

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



With support from:-



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for the
Implementation of
UNSCR 1325 and
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in Nigeria*

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Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecution
DV	Domestic Violence
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FMoE	Federal Ministry of Education
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMoJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
FMoYD	Federal Ministry of Youth Development
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information Education and Communication
INEC	Independent National Electoral Commission
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
JTF	Joint Task Force
LAC	Legal Aid Council
LACVAW	Legislative Advocacy Coalition on Violence against Women
LGA	Local Government Area
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MNCs	Multi-national Corporations
NA	Nigerian Army
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPEP	National Agency for Poverty Eradication Programme
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NASS	National Assembly
NAWOJ	National Association of Women Journalists
NCWD	National Council for Women Development
NDA	National Defence Academy



NDC	National Defence College
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NERDC	National Educational Resource Development Council
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NJC	National Judicial Commission
NOPSWECO	Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS
NPF	Nigerian Police Force
NPP	National Peace Policy
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSRP	Nigeria Stability Reconciliation Programme
NUJ	National Union of Journalists
NULGE	National Union of Local Government Employees
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSGF	Office of the Secretary to Government of the Federation
OSSAP-MDG	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on MDGs
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSS	State Security Service
SURE-P	Subsidy Re-investment and Empowerment Programme
TAC	Technical Aids Corps
TMETF	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolution
VAP	Violence against Persons
VAW	Violence against Women
WPS	Women Peace and Security



Foreword

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

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

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

UN Resolution 1325 is dedicated entirely to the link that exists between armed conflict, peace building and the gender dimension and builds on Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on mainstreaming, a gender perspective in Multi-dimensional Peace Support Operations adopted in Windhoek in May 2000. The UN Resolution 1325 provided the first international legal and political framework recognizing the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace building. It acknowledges the importance of the



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

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

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

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

HAJIA ZAINAB MAINA, MFR, FCIA,
Honourable Minister,
Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development,
Abuja.



Preface

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

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

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

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

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

However, the UN Security Council now recognizes that women's exclusion from peace processes contravenes their rights, and that including women and gender perspectives in decision-making can strengthen prospects for sustainable peace. This recognition was



formalized in October 2000 with the unanimous adoption of resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The landmark resolution specifically addresses the situation of women in armed conflict and calls for their participation at all levels of decision-making on conflict resolution and peace building.

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

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

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

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

Participation: Increased political empowerment for women and engagement at all levels of decision making.

Justice, Protection and Peace: A more effective and credible justice and security environment for women during and after conflict.

Economic Resource and Support: Allocation of greater and more sustainable financial resources to support women in recovery processes.

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



government MDAs and CSOs involved in peace and security will participate in the broad process.

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

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

The Areas of focus or the Scope is termed the PILLARS on which the NAP stands. The Pillars and areas of coverage include:

PREVENTION, PARTICIPATION, PROTECTION, PROSECUTION, PROMOTION

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

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

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

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



Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

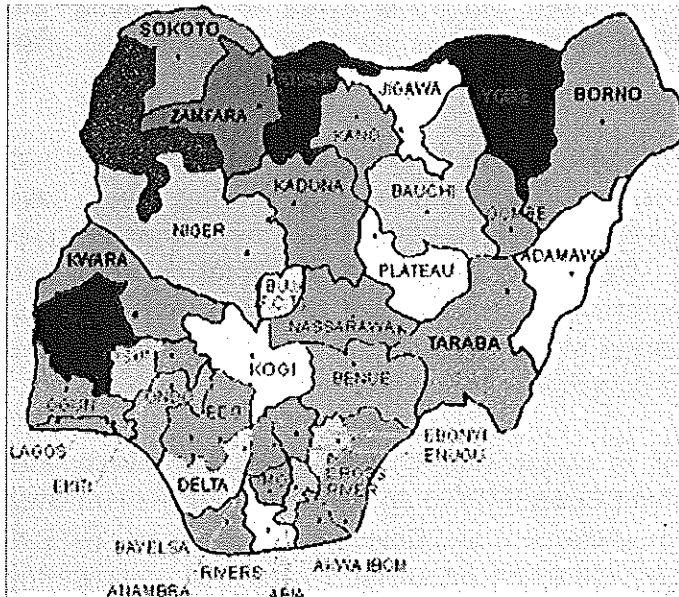
We acknowledge the consultants of this process, Dr. Lydia K. Umar of Gender Awareness Trust, Mr. Chukwuemeka Eze of WANEP, Hajia Bilkisu Yusuf of Abantu for Development and Mrs. Grace Awodu of Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution for their technical expertise towards the development of Nigeria's NAP. The process was guided by them. We also like to acknowledge the Director Of Women Affairs, Mrs. Esther O. Adeyemi and her staff for their support to the process and even beyond routine obligation to work. Finally, to all women who play multi -roles in the society, we dedicate NAP to your efforts and struggle. We hope the work will provide the much needed guide to our collective search for peace and security.

Dr. George. A. Ossi, FCAI,
Permanent Secretary.
FMWA&SD
Abuja



Background

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



Africa. The last population census of Nigeria puts women at over 51% of the entire population. The country has more than 450 ethnic groups including Hausa, Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo, Ijaw and about 250 ethno-linguistic groups and the dominant religions are Islam, Christianity and traditionalists. It shares borders with Benin, Niger, Cameroon, and Chad. Nigeria was a British colonial creation. It came into being in January 1914 with the

amalgamation of the Colony of Lagos (first annexed in 1861), the Southern Protectorate (established 1885 - 1894) and the Northern Protectorate (pacified by 1903). Hitherto, the British had administered them as separate but related territories.

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

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



of civilian rule - 1960-65, 1979-83, and 1999 to the present. The intervening periods, totalling 29 years, saw military governments in place.

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

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

Nigeria faces immense challenges in accelerating growth, reducing poverty and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In May 2004, Nigeria launched its National and State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS and SEEDS) for growth and poverty reduction based on 3 pillars: (i) empowering people and improving social service delivery; (ii) improving the private sector and focusing on non-oil growth; and (iii) changing the way government works and improving governance. This was followed in 2007 by Late President Yar'Adua's 7-point agenda. This focused on energy, security, wealth creation, education, land reform, mass transit and the Niger Delta. Some good progress was made, particularly at federal level on macroeconomic stabilisation and procurement, as well as on financial sector reform.

President Jonathan has laid out a wide-ranging transformation agenda that aims to reform the Nigerian economy to meet the future needs of the Nigerian people.

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



Since its independence in 1960, thousands of Nigerians have lost their lives in various levels of armed conflicts and violence. Many more have become perpetually internally displaced. Within the last two decades, Nigeria has grappled with a plethora of conflicts which have sapped enormous energy and resources meant for economic development and improvement of the living standard of its citizens.

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

Nigerian women have paid a heavy price in the long and violent conflicts that have been ravaging the country especially in the past 2 decades. From Plateau to Kaduna, Borno to Benue, Lagos to Jigawa, Anambra to Kogi they have continued to endure unprecedented levels of sexual violence many of which are unreported and assault, along with related HIV infection, involuntary pregnancies and health complications as a result of rape and other sexual abuses.

Violent conflicts have forced several women to flee from their homes. Often their male family members have gone off to participate in the conflicts or have been maimed or killed, leaving women headed households to fend for themselves and the entire family. Women even at the displaced camps experience increased insecurity that comes from not having their traditional support systems on hand.

They suffer food insecurity that comes from not having an adequate means of livelihood and from culturally prescribed, and in some cases, legal prohibition of owning land. Women and girls live in fear of being kidnaped and used as sex slaves or as domestic servants. Additionally, they suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder and other psychological consequences of conflict.



