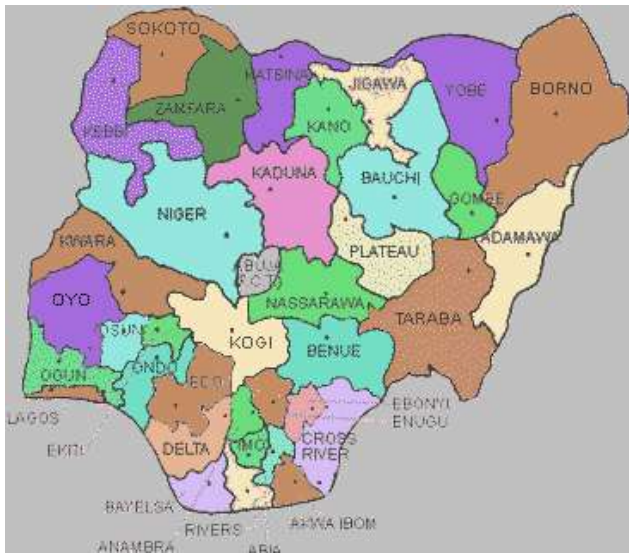
**Permanent Secretary,**

**FMWA&SD,**

**Abuja.**

# Background

Nigeria is situated on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa and is the most populous country in Africa with over 160 million people and more than half of the population of the entire West Africa. The last



population census of Nigeria puts women as over 51% of the entire population. The country has more than 450 ethnic group including Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo, Ijaw and about 250 ethno-linguistic groups and the dominant religions are Islam, Christianity and traditionalists. It shares borders with Benin, Niger, Cameroon, 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 1885 - 1894) and the Northern Protectorate (pacified by 1903). Hitherto, the British had administered them as separate but related territories.

Nigeria was granted its independence on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1960, originally with Dominion status. In 1963, Nigeria broke its direct links with the British Crown, and became a Republic within the Commonwealth. The independence constitution provided for a federation of three autonomous regions - Northern, Western and Eastern - each with wide-ranging powers, its own constitution, public service, and marketing boards.

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

Nigeria is a lower-middle income country, the second largest economy in Sub-Saharan Africa, and it is the World's 8th largest producer of oil with a current output of about 2.4 million barrels per day of quality crude. Capacity is closer to 3 million barrels per day, but a poor security situation especially in the Niger Delta region prevents this being achieved. Although there has been increasing focus on

diversifying the economy, it is still highly dependent on the oil/gas sector and sensitive to price fluctuations.

Despite Nigeria's oil wealth, Nigeria's GDP per capita is low and unemployment is at approximately 24%. Few Nigerians, including those in oil-producing areas, have benefited from the oil wealth. Social indicators in Nigeria are also low as the country is adjudged to have approximately 10% of the world's children that are out of school, and accounts for 10% of the world's child and maternal deaths and 25% of global malaria cases. Nigerian women account for the larger percentage of its poor citizens and bear the brunt of poverty and hardship more than their male counterparts.

Nigeria faces immense challenges in accelerating growth, reducing poverty and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In May 2004, Nigeria launched its National and State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS and SEEDS) for growth and poverty reduction based on 3 pillars:

- (i) empowering people and improving social service delivery;
- (ii) improving the private sector and focusing on non-oil growth; and
- (iii) changing the way government works and improving governance.

This was followed in 2007 by Late President Yar'Adua's 7-point agenda. This focused on energy, security, wealth creation, education, land reform, mass transit and the Niger Delta. Some good progress was made, particularly at federal level on macroeconomic stabilisation and procurement, as well as on financial sector reform. President Jonathan has laid out a wide-ranging transformation agenda that aims to reform the Nigerian economy to meet the future needs of the Nigerian people.

Nigeria is the predominant power in West Africa and regarded as one of the African Union's "BIG FIVE". It was instrumental in the creation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 1975. Under the ECOWAS umbrella, Nigeria has taken the lead in conflict resolution in several West African civil wars, contributing troops to Liberia (twice) and Sierra Leone. Nigeria has also played an important peace-keeping role in other conflicts, most recently in Sudan, Sao Tome, and Cote d'Ivoire. Nigerian peacekeeping troops are currently stationed in Darfur as part of the African Union mission, and Nigeria is - globally - the fourth largest contributor to peacekeeping operations.

Since its independence in 1960, thousands of Nigerians have lost their lives in various levels of armed conflicts and violence. Many more have become perpetually internally displaced. Within the last two decades, Nigeria has grappled with a plethora of conflicts which have

sapped enormous energy and resources meant for economic development and improving the living standard of its citizens.

These conflicts have placed tremendous burdens on Nigerian communities especially women who suffer displacement, loss of families and livelihoods, various forms of gender-based violence and the responsibility of sustaining entire communities. Violence against women in conflict and post conflict situations is complex and deeply rooted in the country. Women are systematically experiencing various forms of violence that affect their lives, hinder their personal development as well as their contribution to community and nation building/socio-economic development.

Nigerian women have paid a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the country especially in the past 2 decades. From Plateau to Kaduna, Borno to Benue, Lagos to Jigawa, Anambra to Kogi they have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence (many unreported), and assault, along with related HIV infections, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of rape and other sexual abuses. Violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes. Often their male family members have gone off to participate in the conflicts or have been maimed or killed, leaving women heading households fending for themselves and the entire family. Women even at the displaced camps experience increased insecurity that comes from not having their traditional support systems on hand. They suffer food insecurity that comes from not having an adequate means of livelihood and from culturally prescribed, and in some cases, legal prohibition of owning land. Women and girls live in fear of being kidnaped and used as sex slaves or as domestic servants. Additionally, they suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflict.

