NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

on

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

2024-2028

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS

UN WOMEN

Norwegian Embassy

german Cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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Vice Admiral James from NSCDC. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Armed Forces	Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	civil society organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMWA	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
GBV	gender-based violence
IDP	internally displaced person
LAP	Local Action Plan
MDAs	ministries, departments and agencies
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NDP	National Development Priority
NSCDC	Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
SAP	State Action Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
S/RES	Security Council Resolution
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WPS	women, peace and security

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

PREFACE BY THE SENATE PRESIDENT AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The third National Action Plan for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace and security (WPS) is a critical step forward in Nigeria's commitment to advancing gender equality and fostering sustainable peace. The role of the National Assembly in this process cannot be overstated. While previous National Action Plans (NAPs) contributed to important progress, they often lacked comprehensive legislative engagement. This oversight limited the potential to create robust legislative frameworks that could have reinforced and supported the WPS agenda.

Recognizing this, the third National Action Plan has rightly acknowledged the crucial role of the National Assembly, which now stands at the heart of the strategy. This plan addresses past gaps by incorporating parliamentary oversight and legislative action as central implementation components. This alignment with best practices ensures that legislative bodies provide the necessary laws and the accountability needed to deliver lasting outcomes in peace and security for women.

Globally, the effective engagement of parliaments in National Action Plans on WPS has produced notable results. In countries such as Sweden, where the legislature actively oversees the WPS agenda, women's participation in peace processes has significantly increased, and policies to protect women in conflict zones have been strengthened. In Colombia, parliamentary engagement has led to the inclusion of gender-specific provisions in peace agreements, resulting in greater political representation for women and enhanced protection from gender-based violence. These examples demonstrate that when parliaments are fully integrated into the WPS agenda, they serve as powerful catalysts for progress, ensuring that the concerns of women are embedded in national security priorities.

The Nigerian National Assembly is prepared to play a pivotal role in ensuring the successful implementation of the third NAP. Through our oversight responsibilities and legislative powers, we are committed to advancing gender equality and ensuring that women are integral to nationwide peacebuilding efforts. Our existing committees (Women in Parliament, Women Affairs and Social Development) are equipped to collaborate with relevant stakeholders to track progress, address challenges and ensure accountability in delivering the plan's objectives.

Furthermore, the National Assembly will continue to advocate for regular reporting and close collaboration between the executive, civil society and international partners and our relevant committees. This reporting structure is critical to maintaining transparency and facilitating timely

interventions to keep the WPS agenda on course. It will also help drive the passage of gender-sensitive legislation and ensure that resources are allocated effectively to support women in conflict-affected areas.

By adopting these global best practices and ensuring a strong partnership between parliament and stakeholders, we are confident that the third NAP will make significant strides in advancing women's participation in peace and security, protecting their rights, and building a more inclusive and peaceful Nigeria. The National Assembly remains committed to supporting these efforts and ensuring that the WPS agenda becomes a permanent fixture in our legislative and policy framework.

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to present Nigeria's third National Action Plan on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. The resolution highlights women's important contributions, roles and responsibilities in ensuring sustainable peace and security in communities, states and the nation, and the immense gains that accrue to nations through inclusive security systems. Thus, women must be intentionally and strategically included in all peace processes (prevention, mediation, negotiation and conflict resolution); in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and in the peace and security architecture.

With support from key partners such as UN Women, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, and the European Union, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs developed Nigeria's first and second National Action Plans on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in 2013 and 2017 respectively.

Achievements made in the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in Nigeria include the domestication of the National Action Plan in sixteen states and eleven Local Government Areas; the domestication and implementation of laws and policies that protect women's rights; and the advancement of various reforms within key security sector institutions, such as the Armed Forces of Nigeria, the Nigeria Police Force, and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps.

Although we are not yet where we ought to be as a country in the implementation of all the provisions of the suite of resolutions that constitute the women, peace and security agenda, it is pertinent to note that the Nigerian government remains committed to ensuring that women and girls are adequately included in conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes.