Introduction

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

Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, which was adopted by the Security Council on 31 October 2000 presents a comprehensive political framework within which women's protection and their role in peace processes can be addressed. "For the first time, the Council called for a comprehensive assessment on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peacebuilding and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

3. Adapted from WANEP's Guideline for developing and implementing NAPs



Process of Development of NAP in Nigeria

The Lead Agency

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

Expectations from Development and Implementation of NAP

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

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

Methodology

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

It started with a situation analysis (through the consultations) of the women, peace and security issues in Nigeria. The research identified existing knowledge and gaps on women peace and security issues as well as progress made by the government and its agencies on the subject matter in order to articulate a national response. This process also included a stakeholder's consultation to validate the zonal findings on issues of peace and security in Nigeria.



NAP Development Activities

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

Stakeholders' Contribution

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

- ✓ To understand and brainstorm with the stakeholders on what the 1325 UN Resolution was all about;
- ✓ To develop a suitable and organized framework for the actualization of the 1325 resolution in Nigeria;
- ✓ To develop and construct a template and guidelines in the creation of NAPS' objectives in Nigeria;
- ✓ To identify and draw together all relevant government and non- governmental agencies needed for the development and actualization of 1325 UN resolution and NAPS operations in Nigeria;
- ✓ To come up with ways for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan (NAPS) and its finalization;
- ✓ To enhance women's participation in peace process;
- ✓ Develop a data support mechanism to help women and girls in conflicts and post conflict situations.

The stakeholders also highlighted the following suggestions:

- i. More women should participate in the design of the peace process
- ii. Women should be strategically placed for the implementation of the peace process
- iii. The need for an effective mechanism to monitor the NAP action plan.
- iv. Women should form at least 35% of the military and security force in the country.

The templates adopted for Nigeria's NAP included strategic action, measurable performance indicators, key actors/responsible agencies, annual targeted funding, timeframe, and a plan for monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

Making the 5Ps a Priority

The stakeholders adopted the 5Ps namely, prevention, participation, protection,



promotion and prosecution and identified templates as the body of the framework for the adoption of a National Action Plan (NAP) for Nigeria. They also discussed the various elements of the 5Ps as follows:

PREVENTION

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

PARTICIPATION

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

PROTECTION

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

PROMOTION

- a. Undertake massive enlightenment programs to increase awareness creation on the provision of 1325, 1889 and 1820.
- b. Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325
- c. Facilitate the engagement among government, civil society organizations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security.
- d. Create adequate funding to ensure effective implementation of 1325 Resolution in Nigeria

PROSECUTION

- a. Establish special courts to try violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.
- b. Initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence
- c. Develop a robust transitional justice program in Nigeria.



DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS INDICATORS	EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY ACTORS
<p>Strategic Objective: To prevent all types of violence against women and girls, enact and strengthen utilisation of existing laws.</p> <p>1- Identify and support the reforms and/or enactment of Gender responsive laws and policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy to NASS for passage of Violence Against Persons (VAP) Bill and revision of discriminatory laws against women related to sexual offences Support LACVAW advocacy activities for passage of Bill Publicise Law Against Trafficking in persons Advocacy for the development of a policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Revise National Peace Policy (NPP) to incorporate provisions of NAP, UNSCR 1325 and 1820 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Advocacy activities directed at NASS for passage of VAP Bill and revision of discriminatory laws Number of collaborative advocacy activities organised with LACVAW Number of Publicity activities undertaken and report of activities Submission of suggestions for revision of NPP to include provisions of UNSCR 1325, and 1820 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on VAP passed and used to reduce incidence of violence against women and girls Increased understanding of and support for policies and laws on VAW among NASS members Publicity materials are being used Revision of discriminatory laws against women Improved legal/social status of women and girls Enhanced protection and respect for human rights of women and girls Increased power of IDPs and women to demand, secure and exercise their human rights. Trafficking in persons, particularly women and persons combated National Peace Policy revised to incorporate provisions of NAP, UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and more women are included in conflict resolution and peace building 	<p>FMWA&SD NASS CSOs/NGOs LACVAW OSSAP/MDGs NAPTIP IPCR NHRC LRC</p>
<p>2- Reinforce preventive performance i.e. strengthen women's roles contribution in conflict resolution and capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate training programmes in combating GBV for women at all levels are provided Women peacekeeping and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of training sessions held for peace keepers on gender, human rights and GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> personnel deployed for peacekeeping at various levels recognize and respond to GBV Capacity of peace keepers and 	<p>FMW&WA IPCR FBOs CSOs OSSAP/MDGs</p>



<p>building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training Women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women peacekeeping and humanitarian services personnel provided with relevant training No of women at all levels are trained in detection of early warning and early response to conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian services personnel built to respond to and handle GBV 	<p>NAPTIP, NOA</p>
<p>3- To promote the culture of peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote collaboration among government and CSOs to undertake capacity building at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER Organise seminars for security agencies, women and youth on UNSCR1325 Institute an annual award for CSOs working on peace and conflict resolution Organise the launch of Women's Cry for a Healthy Africa Campaign for West Africa region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of capacity building workshops at community level for women and youth groups on peace building and EWER No of seminars organised for security agencies women and youth on UNSCR1325 Award for CSOs working on peace instituted Women's Cry Campaign for West Africa launched and attended by West African Countries 	<p>Promoting a culture of peace will enhance joint action by participants at peace activities and raise awareness on women's role in peace building</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR FMOE NERDC CSOs FMoY MoD DONORS NPF JTF/Other Security Agencies and organisations Community Leaders IPCR/NOA FMWA&SD, IFAPA, ECOWAS, WANEP, AU</p>
<p>4-Strengthening of early warning and early response mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources mobilized to support more women, men and youth to participate in early warning and early response EWER in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women and men benefiting No. of activities undertaken to 	<p>Enhanced Capacity to predict and forestall conflict EWER funding is enhanced</p>	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR CSOs FMoY</p>



<p>Community Leaders Lead agency: IPCR</p>		<p>strengthen the capacity of women , men and youth participate in Early Warning and early response EWER Budgetary allocation to promote EWER Programmes and training at various levels</p>	<p>FMWA&SD NCWD CSOs CBOs DONORS MEDIA IPCR NBS Lead agency: FMW&SD</p>
<p>5-Conduct research and documentation on lessons learnt and best practices</p>	<p>communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake research and collection of gender disaggregated data on impact of violence in conflict zones Document effective and successful peace processes and conflict resolution methods employed by various communities, states and CSOs Document experiences of outstanding women and girls contributions to conflict resolution and peace building and disseminate them Document experiences and profiles of women leaders in peace building at community, state and national level in the armed forces Establish exchange programmes with other countries to share experiences, and lessons learnt especially for developing innovative mechanisms for conflict management and peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System for collection and dissemination of GDD established Data available Budgetary allocation for collection of GDD No of women and girls whose contributions are documented No. of published reports and documentary films produce No. of articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels ,armed forces, community, state and national create positive portrayal of women in the media No of persons trained and employed for the documentation No of exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of women's contributions to peace processes and conflict resolution methods Published reports and Documentary films produced promote role modelling. Articles published on women in leadership and in peace building at various levels ,armed forces, community, state and national create positive portrayal of women in the media



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> programmes undertaken and No of innovative mechanisms established 		
PILLAR 2 PROTECTION				
<p>Strategic Objective: To protect women and girls from all types of violence including sexual and gender-based violence during and after conflicts.</p> <p>6-General framework: Political security measures should strengthen the women and girls against sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7-General framework: Political security measures should strengthen the women and girls against sexual and gender based violence during and after conflicts. Develop and implement advocacy activities directed at policy makers and security agencies on policies and laws addressing issues related to GBV against girls and women in conflict zones and in their public and private lives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy/campaign materials produced and disseminated Information about the laws directed at policy makers and security agencies. No. of institutions, NGOs, CBOs and schools involved in popularising the laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased public awareness about discriminatory practices Increased awareness among policymakers and security agencies on discriminatory laws Girls and women are better equipped to protect themselves from GBV during and after conflict Reduced incidences of GBV in communities and in times of conflict More girls and women protected by government agencies 	<p>FMWVA&SD NASS FMoJ NLRC NPF JTF</p> <p>CSOs/NGOs LAC FMOE NAPTIP NOA</p> <p>Nigeria Immigration Service Lead agency: MOD</p>
<p>7- Legal and Economic Empowerment of women and girls in conflict and post conflict communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation of modules for legal education Legal education provided for women and girls in conflict zones Support for provision of legal clinics Measures should be strengthened to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women and girls in post conflict reconstruction and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of modules adapted for legal education No. of legal education workshops provided for women and girls in conflict zones Legal clinics available and functioning No. of counselling policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to justice for victims of GBV. Increased access to legal facilities and empowerment for women and girls Modules for psycho-social support are available and used Women and girls are provided psycho social-support 	<p>FMWVA&SD IPCR LAC</p> <p>CSOs/NGOs FBOS</p> <p>FMWVA&SD NAPER SURE-P NDE</p> <p>CSOs/NGOs</p>