# Introduction

The issue of women, peace and security came to the fore when in June 2001, the then Secretary General of the United Nations; Mr. Kofi Annan issued a very comprehensive report on conflict prevention that underscored the importance of gender equality, the cost of violent conflicts and the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in conflict prevention and their relationship to the United Nations. The report stressed the need to **protect women’s human rights and called on the Security Council to include gender perspective in its work and integrate the protection of women’s human rights in conflict prevention and peacebuilding**<sup>1</sup>. In response, the Security Council passed Resolution 1325 on conflict prevention underscoring the role of women in conflict prevention and calling on the Secretary-General “to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates as well as in conflict prevention efforts”<sup>2</sup>.

Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 October 2000 presents a comprehensive political framework within which women’s protection and their role in peace processes can be addressed. “For the first time, the Council called for a comprehensive assessment 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.

UNSCR 1325 is dedicated entirely to the link that exists between armed conflict, peace-building, the gender dimension and builds on CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on mainstreaming a gender perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations adopted in Windhoek in May 2000.

The resolution provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace building. It acknowledges the importance of the participation of women and the

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<sup>1</sup>Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Conflict Prevention, A/55/895 – S/2001/574, 7 July 2001 <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/reports/2001/574e.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Hill, Felicity. The Illusive Role of Women in Early Warning and Conflict Prevention. Paper prepared for UNIFEM.

inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peace-building and governance. It is first and foremost about peace and security but rooted on the premise that women's inclusion (their presence and participation) in the peace process, their perspectives, or their contribution to peace talks will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace.

The resolution's eighteen articles opened a much awaited door of opportunity for women who have from time to time shown that they bring a qualitative improvement in structuring peace and in post-conflict architecture.<sup>3</sup>

The United Nations Security Council recognized that the national implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions is an important tool for furthering the women, peace and security agenda. This was why the presidential statements of 2004/40 and 2005/52, called on member states to implement resolution 1325 including the development of National Action Plans (NAPs) or other national level strategies such as peace policies, gender policies or medium/long term development plans and has consistently recommended that member states accelerate the development of both national and regional action plans for the implementation of resolution 1325.

A NAP reflects the government's commitment as well as accountability in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflicts and in enhancing their active and direct participation in conflict prevention and peace-building as well as post-conflict efforts. It is a practical and operational tool for those affected by armed conflicts – women, children and communities to be informed about the governments' response to their plight as well as the assistance programmes available to them.

For frontline enforcement agencies and other peace-keeping forces, NAP affirms their significant role in protecting the physical safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and in identifying their specific needs in times of crises as NAP enjoins peace-keeping forces to strictly observe the highest standards of conduct and

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<sup>3</sup>Adapted from WANEP's Guideline for developing and implementing NAPS



behaviour of the armed forces vis-a-vis women, girls and other vulnerable groups in the communities during such emergencies.

The NAP also serves as a useful guide in defining the important and distinct roles of implementers of UNSCR 1325 both at the policy and enforcement levels. It ensures that government programmes respond to the immediate and long-term needs of women and children before, during and after conflict.

# Process of Development of NAP in Nigeria

## **The Lead Agency**

The development of Nigeria's National Action Plan (NAP) began on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2011. It was organised under the overall leadership and guidance of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development which is the gender mechanism in the country. The process was supported by development partners. (1) Production of the NAP was assigned to consultants who were selected through a rigorous scientific method. The consultants engaged in a nationwide exercise and collated input from various stakeholders through several planning meetings, zonal consultation workshops and validation meetings. At the first meeting the brief on the modalities for development of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 was presented and adopted.

## **Expectations from Development and Implementation of NAP**

The expectations of the Ministry and other stakeholders were to develop and implement a NAP that would ensure the following:

- Gender mainstreamed into conflict resolution, security and peace-building at all levels;
- Increased women's participation in conflict management processes;
- Increased provision for women's needs/concerns during peace negotiations and post-conflict management;
- Mainstream at least 35% Affirmative Action in peace-building and conflict management in the security sector;
- Reduced prevalence of VAW in and post conflict situations.
- Bridge the gaps in knowledge, policies, institutional capacity and deficits in the security and the development architecture in Nigeria.

## **Methodology**

The methodology for the development of the NAP was participatory and involved various activities. The project phases comprised the following; a desk review, needs assessment in the form of the six zonal consultative fora for six geo-political zones, development of structured tools, pre-test and validation of the tools before use, development of strategic framework and action plan. Others are a steering committee meeting, national consultative forum/stakeholder's validation meetings, finalization and adoption of the document, publication, sensitisation and dissemination activities. It started with a situation analysis (through the consultations) of the women, peace and security issues in Nigeria. The

research identified existing knowledge and gaps on women peace and security issues as well as progress made by the government and its agencies on the subject matter in order to articulate a national response. This process also included a stakeholder's consultation to validate the zonal findings on issues of peace and security in Nigeria.

### **NAP Development Activities**

The first step to the development of the NAP were a series of planning meetings with consultants from which emerged a work plan (including time lines, roles and responsibilities) for the NAP and a finalized guide for facilitating the zonal and national consultations. Others were a roadmap for addressing policy and programmes gaps identified, National Strategic Framework /Action Plan in Nigeria, six zonal multi-stakeholder consultations and one national consultation/adoption. Subsequent workshops were organised to consider issues, gaps, analyze and develop strategic framework. An action plan was derived from the consultations. Participants were drawn from all the states in the country including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja.

