



STATE ACTION PLAN (SAP):

FOR PEACE AND SECURITY
of Women and Girls in Nasarawa State.

2020-2024

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



act:onaid



790

Agyaragu community women processing large quantity of melon for commercial purpose.

This State Action Plan (SAP) for Peace and Security of Women and girls in Nasarawa State was published as part of ActionAid Nigeria System and Structure Strengthening Approach against Radicalization to Violent Extremism (SARVE II) project in Kogi and Nasarawa State.

SARVE is an innovation of ActionAid Nigeria aimed at supporting communities to build resilience against violent extremism through enhanced capacity and structures to utilize available resources in preventing radicalization, respond to, withstand and overcome the adverse impact of violence should it occur.

TEAM LEAD: Ene Obi | **TECHNICAL EDITORS:** Tasallah Chibok | Funmilayo Oyefusi | David Habba | Nihilola Ayanda | Adesuwa Iluobe | **PHOTOGRAPHY:** Chiamaka Peace Eneja | **CONTENT EDITORS:** Anicetus Atakpu | Aliyu Adamu | Michael Oyinlola | **GRAPHICS DESIGNER:** Victory Idogho.

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Plot 477, 41 Crescent,
Off Sa'adu Zungur Avenue
Gwarinpa, Abuja

P.M.B. 1890, Garki, Abuja, Nigeria.
Info.nigeria@actionaid.org
www.actionaid.org/nigeria
Phone: +234(0) 812 8888 825-7

Pledge

The SAP document reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction. It stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. The Nasarawa state SAP document calls all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all endeavours and security efforts. It also urges on all parties to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse in situations of armed conflict.

The document reflects government's commitment as well as accountability, in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflicts, gender-based violence 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.

The Nasarawa State Action Plan contains four pillars: prevention, protection, participation, Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post- Conflict Reconstruction. Under the first pillar (prevention) urges organisations and stakeholders to consider gender issues at the policymaking level in order to prevent attacks on women. The second pillar (protection) recognises the contribution of women in the peace building and conflict resolution processes. It acknowledges that wars and armed conflicts have gender aspects. The resolution also urges that warring parties need to protect women's rights. The third pillar (participation) calls for the increased participation of women in decision-making processes at state and national levels. The fourth and final pillar; (Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post- Conflict Reconstruction) urges MDAs, stakeholders, and Non-Governmental Organisations to adopt a gender perspective in peace operations, negotiations and agreements, and to include women in the resolution and recovery phase.

As the Chief Executive of the State, I pledge my unflinching commitment to the well-being of all my people regardless of gender. It is for this reason, that I commit to the implementation of the State Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, which would serve as broken barrier between women's issues, community and security that is a vital first step to establishing new order on Women ,Peace and Security (WPS) in Nasarawa State, in the spirit of Nigeria's 2nd National Action Plan (NAP).



His Excellency
Alhaji Abdullahi A. Sule
Executive Governor,
Nasarawa State

Office of the First Lady

Stress in society put increasing strain on the family and often 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 as refugees or internally displaced persons. However, despite being victims of conflict, they can be instrumental to conflict resolution, management, and peace building

SAP recognises women as active agents rather than passive recipients. This is the most vital part of the document because it identifies women's participation as a right, not something that men are giving women out of goodwill. It strengthens the narrative because it identifies women's participation as a right. Instead of being weak or victims, the document managed to balance women as human beings in need of protection and equals, who have good inputs and are needed at all levels of peace and conflict mitigation processes. The SAP empowers women and allows them to demand that they are heard and incorporated into processes at all levels.

This is a clarion call to all and sundry in the state to ensure implementation and to also serve as a reference guide for promoting women inclusion in decision making and peace building.



Hajiya Silifat Abdullahi A. Sule
First Lady, Wife of the executive Governor
Nasarawa State

Forward

The development of the State Action Plan (SAP) for the domestication of National Action Plan derived from United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 became a matter of exigency for the inclusion of women in the process of peace building, peace keeping, conflict resolution and decision making in Nasarawa State . The incessant killings as a result of communal clashes , farmer -herder crisis has led to displacement of many communities and women have become the receiving end to violence .They 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 and left with burden to take children as orphan. 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 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 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. One of the core mandates of the Nasarawa State Action Plan is to recognise 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.

SAP 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, Communities, Organisations and all relevant stakeholders engaged in peace, security, governance and humanitarian efforts to find the roadmap useful. Development Partners most importantly ActionAid Nigeria and UN Women who seek to provide support to address gender inequality, violence against women and women inclusion in all the pillars looking at the context of Nasarawa state - Prevention, Participation, Protection and Prosecution, Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post- Conflict Reconstruction and Evaluation and mobilisation of resources 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 SAP is a herald to fight against violence to women, spur for preventing violence extremism, security and greater human inclusion in governance and decision making.



Hajiya Halima Ahmadu Jabiru
Honourable Commissioner
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
Nasarawa State

Preface

The UN Resolution 1325 provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing economic and socio-cultural role of women in peacebuilding. 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 peacebuilding 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 State Action Plan (SAP) on domestication of National Action Plan in response to the mandate of the United Nations Security Council that State Parties (Governments) implement UN Resolution 1325

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.

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 State 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 are included in peace keeping, peace building, conflict resolution and management.

I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to the stakeholders, Action Aid Nigeria, Global Peace Development, UN Women and the consultant who provided technical expertise to the process for the development of SAP for the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 in Nasarawa State. I recognize the efforts of SAP committee who worked tirelessly to ensure successful task completion.



Asibi Omeri Ogabo mni, fne, mim
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development
Nasarawa State

Acknowledgement

The development of the Nasarawa State Action Plan (SAP) provides inclusive and participatory approach towards leveraging support and contributions from a wide spectrum of institutions, government, civil society, legal, 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 development of the framework. Nasarawa State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is grateful to ActionAid Nigeria, Global Peace Development and UN Women for their technical and financial contributions towards the development of SAP document.

I acknowledge SARVE II Project Coordinator (ActionAid Nigeria) Anicetus Atakpu, Aliyu Adamu (Project officer, ActionAid Nigeria), Esike Ebruke (Executive Director, Global Peace Development), Olubukola Ilemobola Ademola-Adelehin, (Professional Analyst, Women Peace and Security, UN Women) and Gbenro Olajuyigbe (consultant) for their technical expertise towards the development of SAP document. The process was guided by them.

Finally, to all women who play multiple roles in various nooks and crannies in the communities. It is hoped that the work will provide the much-needed guide to our collective effort towards preventing violence extremism, women inclusion, gender based violence for peace and security.