	<p>integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop participatory, psycho-social and trauma counselling policies and training modules Provide psycho- social and trauma counselling to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV Provide vocational skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV Advocacy to local Governments and opinion and religious leaders to promote awareness on importance of integrating women and girls affected by all types of violence. Supporting existing shelters for victims of gender-based violence 	<p>and training modules developed and in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women and girls provided with psycho - social and trauma counselling No. of women and girls provided with vocation/skills and loans to women and girls affected by all types of violence, including GBV No. of advocacy outreach to local government officials opinion and traditional leaders No of shelter supported to offer improved services for victims of GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls provided vocation/ skills and loans and are empowered and have self esteem Local government officials' opinion and traditional leaders are supportive of integration of women and girls affected by violence into communities 	<p>LGAs/NULGE Traditional rulers NAPTIP NCWD SMEDAN National Refugees Commission OPS Lead agency: MoJ/NDE</p>
<p>8 -Provision of adequate and accessible humanitarian services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide relief materials to women and girls affected by all types of violence particularly in disaster and conflict zones Improve management of functional rehabilitation and recovery centres train counselling officers to handle survivors of GBV and offer counselling services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type and quantity and quality of relief materials and humanitarian services provided No. of rehabilitation centres provided for women and girls in disaster and conflict zones No. of counselling officers trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjustment is facilitated for women and girls who receive humanitarian and other types of relief services Type of support given to victims of GBV address their immediate and long-term needs. Mechanisms in place to sustain those centres 	<p>FMWA&SD NEMA/SEMA NHRC CSOs/NGOs ICRC Red Cross UNHCR OCHA FBOs DONORS NAPTIP Refugees</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocated for management of centres • No. of GBV survivors that have received counselling and reintegrated into their communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by the community and the state. 	Commission
<p>9 -Provision of effective post incidence relief. -</p>	<p>The special needs of women and girls taken into account during Resettlement ,rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction programmes</p>	<p>SAME AS ABOVE</p>		<p>FMWA&SD NEMA CBOS/NGOS FBOS LGA NAPER UNHCR NDE</p>
<p>PILLAR 3 PARTICIPATION</p>				
<p>Strategic Objective: Promote dissemination of NAP and ensure women's full participation in all activities in conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict recovery processes at all levels (community, state, national and sub-regional levels)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide capacity building for women in the negotiation and reconciliation skills • Provide support for those trained to replicate training • Monitoring and evaluation of trained women and girls • Local governments support women's participation in post-conflict meetings in area councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of initiatives in place to train women and girls in negotiation and reconciliation processes • The regular modules and other re-construction programmes in post-conflict situations reflecting the responses • No. of women trained in the negotiation and reconciliation skills who are using skills and training others • No. of women involved in DDR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community appreciation of women and girls capacity as negotiators • Participation in reconciliation and negotiation empowers women and strengthens their self esteem • Participation of women in DDR mainstreams gender in peace building and promotes equality 	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR CSOs/NGOS FBOS ECOWAS</p>
<p>10- To train women and girls as mediators, negotiators and conciliators in conflicts and post conflict situations</p>				
<p>11-Decision making special measures should</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness among desk officer in all line Ministries on NAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awareness raised among key programme/project and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of gender issues in programme/project 	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR</p>



<p>be taken to ensure the participation of women at all levels of peace processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness among key programme/project stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities relating to conflict resolution and peace building • Organise gender training for legislators as part of inception programme • Organise training programmes targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process on gender issues • Promote coordination, networking and consensus building among stakeholders on GBV, at the national, state and local government levels. 	<p>Gender Desk Officers in line Ministries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Awareness raised among stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities -Type and quality of gender training programmes accessible to policy makers. -Percentage of legislators that have benefited from gender training programmes. - No. of training programmes targeting women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process. - Mechanisms in place to promote coordination coalition building networking among legislators at NASS levels and across parties on gender issues 	<p>promotes understanding of gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislators trained to appreciate and support gender issues will enhance passage of gender related laws and policies 	<p>NASS CSOs/NGOs INEC. ECOWAS Political parties</p>
<p>12-Involvement of men and youths in the dissemination and enlightenment on the NAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include men and youth in the launching and distribution of NAP • Include men and youth in the media activities to promote NAP • Radio and TV programmes • NUJ and NAWOJ members participate in launch and coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of men and youth involved in NAP publicity and dissemination • Measures undertaken to change the attitudes of both men and women to accept the NAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of men and youth in promoting publicity for NAP promotes appreciation of women's role in peace building and conflict resolution • publicity for NAP transforms the relationship between women and men in a sustainable and equitable 	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR MoY CSOS/NGOs DONORS NUJ/NAWOJ Youth CSO/ Children's parliament</p>



	of advocacy for NAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of programmes initiated and implemented by different actors 	manner	
<p>13-Measures should be taken to ensure increased participation of women in peace keeping missions and in the security sectors.</p>	<p>-Advocacy for recruitment of women and girls as qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions</p> <p>-Advocacy for increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels at local, state national, regional and international bodies for peace keeping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of women in policymaking in peacekeeping missions No. of advocacy activities undertaken to enhance women's inclusion in peace keeping missions at all levels. Monitoring of the recruitment process/selection and deployment of personnel for peace keeping missions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased representation and participation of women at all decision making levels in peace keeping promotes gender relations Recruitment of women and girls as qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and their deployment to peace missions promotes gender balance in armed forces 	<p>FMWA&SD NPF MOD/DHQ SSS CSOs/NGOs TAC MFA ECOWAS</p>
<p>PILLAR 4 PROMOTION</p> <p>Strategic Objective: Develop strategies for awareness of the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and NAP, promote advocacy for its ownership and adequate funding to implement and sustain it.</p> <p>14-Mass enlightenment programs to increase awareness on the provisions of 1325, 1889 and 1820.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacities of community based and state institutions to undertake publicity on NAP Identify effective means of communicating culturally sensitive messages to promote the provisions of the resolutions Produce IEC materials to promote the resolutions Initiate community dialogues and debates in local languages and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of public awareness and educational activities organised and reports of activities No of community dialogues and debates initiated and electronic media messages carried 	<p>Community dialogues and debates in local languages and electronic media messages promote awareness and ownership of the resolutions</p>	<p>FMWA&SD Media/NAWOJ CSOs/NGOs CBOs FBOS DONORS FMI/NOA</p>



	<p>electronic media to amplify message</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funds allocated by government and development partners to support local and other peace building initiatives 			
<p>15-Intensify advocacy against traditional and cultural practices that inhibit or obstruct the effective implementation of 1325</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to religious and traditional rulers to minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes • Training workshops, meetings and community dialogues on HTP • Advocacy on prevention of harmful traditional practices HTP around reproductive health, girl child education, child marriage etc. • Measures taken to sensitize the local leaders and the public about the effects of HTP on women's health and productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes -No. of local government officials adequately informed and sensitized about women's rights • Sessions held for traditional and religious leaders, on their role to advocate against HTP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes 	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR CBOs/NGOS FBOs NASS DONORS Traditional Rulers</p>
<p>16-Facilitate engagement among government, civil society organisations and the media in the promotion of international, regional and national instrument on women, peace and security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise advocacy, networking and alliance building skills workshop on the instruments for media and civil society groups working in peace and conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a functional network among CSOs • No of advocacy trainings on instruments conducted.- Reports • Existence of national media strategy for promoting instruments. • No of media programmes and press reports. Media monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the network and alliance facilitates promotion of understanding of the instruments and lay foundation for women's role in peace and security 	<p>FMWA&SD IPCR ECOWAS CSOs/NGOs Media/NAWOJ Donors</p>
<p>17-To create adequate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Mobilise and secure financial, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased budgetary allocation 	<p>FMWA&SD</p>