### **Stakeholders' Contribution**

On completion of all zonal consultations, a national one was convened and the objectives were the following:

- To understand and brainstorm with the stakeholders on what the 1325 UN Resolution was all about;

- To develop a suitable and organized framework for the actualization of the 1325 resolution in Nigeria;

- To develop and construct a template and guidelines in the creation of NAPS' objectives in Nigeria;

- To identify and draw together all relevant government and non-governmental agencies needed for the development and actualization of 1325 UN resolution and NAPS operations in Nigeria;

- To come up with ways for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan (NAPS) and its finalization;

- To enhance women's participation in the peace process;

- Develop a data support mechanism to help women and girls in conflicts and post conflict situations.

### **The stakeholders also highlighted the following suggestions:**

- More women should participate in the design of the peace process

- Women should be strategically placed for the implementation of the peace process

- The need for an effective mechanism to monitor the NAP action plan.

Women should form at least 35% of the military and security forces in the country. The templates adopted for Nigeria's NAP included strategic action, measurable performance indicators, key actors/responsible agencies, annual targeted funding, timeframe, and a plan for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

### **Making the 5Ps a Priority**

The stakeholders adopted the 5Ps namely, prevention, participation, protection, promotion and prosecution and identified templates as the body of the framework for the adoption of a National Action Plan (NAP) for Nigeria. They also discussed the various elements of the 5Ps as follows:

#### **PREVENTION**

Reinforce preventive performance i.e. strengthen women's roles/contribution in conflict resolution  
Promote the culture of peace  
Strengthening early warning and early response mechanisms.  
Conduct research and documentation of lessons learnt and best practices  
Identify and support the reforms of enactment of gender responsive laws and policies.

#### **PARTICIPATION**

Train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations.  
Take special measures to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace process.  
Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment of the NAP.  
Take Measures to ensure increased participation of women in peace keeping missions and in the security sectors.

#### **PROTECTION**

Strengthen women and girls' capacity to resist sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts.  
Empower women and girls in conflict and post situation.  
Ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration.  
Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian services.

#### **PROMOTION**

- Undertake massive enlightenment programs to increase awareness creation on the provision of 1325, 1889 and 1820.
- Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that
- inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325

- Facilitate the engagement among government, civil society organizations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security.
- Create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of
- 1325 Resolution in Nigeria.

## **PROSECUTION**

Establish special courts to try violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.

Initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence

Develop a robust transitional justice program in Nigeria.

## DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY ACTORS
<p>Strategic Objective: To prevent all types of violence against women and girls, enact and strengthen utilisation of existing laws.</p> <p>1- Identify and support the reforms and/or enactment of Gender responsive laws and policies.</p>	<p>Advocacy to NASS for passage of Violence Against Persons (VAP) Bill and revision of discriminatory laws against women related to sexual offences</p> <p>Support LACVAW advocacy activities for passage of Bill</p> <p>Publicise Law Against Trafficking in persons</p> <p>Advocacy for the development of a policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</p> <p>Revise National Peace Policy (NPP) to incorporate provisions of NAP, UNSCR 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>Number of Advocacy activities directed at NASS for passage of VAP Bill and revision of discriminatory laws</p> <p>Number of collaborative advocacy activities organised with LACVAW</p> <p>Number of Publicity activities undertaken and report of activities</p> <p>Submission of suggestions for revision of NPP to include provisions of UNSCR 1325 and 1820</p>	<p>Law on VAP passed and used to reduce incidence of violence against women and girls</p> <p>Increased understanding of and support for policies and laws on VAW among NASS members</p> <p>Publicity materials are being used</p> <p>Revision of discriminatory laws against women</p> <p>Improved legal/social status of women and girls</p> <p>Enhanced protection and respect for human rights of women and girls</p> <p>Increased power of IDPS and women to demand, secure and exercise their human rights.</p> <p>Trafficking in persons, particularly women and persons combated</p> <p>National Peace Policy revised to incorporate provisions of NAP, UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and more women are included in conflict resolution and peace building</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD</p> <p>NASS</p> <p>CSOs/NGOs</p> <p>LACVAW</p> <p>OSSAP/MDGs</p> <p>NAPTIP</p> <p>IPCR</p> <p>NHRC</p> <p>LRC</p>

<p>2- Reinforce preventive performance i.e. strengthen women's roles contribution in conflict resolution and capacity building</p>	<p>Appropriate training programmes in combating GBV for women at all levels are provided</p> <p>Women peacekeeping and humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training</p> <p>Women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response</p>	<p>No. of training sessions held for peace keepers on gender, human rights and GBV.</p> <p>No. of women peacekeeping and humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training</p> <p>No of women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response to conflict</p>	<p>Personnel deployed for peacekeeping at various levels recognize and respond to GBV</p> <p>Capacity of peace keepers and Humanitarian services personnel built to respond to and handle GBV</p>	<p>FMW&amp;WA IPCR FBOs CSOs OSSAP/MDGs NAPTIP, NOA</p>
<p>3- To promote the culture of peace</p>	<p>Promote collaboration among government and CSOs to undertake capacity building at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER</p> <p>Organise seminars for security agencies, women and youth on UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Institute an annual award for CSOs working on peace and conflict resolution</p> <p>Organise the launch of Women's Cry for a Healthy Africa Campaign for West Africa region</p>	<p>No of capacity building workshops at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER</p> <p>No of seminars organised for security agencies, women and youth on UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Award for CSOs working on peace instituted</p> <p>Women's Cry Campaign for West Africa launched and attended by West African Countries</p>	<p>Promoting a culture of peace will enhance joint action by participants at peace activities and raise awareness on women's role in peace building</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD IPCR FMoE NERDC CSOs FMoY MoD DONORS NPF JTF/Other Security Agencies and organisations Community Leaders IPCR/NOA  FMWA&amp;SD,IFAPA, ECOWAS, WANEP, AU</p>