Matayashi Adako Aselema
Director Women Affairs,
State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
Nasarawa State

Nasarawa State Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (2020 -2024)



Nasarawa and its 13 Local Government Areas

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Acronyms

AAN	-	ActionAid Nigeria
CEDAW	-	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CoWNGOs	-	Coalition of Women NGOs
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
GRB	-	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HRBA	-	Human Rights Based Approach
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
LGAs	-	Local Government Area
MDAs	-	Ministries, Department & Agencies
Mo J	-	Ministry of Justice
MWASD	-	Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development
NAP	-	National Action Plan
NASEMA	-	Nasarawa State Emergency Management Agency
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NOA	-	National Orientation Agency
OCHA	-	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RBA	-	Rights Based Approach
SAP	-	State Action Plan
SEMA	-	State Emergency Management Agency
ToR	-	Terms of Reference
SGBV	-	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNDAF	-	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN Women	-	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN	-	United Nations
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOCHA	-	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSCR 1325	-	United Nations Security Resolution 1325
WR	-	Women's Right



Keana community women processing huge salt for sales.

About Nasarawa State

Nasarawa state is located in Nigeria's north central geo-political region otherwise referred to as the middle belt zone. It was excised out of the old Plateau State in 1996 to become another State. The area was also part of Benue-Plateau state until the 1976 state creation exercise of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, Northern Nigeria, especially the north east and north central, have experienced increased level of violence. The state of insecurity has affected virtually every aspect of social and economic life of the people, and women have been the major victims of such violence because of their peculiar vulnerability occasioned by deep seated patriarchal cultural and religious practices that depict women primarily as homemakers, caregivers and sex objects. Such practices keep women in relatively poor economic status and make them politically powerless. In Nasarawa state where most of these conflicts occur, women and girls experience different forms of sexual violence including rape, violent abduction, forced marriage, forced prostitution, child trafficking and other forms of domestic sexual abuses. The challenge to get these addressed is the reason for this SAP.



Nasarawa and its 13 Local Government Areas

Nasarawa State comprises 13 Local Government Areas (LGAs) which have been further divided into 16 development areas. The development areas are for, among others, ease of implementation of development programmes and may also form the nucleus of future LGAs. More populous among the ethnic groups are the Alago, Eggon, Tiv, Mada, Gbaggi, Fulani. Hausa and Kanuri are predominately found in Lafia LGA. Most of these ethnic groups are located in particular LGAs except the Alago found in at least four, the Eggon in about eighth and the Fulani in all the 13 LGAs. Areas occupied by ethnic groups are important as crises which emanate in one LGA can easily spread to other locations in contiguous LGAs of the same target ethnic groups. The various ethnic groups have cultural festivals which avail them with platforms for colorful exhibitions of traditional clothing, dances, food and other forms of culture. The festivals are major attractions for people within and outside the state as well as serve major public relations functions for the host communities. There are occasions for all ethnic groups to interact more freely with hosts and other guests from the state and beyond.

It is generally agreed that relationships between the various ethnic groups, are usually cordial. According to the 2008 state document prepared for the Nigerian Arts Festival, despite its religious and cultural diversity, the state has continuously enjoyed a peaceful and harmonious relationship between the various groups (Nasarawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2008:1) However, this relationship is sometimes disrupted by violence between more ethnic groups.

The people are mostly engaged in agriculture, mostly as subsistence farmers. They produce food crops such as yams, cassava, guinea corn and rice, as well as cash crops such as soya beans, beni-seed, cashew and also citrus fruits such as oranges and mangoes. Other economic activities in the state include commerce, low scale manufacturing and the business of transportation. Nasarawa is called "the state of solid minerals", a reference to the abundance of such minerals in the state. Most of the solid minerals here are either unexploited or mined mostly on a small scale. There is also a growing business of food vending, including fast foods.



► ActionAid Nigeria: **WHO WE ARE**

ActionAid Nigeria is an affiliate of ActionAid International, which is a global alliance of organisations working towards achieving a world without poverty and injustice in which every person enjoys the right to a life with dignity. As a large and visible development organisation, we work in more than 40 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and America. Our expertise lies in community-led approaches to development and working through partnerships with the poor and other grass root organisations.

ActionAid Nigeria started operation in Nigeria in 1999 as a Country Programme of ActionAid International, we have transformed into an autonomous national organisation registered with the Nigerian Corporate Affairs Commission. We work across the 36 states in Nigeria and have offices in Lagos, Borno and Abuja which houses the headquarters.

ActionAid Nigeria has a strong national governance structure – a Board and a General Assembly - consisting of reputable Nigerians providing strategic oversight.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Nasarawa State Action Plan (SAP) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security is a contribution to global standard for promotion, participation and leadership of women and girls in peace and security governance as well as in wider governance contexts. It is a derivative of NAP for Security Council Resolution 1325 that was put in place in ,“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”. The process of localizing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 which was adopted in 2000 birthed the development of Nigeria's first National Action Plan in 2013. The four-year NAP document provided the overall framework for the implementation of women peace and security agenda. in Nigeria. The second National Action Plan 2017- 2020 built on the gains of the first NAP and addressed some of the gaps in the implementation of the plan. Nasarawa State Action Plan on the implementation of 1325 is further effort to contextualize NAP and localize the document in a manner that reflects Nasarawa state's peculiarity.

The goal of this document is to serve as framework of action for inclusive governance where women and girls play central and leadership roles in peace process and security. As a document of Action, it complements other International and national action plans, conventions and laws that promote women's rights. It provides framework of action on gender sensitivity in harnessing women and girl's capacity for conflict prevention, conflict mitigation, conflict resolution, peace building and security management. It was developed within the context of women's rights and gender based approach which see women and girls demanding for rights and engaging the state and government to guarantee these rights, in a context that ensures justice, equity and fairness.

The above pillars focus on raising awareness on the anti-women/girls policies and practices that are increasing girls and women's vulnerability and exclusion. The awareness of these policies and practices helped in developing this framework for demanding rights, preventing conflicts, mitigating conflicts, and ensuring long term peace and security.

This SAP include pillars covering the core areas of prevention, protection and participation, response and resilience. It provides framework for gender equality, women's rights as well as women's and girls' inclusion in governance, security and peace making process. It sets forth the overarching framework of gender sensitivity intervention in Nassarawa state.

Each pillar explains the relevance of women's inclusion and leadership in crisis situations as well as in peace building process and governance. International conventions, resolutions, agreed conclusion such as; CEDAW- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, fourth World Conference on Women, 1995, Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, CSW -Commission on the Status of Women and its Agreed Conclusions as well as the National Action Plan and Nassarawa contexts provide information on which this action plan is rooted.

For effective coordination and action, this document proposes establishment of gender networks, alliances and coalition building in achieving expected results . Research, Advocacy, Participation and well-coordinated actions are important in ensuring equal participation and inclusion of women in all aspects and levels of government.

Nassarawa State Action Plan will remain a document like any other unless a coalition of committed individuals, groups, organizations and government inject momentum to get its objectives realized. Problems are often solved by action. Here is the tool for that action!