The development of the third National Action Plan reaffirms the Government of Nigeria's commitment to enhancing women's participation in peace processes, recognizing the distinct toll and impact of conflict on women and girls and the vital roles they play in resolving conflicts and mediating peace in conflict and post-conflict situations.

I am delighted that this action plan elaborates strategies and actions for the next four years (2024–2028) for the country to accelerate implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, especially in the face of emerging WPS issues such as heightened and technology-facilitated insecurity, climate change, and food insecurity across Nigeria. These strategies build on strengths from previous plans and aim to strengthen implementation, compliance monitoring and reporting on UNSCR 1325. Coupled with the commitment of the legislative and executive arms of government and alignment with global and regional benchmarks as well as Nigeria's National Development Priorities, this will provide the necessary springboard for the effective coordination of efforts to realize inclusive human security objectives, especially as they relate to women, peace and security.

I am optimistic that this third NAP will have a favourable and supportive environment to thrive, bearing in mind that an array of partners and stakeholders were deeply involved in its design,

its development and the compilation of indicators. I express sincere gratitude to UN Women, the Norwegian Embassy, and German Cooperation (Deutsche Zusammenarbeit) for their unwavering support and commitment to the Ministry of Women Affairs and to Nigeria.

The time has come to move the women, peace and security agenda from mere rhetoric to concrete and sustainable actions in the overall interest of national security!

Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Iman Suleiman-Ibrahim
Honourable Minister, Women Affairs
Federal Republic of Nigeria

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Representative from the Nigerian Army Women's Corps during the NAP validation workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

Conflict, violent extremism and disasters occasioned by climate change, with different, distinctive and devastating consequences (including sexual and gender-based violence) for women and girls, including women and girls with disability, are a rising global phenomenon (UN Women, n.d.). Evidence (Council on Foreign Relations, n.d.) shows that women do contribute positively to peace processes and are active agents of change to prevent and resolve conflict and assist in recovery and reconstruction processes. Yet women are excluded from decision-making, and their meaningful participation in the peace and security agenda remains low. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflict is endemic, and rape in war is perpetrated with impunity (OSCE, n.d.).

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, unanimously passed by the Security Council on 31 October 2000, is the first of several resolutions addressing women, peace and security (WPS) from many perspectives. This groundbreaking resolution, along with the subsequent resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2272 (2016), 2349 (2017), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019), forms the cornerstone of the WPS agenda (see Table 1 below for a breakdown).

UNSCR 1325 builds on international human rights laws, legal instruments and women's rights jurisdiction, recognizing that armed conflict impacts women differently than men and demanding their protection during and after conflicts. The resolution acknowledges women's roles as peacebuilders and agents of change, calling on the United Nations, member states, civil society, and international and local communities to ensure women's increased participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes at all levels. It additionally provides a holistic approach to security through four major pillars: Participation, Protection, Prevention, and Relief and Recovery (United Nations, n.d.).

The four pillars of UNSCR 1325 are crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the WPS agenda. The Participation pillar emphasizes the need for women's involvement in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, management and resolution. The Protection pillar focuses on safeguarding the rights and well-being of women and girls during and after conflicts, addressing issues such as gender-based violence and ensuring access to justice. The Prevention pillar highlights the importance of incorporating gender perspectives in efforts to prevent conflicts and violence against women. The Relief and Recovery pillar ensures that women's specific needs are considered in humanitarian responses and post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

Resolution 1325 has become the focal instrument for galvanizing worldwide efforts to deal with the array of challenges that women face in situations of conflict and the disproportionate burden of conflict on women as casualties of conflict, insurgency, terrorism, and arms and light-weapon trading.