4- Strengthening of early warning and early response mechanisms	Resources mobilized to support more women, men and youth to participate in early warning and early response EWER in communities	No. of women and men benefiting No. of activities undertaken to strengthen the capacity of women, men and youth participate in Early Warning and early response EWER Budgetary allocation to promote EWER Programmes and training at various levels	Enhanced Capacity to predict and forestall conflict EWER funding is enhanced	FMWA&SD IPCR CSOs FMoY Community Leaders Lead agency: IPCR
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<p>5- Conduct research and documentation on lessons learnt and best practices</p>	<p>Undertake research and collection of gender disaggregated data on impact of violence in conflict zones</p> <p>Document effective and successful peace processes and conflict resolution methods employed by various communities, states and CSOs</p> <p>Document experiences of outstanding women and girls' contributions to conflict resolution and peace building and disseminate them</p> <p>Document experiences and profiles of women leaders in peace building at community, state and national level in the armed forces</p> <p>Establish exchange programmes with other countries to share experiences, and lessons learnt especially for developing innovative mechanisms for conflict management and peace building</p>	<p>System for collection and dissemination of GDD established</p> <p>Data available</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for collection of GDD</p> <p>No of women and girls whose contributions are documented</p> <p>No. of published reports and documentary films produced</p> <p>No. of articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels, armed forces, community, state and national.</p> <p>No. of persons trained and employed for the documentation</p> <p>No of exchange programmes undertaken and</p> <p>No of innovative mechanisms established</p>	<p>Increased awareness of women's outstanding contributions to peace processes and conflict resolution methods</p> <p>Published reports and Documentary films produced promoting role models.</p> <p>Articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels, armed forces, community, state and national levels create positive portrayal of women in the media</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD NCWD CSOs CBOs DONORS MEDIA IPCR NBS Lead agency: FMW&amp;SD</p>
<p>PILLAR 2 PROTECTION</p>				

<p>Strategic Objective: To protect women and girls from all types of violence including sexual and gender-based violence during and after conflicts</p> <p>7- General framework: Political security measures should strengthen the women and girls against sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts</p>	<p>7-General framework: Political security measures should strengthen the women and girls against sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts</p> <p>Develop and implement advocacy activities directed at policy makers and security agencies on policies and laws addressing issues related to GBV against girls and women in conflict zones and in their public and private lives</p>	<p>Advocacy/campaign materials produced and disseminated Information about the laws directed at policy makers and security agencies.</p> <p>No. of institutions, NGOs, CBOs and schools involved in popularising the laws.</p>	<p>Increased public awareness about discriminatory practices</p> <p>Increased awareness among policymakers and security agencies on discriminatory laws</p> <p>Girls and women are better equipped to protect themselves from GBV during and after conflict</p> <p>Reduced incidences of GBV in communities and in times of conflict</p> <p>More girls and women protected by government agencies</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD NASS FMoJ NLRC NPF JTF CSOs/NGOs LAC FMoE NAPTIP NOA Nigeria Immigration Service Lead agency: MOD</p>
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<p>8- Legal and Economic Empowerment of women and girls in conflict and post conflict communities</p>	<p>Adaption of modules for legal education</p> <p>Legal education provided for women and girls in conflict zones</p> <p>Support for provision of legal clinics</p> <p>Measures should be strengthened to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and integration</p> <p>Develop participatory, psycho-social and trauma counselling policies and training modules</p> <p>Provide psycho-social and trauma counselling to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV</p> <p>Provide vocational skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV</p> <p>Advocacy to local Governments, opinions and religious leaders to promote awareness on importance of integrating women and girls affected by all types of violence.</p> <p>Supporting existing shelters for victims of gender-based violence</p>	<p>No. of modules adapted for legal education</p> <p>No. of legal education workshops provided for women and girls in conflict zones</p> <p>Legal clinics available and functioning</p> <p>No. of counselling policies and training modules developed and in place</p> <p>No. of women and girls provided with psycho-social and trauma counselling</p> <p>No. of women and girls provided with vocation/skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV</p> <p>No. of advocacy outreach to local government officials' opinions and traditional leaders</p> <p>No of shelter supported to offer improved services for victims of GBV</p>	<p>Increased access to justice for victims of GBV.</p> <p>Increased access to legal facilities and empowerment for women and girls</p> <p>Modules for psycho-social support are available and used</p> <p>Women and girls are provided psycho-social support</p> <p>Women and girls provided vocation/skills and loans and are empowered and have self esteem</p> <p>Local government officials' opinion and traditional leaders are supportive of integration of women and girls affected by violence into communities</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD IPCR LAC CSOs/NGOs FBOs</p> <p>FMWA&amp;SD NAPEP SURE-P NDE CSOs/NGOs LGAs/NULGE Traditional rulers NAPTIP NCWD SMEDAN National Refugees Commission OPS</p> <p>Lead agency: MoJ/NDE</p>