Chapter 2:

Overview of UNSCR 1325, National Action Plan and Nasarawa State Action Plan

(a) UNSCR 1325

UN Security Council's Resolution 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, provides the basis and framework for engagement on issues pertaining to women in peace-building and it has also actively provided opportunities for women to participate in peace-building. It 'calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including:

- (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
- (b) Measures the support for local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
- (c) Measures that ensure the protection and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary'. These are critical elements of the resolution that are expected by states to domesticate and reflect in the policies and practices.

(b) National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

UN Security Council's Resolution 1325 is the basis and reference for the development of the National Action Plan. It also offered opportunity for women to engage within the context of the implementation of Nigeria's gender policy which also alludes to the issues of women in conflict and for their increased participation therein.. Women are the most vulnerable when it comes to conflict. We also know that women play a number and a variety of roles in conflict. If we are going to deal with the issues of women in conflict, there is need for us to understand what these variety of roles are, why women play these plethora of roles and what we can do to ensure that we deal with the whole issues arising from the conception of women in conflict. One of the biggest challenges that have been alluded to severally is the issue of the absence of women at the peace-building negotiations and even when women are there, they are given a place as a token. And usually, such representative of women hardly understand women issues and so is unable to adequately articulate them.

Also, we need to ask ourselves why there are so many frameworks and mechanisms for addressing women issues but no correlations. In other words, how do we move from frameworks to action? The answer to this question led to the development of National Action Plan.

Recognizing the importance of women's inclusion and participation in peace and related matters, Nigeria launched its National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on 27th August 2013. The development of the NAP became imperative for the integration of gender dimension in peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict resolution and management at all levels. To this end, states in Nigeria were expected to domesticate while considering their unique peculiarities in women peace and security.

NAP was put in place:

1. Increase women visibility.
2. Increase women's representation and participation
3. Enhance leadership and decision-making in national mechanisms for prevention, management and resolution of conflict in Nigeria.

The first NAP was designed around the five (5) pillars of Prevention, Participation, Protection, Prosecution and Promotion. It was crucial in highlighting the roles and the need for women in peace building and security. The short sightedness of the first NAP is in its inability to respond to emerging contexts of violent extremism and associated impacts on women and girls. Issues of adoption, kidnap, forced marriage and sexual violence are now more rife.

As stipulated by the UN General Assembly, NAP documents are due for revision every three (3) years hence the review and subsequent launch of the second NAP in May 2017. With a renewal opportunity for addressing dynamic and emergent peace security issues consultations for the second NAP highlighted some gaps and issues around conflict, peace and security for the six (6) geopolitical zones. The National Action Plan (NAP) outlines in details, priority actions, core strategies and interventions by relevant actors, stakeholders and their responsibilities. It provides clear indicators, M&E benchmarks and projected targets. Coordination of the NAP is under the ambit of the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) with the collaboration of other agencies.

After nationwide consultations, the following pillars of action emerged :

1. Prevention and Disaster Preparedness
2. Participation and Representation
3. Protection and Prosecution
4. Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction
5. Partnership, Coordination and Management

It is expected that Zones and States in Nigeria take a cue from the NAP. Each state is expected to develop work plans and programs, provide resources such as funds and tools as well as undertake monitoring and evaluation to track its delivery on commitments on the UNSCR 1325 at the local and state levels.

Nasarawa State Action Plan

In furtherance of the implementation of the NAP, Nasarawa State Ministry of Women Affairs set up a working committee on SAP. It consists of members from key ministries, institutions and civil society working on peace and security related matters in the State under the chair of the State Ministry of Women Affairs. As in most part of Nigeria, Nasarawa state is patriarchal in nature. Early in life, the woman realizes that contrary to what obtains in some other cultures she must be prepared to fend for herself and children either by herself or at best concert with her husband.

The institutions of patriarchy in the communities are represented by Male Authority - Village Heads, Male Family Members, Husbands or Male Colleagues; but in reality, this stereotype is only used to hold down the women and to deny them access to the means of production that would enable them to perform better. In most communities, women are not allowed to own land. The marginalization becomes worse in times of conflict.

In his introductory note to a research work 'Conflict and the Search for Justice', Olajuyigbe Gbenro (2014) asserted that 'In Nasarawa state where most of these conflicts occurred, women and girls experienced different forms of sexual violence

including rape, violent abduction, forced marriage, forced prostitution and child trafficking and other forms of domestic sexual abuses. The most challenging part of this problem is the almost lack of redress or accountability mechanism. Violence against women is therefore perpetrated with impunity'. Hence, there is no gainsaying the fact that the experience of women and men in situations of tension, conflict and post-conflict reconstruction is significantly different. While entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict and emergencies, women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society and their sex.

Women are thus caught in a vicious paradox: while they are the main civilian victims of conflicts, they are often powerless to prevent them, excluded from the negotiations when it comes to their resolution and confined to a marginal role in the post conflict reconstruction and reconciliation efforts. The general exclusion of women from decision-making positions prior to, during and following violent conflicts reinforces their victimization.

Women have generally been confined to low developmental levels due to various forms of discrimination perpetrated against them in Nasarawa State as in other parts of the Country. Increasingly, many Women in Nasarawa State have become principal victims of the combined effects of Political, Economic and Social Crises, and this is increasingly undermining their rights.

Despite the impact conflict as had on women and girls, they have been particularly excluded from formal peace negotiations and formulation of policies on security and peace. Exclusion of women in most communities from decision-making responsibilities denies them involvement in efforts to prevent or resolve conflicts, in spite of the fact that they have so much to lose during crises. It is necessary that women play a leading role in conflict resolution and peace building initiatives. Nasarawa State Action Plan on Security and Peace building is designed to promote opportunities for women's and girl's inclusion as well as playing leadership roles. This came up strongly in the training that preceded the draft of this document. The training for SAP committee members, women groups and stakeholders facilitated by the consultant for the development of this SAP, cast light on violence, women and vulnerability. It also discussed holistic Protection Model as well as Conventions, Resolutions and National Action Plan, all precursors of this Nasarawa State Action Plan.

Hence, this plan provides for:

- Variety of roles that women can play in security, governance and peace building and how these roles can promote development.
- Key priorities for strengthening engagement on issues pertaining to women in conflict and peace.
- Opportunity to build a network of committed women and men to promote women's participation in peace-building processes.
- How effective women's representation on strategic positions can be achieved.
- Greater empowerment of women to stand up for their rights in private and public spaces.
- Strengthen resilience of women in conflicts and emergencies.
- Opportunities to engage in policy advocacy on women's rights issues.

The four Pillars of the SAP are:

Pillar 1: Prevention

Pillar 2: Protection & Prosecution

Pillar 3: Participation

Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post- Conflict Reconstruction.

It is expected that the SAP, if well implemented will address most forms of discrimination against women as well as remove harmful practices against them.

Nasarawa State Action Plan Implementation Model



KEY NSAP OUTCOMES



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



Women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted.