The implementation of UNSCR 1325 by United Nations Member States, including Nigeria, is primarily achieved through the National Action Plan (NAP). The NAP sets priorities, coordinates action and tracks progress on women, peace and security to fulfil global obligations while responding to local realities and contexts. It recognizes

TABLE 1: KEY PROVISIONS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Resolution year	Key issues and core provisions
S/RES/1325 (2000)	Representation and participation of women in peace and security governance; protection of women's rights and bodies in conflict and post-conflict situations.
S/RES/1820 (2008)	Protection of women from sexual violence in conflict; zero tolerance of sexual abuse and exploitation perpetrated by United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (now the United Nations Department of Peace Operations) personnel.
S/RES/1888 (2009)	Creation of the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; creation of an inter-agency initiative, United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action); identification of a team of experts; appointment of women's protection advisers to field missions.
S/RES/1889 (2009)	Need to increase the participation of women in peace and security governance at all levels; creation of global indicators to map the implementation of Resolution 1325.
S/RES/1960 (2010)	Development of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements related to sexual violence in conflict; integration of women's peace advisers in field missions alongside gender advisers.
S/RES/2106 (2013)	Challenging impunity and lack of accountability for sexual violence in conflict.
S/RES/2122 (2013)	Identification of UN Women as the key United Nations entity providing information and advice on the participation of women in peace and security governance; whole-of-UN accountability; civil society inclusion; 2015 high-level review of the implementation of Resolution 1325.
S/RES/2242 (2015)	Integration of women, peace and security into all Security Council country processes; establishment of the Security Council Informal Experts Group on Women, Peace and Security; addition of women, peace and security considerations to sanctions committee deliberations; linking women, peace and security to countering terrorism and extremism.
S/RES/2272 (2016)	Calling upon Member States deploying non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate to take appropriate steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, hold perpetrators accountable, and repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation or abuse by those units.
S/RES/2349 (2017)	Recognition of the interconnectedness of the challenges facing the Chad Basin and the wider Sahel region and encouraging greater regional and international coherence in addressing these challenges; urging governments in the region to ensure women's full and equal participation in national institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including in the development of strategies to counter Boko Haram and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).
S/RES/2467 (2019)	Strengthening prosecution/punishment for sexual violence in conflicts; opening the possibility for sanctions against perpetrators; affirming a survivor-centred approach; calling for reparations for survivors.
S/RES/2493 (2019)	Calling on United Nations Member States to promote women's rights; encouraging the creation of safe operational environments for those working to promote women's rights; calling for full implementation of all previous women, peace and security resolutions.

women's vulnerability to threats of violence, rape, forced immigration and labour, trafficking, sexual slavery, and sextortion. It prompts meaningful changes in behaviour, legislation, policies and funding, providing civil society organizations (CSOs) with a mechanism to hold governments accountable.

The NAP fosters coordination between and among government institutions, multilateral organizations, CSOs and the private sector for synergy and for ensuring a collaborative effort towards achieving the WPS agenda. The resolution and related subsequent instruments have galvanized worldwide efforts to address the array of challenges women face in conflict situations, aiming for a more inclusive and equitable approach to peace and security. The lifespan of the NAP is usually a period of three years.

1.2 ALIGNMENT OF UNSCR 1325 WITH REGIONAL AND OTHER INITIATIVES

UNSCR 1325 serves as a foundational instrument in the promotion of women's rights, participation and protection in conflict and post-conflict situations. Its significance extends beyond national boundaries, prompting alignment with various regional and other initiatives. This alignment is crucial for fostering collaboration, sharing best practices and collectively advancing the WPS agenda. Evidence of such alignment is perceived in, but not limited to, the instruments presented in Table 2.