<p>10- Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian services</p>	<p>Provide relief materials to women and girls affected by all types of violence particularly in disaster and conflict zones</p> <p>Improve management of functional rehabilitation and recovery centres train counselling officers to handle survivors of GBV and offer counselling services</p>	<p>Type and quantity and quality of relief materials and humanitarian services provided</p> <p>No. of rehabilitation centres provided for women and girls in disaster and conflict zones</p> <p>No. of counselling officers trained Budget allocated for management of centres</p> <p>No. of GBV survivors that have received counselling and reintegrated into their communities</p>	<p>Adjustment is facilitated for women and girls who receive humanitarian and other types of relief services</p> <p>Type of support given to victims of GBV address their immediate and long-term needs.</p> <p>Mechanisms in place to sustain those centres by the community and the state.</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD NEMA/SEMA NHRC CSOs/NGOs ICRC Red Cross UNHCR OCHA FBOs DONORS NAPTIP Refugees Commission</p>
<p>11- Provision of effective post incidence relief. -</p>	<p>The special needs of women and girls taken into account during Resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction programmes</p>	<p>SAME AS ABOVE</p>		<p>FMWA&amp;SD NEMA CBOs/NGOS FBOs LGA NAPEP UNHCR NDE</p>
<p>PILLAR 3 PARTICIPATION</p>				

<p>Strategic Objective: Promote dissemination of NAP and ensure women's full participation in all activities in conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels (community, state, national and sub-regional levels)</p> <p>12- To train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations</p>	<p>Provide capacity building for women in the negotiation and reconciliation skills</p> <p>Provide support for those trained to replicate training</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation of trained women and girls</p> <p>Local governments support women's participation in post-conflict meetings in area councils.</p>	<p>No. of initiatives in place to train women and girls in negotiation and reconciliation processes</p> <p>The regular modules and other re-construction programmes in post-conflict situations reflecting the responses</p> <p>No. of women trained in the negotiation and reconciliation skills who are using skills and training others</p> <p>No. of women involved in DDR</p>	<p>Community appreciation of women and girls capacity as negotiators</p> <p>Participation in reconciliation and negotiation empowers women and strengthens their self esteem</p> <p>Participation of women in DDR mainstreams gender in peace building and promotes equality</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD IPCR CSOs/NGOs FBOs ECOWAS</p>
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<p>13- Decision making special measures should be taken to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace processes</p>	<p>Raise awareness among desk officer in all line Ministries on NAP</p> <p>Raise awareness among key programme/project stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities relating to conflict resolution and peace building</p> <p>Organise gender training for legislators as part of inception programme</p> <p>Organise training programmes targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process on gender issues</p> <p>Promote coordination, networking and consensus building among stakeholders on GBV, at the national, state and local government levels.</p>	<p>-Awareness raised among key programme/project and Gender Desk Officers in line Ministries</p> <p>-Awareness raised among stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities</p> <p>-Type and quality of gender training programmes accessible to policy makers.</p> <p>-Percentage of legislators that have benefited from gender training programmes.</p> <p>- No. of training programmes targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process.</p> <p>- Mechanisms in place to promote coordination coalition building, networking among legislators at NASS levels and across parties on gender issues</p>	<p>Incorporation of gender issues in programme/project promotes understanding of gender</p> <p>Legislators trained to appreciate and support gender issues will enhance passage of gender related laws and policies</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD IPCR NASS CSOs/NGOs INEC ECOWAS Political parties</p>
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<p>14- Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment on the NAP</p>	<p>Include men and youth in the launching and distribution of NAP</p> <p>Include men and youth in the media activities to promote NAP Radio and TV programmes</p> <p>NUJ and NAWOJ members participate in launch and coverage of advocacy for NAP</p>	<p>No. of men and youth involved in NAP publicity and dissemination</p> <p>Measures undertaken to change the attitudes of both men and women to accept the NAP</p> <p>No. of programmes initiated and implemented by different actors</p>	<p>Involvement of men and youth in promoting publicity for NAP promotes appreciation of women's role in peace building and conflict resolution</p> <p>publicity for NAP transforms the relationship between women and men in a sustainable and equitable manner</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD IPCR MoY CSOS/NGOs DONORS NUJ/NAWOJ Youth CSO/ Children's parliament</p>
<p>15- Measures should be taken to ensure increased participation of women in peace keeping missions and in the security sectors.</p>	<p>-Advocacy for recruitment of women and girls as qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions</p> <p>-Advocacy for Increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels at local, state national, regional and international bodies for peace keeping</p>	<p>No. of women in policymaking in peacekeeping missions</p> <p>No. of advocacy activities undertaken to enhance women's inclusion in peace keeping missions at all levels.</p> <p>Monitoring of the recruitment process/selection and deployment of personnel for peace keeping missions</p>	<p>Increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels in peace keeping promotes gender relations</p> <p>Recruitment of women and girls as qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions promotes gender balance in armed forces</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD NPF MOD/DHQ SSS CSOs/NGOs TAC MFA ECOWAS</p>
<p>PILLAR 4 PROMOTION</p>				