Meaningful and effective participation of women in peace and security processes, governance and decision-making sure that structures at all levels are attained

Chapter 3:

Nasarawa SAP Pillars

Nasarawa SAP consists of four (4) Pillars:

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

The pillars focus on capacity, advocacy and policy influencing as crucial elements of empowerment and inclusion. They focus on solving the root causes of conflict, insecurity and exclusion as well as bringing women and girls together to overcome vulnerabilities. Each of the pillars spelt out its objectives, activities, expected results, critical stakeholders and resources needed to achieve results.

Pillar 1
Prevention
<p>Strategic Objective:</p> <p>To ensure prevention of conflict and other forms of violence against women and girls by safeguarding women's right from abuse and all forms of violation through promotion of actions.</p>
<p>Strategic Outcome</p> <p>Women's vulnerability to conflict and other forms of security threats are obviated</p>
<p>Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reduction on women and girl's vulnerabilities to conflict and security threat by promoting actions that contribute to prevention of abuse and violation of women's rights2. Increase awareness on unacceptable behaviour and violence towards women and girls; to build more girls and women as champions to recognise and support victims of conflict, domestic and sexual violence3. Reduction in cases of women and girls sexual and domestic violence each year

S/N	Priority Activities	Key Result Area	Progress Indicators	Baseline	Target	Stakeholders	Resourcing
1	<p>Capacity Building & System Strengthening</p> <p>Build capacity of community - based women groups and champions</p> <p>Identify and build capacity of institutionally based champions (Police/Civil Defense, Min of Information, Education, Justice etc) to articulate the agenda for the prevention of violence and protection of women's rights</p> <p>Development and adoption of homogeneous manual on prevention of conflict, peace building and addressing VAWG in the communities and at state level</p> <p>Support responsible agencies at state and</p>	<p>Capacity of community women led groups and mentors as champions (considering the gender lens for the inclusiveness of male and female) built to support women's' right</p> <p>Key state actors, traditional and religious leaders', security agencies, knowledge on prevention of VAWG is enhanced, leading to change of attitude and actions towards addressing issues</p> <p>Standardized inclusive manual for training on peace building and prevention of VAWG is adopted statewide</p> <p>Functional gender desk office for reporting as well as educating, sensitizing and communicating behavioural change in learning institutions, organizations and MDAs promoted and supported.</p>	<p>Number of community mentors and champions mobilized for trainings</p> <p>Number of community women led groups trained</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Number of activities done using the developed manual to strengthen the system</p> <p>Number of gender helpdesk</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>National Gender Policy</p>		<p>MWASD. Women groups.</p> <p>Community leaders (religious and traditional). youth leaders. Security agencies hunters and vigilantes.</p> <p>CSOs, FIDA</p> <p>Traditional Rulers, Faith Base Organization and relevant</p>	<p>MWASD and partners</p> <p>State government and Development partners.</p>

	<p>local government level to establish helpdesk and emergency lines to address issues on prevention of VAWG</p> <p>Establish a committee to strengthen coordinati on among actors that advocate for the rights of women and girls</p> <p>Establish Network/ Coalitions , Safe Spaces and alliances in schools and communities to engage targeted government and non-government institutions on respect for and protection of wo men’s rights</p>	<p>Strengthened coordination on women right engagement and advocacy</p> <p>Establish and strengthen safe spaces and peace club structures in schools and other learning centres</p>	<p>established</p> <p>Number of reported cases on VAWG</p> <p>Number of network/ Coalitions alliances established</p> <p>Number of meetings and resolutions reached by coalitions</p> <p>Number of peace clubs formed in schools and other learning institutions</p> <p>Number of safe spaces established in schools</p>			<p>stakeholders All relevant MDAs/ Organizations have budgetary provision for all forms of abuses.</p> <p>Proprietors Principals, Dean of Studies, SUBEB, Ministry of Education</p> <p>Women groups, CSOs and NGOs.</p>	
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2	<p>Communication, Advocacy Dissemination and SAP Promotion</p> <p>Hold focus group discussions/Meeting at community level between women's groups and local government to gain consensus on a minimum standard agenda for prevention of VWAG .</p> <p>Advocate to support relevant stakeholders to provide a multi sectorial response to victims/survivor of sexual harassment exploitation and abuse (SHEA) and provide budget allocation through key line ministries</p> <p>Advocate for the establishment of Gender Base Violence (GBV) committee in schools and other learning institutions and LGAs to address</p>	<p>Policy documents put in place for the protection of women's rights</p> <p>Reduction of reported cases of violence against women, girls and children</p> <p>Functional Gender Based Committees in institutions and LGA</p> <p>Awareness creation on gender base-based issues and VWAG at all levels.</p> <p>Compliance to laws and policies safeguarding women from conflict</p> <p>State comprehensive gender sensitive policy on crisis management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction developed and advocated.</p> <p>20% of policy formulation process involves consultations with women group by 2025</p> <p>Level to which policy</p>	<p>Number of focus group discussions (FGD) meetings held</p> <p>Number of consensus and resolutions reached at the FGD</p> <p>Number of women groups who participated in the FGD</p> <p>Number of Advocacy conducted</p> <p>Number of trainings, done for relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Number of responses to SHEA issues</p>	<p>45% increase in women participation in governance, peace, security and conflict resolution by 2023</p>	<p>Police, Networks, NAWOJ, FIDA, relevant agencies</p> <p>Stakeholders at the LGAs, (Security Agencies, Faith Based Organization, Traditional Organization, Schools), News and Media houses</p> <p>MWASD</p>	<p>CSO, FIDA, Government, Implementing partners CSOs, Proprietors, Principals etc.</p> <p>MWASD and international donors.</p>
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	<p>sexual harassment exploitation and abuse (SHEA)</p> <p>Advocate for the enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on the right of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situation.</p> <p>Conducting research and desk review on Women and girls' vulnerability to conflict and human security threat and reported cases.</p> <p>Creation of a wareness on the need for women to know their rights in addressing VWAG and SHEA.</p>	<p>formulation processes systematically consulted with women's groups and reflect women specific provisions.</p> <p>Increased knowledge and awareness on conflict and all other forms of violence that women and girls are exposed to.</p> <p>Documentation of findings from research and peer review, dissemination of fact sheets and policy to create awareness.</p>	<p>to address prevention.</p> <p>Number of committees formed at state level to address reported cases of SHEA in schools and LGA .</p> <p>Number of advocacies on appropriate and comprehensive gender sensitive policies and laws held.</p> <p>Nature and Relevance of services to women and</p>		<p>NSHA</p> <p>MOJ</p> <p>SEMA</p> <p>NEMA</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p>	
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Pillar 2

Prosecution and Protection

Strategic Objective:

1. Increase access to justice for Women and Girls and reinforce protection measures to mitigate VAW and Girls.
2. To strengthen and support the institutions, associations and CSOs to respond and protect women, children and girls from particularly sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse (SHEA)
3. To facilitate and support multi sectorial response to government, associations and CSOs to respond and protect Violence against women, girls and children

Strategic Outcome:

Women and girls' rights to justice and compensation in conflict and other forms of violence are reported and protected

1	<p>Legalizations and Policy</p> <p>Support full implementation of child protection law</p> <p>Domestication of Trafficking of Person's (Prohibition) Act</p> <p>Establishment of women's rights protection committee to continuously raise awareness on protection of VWAG and address issues</p>	<p>Established laws and policies to protect women and girls' rights</p> <p>Increased access to justice for Women and Girls and reinforce protection measures to mitigate VAW and Girls. As well as prosecution of offenders</p> <p>Reduction in reported cases of violence against women, girls and children</p>	<p>Number of cases reported on the child rights abuse</p> <p>Number of issues addressed by committee</p> <p>Number of sensitizations conducted by committee</p> <p>Number of violators/offenders prosecuted</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>National Gender Policy</p>	<p>New legal provisions and mechanisms</p> <p>New laws and policies protecting rights of women and girls</p>	<p>FIDA, LegalAid, SMWA &SD, Ministry of Health, CSOs/NGOs</p>	<p>SMWA&SD, Donor Agencies, NGOs, LGA Chairmen, and NDE.</p>
2.	<p>Advocacy and SAP Promotion</p> <p>Advocate for new laws and review of existing laws aimed at protecting women and girls</p> <p>Advocate and promote increase access to justice for victims of VAW and Girls and prosecution of violators</p>	<p>Laws and policies adopted to better protect and promote women and girls' rights</p> <p>Prosecution of violators of VAW and girls sanctioned</p> <p>Health care facilities and services in place to adequately and promptly respond to victims of VAW and girls during and after conflict.</p>	<p>Number of policy advocacies conducted.</p> <p>Number and of additional laws and policies enacted for the protection of women and girls and supported</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>National Gender policy</p>	<p>Increase in budget allocation for new policies and laws</p> <p>Increase in budget allocation to support women and girl's empowerment</p>	<p>State House of Assembly Ministry of Justice, FIDA, Security Age ncies, Religious leaders, Women</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, Donor Agencies, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, NGOs, State Ministry of Finance</p>

2	<p>Advocate for remedial actions and create linkages/referral to access health care and psycho-social support (Rehabilitation centre and counselling), for victims of VAW and Girls during and after conflict</p> <p>Advocate for skill acquisition and loans to women and girls affected by conflict.</p>	<p>Women and girls who are affected by conflicts are supported through skill acquisition and empowerment scheme</p>	<p>List of new policies and laws proposed</p> <p>Amount allocated for empowerment support to women and girls affected</p> <p>Laws and policies implemented</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>National Gender policy</p>		<p>group (NCWS) Community leaders, Media and NGOs/CSOs</p>	<p>SMWA & SD, Donor Agencies, NGOs, LGA Chairmen, and NDE.</p>
	<p>Capacity Building and Empowerment</p> <p>Facilitate skill acquisition and loans support to women and girls affected by conflict</p> <p>Legal education training/workshop for women and girls affected during and after conflict.</p> <p>Conduct capacity building on information sharing system and case</p>	<p>Improved means of livelihood for women and girls</p> <p>Increased knowledge on legal education on protection of women and girls against violence</p>	<p>Number of women and girls mobilized for training.</p> <p>Number of legal education training/workshop conducted.</p> <p>Number of women and girls</p>			<p>Ministry of Women and Social Development Ministry of Youths and Sport, CSOs/NGOs, NDE.</p>	

	<p>management between health, police, justice system and relevant MDAs to ensure safety and confidentiality of victims/survivors, informed consent and the accountability of perpetrators</p>		<p>mobilized for vocational skills and loans.</p> <p>Number of women and girls supported on skill acquisition</p> <p>Number of women and girls supported with means of livelihood</p>				
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Pillar 3

Participation

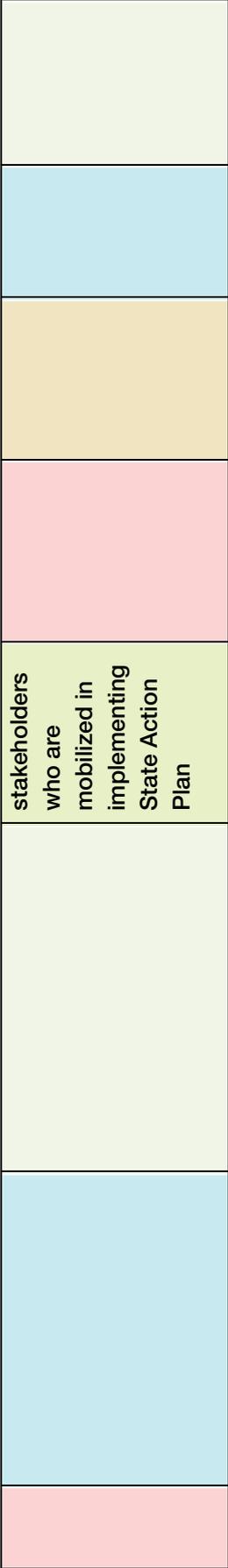
Strategic Outcome:

Increase participation of women in governance, peace, security and conflict resolution

Strategic Objective:

1. To advocate and ensure the inclusion of women in governance at state, local, ward and community levels.
2. To strengthen the roles of women in community to engage effectively in peace and security issues

1	<p>Advocacy and SAP Promotion Advocacy to policy makers on the significance of women and girl's participation in governance, peace and security</p> <p>Advocacy on inclusion of women in governance to promote gender inclusion</p> <p>Mobilization and sensitization of all stakeholders and public using awareness enhancement, publicity for behavioural Change</p> <p>Advocate and support to conduct Gender audits across all MDAs to assess how women are involved, in what ways and levels, and how gender as a policy concern is integrated into programming or activities.</p>	<p>Appointment and inclusion of women in different portfolios (Ministry of Women Affairs and Social development, agriculture leader house committee on women affairs) and positions in government</p> <p>Increased representation and political participation of women at all levels as decision makers</p> <p>Effective coordination and implementation of SAP</p>	<p>Number of policy advocacy conducted</p> <p>Number of advocacy visits conducted</p> <p>Number/Proportion of women occupying political positions and public offices</p> <p>Number of women elected in leadership position in the communities</p> <p>Women are sensitised on the need to participate in decision making in government and communities</p> <p>Number of</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>National Gender policy</p>	<p>45% increase in women participation in governance, peace, security and conflict resolution by 2023</p>	<p>MWA& SD, NCWS, Market Women, Female Activist and community women leaders.</p>	<p>Government, partners</p>
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stakeholders
who are
mobilized in
implementing
State Action
Plan

Pillar 4

Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post- Conflict Reconstruction

Strategic Outcome:

Women and girls are secured and provided with psychosocial needs and support through crisis management, recovery and reconstruction means.

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.