FIGURE 1: PILLARS OF UNSCR 1325

Source: ECDPM
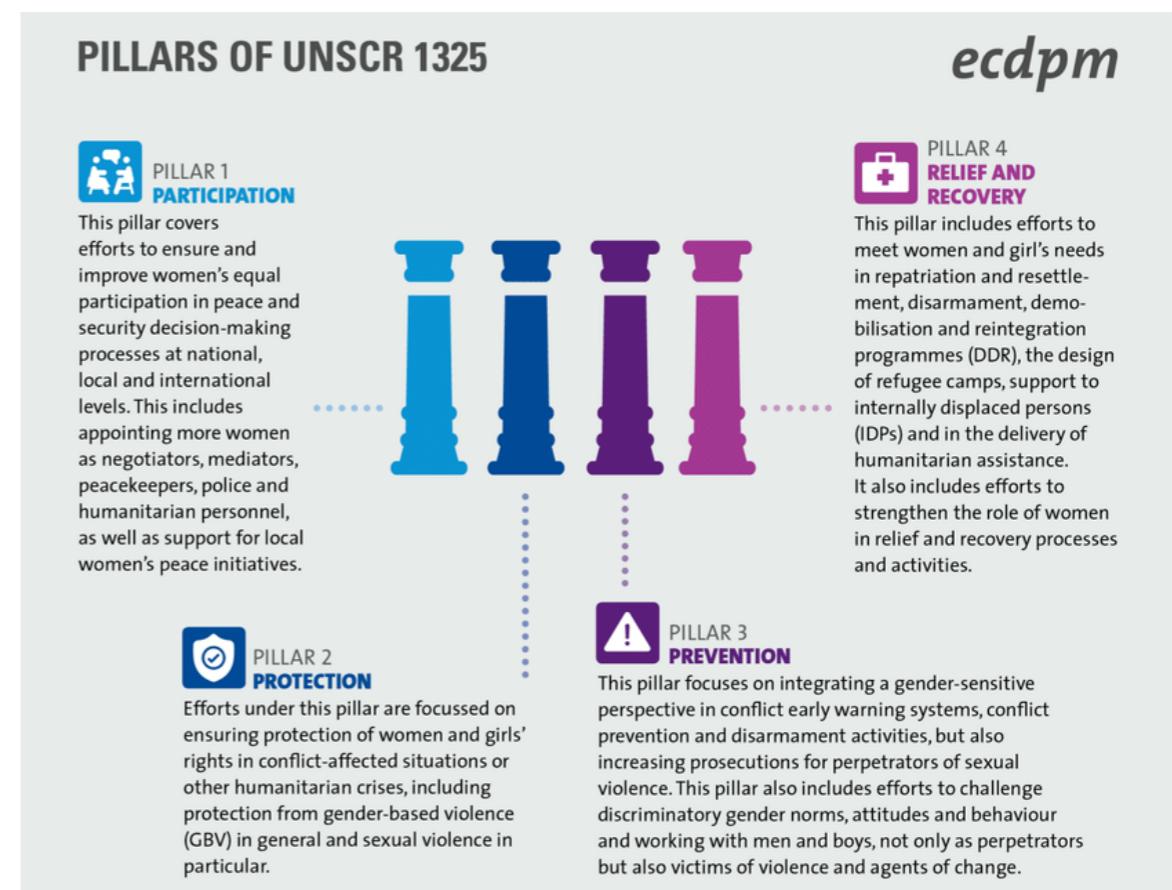
TABLE 2: LIST OF REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND OTHER RESOLUTIONS LINKED WITH WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AND CORRESPONDING NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Level	Title	Corresponding Nigeria action
Global	• UNSCR 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2349 (2017), 2428 (2018), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Optional Protocol (1979) • CEDAW General Recommendations 19 (1992), 35 (2017), 38 (2020) and 40 (2024) • Beijing Platform for Action (1995) • Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8 and 16	Nigeria's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 (2013–2017 and 2017–2020): Nigeria ratified CEDAW in 1985 without reservation. It is yet to be domesticated. Child Rights Acts (2003) Nigeria participated in the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and has reported on the declaration as a normative framework. Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act (2015) Nigeria adopted the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015. The law is currently under repeal and reenactment.
Regional	• African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (2018–2028) • African Union Continental Results Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on the WPS Agenda in Africa (2018–2028) • African Union Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want	Nigeria participated in the adoption of the regional framework and reports periodically on the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the African Union's Agenda 2063.
Sub-regional	• ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (2017–2020) • ECOWAS Gender Strategy (2010–2020) • ECOWAS Continental Results Framework on WPS for West Africa (2022)	Nigeria supported the adoption of the ECOWAS Gender Strategy, the Conflict Prevention Framework and the Continental Results Framework at the Heads of State and Government Summit (2018).