<p>Strategic Objective: Develop strategies for awareness of the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and NAP, promote advocacy for its ownership and adequate funding to implement and sustain it.</p> <p>16- Mass enlightenment programs to increase awareness on the provisions of 1325, 1889 and 1820.</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacities of community based and state institutions to undertake publicity on NAP</p> <p>Identify effective means of communicating culturally sensitive messages to promote the provisions of the resolutions</p> <p>Produce IEC materials to promote the resolutions</p> <p>Initiate community dialogues and debates in local languages and use electronic media to amplify message funds allocated by government and development partners to support local and other peace building initiatives</p>	<p>No. of public awareness and educational activities organised and reports of activities</p> <p>No of IEC materials produced to promote the resolutions</p> <p>No of community dialogues and debates initiated and electronic media messages carried</p>	<p>Community dialogues and debates in local languages and electronic media messages promote awareness and ownership of the resolutions</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD Media/NAWOJ CSOs/NGOs CBOs FBOs DONORS FMI/NOA</p>
<p>17- Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325</p>	<p>Advocacy to religious and traditional rulers to minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes</p> <p>Training workshops, meetings and community dialogues on HTP</p> <p>Advocacy on prevention of harmful traditional practices HTP around reproductive health, girl child education, child marriage etc.</p> <p>Measures taken to sensitize the local leaders and the public about the effects of HTP on women's health and productivity.</p>	<p>No. of initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes.</p> <p>No. of local government officials adequately informed and sensitized about women's rights</p> <p>Sessions held for traditional and religious leaders, on their role to advocate against HTP</p>	<p>Initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes promotes people's positive attitude towards women and girls</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD IPCR CBOs/NGOS FBOs NASS DONORS Traditional Rulers</p>



18- Facilitate engagement among government, civil society organisations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instruments on women, peace and security	Organise advocacy, networking and alliance building skills workshop on the instruments for media and civil society groups working in peace and conflict resolution	Existence of a functional network among CSOs. No of advocacy training on instruments conducted.- Reports Existence of national media strategy for promoting instruments. No of media programmes and press reports. Media monitoring	Existence of the network and alliance facilitates promotion of understanding of the instruments and lay foundation for women’s role in peace and security	FMWA&SD IPCR ECOWAS CSOs/NGOs Media/NAWOJ Donors
19- To create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of the 1325 Resolution in Nigeria.	Mobilise and secure financial, technical and logistical support for the implementation of the NAP and other on-going initiatives to combat GBV.  Advocacy to NASS for budgetary allocation to peace building and promotion of NAP	Percentage increase in the resources allocated for the programmes to combat GBV  Reports on budgetary allocations to sectors that address GBV e.g. MoJ, NPF-police, judiciary and lower courts and counselling services  No. of programmes initiated on NAP promotion	Increased budgetary allocation to peace building activities and NAP promotes appreciation of and respect for women’s role in peace building and security	FMWA&SD IPCR NASS OSSAP/MDGs CSOs/NGOs Media/NAWOJ DONORS
PILLAR 5 PROSECUTION				

<p>Strategic Objective: Strengthen Prosecution and ensure quick trial of perpetrators of GBV and end impunity</p> <p>20- The establishment of special courts to try without delay violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.</p>	<p>Advocacy for the provision of specialised courts, Professional training and skills development programmes on gender justice with particular focus on GBV issues for judges, lawyers, the police and prosecutors DPP</p>	<p>No of training programmes initiated and conducted. No. of judicial staff trained.</p> <p>No of monitoring activities organised and impact of training on performance</p> <p>Percentage increase in the number of successfully prosecuted cases of GBV.</p>	<p>Prosecution of perpetrators of GBV and prompt dispensation of justice serves as a deterrent and contributes to ending GBV</p>	<p>FMWA FMoJ NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC MoJ</p>
<p>21- To initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence</p>	<p>Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV Recruit qualified gender advisers in the police and strengthening of Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks at all police stations</p>	<p>Focal Points properly functioning to ensure the protection of women and children’s rights when handling GBV.</p> <p>Forums created to enable the armed forces sensitise communities on issues No. of qualified gender advisers recruited in the police and of Gender Focal Point and No. of Gender Desks established at all police stations.</p>	<p>Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV will strengthen efforts to ensure sustainable action on GBV</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD FMoJ NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC NEMA</p>

<p>22- To initiate the process of starting a transitional justice in Nigeria.</p>	<p>Strengthening of the justice system at the area court level to handle cases of GBV  Strengthen capacity of the courts to handle GBV cases  Build capacity of local leaders to mediate and/or refer and report cases of GBV    Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms so that they are equitable and inclusive of women    Organise awareness or sensitization activities to popularize the services of the judiciary in relation to GBV</p>	<p>No. of trained court officers to handle GBV and SEA cases  No. of perpetrators of GBV and prosecuted and punished.    No. of awareness and publicity activities organized for the local communities on the availability of court services    Availability of resources to courts and police stations to implement the legislations on GBV effectively    No of cases handled in conformity with the SCR 1325 &amp; 1820  No. of GBV cases reported in a specific period and disposed of within the prescribed time for efficient case management</p>	<p>Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms will promote access to justice for women and girls affected by GBV and empower women to know and demand their rights.</p>	<p>FMWA&amp;SD  FMoJ  NJC  NPF  NGOs/CBOs  IPCR  LAC  Media  NHRC</p>
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# Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

As the demand for political will to ensure the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 heightens, and calls for a much better, inclusive, well-coordinated and accountable process, The Nigerian NAP will endeavour to ensure a high level of accountability, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). Accountability, Learning and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of NAP but also a system of constant learning.