1	<p>Advocacy and SAP Promotion Advocate for the enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on the right of women and girls in post-conflict situation.</p>	<p>Development and implementation of state comprehensive gender sensitive policy on crisis management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>Nature and Relevance of services to women and girls' need available in post-conflict situation.</p> <p>Level to which policy formulation processes systematically consulted with women's groups and reflect women specific provisions.</p>	<p>Number of advocacies on appropriate and comprehensive gender sensitive policies and laws held.</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>National Gender policy</p>	<p>20% of policy formulation process involves consultations with women group by 2024</p>	<p>MWASD</p> <p>NSHA</p> <p>MOJ</p> <p>SEMA</p> <p>NEMA</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners</p>	<p>State Budget Partners support.</p>
2	<p>Capacity Building and System Strengthening Build capacity of key actors/agencies to adopt a gender perspective in crises management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction</p>	<p>Capacity of senior officials addressing violations and compensation on gender responsiveness is built</p> <p>Women inclusive in relief delivery</p>	<p>Number/ proportion of senior officials mandated to address violations and reparation</p>	<p>UNSCR 1325</p> <p>NAP</p> <p>National Gender policy</p>	<p>70% of senior officials addressing violations and compensation have received gender</p>	<p>MWASD</p> <p>SEMA</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Partners</p> <p>MWASD</p>	<p>State Budget Partner support Assistance from FG</p>

	<p>Strengthening of existing mechanisms to effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>Establishment of safe haven for women and girls (e.g. Women Development Centre)</p> <p>Provision of psycho- social mobile clinics, equipment and gadgets.</p>	<p>Establishment of early recovery economic and livelihood support initiative</p> <p>Psycho-social support equipment and gadgets including mobile clinics provided.</p>	<p>measures, from a gender perspective</p> <p>Degree to which relief delivery is participatory and gender sensitive.</p> <p>Number, relevance and adequacy of early recovery economic programmes</p> <p>and livelihood support for women and girls.</p> <p>Number of safe havens for women and girls established</p> <p>Number of ongoing recovery initiatives</p>		<p>training</p> <p>Relief delivery reflects 50% gender participation by 2025.</p> <p>5 relevant early recovery economic and livelihood support schemes for women established</p> <p>30% of benefits from reintegration programs received by women and girls</p>	<p>SEMA MOH MOE CSOs NOA Development partners</p>	
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which target women and girls.	Type of recovery initiative established	Number of psychosocial/ rehabilitation centres revitalized and constructed	Number of victims/ survivors who received psychosocial support	Number of recovery mobile clinic and equipment			

PILLAR 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and PostConflict Reconstruction.

OBJECTIVES: 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.

S/N	Pillars	Activities	Progress Indicators	Expected Results	Stakeholders	Resourcing
1	4	Advocate for the enactment and formulation of appropriate laws and policies on the right of women and girls in post-conflict situation.	<p>Number of advocacy on appropriate and comprehensive gender sensitive policies and laws held.</p> <p>Nature and Relevance of services to women and girls' need available in post-conflict si tuation.</p> <p>Level to which policy formulation processes systematically consulted with women's groups and reflect women specific provisions.</p>	<p>Development of state comprehensive gender sensitive policy on crisis management, early recovery and post- conflict reconstruction</p> <p>Establishment of peace development commission</p> <p>Passage of VAPP law</p> <p>20% of policy formulation process involves consultations with women group by 2024</p>	<p>MWASD</p> <p>NSHA</p> <p>MOJ</p> <p>SEMA</p> <p>NEMA</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development Partners.</p>	<p>State Budget</p> <p>Partners support.</p>
2	4	Strengthening of existing mechanisms to	Degree to which relief delivery is participatory and gender sensitive.	Relief delivery reflects 50% gender participation by	MWASD SEMA CSOs	State Budget Partner support Assistance from FG

		effectively facilitate the monitoring and coordination of the gender dimensions of crisis management and post-conflict reconstruction.	Number, relevance and adequacy of early recovery economic programmes and livelihood support for women and girls.	2025. 5 relevant early recovery economic and livelihood support schemes for women established.	Partners	
3	4	Build capacity of key actors/agencies to adopt a gender perspective in crises management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction	Number of capacity building in cross management conducted. Number psychosocial/rehabilitation centres resuscitated and constructed. Number/proportion of senior officials mandated to address violations and reparation measures, from a gender perspective.	70% of senior officials addressing violations and compensation have received gender training.	SEMA MWASD CSOs Partners	State Budget Partners' support
4	4	Establishment of safe haven for women and girls (e.g. Women Development Centre)	Number of safe haven for women and girls established. Number, type and level of ongoing recovery initiatives which target women and girls.	30% of benefits from reintegration programs received by women and girls.	MWASD SEMA CSOs Development Partners & other donors	State budget partners & donor support.
5	4	Provision of psycho-social mobile clinics and gadgets.	Number of recovery mobile clinic and equipment	Psycho-social support equipment and gadgets including mobile clinics provided.	MWASD SEMA MOH MOE CSOs NOA Development partners	State Budget Partners/Donor support

Lafia community women processing granulated cassava (garri) for commercial purpose.



Chapter 4:

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Requirements

A key feature for the effective implementation of the SAP is the monitoring, evaluation and timely reporting of activities, results and outcomes. It encourages transparency, accountability as well as credibility for the women, peace and security agenda for the state.

Monitoring shall be carried out based on the M and E plan and the key performance indicators. Corrective measures would be taken while the implementation process, based on the output of the intermittent monitoring exercises. Focus will be on Intermediate results and strategic objectives measured by assessment of project indicators. Process and impact monitoring will be conducted to access and ensure quality of outputs as it affects expected long term outcomes. Mid and End Term Evaluations will be conducted as well and compared to baseline data. The SMWA (State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development) is also responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of NSAP The Monitoring and Evaluation will be done at the different levels of implementation. They include community/ward, local government, and state levels respectively. The State Action Plan too will be reviewed periodically, and Technical Working Group will have a critical role to play to ensure accountability and effectiveness in project implementation. Also, all reports will be sent to the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and credible CSOs will be engaged to ensure same.

Monitoring and Evaluation

An effective M&E will require Increased understanding of the need for political will, to ensure the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 which calls for a much better, inclusive, well-coordinated process. The Nasarawa state NSAP will endeavour to ensure a high level of accountability, knowledge, management, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). This knowledge management and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of SAP but also a system of constant learning. For the purpose of evaluating the pillars and the objectives, a Participatory Approach is recommended.

Identify the planned activities and determine if they are actually carried out. Determine the contribution of the output identified above to the achievement of the objectives and goals of the SAP. Assess the impact on the target groups. Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will follow the progress of this SAP. The committee will consist of members from key ministries, institutions and civil society working on peace and security related matters in the state and will be chaired by the State Ministry of Women Affairs. Progress will be capture at community, local Government Area and State levels.