2. NATIONAL CONTEXT

In response to the need to address women, peace and security issues, and building on the existing momentum at the global level, the Federal Government of Nigeria developed its first- and second-generation NAPs in 2013 and 2017, respectively. Through a consultative NAP development process, the second NAP identified and focused on five pillars: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness; Participation and Representation; Protection and Prosecution; Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction; and Partnership, Coordination and Management.

The first and second NAPs have been useful tools in articulating priorities on the women, peace and security agenda, raising awareness, and coordinating at all levels of governance and decision-making in Nigeria. As globally envisioned, NAPs provide a basis for monitoring, evaluating and promoting accountability on policy commitment (UN Women Nigeria, 2020a).

Notwithstanding the existence of a NAP on UNSCR 1325, Nigeria continues to experience multiple conflicts and violence involving different actors, which impact women and girls negatively in distinctive and disproportionate measures. There are gender dimensions to these escalating conflicts and the violence happening across the country. Women, girls and children tend to be significantly affected and often suffer disproportionately from sexual violence, forced marriage and sexual slavery, contracting sexually transmitted diseases and experiencing unwanted pregnancies. Women and girls have been used as weapons/pawns of war (as human shields and

Participants greeting each other during the NAP validation workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

THE RANGE OF EMERGING WPS ISSUES ACROSS THE COUNTRY (DERIVED FROM A WEB SURVEY TOOL)
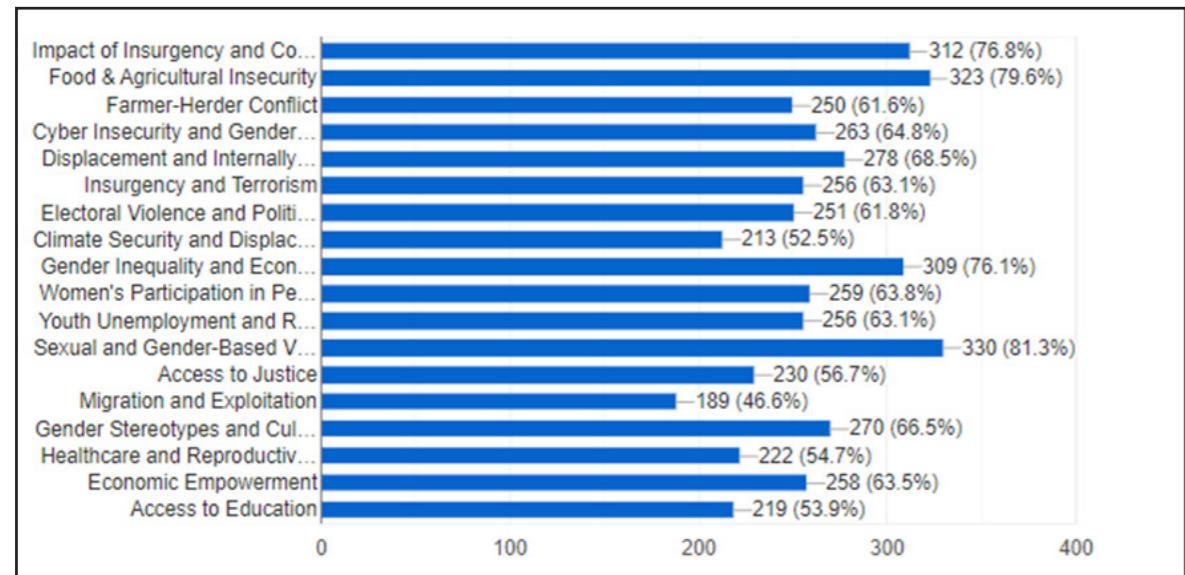
human bombs or proxy bombs), and they have lost their lives in the process.