Nigeria NAP will therefore be monitored and evaluated through the following processes:



**Participatory Analysis and Annual Planning:** The annual planning exercise reduces the three-year process to actionable annual plans and budgets. This involves analysis with relevant MDAs and where appropriate, communities and development partners leading to planning of activities, how and who will be involved in the process, how to monitor the activities and results and when to report on implemented activities.

A National Steering Committee (NSC) for the implementation of NAP

A Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force comprised of technical experts from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), including the Ministry of Finance, National Planning, Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation, National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Federal Ministry of Justice, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, National Defence College, National Human Rights Commission and National Refugees Commission, Civil Society Organizations including women’s groups and Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS (NOPSWECO) Government Ministries and to develop mechanisms for ensuring compliance in the form of Work plans and incentives.

At the State level, monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Women Affairs.

The implementation period is designed as short (18 months), medium (30 months) and long-term (36 months)

Monitoring systems and procedures developed and skilled personnel employed to monitor and evaluate the impact of treatment on psycho-social and trauma cases.

The Monitoring and Evaluation should be in-built in the NAP and will be done at the different levels of implementation

The plan has 41 indicators

### **Reporting**

Reporting requirements include yearly reports to the President of Federal Republic of Nigeria on the implementation status of the NAP by the Ministry of Women Affairs

An Interim Progress report at end of the first 18 months of implementation of NAP to the State Governors by the various State Ministries of Women Affairs

A Final Report to the President and National Assembly at the end of the 36 months implementation period.

At the International Level, implementation status of the NAP will require reporting along the lines of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as the UNSCR 1325 pillars.

Progress reports will be required from the communities where the activities of NAP are being implemented as well as on the various provisions of Resolution 1325 on a quarterly basis.

## PROGRESS INDICATORS

S/No	PILLARS	STRATEGIC ISSUES	PROGRESS INDICATOR
1.	<b>Participation &amp; Empowerment of Women</b>	<p>i). Promote women’s full participation in all conflict prevention, peace-building and post conflict activities at community, state, national &amp; sub regional levels.</p> <p>ii). participation and representation of women in all peacekeeping, peace negotiations, peace-building and post conflict activities as well as in the decision making processes of the state</p>	<p>Percentage of women in Peace negotiating teams</p> <p>Deliberate recruitment and retention of a certain percentage (at least 35%) of women in the justice &amp; security sector such as within the military, Police &amp; Judiciary and other security agencies at all levels</p> <p>Continued monitoring of participation of women in peacekeeping missions at local and international level</p> <p>Increased number of gender expertise in military rosters</p> <p>Increased civil society participation in decision making processes within humanitarian assistance programs</p> <p>Increased provision and support to strengthen women’s political participation in governance, Justice &amp; Security sector, and Law/constitution Reviews to at least 35% as in the National Gender Policy</p> <p>Percentage of women and Civil Society Organisations in Task Force on UNSCR 1325 Implementation.</p>

2.	<b>Prevention</b>	<p>i). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including sexual and gender – based violence.</p> <p>ii). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including rape, trafficking and other human rights abuses.</p> <p>iii). Strengthen security for women and girls especially in conflict situations</p>	<p>Percentage of SGBV cases reported, number investigated, prosecuted &amp; sanctioned</p> <p>Quality &amp; quantity of support given to develop and implement internationally acceptable guidelines on preventing and responding to GBV and SEA.</p> <p>Number of programs to meet the health needs of women around reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS and GBV</p> <p>The number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies enacted and level of enforcement including the prevention of trafficking of women and girls and the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act of 2006.</p> <p>Quantum of collected and disaggregated data on SGBV cases of DV, Rape, Defilement, Early/Forced marriage and assault.</p> <p>Number of concrete steps taken to economically empower women in conflict and post conflict situations.</p>
3.	<b>Protection</b>	<p>i). Coordinating government and other stakeholders’ efforts on the protection of women and girls, including IDPs and other women affected by conflict.</p> <p>ii). Low reporting of Women’s experiences of GBV and SEA during and after conflicts.</p>	<p>Development and enforcement of codes of conduct for personnel on overseas peace missions.</p> <p>Number of reported and sanctioned personnel on peacekeeping mission who are found guilty of gender based crimes, including crimes of a sexual nature</p> <p>Number of measures taken on preventing GBV and SEA</p> <p>Amount of support to partners undertaking surveys on local women’s perceptions regarding their treatment by peacekeeping personnel and their level of safety</p> <p>Amount of funding support to CSO interventions that empower women, tackle gender equality, address GBV, and provide financial support to innovative research on obligations on WPS</p> <p>Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the curriculum of formal &amp; informal education</p>