<p>funding to ensure effective implementation of 1325 Resolution in Nigeria.</p>	<p>technical and logistical support for the implementation of the NAP and other on-going initiatives to combat GBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to NASS for budgetary allocation to peace building and promotion of NAP 	<p>resources allocated for the programmes to combat GBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on budgetary allocations to sectors that address GBV e.g. Mol, NPF-police, judiciary and lower courts and counselling services • No. of programmes initiated on NAP promotion 	<p>to peace building activities and NAP promotes appreciation of and respect for women's role in peace building and security</p>	<p>IPCR NASS OSSAP/MIDGs CSOs/NGOs Media/NAW/OI DONORS</p>
<p>PILLAR 5 PROSECUTION</p>	<p>Strategic Objective: Strengthen Prosecution and ensure quick trial of perpetrators of GBV and end impunity</p> <p>18-The establishment of special courts to try without delay violators of women and girls during and after conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for the provision of specialised courts, Professional training and skills development programmes on gender justice with particular focus on GBV issues for judges, lawyers, the police and prosecutors DPP • No of training programmes initiated and conducted. • No. of judicial staff trained. • No of monitoring activities organised and impact of trainings on performance • Percentage increase in the number of successfully prosecuted cases of GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecution of perpetrators of GBV and prompt dispensation of justice serves as a deterrent and contributes to ending GBV 	<p>FMWA FMWA FMol NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC Mol</p>
<p>19-To initiate a process of collaboration between the police and social workers in the prosecution of gender based violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV • Recruit qualified gender advisers in the police and strengthening of Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks at all police stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal Points properly functioning to ensure the protection of women and children's rights when handling GBV. • Forums created to enable 	<p>Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV will strengthen efforts to ensure sustainable action on GBV</p>	<p>FMWA&SD FMol NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC NEMA</p>



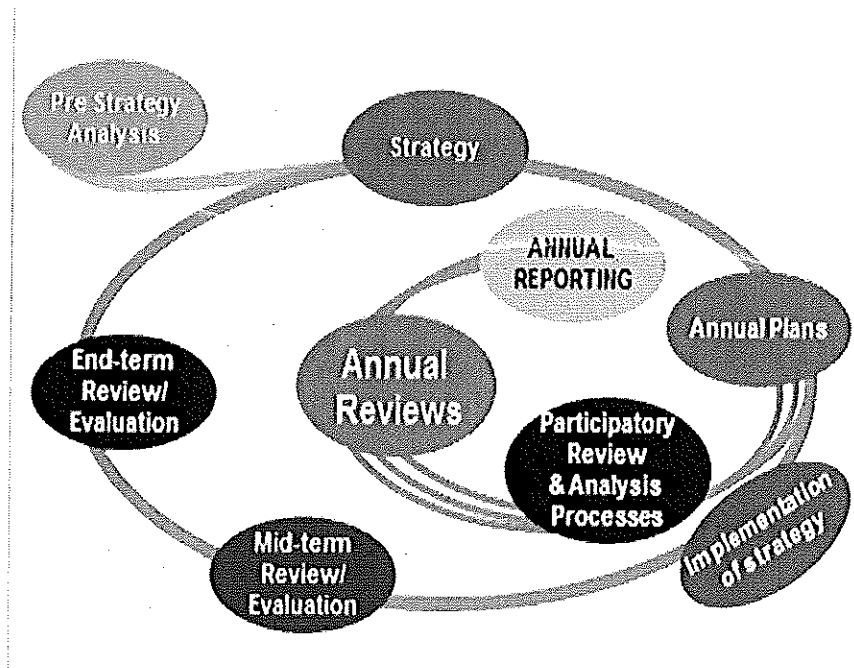
<p>20-To initiate the process of starting a transitional justice in Nigeria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the justice system at the area court level to handle cases of GBV • Strengthen capacity of the courts to handle GBV cases • Build capacity of local leaders to mediate and/or refer and report cases of GBV • Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms so that they are equitable and inclusive of women • Organise awareness or sensitization activities to popularize the services of the judiciary in relation to GBV 	<p>the armed forces sensitise communities on issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of qualified gender advisers recruited in the police and of Gender Focal Point and No. of Gender Desks established at all police stations. • No. of trained court officers to handle GBV and SEA cases • No. of perpetrators of GBV and prosecuted and punished. • No. of awareness and publicity activities organized for the local communities on the availability of court services • Availability of resources to courts and police stations to implement the legislations on GBV effectively • No of cases handled in conformity with the SCR 1325 & 1820 • No. of GBV cases reported in a specific period and disposed of within the prescribed time for efficient case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms will promote access to justice for women and girls affected by GBV and empower women to know and demand their rights. 	<p>FMWA&SD FMoJ NJC NPF NGOs/CBOs IPCR LAC Media NHRC</p>
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Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

As the demand for political will to ensure the implementation of the UNSCR1325 heightens, and calls for a much better, inclusive, well-coordinated and accountable process, The Nigerian NAP will endeavour to ensure high level of accountability, learning and planning (Monitoring and Evaluation). Accountability, Learning and Planning System will form the basis of ensuring a vigorous monitoring mechanism that does not only inject efficiency into the implementation of NAP but also a system of constant learning.

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



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

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

- A Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force comprised of technical experts from Government Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs), including the Ministry of Finance, National Planning, Office of the Accountant-General of the



Federation, National Bureau of Statistics, , Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Federal Ministry of Justice, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, National Defence College, National Human Rights Commission and National Refugees Commission, Civil Society Organizations including women's groups and Network of Peace and Security for Women in ECOWAS) (NOPSWECO) Government Ministries and to develop mechanisms for ensuring compliance in the form of Work plans and incentives.

- At the State level, monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Women Affairs.
- The implementation period is designed as short (18 months), medium (30 months) and long-term (36 months)
- Monitoring systems and procedures developed and skilled personnel employed to monitor and evaluate the impact of treatment on psycho-social and trauma cases.
- The Monitoring and Evaluation should be in-built in the NAP and will be done at the different levels of implementation
- The plan has 41 indicators

Reporting

- Reporting requirements include yearly reports to the President of Nigeria on the implementation status of the NAP by the Ministry of Women Affairs
- An Interim Progress report at end of the first 18 months of implementation of NAP to the State Governors by the various State Ministries of Women Affairs
- A Final Report to the President and National Assembly at the end of the 36 month implementation period.
- At the International Level, implementation status of the NAP will require reporting along the lines of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as the UNSCR 1325 pillars.
- Progress reports will be required from the communities where the activities of NAP are being implemented as well as on the various provisions of Resolution 1325 on a quarterly basis.