Women and girls often bear the brunt of displacement and extreme poverty, and in some cases have resorted to "survival sex" to take care of their families. For instance, banditry and other types of conflict have led to a heightened level of insecurity in communities, hindered farming activities, exacerbated existing inequalities, and exposed vulnerable groups, including women and girls with disabilities, to exploitation and abuse. Sometimes these conflicts happen in the same region and at the same time. The prevalent types of conflict and insecurity issues include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Banditry:** Organized criminal activities committed by bandit groups. Major activities include kidnapping for ransom and cattle rustling, all of which are on the increase due to the high economic and financial gains. Reports indicate that over 100 bandit groups are operating across Nigeria (Nextier, 2023).

- **Conflict with extremist groups:** Conflict between the state and armed groups such as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah lid-Da'wati wa'l-Jihad (Boko Haram) and Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP). Extremist groups have also been known to target communities through unlawful and arbitrary killings, imposition of arbitrary taxes/levies for protection, and forced recruitment, all of which have led to insecurity and displacement.

- **Resource-based conflict:** Conflict linked to the control of resources such as land, oil and minerals exists in many states. Notable among these are the Niger Delta conflict and the conflict over minerals in Zamfara State. Over the past few years, the Niger Delta conflict has reduced in severity because of government and private sector interventions that have targeted militants. However, it remains an insecurity concern in the region.

- **Cultism and gang-related and militant organized violence:** Violent clashes between rival cult groups, criminal gangs and other militants, who also sometimes serve as guns for hire.

- **Communal violence:** Clashes between communities over resources, including ancestral land, have been known to happen in several states across Nigeria.

- **Displacement:** Conflict, violence, disasters, climate change and other factors force millions of people to flee their homes each year. Displacement exacerbates existing inequalities, reinforces harmful gender norms and has long-term consequences for the development of women and girls, their families and their communities (IDMC, 2020).

- **Food insecurity:** Conflict and insecurity have led to farmers' inability to go to their farms. Along with rising inflation and the impact of the climate crisis, this continues to drive the food and nutrition insecurity of vulnerable women and children (WFP, 2024).

- **Clashes between nomadic pastoralists and farming communities (the herder–farmer crisis):** Protracted conflict between farmers and herders over grazing areas and farmland.

- **Oil bunkering (crude oil theft):** Illegal tapping and siphoning of crude oil from pipelines, often for sale on the black market or through illegal export. This activity leads to significant economic losses, environmental damage and increased insecurity in oil-producing regions.

- **Kidnapping for ransom:** Abductions of women, girls, men and boys from communities and schools have become a widespread means of extortion for livelihood across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria.

- **Kidnapping, ritual killings and "one chance" criminality:** Kidnapping and violent attacks for ritual killings, body part sales or theft for money-making purposes.

- **Sea piracy:** This is the criminal act of attacking and robbing ships at sea, including hijacking vessels, stealing cargo, kidnapping crew members for ransom, and kidnapping women and children for trafficking. The activity exacerbates the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. It poses serious threats to human livelihoods, maritime security and international trade. In a related activity, women are subject to sexual abuse; the "fish-for-sex" phenomenon has women engaging in sex work with fishers to obtain fish to sell and thereby support their families (NATO MIOTC, 2021).

- **Sectionalist agitations and violent clashes:** There has been an increase in sectionalist crusades across Nigeria. Most notable is the movement for a Biafran nation, currently championed by the proscribed Indigenous People of Biafra in the South East Zone.

- **Tensions between host communities and internally displaced persons:** Increasing demand placed on the scarce resources of host communities has increased their burden and vulnerability, resulting in hostilities between the forcefully displaced and their hosts.

- **Human trafficking (internal and cross-border):** Luring and recruiting women and girls for trafficking for labour or sexual exploitation.

- **Baby "factories":** Illegal operations whereby syndicates deceitfully or forcefully hold young girls and women as hostages. They are often raped and forced to carry their pregnancies to full term, and the babies delivered are sold for profit.

- **Electoral violence:** Gendered struggles for political positions have given rise to the repeated harassment, intimidation and death of female voters, political party card holders, women leaders and electoral personnel.