Reporting

Progress reports will include report on activities, output and outcome. Other emerging women issues could also be reported on. A yearly report of implementation of SAP will be presented to Governor of the state and a final report to the State

Governor at the end of 3 years implementation period. SAP will report along the lines of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as the UNSCR 1325 pillars. It will also highlight contributions to NAP. An Interim Progress report at end of the first 18 months of implementation of SAP will be presented to Governor of the state and a final report to the State Governor at the end of the 36 months implementation period. For the purposes of effective and efficient reporting during the lifespan of the document, the Nasarawa SAP has a reporting template that is context-specific and provides for easy monitoring at all levels. There are several actors involved in the monitoring and reporting on SAP. Specifically, the State Implementation Group (SIG) plays a critical role in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. At the community level relevant actors will submit reports during quarterly meetings which will be collated by the Ministry for Women Affairs. Final reports will be sent annually to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs. The template to facilitate reporting by stakeholders is contained in par below.

SAP Reporting Format

Report Completed by:

Designation:

Name of MDA or Organization:

Date of Report:

Role in SAP Operational Structure:

Pillars	Activities	Output/ Results	Outcome	Indicators	Sources	NAP/ZAP Related Outcome	Remarks
Pillar 1: Prevention	(Example) Train community-based women's rights' Champions	Community-based women's rights' Champions trained	Improved respect for Women's rights'	Number of community-based champion trained -Number of communities with trained champions	Reports of Training -Progress /Annual Reports	Improved capacity of women on womens rights	
Pillar 2: Protection & Prosecution							
Pillar 3: Participation							
Pillar 4: Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction.							

Collected by: (e.g. Director Women Affairs, Director Planning, Director Social)

Collated by: (e.g. Desk Officer Women Affairs, Desk Officer relevant line Ministries)

Authorized by: (e.g. Permanent Secretaries, C.E.O Organizations etc)

Date (e.g. 15th September 2021)

Reporting Structure

Level of Reporting	Frequency	To Whom	Who is Responsible?
International level	Mid-term review: 18 months End of implementation: 3 years	CEDAW Committee	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and State Welfare (FMWA&SW)
National level	Annually	House Committee on Women Affairs and National Security	(FMWA&SW) and State Implementation Group
State level	Interim Bi-annual Progress Report	State Governor and State Assembly	State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
Community level	Quarterly report	State Implementation Group and State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	CSOs and other community-based groups

Accountability on effective implementation of this SAP is key to progress. Hence, activities are to be monitored for quality compliance as well as for impact. Participatory methodology that involved key stakeholders would be employed.

With respect to the impact of these activities, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, MDAs, Security Agencies, local communities and the civil society organizations are expected to be part of the processes. This self-empowering mechanism of inclusion should be integrated into SAP routine planning and activities in order to effectively evaluate impact of actions.

This SAP is designed for a four-year term. To track, analyse, document and share progress, lessons, challenges and failures that may arise from the implementation, there is need for quarterly monitoring of activities. End of year 2 should be for mid-term review while the end-term review should be at its 4th year of implementation. Qualitative and quantitative methods would be employed to track changes and impact. Timely report of the progress would be shared with the Governor of Nasarawa State, Members of the executive and legislative. Progress reports would also be shared with civil society organisations, government MDAs, Women Groups and relevant institutions, partners and media among others. The objectives of our monitoring and evaluation include: ensuring reliable and timely information on the outcomes and providing regular updates on progress against planned activities.



Women and girls peeling cassava roots for commercial production in Lafia.

Chapter 5:

Conclusion

All International Conventions, Resolutions, protocols and agreed conclusions on women affirm that government at all levels on rights, have overarching protection responsibilities to further the realization of the equal rights of women and girls in accordance with the relevant bodies of law. Nasarawa SAP proposes mainstreaming a gender perspective in all our policies, programmes and operations at state, local government and community levels in order to achieve gender equality and gender responsive governance. In ensuring security of women and girls as well as their playing leadership roles, it anchors its plan on three broad categories of protection; Responsive, Remedial and Environment Building actions. The combination of these actions offers prevention, protection, participation, response and resilience which form the elements of the pillars of the plan.

The action plan recognizes the challenges ahead, especially in a democracy that continues to fail in actualizing the needs and aspirations of her citizens, particularly women and girls. The country has become an arena for the continuous exploitation and marginalization of the most vulnerable groups; women and girls among other millions of poor people.

Hence, the first step in influencing change and development is that women and girls become a strong determining factors in the systems and structures that produce leadership.

This Plan promises to empower women and girls to engage towards emergence of gender sensitive and inclusive governance.

This document promises to support women and girls to become active agents in determining their own development, playing active parts in the interplay of forces in the development process for the best outcomes for Nasarawa state.

Commitment to implementation of this plan should continue to make women, girls and champions of women's rights advocate for policies and practices that advance the cause of women and girls, promote building of capacity and create necessary linkages for women groups and individuals to constantly engage and determine the outcomes of policies and practices that trigger gender sensitive allocation, redistribution and management resources.



Ari, filling the reserve with saline water for salt processing in Keana community.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 entry into force 3 September 1981, in accordance with article 27(1)

The States Parties to the present Convention, Noting that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, Noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex, Noting that the States Parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights have the obligation to ensure the equal rights of men and women to enjoy all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, Considering the international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women, Noting also the resolutions, declarations and recommendations adopted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies promoting equality of rights of men and women,

Concerned, however, that despite these various instruments extensive discrimination against women continues to exist, that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity and it is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity, Concerned that in situations of poverty women have the least access to food, health, education, training and opportunities for employment and other needs, Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women, Emphasizing that the eradication of apartheid, all forms of racism, racial discrimination, colonialism, neo-colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation and domination and interference in the internal affairs of States is essential to the full enjoyment of the rights of men and women, Affirming that the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of international tension, mutual co-operation among all States irrespective of their social and economic systems, general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, the affirmation of the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit in relations among countries and the realization of the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination and foreign occupation to self-determination and independence, as well as respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, will promote social progress and development and as a consequence will contribute to the attainment of full equality between men and women, Convinced that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole, Aware that a change in the traditional role of men as well as the role of women in society and in the family is needed to achieve full equality between men and women, Determined to implement the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and, for that purpose, to adopt the measures required for the elimination of such discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, Have agreed on the following:

PART I

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

Article 2

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realization of this principle;
- (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women; (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.

Article 3

States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Article 4

1. Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved.
2. Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present convention, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory.

Article 5

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:

- (a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women;
- (b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases.

Article 6

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

PART II

Article 7

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right:

- (a) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies;

- (b) To participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government;
- (c) To participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.

Article 8

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. They shall ensure in particular that neither marriage to an alien nor change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically change the nationality of the wife, render her stateless or force upon her the nationality of the husband.
2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children.

PART III

Article 10

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education and in particular to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

- (a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training;
- (b) Access to the same curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard and school premises and equipment of the same quality;
- (c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods;
- (d) The same opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

- (e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women;
- (f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely;
- (g) The same Opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education;
- (h) Access to specific educational information to help to ensure the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:
 - (a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings;
 - (b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment;
 - (c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training;
 - (d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work;
 - (e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave;
 - (f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction.