PROGRESS INDICATORS

S/No	PILARS	STRATEGIC ISSUES	PROGRESS INDICATOR
1.	Participation & Empowerment of Women	<p>i). Promote women's full participation in all conflict prevention, peacebuilding and post conflict activities at community, State, National & sub regional levels.</p> <p>ii). participation and representation of women in all peacekeeping, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, and post conflict activities as well as in the decision making processes of the state</p>	<p>i) Percentage of women in Peace negotiating teams</p> <p>ii) Deliberate recruitment and retention of a certain percentage- (at least 35%) of women in the justice & security sector such as within the military, Police & Judiciary and other security agencies at all levels</p> <p>iii) Continued monitoring of participation of women in peacekeeping missions at local and international level</p> <p>iv) Increased number of gender expertise in military rosters</p> <p>v) Increased civil society participation in decision making processes within humanitarian assistance programs</p> <p>vi) Increased provision and support to strengthen women's political participation in governance, Justice & Security sector, and Law/constitution Reviews to at least 35% as in the National Gender Policy</p> <p>vii) Percentage of women and Civil Society Organisation in Task Force on UNSCR 1325 Implementation.</p>
2.	Prevention	<p>i). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including sexual and gender – based violence.</p> <p>ii). Prevention of all types of violence against women and girls including rape, trafficking and other human rights abuses.</p> <p>iii). Strengthen security for women and girls especially in conflict situations</p>	<p>i) Percentage of SGBV cases reported, number investigated, prosecuted & sanctioned</p> <p>ii) Quality & quantity of support given to develop and implement internationally acceptable guidelines on preventing and responding to GBV and SEA.</p> <p>iii) Number of programs to meet the health needs of women around reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS and GBV</p> <p>iv) The number and quality of gender responsive laws and policies enacted and level of enforcement including the prevention of</p>



		<p>trafficking of women and girls and the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act of 2006.</p> <p>v) Quantum of collected and disaggregated data on SGBV cases of DV, Rape, Defilement, Early/Forced marriage and assault.</p> <p>vi) Number of concrete steps taken to economically empower women in conflict and post conflict situations.</p>
<p>3.</p> <p>Protection</p>	<p>i). Coordinating government and other stakeholders' efforts on the protection of women and girls, including IDPs and other women affected by conflict.</p> <p>ii). Low reporting of Women's experiences of GBV and SEA during and after conflicts.</p>	<p>i) Development and enforcement of codes of conduct for personnel on overseas peace missions.</p> <p>ii) Number of reported and sanctioned personnel on peacekeeping mission who are found guilty of gender based crimes, including crimes of a sexual nature</p> <p>iii) Number of measures taken on preventing GBV and SEA</p> <p>iv) Amount of support to partners undertaking surveys on local women's perceptions regarding their treatment by peacekeeping personnel and their level of safety</p> <p>v) Amount of funding support to CSO interventions that empower women, tackle gender equality, address GBV, and provide financial support to innovative research on obligations on WPS</p> <p>vi) Extent to which gender and peace education are integrated in the</p>
<p>4.</p> <p>Promotion</p>	<p>i). Weak technical and institutional capacity of Government at local & National level to effectively implement NAP</p> <p>ii). The full involvement of government, International & local partners including Civil society actors and the Media in the Monitoring & Evaluation of NAP</p> <p>iii). increased access to re sources for key actors during implementation</p>	<p>i) The number of women included in post-conflict/ amnesty empowerment activities.</p> <p>ii) Number of policies and measures consistent with the aims of UNSCR 1325</p> <p>iii) Active participation of women and recognition of their needs in DDR programs.</p> <p>iv) Domestication of ratified International human rights treaties, especially CEDAW and the Child Rights Act</p> <p>v) At least 35% increase in the funding Support to UN entities particularly UN Women, and the Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development for facilitating the implementation of UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>vi) Increase in women's representation in peacekeeping missions</p>



		<p>particularly as military observers and civilian police</p> <p>vii) Number of gender issues addressed in Peace Agreement</p> <p>viii) Number and percentage of women in programs that incorporate UNSCR 1325 and related resolution, International Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.</p> <p>ix) Increase in the amount allocated to CSOs and women groups working in WPS projects & programs</p> <p>x) Percentage of women representation as peace builders and decision makers reflected in Media content and in research and documentation.</p>
<p>5.</p> <p>Relief, Rehabilitation & Recovery</p>	<p>i). The establishment of relevant institutions like the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the efforts of the states to establish its equivalent at the state level (SEMA).</p> <p>ii). Security sector reform activities responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p> <p>iii). Ensuring that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities are responsive to the different security needs and priorities of women</p>	<p>i) The extent that the provisions of UNSCR 1325 is mainstreamed in SSR and DDR</p> <p>ii) Frequency of reports, and other monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on the implementation of NAP</p> <p>iii) Percentage of women, peace & security focused CSOs included in systematic consultation in the design, implementation and evaluations of SSR programs</p> <p>iv) Efforts to support partners that incorporate measures to integrate women and girls in DDR, such as separate demobilization camps</p> <p>v) Percentage of women compared with men who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction programs.</p> <p>vi) List of special needs of women provided during post conflict reconstruction including psycho social support.</p>



Funding and Partnership

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

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

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

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

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

Methods of Fund sourcing include:

- Statutory budgetary allocations and deductions
- Taxation
- Donations

4. Extracted from 'Costing and Financing'1325'. Publication by Cordaid and GNWP



- *Technical support*
- *Project funding*

Analysis of fund generation

- ✓ *State governments - Contribution of 5% from every state government's security vote*
- ✓ *NEMA- 5% of its Consolidated Funds*
- ✓ *Other MDAs - Statutory budget dedicated to Gender Unit projects*
- ✓ *Revenue generating agencies e.g. NNPC, NPA, FIRS,- 1% annually contributed from revenue*
- ✓ *Line Ministries – 1% deducted through the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation*
- ✓ *Financial Institutions- To donate to the Fund through fund raising drive*
- ✓ *The Organized private sector (OPS)-productive and extractive industries- To donate through fund raising drive*

✓ ***Multinational Corporations***

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

✓ ***Annual Fund raising***

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

✓ **Civil Society Organizations**

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



Annex

United Nations

S/RES/1325 (2000)



Security Council

Distr.: General
31 October 2000

Resolution 1325 (2000)

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

The Security Council,

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,



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 decisionmaking 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;



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



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.



OTHER RELATED RESOLUTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1820 (2008)

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) and 1674 (2006) and recalling the Statements of its president of 31 October 2001 (Security Council/PRST/2001/31), 31 October 2002 (Security Council/PRST/2002/32), 28 October 2004 (Security Council/PRST/2004/40), 27 October 2005 (Security Council/PRST/2005/52), 8 November 2006 (Security Council/PRST/2006/42), 7 March 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/5), and 24 October 2007 (Security Council/PRST/2007/40); Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and girls, during and after armed conflicts, in accordance with the obligations States have undertaken under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

Recalling 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 sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict;

Reaffirming also the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

Noting that civilians account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict; that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, including as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group; and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some instances persist after the cessation of hostilities;

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all sexual and other forms of violence committed against civilians in armed conflict, in particular women and children;

Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the



cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, 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,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as a result of violence, intimidation and discrimination, which erode women's capacity and legitimacy to participate in post-conflict public life, and acknowledging the negative impact this has on durable peace, security and reconciliation, including post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict," to create awareness about sexual violence in armed conflicts and post-conflict situations and, ultimately, to put an end to it,

1. Stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security, affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to, where necessary, adopt appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence;
2. Demands the immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians with immediate effect;
3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to



protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence, and evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety; and requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to encourage dialogue to address this issue in the context of broader discussions of conflict resolution between appropriate UN officials and the parties to the conflict, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by women of affected local communities;

4. Notes that rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, or a constitutive act with respect to genocide, stresses the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, and calls upon Member States to comply with their obligations for prosecuting persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and stresses the importance of ending impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking sustainable peace, justice, truth, and national reconciliation;

5. Affirms its intention, when establishing and renewing state-specific sanctions regimes, to take into consideration the appropriateness of targeted and graduated measures against parties to situations of armed conflict who commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group and relevant States, as appropriate, to develop and implement appropriate training programs for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the United Nations in the context of missions as mandated by the Council to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop and police contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including pre-deployment and in-theater awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

8. Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and



post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to develop effective guidelines and strategies to enhance the ability of relevant UN peacekeeping operations, consistent with their mandates, to protect civilians, including women and girls, from all forms of sexual violence and to systematically include in his written reports to the Council on conflict situations his observations concerning the protection of women and girls and recommendations in this regard;

10. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations agencies, *inter alia*, through consultation with women and women-led organizations as appropriate, to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, including in particular sexual violence, to women and girls in and around UN managed refugee and internally displaced persons camps, as well as in all disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes, and in justice and security sector reform efforts assisted by the United Nations;

11. Stresses the important role the Peacebuilding Commission can play by including in its advice and recommendations for post-conflict peacebuilding strategies, where appropriate, ways to address sexual violence committed during and in the aftermath of armed conflict, and in ensuring consultation and effective representation of women's civil society in its country-specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues;

12. Urges the Secretary-General and his Special Envoys to invite women to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peacebuilding, and encourages all parties to such talks to facilitate the equal and full participation of women at decision-making levels;

13. Urges all parties concerned, including Member States, United Nations entities and financial institutions, to support the development and strengthening of the capacities of national institutions, in particular of judicial and health systems, and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

14. Urges appropriate regional and sub-regional bodies in particular to consider developing and implementing policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council by 30 June 2009 on the implementation of this resolution in the context of situations which are on the agenda of the Council, utilizing information from available United Nations sources, including country teams, peacekeeping operations, and other United Nations personnel, which would include, *inter alia*, information on situations of armed conflict in which sexual violence has



been widely or systematically employed against civilians; analysis of the prevalence and trends of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict; proposals for strategies to minimize the susceptibility of women and girls to such violence; benchmarks for measuring progress in preventing and addressing sexual violence; appropriate input from United Nations implementing partners in the field; information on his plans for facilitating the collection of timely, objective, accurate, and reliable information on the use of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, including through improved coordination of UN activities on the ground and at Headquarters; and information on actions taken by parties to armed conflict to implement their responsibilities as described in this resolution, in particular by immediately and completely ceasing all acts of sexual violence and in taking appropriate measures to protect women and girls from all forms of sexual violence;

16. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1888

“The Security Council,

“Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008) and 1882 (2009) and all relevant statements of its President,

“Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362), but remaining deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, notably against girls, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General's report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

“Reiterating deep concern that, despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children including all forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic or widespread,

“Recalling 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,

“Reaffirming the obligations of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, and urging states that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them,

“Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,

“Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians, and in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,



“Reaffirming that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, drawing attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and “mixed” criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and noting that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims,

“Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

“Stressing the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

“Recognizing the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

“Emphasizing the importance of addressing sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes and mediation efforts, in order to protect populations at risk and promote full stability, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefire humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), security sector reform (SSR) arrangements, justice and reparations, post-conflict recovery and development,

“Noting with concern the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks,

“Recognizing that the promotion and empowerment of women and that support for women's organizations and networks are essential in the consolidation of peace to promote the equal and full participation of women and encouraging Member States, donors, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to provide support in this respect,

“Welcoming the inclusion of women in peacekeeping missions in civil, military and police functions, and recognizing that women and children affected by armed conflict may feel more secure working with and reporting abuse to women in peacekeeping missions, and that the presence of women peacekeepers may encourage local women to participate in the national armed and security forces, thereby helping to build a security sector that is accessible and responsive to all, especially women,



“Welcoming the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to develop gender guidelines for military personnel in peacekeeping operations to facilitate the implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and operational guidance to assist civilian, military and police components of peacekeeping missions to effectively implement resolution 1820 (2008),

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 2009 (S/2009/362) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudice the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

“Recalling the Council's decision in resolution 1882 of 4 August 2009 (S/RES/1882) to expand the Annexed list in the Secretary General's annual report on Children and Armed Conflict of parties in situations of armed conflict engaged in the recruitment or use of children in violation of international law to also include those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, in situations of armed conflict,

“Noting the role currently assigned to the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues to monitor implementation of resolution 1325 and to promote gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, women's empowerment and gender equality, and expressing the importance of effective coordination within the United Nations system in these areas,

“Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

“Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of affected civilians,

“Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this connection, its commitment to continue to address the widespread impact of armed conflict on civilians, including with regard to sexual violence,

“1. Reaffirms that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and expresses its



readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to take, where necessary, appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict;

“2. Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence with immediate effect;

“3. Demands that all parties to armed conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, including measures such as, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, debunking myths that fuel sexual violence and vetting candidates for national armies and security forces to ensure the exclusion of those associated with serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including sexual violence;

“4. Requests that the United Nations Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative to provide coherent and strategic leadership, to work effectively to strengthen existing United Nations coordination mechanisms, and to engage in advocacy efforts, inter alia with Governments, including military and judicial representatives, as well as with all parties to armed conflict and civil society, in order to address, at both headquarters and country level, sexual violence in armed conflict, while promoting cooperation and coordination of efforts among all relevant stakeholders, primarily through the inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict”;

“5. Encourages the entities comprising UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General and to continue and enhance cooperation and information sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

“6. Urges States to undertake comprehensive legal and judicial reforms, as appropriate, in conformity with international law, without delay and with a view to bringing perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts to justice and to ensuring that survivors have access to justice, are treated with dignity throughout the justice process and are protected and receive redress for their suffering;

“7. Urges all parties to a conflict to ensure that all reports of sexual violence committed by civilians or by military personnel are thoroughly investigated and the alleged perpetrators brought to justice, and that civilian superiors and military commanders, in accordance with international humanitarian law, use their authority and powers to prevent sexual violence, including by combating impunity;



“8. Calls upon the Secretary-General to identify and take the appropriate measures to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host Government, to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law, and recommends making use of existing human resources within the United Nations system and voluntary contributions, drawing upon requisite expertise, as appropriate, in the rule of law, civilian and military judicial systems, mediation, criminal investigation, security sector reform, witness protection, fair trial standards, and public outreach; to, inter alia:

(a) Work closely with national legal and judicial officials and other personnel in the relevant Governments' civilian and military justice systems to address impunity, including by the strengthening of national capacity, and drawing attention to the full range of justice mechanisms to be considered;

(b) Identify gaps in national response and encourage a holistic national approach to address sexual violence in armed conflict, including by enhancing criminal accountability, responsiveness to victims, and judicial capacity;

(c) Make recommendations to coordinate domestic and international efforts and resources to reinforce the Government's ability to address sexual violence in armed conflict;

(d) Work with the United Nations Mission, Country Team, and the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General as appropriate towards the full implementation of the measures called for by resolution 1820 (2008);

“9. Encourages States, relevant United Nations entities and civil society, as appropriate, to provide assistance in close cooperation with national authorities to build national capacity in the judicial and law enforcement systems in situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict;

“10. Reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and calls upon all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations bodies, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council sanctions committees, including through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;

“11. Expresses its intention to ensure that resolutions to establish or renew peacekeeping mandates contain provisions, as appropriate, on the prevention of, and response to, sexual violence, with corresponding reporting requirements to the Council;



“12. Decides to include specific provisions, as appropriate, for the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including, on a case-by-case basis, the identification of women's protection advisers (WPAs) among gender advisers and human rights protection units, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of WPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation;

“13. Encourages States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas;

“14. Expresses its intention to make better usage of periodical field visits to conflict areas, through the organization of interactive meetings with the local women and women's organizations in the field about the concerns and needs of women in areas of armed conflict;

“15. Encourages leaders at the national and local level, including traditional leaders where they exist and religious leaders, to play a more active role in sensitizing communities on sexual violence to avoid marginalization and stigmatization of victims, to assist with their social reintegration, and to combat a culture of impunity for these crimes;

“16. Urges the Secretary-General, Member States and the heads of regional organizations to take measures to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding;

“17. Urges that issues of sexual violence be included in all United Nations-sponsored peace negotiation agendas, and also urges inclusion of sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes in such situations, in particular in the areas of pre-ceasefires, humanitarian access and human rights agreements, ceasefires and ceasefire monitoring, DDR and SSR arrangements, vetting of armed and security forces, justice, reparations, and recovery/development;