These WPS issues demand a strengthening of efforts to effectively deliver the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and contribute to improving the national narrative and security architecture as it relates to WPS trends.

Lois Auta, President of the Network of Women with Disabilities, with her personal assistant, Blessing Anthony, during the NAP validation workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

3. PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP

3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

Developing State and Local Action Plans: Nigeria's efforts to localize and implement the NAP have yielded results. Most significantly, the NAP gained support from stakeholders, resulting in the development and implementation of State Action Plans (SAPs). SAPs are state-specific versions of the NAP that address context-specific women, peace and security priorities and needs. To date, 16 states have developed SAPs: Adamawa, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Delta, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Plateau, Rivers and Yobe.[1] An additional 21 Local Government Areas have Local Action Plans (LAPs): Wase, Jos North, Riyom, Barkin Ladi and Mangu in Plateau State; Kaltungo and Yamaltu-Debaa in Gombe State; Yola North, Numan, Maiha and Mubi South in Adamawa State; Faggae, Ngoggo, Nasarawa and Gezawa in Kano State (UN Women Nigeria, 2020a); Jamassa, Katuru and Chukun in Kaduna State; and Agatu, Guma and Gwer in Benue State.[2]

Strengthening sectoral gender policies and implementation: Several sectoral gender policies were developed to foster NAP implementation, especially among security sector institutions, including the Nigerian Armed Forces, Nigeria Police Force, and Nigeria Security and Civil Defence

Corps. However, robust implementation of these policies for transformative WPS results is required.

Enhancing the women, peace and security architecture: The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs set up the Women, Peace and Security Sector Reference Group, which serves as a platform for promoting intersectional collaboration, learning exchanges towards advancing gender mainstreaming and women's meaningful representation across the security sector institutions, and modalities towards addressing the current insecurity in Nigeria. Functional WPS groups and networks at federal, state and local levels were also established to contribute to the WPS agenda. These include WPS networks, the WPS Security Sector Reference Group, women's mediation networks, the mixed observer teams in the North East Zone, women peace mentors, WPS media networks and HeForShe networks of male gender champions, which have contributed significantly to changing perceptions around women's roles in peace and security.

In a bid to address increasing security challenges, some states and zones have established local security architecture. Examples include the Amotekun Corps under the Ondo State Security Network Agency, the Kano State Hisbah Corps and the Plateau State Peace Building Agency. It is critical to highlight the increased opportunities for collaboration between the WPS architecture and the formal peace and security architecture,

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1 Reports from the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, Nigeria (2023).
2 Validation meeting with stakeholders held on 28 August 2024 in Abuja.

FIGURE 3: SELECT STATE ACTION PLANS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

including security agencies and traditional institutions, to foster peace and security.

There has been a slight improvement in the annual budgetary allocations for SAP implementation by some state governments and the inauguration of NAP and SAP Implementation and Monitoring Committees. For instance, Kano and Kogi States have included WPS issues in the state budgets. However, timely release of the funds to facilitate the implementation of activities and institute effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms remains challenging.

Increasing women's participation and representation in traditional councils: Traditional councils play important roles in advising government at all levels. They support the harmonization and coordination of development plans and assist in the maintenance of law and order.[3] Women are often excluded from these councils because it is traditionally perceived as a domain for men only. Women's participation and representation in traditional councils in states such as Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Oyo, Plateau and Yobe (UN Women et al., n.d.) are best-practice models worthy of replication and global sharing.

3 "Traditional Institutions in Local Government in Nigeria" (link).

Domesticating laws and policies that protect women and girls: Since the domestication of the NAP, there has been a noticeable increase in advocacy, policy implementation and legislation that addresses violence against women and girls. Notable laws and policies passed or reviewed include the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, the Child Rights Act, the Nigerian Armed Forces Gender Policy, the National Security and Civil Defence Corps Gender Policy, and the review of the Nigeria Police Force Gender Policy.