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on the grounds of marriage or maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, States Parties shall take appropriate measures:
 - (a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status;
 - (b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances;

- (c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities;
 - (d) To provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them.
3. Protective legislation relating to matters covered in this article shall be reviewed periodically in the light of scientific and technological knowledge and shall be revised, repealed or extended as necessary.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.

Article 13

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular:

- (a) The right to family benefits;
- (b) The right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit;
- (c) The right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetized sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.
2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:
 - (a) To participate in the elaboration and implementation of development planning at all levels;

- (b) To have access to adequate health care facilities, including information, counselling and services in family planning;
- (c) To benefit directly from social security programmes;
- (d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;
- (e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self-employment;
- (f) To participate in all community activities;
- (g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;
- (h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications.

PART IV

Article 15

1. States Parties shall accord to women equality with men before the law.
2. States Parties shall accord to women, in civil matters, a legal capacity identical to that of men and the same opportunities to exercise that capacity. In particular, they shall give women equal rights to conclude contracts and to administer property and shall treat them equally in all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.
3. States Parties agree that all contracts and all other private instruments of any kind with a legal effect which is directed at restricting the legal capacity of women shall be deemed null and void.
4. States Parties shall accord to men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.

Article 16

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:
 - (a) The same right to enter into marriage;
 - (b) The same right freely to choose a spouse and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;

- (c) The same rights and responsibilities during marriage and at its dissolution;
 - (d) The same rights and responsibilities as parents, irrespective of their marital status, in matters relating to their children; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
 - (e) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these rights;
 - (f) The same rights and responsibilities with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship and adoption of children, or similar institutions where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the interests of the children shall be paramount;
 - (g) The same personal rights as husband and wife, including the right to choose a family name, a profession and an occupation;
 - (h) The same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration.
2. The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make the registration of marriages in an official registry compulsory.

PART V

Article 17

1. For the purpose of considering the progress made in the implementation of the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting, at the time of entry into force of the Convention, of eighteen and, after ratification of or accession to the Convention by the thirty-fifth State Party, of twenty-three experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention.

The experts shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as the principal legal systems.

2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus

nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
5. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
6. The election of the five additional members of the Committee shall be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article, following the thirty-fifth ratification or accession. The terms of two of the additional members elected on this occasion shall expire at the end of two years, the names of these two members having been chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.
7. For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.
8. The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.
9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

Article 18

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect:
 - (a) Within one year after the entry into force for the State concerned;
 - (b) Thereafter at least every four years and further whenever the Committee so requests.
2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Convention.

Article 19

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure. 2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

Article 20

1. The Committee shall normally meet for a period of not more than two weeks annually in order to consider the reports submitted in accordance with article 18 of the present Convention.
2. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee.

Article 21

1. The Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be included in the report of the Committee together with comments, if any, from States Parties.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the reports of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

Article 22

The specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their activities. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities.

PART VI

Article 23

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained:

- (a) In the legislation of a State Party; or
- (b) In any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.

Article 24

States Parties undertake to adopt all necessary measures at the national level aimed at achieving the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 25

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present convention.
3. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. The present Convention shall be open to accession by all States. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

1. A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 27

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 28

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.
2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary- General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States thereof. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 29

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.
2. Each State Party may at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by that paragraph with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 30

The present Convention, the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present Convention.



In Keana community, Inole and Osiki at their salt processing hut, excited about the huge salt they have produced for the day.

Appendix 2: Resolution 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 (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816).

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "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.

S/RES/1325 (2000)

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 peacebuilding measures, *invites* Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies; **S/RES/1325 (2000)**
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, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
10. *Calls on* all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

12. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;
13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
15. *Expresses* its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;
16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and *further invites* him to **S/RES/1325 (2000)** 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.

LIST OF NASARAWA STATE ACTION PLAN COMMITTEE MEMBERS

S/N	NAME	SEX	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION	Committee Status
1	Mrs Asibi Omeri Ogabo, mni.	F	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)	Permanent Secretary	Chairperson
2	Aisha I. Idohma	F	National Council for Women Society (NCWS)	President	Member
3	Fatima Sadiq	F	Global Peace Development (GPD)	Coordinator	Member
4	Hadiza Sabo Jibrin	F	Market Women Association	President	Member
5	Allu Justina Alkali	F	Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)	President	Member
6	Fatima R Ekundayo	F	Centre for Women, Youth and Community Action (NACWYCA)	Programme Manager	Member
7	Jatau Monica	F	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)	M & E/ Statistician	Member
8	Esther O. Jeremiah	F	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corp (NSCDC)	Anti-Human Trafficking Dept	Member
9	Halilu G Amwe	M	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)	Former Director Women Affairs	Member
10.	Zainab Abdullahi Ogoshi	F	Source of Hope Foundation	Gender Officer	Member
11.	Habiba Sani Abdullahi	F	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria (FOMWAN)	Amira/ President	Member
12	Abdullahi Ismaila	M	Ministry of Finance	Prin. Planning Officer	Member
13	Esther Awu	F	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social	Representing PWDs	Member

			Development (MWASD)		
14	Clement A. Alu	M	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)	DPRS	Member
15	Hon. Samuel J. Tsebe	M	Nasarawa State House of Assembly (NSHA)	House C'tee Chairman on Women Affairs	Member
16	Ramatu Dalhatu Musa (MFR)	F	Women Activist	Former President NCWS	Member
17	Hadiza Umar	F	Nigerian Association of Women Journalist (NAWOJ)	Chairman	Member
18	Dr Hauwa U M Mainoma	F	Centre for Gender Nasarawa State University Keffi (CGS NSUK)	Director	Member
19	Abigail Musa Ekomki	F	Ministry of Women Affairs and and Social Development (MWASD)	M& E Officer	Member
20	Rakiya Alaku	F	Government House	SSA to the Governor on Women Affiars	Member
21	Deaconess Hauwa Yakubu	F	Women Wing Association of Nigeria (WOWICAN)	President	Member
22	Moses Kantong Jidda	M	Nigeria Police Force (NPF)	ASP	Member
23	Emmanuel Dangana		Silifat Abdullahi Sule Foundation	Programme Officer	Member
24	Beatrice Beshi	F	Ministry Of Education, Science and Technology (MOE)	Gender Desk Officer	Member
25	Maimuna Ohikwo	F	MOA	Gender Desk Officer	Member
26	Alice Iyigulu	F	Ministry Of Health (MOH)	Gender Desk Officer	Member
27	Priscilla Gondo	F	National Orientation Agency (NOA)	State Director	Member
28	Matayashi Adako Aselema	F	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)	Director Women Affairs	Secretary



13 years old Hajara, assisting her mother to peel some cassava roots in Lafia community.

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