4.	<b>Promotion</b>	<p>i). Weak technical and institutional capacity of Government at local &amp; national level to effectively implement NAP</p> <p>ii). The full involvement of government, International &amp; local partners including Civil society actors and the Media in the Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of NAP</p> <p>iii). increased access to resources for key actors during implementation</p>	<p>The number of women included in post-conflict/ amnesty empowerment activities.</p> <p>Number of policies and measures consistent with the aims of UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Active participation of women and recognition of their needs in DDR programs.</p> <p>Domestication of ratified International human rights treaties, especially CEDAW and the Child Rights Act</p> <p>At least 35% increase in the funding Support to UN entities particularly UN Women, and the Ministry of Women Affairs &amp; Social Development for facilitating the implementation of UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>Increase in women's representation in peacekeeping missions particularly as military observers and civilian police</p> <p>Number of gender issues addressed in Peace Agreement</p> <p>Number and percentage of women in programs that incorporate UNSCR 1325 and related resolution, International Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.</p> <p>Increase in the amount allocated to CSOs and women groups working in WPS projects &amp; programs</p> <p>Percentage of women representation as peace builders and decision makers reflected in Media content and in research and documentation.</p>
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5.	<b>Relief, Rehabilitation &amp; Recovery</b>	<p>i). The establishment of relevant institutions like the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the efforts of the states to establish its equivalent at the state level (SEMA).</p> <p>ii). Security sector reform activities responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p> <p>iii). Ensuring that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities are responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p>	<p>The extent that the provisions of UNSCR 1325 is mainstreamed in SSR and DDR</p> <p>Frequency of reports, and other monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on the implementation of NAP</p> <p>Percentage of women, peace &amp; security focused CSOs included in systematic consultation in the design, implementation and evaluations of SSR programs</p> <p>Efforts to support partners that incorporate measures to integrate women and girls in DDR, such as separate demobilization camps</p> <p>Percentage of women compared with men who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction programs.</p> <p>List of special needs of women provided during post conflict reconstruction including psycho social support.</p>
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## Funding and Partnership

A successful implementation of Nigeria's NAP on UNSCR 1325 would largely depend on proper funding and political will. Although not at war, the multifarious security challenges occasioned by activities of armed groups and extant criminalities across the country, its consequent humanitarian realities on women and the fact that Nigeria is a significant troop contributing country to UN peace keeping missions around the globe makes it imperative to prioritize budgeting with a gender perspective.

Nigeria's NAP will be financed through domestic and external support involving generic multi-stakeholder approach.

Domestic sources include state and non-state actors operating within Nigeria such as MDAs, the Organized Private Sector, revenue generating state agencies, state governments, MNCs and Financial Institutions, while External sources are UN entities, ODAs, Regional Economic Community and multi/bi-lateral relations.

**Government:** The obligation of implementing the NAP rests on Government through its various MDAs with the OSGF coordinating a consortium of UNSCR 1325 NAP implementing MDAs. FMW&SD, MOD, OSGF, NRC, IPCR, NEMA and NHRC are noted as focal point for financing this project based on their mandates and roles in relation to the various aspects of the NAP Pillars.

In its annual budgeting, the Nigerian government would adopt a Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), an effective analytical tool for participatory and transparent process and fair expenditure in advancing gender equality. *Gender budget analyses examines any form of public expenditure or method of raising revenue, link national policies and their outcomes to the gendered distribution, use and generation of public resources and can highlight gaps between reaching policy goals and the resources committed for their implementation.* It also focuses on mainstreaming gender in the budgeting process and identifying the resources contributing to gender equality/equity in each sector. *GRB in effect, looks at biases that can arise because a person is male or female, but at the same time considers the disadvantage suffered as a result of ethnicity, caste, class or poverty status and location.*

### **Methods of fund sourcing include:**

*Statutory budgetary allocations and deductions*

*Taxation*

*Donations*

*Technical support*

*Project funding*

### **Analysis of fund generation**

*State governments - Contribution of 5% from every state government's security vote*

*NEMA- 5% of its Consolidated Funds*

*Other MDAs - Statutory budget dedicated to Gender Unit projects*

*Revenue generating agencies e.g. NNPC, NPA, FIRS- 1% annually contributed from revenue*

*Line Ministries – 1% deducted through the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation*

*Financial Institutions- To donate to the Fund through fund raising drive*

*The Organized Private Sector (OPS) - productive and extractive industries- To donate through fund raising drive*

### **Multinational Corporations**

*MNCs- Mainly Oil companies, telecommunications, automobile, Maritime and aviation companies abound in the country engaging in profitable ventures. All are bound by labour law to fulfill corporate responsibilities by committing a portion of their profits to the environment which they operate in through direct project provisions and taxations. However, the reality of a negative impact of insecurity on their ability to maximally produce and profit is considered a mobilizing factor to their participating in the implementation of the NAP<sup>4</sup>*

### **Annual Fund raising**

*A fund raising programme would be done annually for the Peace and Security Fund, anchored by the Ministry of Women Affairs in partnership with relevant implementing MDAs, facilitated by donor agencies and CSOs.*

***ODA- DFID, NSRP, SIDA, DANIDA, USAID, CIDA, OXFAM, JICA, Private Foundations, etc.***

*To be approached for project/programme financing including trainings and empowerment schemes*

***UN Entities – UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, etc.***

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<sup>4</sup>Extracted from 'Costing and Financing' 1325'. Publication by Cordaid and GNWP

*Tasked with the responsibility to ensure the actualization of all UN goals through UN guidelines and sponsorships, they would be consulted and required to be committed to their obligations to Nigeria*

***Multilateral contributions – ECOWAS, AU, ACBF, foreign missions***

*Nigeria's commitment to peace and security in the ECOWAS sub-region is seen in her unflinching huge financial obligation to both the organization and component member countries. Nigeria expects to draw from the benefit of belonging to such an association, specifically from the ECOWAS Gender Development Centre and the PAPS Commission, to finance specific aspects of the 5 NAP pillars that she is focusing on.*

***Civil Society Organizations***

*Civil Society organizations- NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and professional bodies are usually 'foot soldiers', sensitizing government and the general public on issues and gaps noticed in programme/project implementations through strong advocacies. Both local and international NGOs source finances from donor agencies, many of which have been sourced on account of advocacy on Women, Peace and Security. Their roles are crucial in the monitoring and evaluation of the UNSCR NAP implementation based on measurable indicators.*