“18. Reaffirms the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in promoting inclusive gender-based approaches to reducing instability in post-conflict situations, noting the important role of women in rebuilding society, and urges the Peacebuilding Commission to encourage all parties in the countries on its agenda to incorporate and implement measures to reduce sexual violence in post-conflict strategies;

“19. Encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training to carry out their responsibilities;

“20. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that technical support is provided to troop



and police contributing countries, in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;

“21. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations; and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to take appropriate preventative action, including predeployment and in-theatre awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

“22. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to direct all relevant United Nations entities to take specific measures to ensure systematic mainstreaming of gender issues within their respective institutions, including by ensuring allocation of adequate financial and human resources within all relevant offices and departments and on the ground, as well as to strengthen, within their respective mandates, their cooperation and coordination when addressing the issue of sexual violence in armed conflict;

“23. Urges relevant Special Representatives and the Emergency Relief Coordinator of the Secretary-General, with strategic and technical support from the UN Action network, to work with Member States to develop joint Government-United Nations Comprehensive Strategies to Combat Sexual Violence, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and to regularly provide updates on this in their standard reporting to Headquarters;

“24. Requests that the Secretary-General ensure more systematic reporting on incidents of trends, emerging patterns of attack, and early warning indicators of the use of sexual violence in armed conflict in all relevant reports to the Council, and encourages the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, and the Chairperson(s) of UN Action to provide, in coordination with the aforementioned Special Representative, additional briefings and documentation on sexual violence in armed conflict to the Council;

“25. Requests the Secretary-General to include, where appropriate, in his regular reports on individual peacekeeping operations, information on steps taken to implement measures to protect civilians, particularly women and children, against sexual violence;

“26. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals contained in his report as well as any other relevant elements, to devise urgently and preferably within three months, specific proposals on ways to ensure monitoring and reporting in a more effective and efficient way within the existing United Nations system on the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, utilizing expertise from the United Nations system and the contributions of national Governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations in their advisory capacity and various civil society actors, in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on gaps in United Nations entities response, for consideration in taking appropriate action;



SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1889

“The Security Council,

“Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009) and all relevant statements of its Presidents,

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

“Recalling the resolve expressed in the 2005 United Nations General Assembly World Summit Outcome Document (A/RES/60/1) to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, the obligations of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto, recalling also the commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 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,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary General (S/2009/465) of 16 September 2009 and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of the non-State parties involved in these situations,

“Welcoming the efforts of Member States in implementing its resolution 1325 (2000) at the national level, including the development of national action plans, and encouraging Member States to continue to pursue such implementation,

“Reiterating the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding, reaffirming the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and stressing the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

“Expressing deep concern about the under-representation of women at all stages of peace processes, particularly the very low numbers of women in formal roles in mediation processes and stressing the need to ensure that women are appropriately appointed at decision-making levels, as high level mediators, and within the composition of the mediators' teams,



“Remaining deeply concerned about the persistent obstacles to women's full involvement in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and participation in post-conflict public life, as a result of violence and intimidation, lack of security and lack of rule of law, cultural discrimination and stigmatization, including the rise of extremist or fanatical views on women, and socio-economic factors including the lack of access to education, and in this respect, recognizing that the marginalization of women can delay or undermine the achievement of durable peace, security and reconciliation,

“Recognizing the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, physical security, health services including reproductive and mental health, ways to ensure their livelihoods, land and property rights, employment, as well as their participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding,

“Noting that despite progress, obstacles to strengthening women's participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding remain, expressing concern that women's capacity to engage in public decision making and economic recovery often does not receive adequate recognition or financing in post-conflict situations, and underlining that funding for women's early recovery needs is vital to increase women's empowerment, which can contribute to effective post-conflict peacebuilding,

“Noting that women in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict situations continue to be often considered as victims and not as actors in addressing and resolving situations of armed conflict and stressing the need to focus not only on protection of women but also on their empowerment in peacebuilding,

“Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, adequate and rapid response to their particular needs, and effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process, particularly at early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

“Welcoming the United Nations initiative to develop a system similar to that pioneered by the United Nations Development Programme to allow decision-makers to track gender-related allocations in United Nations Development Group Multi-Donor Trust Funds,

“Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to appoint more women to senior United Nations positions, particularly in field missions, as a tangible step towards providing United Nations leadership on implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000),

“Welcoming the upcoming establishment of a United Nations Steering Committee to enhance visibility and strengthen coordination within the United Nations system regarding the preparations for the 10th anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000),

“Encouraging relevant actors to organize events during 2009-2010 at the global, regional and national levels to increase awareness about resolution 1325 (2000), including



ministerial events, to renew commitments to “Women and peace and security”, and to identify ways to address remaining and new challenges in implementing resolution 1325 (2000) in the future,

“1. Urges Member States, international and regional organisations to take further measures to improve women's participation during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peace-building, including by enhancing their engagement in political and economic decision-making at early stages of recovery processes, through inter alia promoting women's leadership and capacity to engage in aid management and planning, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

“2. Reiterates its call for all parties in armed conflicts to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls;

“3. Strongly condemns all violations of applicable international law committed against women and girls in situations of armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, demands all parties to conflicts to cease such acts with immediate effect, and emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for all forms of violence committed against women and girls in armed conflicts, including rape and other sexual violence;

“4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to develop a strategy, including through appropriate training, to increase the number of women appointed to pursue good offices on his behalf, particularly as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and to take measures to increase women's participation in United Nations political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions;

“5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all country reports to the Security Council provide information on the impact of situations of armed conflict on women and girls, their particular needs in post-conflict situations and obstacles to attaining those needs;

“6. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that relevant United Nations bodies, in cooperation with Member States and civil society, collect data on, analyze and systematically assess particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including, inter alia, information on their needs for physical security and participation in decision-making and post-conflict planning, in order to improve system-wide response to those needs;

“7. Expresses its intention, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations missions, to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue, as appropriate, to appoint gender advisors and/or women-protection advisors to United Nations missions and asks them, in cooperation with United Nations Country Teams, to render technical assistance and improved coordination efforts to address recovery needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations;



“8. Urges Member States to ensure gender mainstreaming in all post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery processes and sectors;

“9. Urges Member States, United Nations bodies, donors and civil society to ensure that women's empowerment is taken into account during post-conflict needs assessments and planning, and factored into subsequent funding disbursements and programme activities, including through developing transparent analysis and tracking of funds allocated for addressing women's needs in the post-conflict phase;

“10. Encourages Member States in post-conflict situations, in consultation with civil society, including women's organizations, to specify in detail women and girls' needs and priorities and design concrete strategies, in accordance with their legal systems, to address those needs and priorities, which cover inter alia support for greater physical security and better socio-economic conditions, through education, income generating activities, access to basic services, in particular health services, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and mental health, gender-responsive law enforcement and access to justice, as well as enhancing capacity to engage in public decision-making at all levels;

“11. Urges Member States, United Nations bodies and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to take all feasible measures to ensure women and girls' equal access to education in post-conflict situations, given the vital role of education in the promotion of women's participation in post-conflict decision-making;

“12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and ensure the protection of all civilians inhabiting such camps, in particular women and girls, from all forms of violence, including rape and other sexual violence, and to ensure full, unimpeded and secure humanitarian access to them;

“13. Calls upon all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to take into account particular needs of women and girls associated with armed forces and armed groups and their children, and provide for their full access to these programmes;

“14. Encourages the Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Support Office to continue to ensure systematic attention to and mobilisation of resources for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of post-conflict peacebuilding, and to encourage the full participation of women in this process;

“15. Request the Secretary-General, in his agenda for action to improve the United Nations' peacebuilding efforts, to take account of the need to improve the participation of women in political and economic decision-making from the earliest stages of the peacebuilding process;

“16. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary General on



sexual violence and armed conflict whose appointment has been requested by its resolution 1888 (2009);

“17. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council within 6 months, for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities, other international and regional organizations, and Member States, on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 2010 and beyond;

“18. Requests the Secretary-General, within the report requested in S/PRST/2007/40, to also include a review of progress in the implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), an assessment of the processes by which the Security Council receives, analyses and takes action on information pertinent to resolution 1325 (2000), recommendations on further measures to improve coordination across the United Nations system, and with Member States and civil society to deliver implementation, and data on women's participation in United Nations missions;

“19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Security Council within 12 months on addressing women's participation and inclusion in peacebuilding and planning in the aftermath of conflict, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission and to include, inter alia:

- a. Analysis on the particular needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
- b. Challenges to women's participation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming in all early post-conflict planning, financing and recovery processes,
- c. Measures to support national capacity in planning for and financing responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations,
- d. Recommendations for improving international and national responses to the needs of women and girls in post-conflict situations, including the development of effective financial and institutional arrangements to guarantee women's full and equal participation in the peacebuilding process,



SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1960 (2010)

The Council then adopted unanimously resolution 1960 (2010), the full text of which reads as follows:

“The Security Council,

“Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1894 (2009), and all relevant statements of its President,

“Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 2010 (S/2010/604), but remaining deeply concerned over the slow progress on the issue of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict in particular against women and children, and noting as documented in the Secretary-General's report that sexual violence occurs in armed conflicts throughout the world,

“Reiterating deep concern that despite its repeated condemnation of violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, including sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, and despite its calls addressed to all parties to armed conflict for the cessation of such acts with immediate effect, such acts continue to occur, and in some situations have become systematic and widespread, reaching appalling levels of brutality,

“Reiterating the necessity for all States and non-State parties to conflicts to comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including the prohibition on all forms of sexual violence,

“Reiterating the need for civilian and military leaders, consistent with the principle of command responsibility, to demonstrate commitment and political will to prevent sexual violence and to combat impunity and enforce accountability, and that inaction can send a message that the incidence of sexual violence in conflicts is tolerated,

“Recalling the responsibilities of States to end impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and other egregious crimes perpetrated against civilians and, in this regard, noting with concern that only limited numbers of perpetrators of sexual violence have been brought to justice, while recognizing that in conflict and in post-conflict situations national justice systems may be significantly weakened,

“Welcoming the progress made in rendering operational the team of experts to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009); reaffirming the importance of deploying it rapidly to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict, working through the United Nations presence on the ground and with the consent of the host Government and in this regard, appreciating the voluntary contributions to support its work,

“Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law,

“Reaffirming that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible



steps to ensure the protection of civilians,

“Recalling that international humanitarian law affords general protection to women and children as part of the civilian population during armed conflicts and special protection due to the fact that they can be placed particularly at risk,

“Reaffirming that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent future such abuses, drawing attention to the full range of justice and reconciliation mechanisms to be considered, including national, international and 'mixed' criminal courts and tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions, and noting that such mechanisms can promote not only individual responsibility for serious crimes, but also peace, truth, reconciliation and the rights of the victims,

“Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,
“Reaffirming the importance for States, with the support of the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and socio-economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence, in particular in rural areas, and taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities,

“Welcoming the proposals, conclusions and recommendations included in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/64/19) on the need for adequate capabilities and clear and appropriate guidelines to enable peacekeeping missions to carry out all their mandated tasks, including prevention of and response to sexual violence; stressing the importance of ensuring engagement by senior mission leadership on protection of civilians, including the prevention of and response to instances of sexual violence in armed conflict, with a view to ensuring that all mission components and all levels of the chain of command are properly informed of and involved in the mission's mandate and their relevant responsibilities; welcoming progress made by the Secretary-General in developing operational tools for the implementation of protection of civilians mandates; and encouraging troop- and police-contributing countries to make full use of and provide feedback on these important materials,

“Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General to address the underrepresentation of women in formal peace processes, the lack of mediators and ceasefire monitors with proper training in dealing with sexual violence, and the lack of women as Chief or Lead peace mediators in United Nations-sponsored peace talks; and encouraging further such efforts,

“Welcoming the inclusion of women in peacekeeping missions in civil, military and police functions, recognizing that their presence may encourage women from local communities to report acts of sexual violence,

“Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 November 2010 (S/2010/604) and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudice the legal status of non-State parties involved in these situations,

“1. Reaffirms that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate



and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; affirms in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts of sexual violence can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and expresses its readiness, when considering situations on the agenda of the Council, to take, where necessary, appropriate steps to address widespread or systematic sexual violence in situations of armed conflict;

“2. Reiterates its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence;

“3. Encourages the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports submitted pursuant to resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and to list in an annex to these annual reports the parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda; expresses its intention to use this list as a basis for more focused United Nations engagement with those parties, including, as appropriate, measures in accordance with the procedures of the relevant sanctions committees;

“4. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the present resolution and taking into account its specificity, to apply the listing and de-listing criteria for parties listed in his annual report on sexual violence in armed conflict consistent with paragraphs 175, 176, 178, and 180 of his report A/64/742-S/2010/181;

“5. Calls upon parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of Conduct, military field manuals, or equivalent; and further calls upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable;

“6. Requests the Secretary-General to track and monitor implementation of these commitments by parties to armed conflict on the Security Council's agenda that engage in patterns of rape and other sexual violence, and regularly update the Council in relevant reports and briefings;

“7. Reiterates its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence; and calls upon all peacekeeping and other relevant United Nations missions and United Nations entities, in particular the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, to share with relevant United Nations Security Council Sanctions Committees, including through relevant United Nations Security Council Sanction Committees' monitoring groups and groups of experts, all pertinent information about sexual violence;

“8. Requests the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting



arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country, that ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field-level, and encourages the Secretary-General to engage with United Nations actors, national institutions, civil society organizations, health-care service providers, and women's groups to enhance data collection and analysis of incidents, trends, and patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence to assist the Council's consideration of appropriate actions, including targeted and graduated measures, while respecting fully the integrity and specificity of the monitoring and reporting mechanism implemented under Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict;

“9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;

“10. Welcomes the work of gender advisers; looks forward to the appointment of more women protection advisers to peacekeeping missions, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009); notes their potential contribution in the framework of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements to be established pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of the present resolution;

“11. Welcomes the elaboration by the Secretary-General of scenario-based training materials on combating sexual violence for peacekeepers and encourages Member States to use them as a reference for the preparation and deployment of United Nations peacekeeping operations;

“12. Underlines that, in order to carry out their mandate, missions must communicate effectively with local communities; and encourages the Secretary-General to improve their capacity to do so;

“13. Expresses its intention to give due consideration to sexual violence in mandate authorizations and renewals and to request the Secretary-General to include, as appropriate, gender expertise in technical assessment missions;

“14. Encourages the entities comprising United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to continue to support the work of the aforementioned Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and to enhance cooperation and information-sharing among all relevant stakeholders in order to reinforce coordination and avoid overlap at the headquarters and country levels and improve system-wide response;

“15. Encourages Member States to deploy greater numbers of female military and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and to provide all military and police personnel with adequate training on sexual and gender-based violence, inter alia, to carry out their responsibilities;

“16. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy



of zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide and deploy guidance on addressing sexual violence for predeployment and inductive training of military and police personnel, and to assist missions in developing situation-specific procedures to address sexual violence at the field level and to ensure that technical support is provided to troop- and police-contributing countries in order to include guidance for military and police personnel on addressing sexual violence in predeployment and induction training;

“17. Invites the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to continue to provide briefings on sexual violence, in accordance with resolution 1888 (2009);

“18. Requests that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) and to submit his next report by December 2011 on the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) and the present resolution to include, *inter alia*:

- (a) a detailed coordination and strategy plan on the timely and ethical collection of information;
- (b) information on progress made in the implementation of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements mentioned in paragraph 8;
- (c) detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and an annex with a list of parties that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict on the Security Council agenda;
- (d) updates on efforts by United Nations Mission focal points on sexual violence to work closely with Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), the United Nations Country Team, and, where appropriate, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and/or the Team of Experts, to address sexual violence;

“19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.”