Strengthening stakeholders' capacity on the WPS agenda: Since the NAP was developed in 2013, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWA) has collaborated with development partners and civil society to enhance stakeholders' capacity to implement the action plan. Capacity strengthening, however, is a continuous process when dealing with the dynamics and vagaries of WPS and will be a recurrent theme in the third NAP.

3.2 CHALLENGES

Implementation of the WPS agenda has not been without its challenges:

1. Legislative provisions to provide express guarantees of the obligations of duty bearers and rights holders, both for state and non-state actors, and to specify explicit sectoral/institutional roles are lacking; limited budgetary allocations for WPS activities in the states and capacity constraints among ministry, department and agency (MDA) focal persons also hinder the effective execution of sectoral gender policies and WPS initiatives.

2. The Federal and State Ministries of Women Affairs have limited capacity to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the NAP and SAPs and to report on them.

3. The overdependence on donor funding for the development of the NAP and its localization

at state and LGA levels is a barrier to stakeholders effectively and efficiently delivering on WPS commitments.

4. There is limited or no engagement with the National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly in developing the NAP and SAPs, leading to inadequate oversight and monitoring by the legislatures of provisions espoused in the NAP, SAPs, and LAPs within their purview. Overall, the non-integration of the NAP into sectoral development plans has meant that WPS is siloed to women's issues, with limited political will and operational measures for ensuring compliance and accountability, particularly among the duty bearers.

5. There are no robust communication, implementation and resource mobilization strategies guided by a monitoring and evaluation framework to effectively leverage resource

allocation at all levels and to advocate for and mobilize complementary resources from development partners and the private sector.

3.3 LESSONS LEARNED

Although some degree of awareness on the NAP has been created among several stakeholders and remarkable achievements recorded, there is a low level of widespread knowledge about the action plan. The popularity, ownership and financing of the NAP remain weak.[4] Lessons learned highlight critical gaps and an absence of the vital strategies and action points essential for laying the foundation of a model to drive a more effective implementation of the third NAP:

4 Reports from desk review and zonal consultations.

Second annual forum on women, peace and security in Abuja, Nigeria, November 2021. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

Group discussion during the South West zonal consultative workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

1. **Communication strategy:** There is a need for WPS data for continuous engagement. Even when this data is available, NAP statistics and key achievements are not often used to develop key messages – despite having a good framework and action plan, communication has been limited. There needs to be a robust communication strategy for the third NAP developed by stakeholders at all tiers – national, subnational and local. The strategy and its implementation will require the highest political will, as well as resources for effective implementation and continuous awareness to ensure we leave no one behind.

2. **Capacity-building strategy:** There is a need for deliberate, targeted, systematic, sustained and consistent capacity building of all stakeholders to build the competencies and capabilities necessary for effectively delivering and monitoring an impactful NAP and reporting on the same.

3. **Operational strategy:** Although there were several efforts to implement the second NAP, there was insufficient alignment, synergy and compliance with global standards, making interventions ineffective and difficult to monitor and report on. Increased attention needs to be paid to accountability, ownership and compliance to create the right ecosystem, as focusing on WPS issues alone is inadequate. The third NAP will need to systematically address people-related outcomes so that trends on women and terrorism, conflict, illicit weapons and abductions can be substantially reduced through indicators that focus more on the efficacy of interventions. Innovative modalities are needed to enable women's and men's capabilities to cope with emerging trends and patterns of conflict and insecurity.

4. **Multistakeholder partnerships and collective strategy:** SAPs were not in place in all states and LAPs were limited due to weak political

will and an absence of dedicated financing. There was little or no private sector engagement, and the legislature was not fully embedded to deploy their four-fold mandate for addressing WPS concerns. The third NAP will embrace collective ownership of WPS issues.

5. **Compliance monitoring mechanism:** Weak knowledge of global and regional compliance standards, coupled with the absence of a clear mechanism for ensuring compliance, was a drawback. Also, the lack of a national database and limited reporting and documentation severely hindered implementation. Consequently, there is a need for iterative monitoring using the results-based reporting tool, which feeds into the ongoing tracking of WPS activities within the context of the national security architecture. For effectiveness and impact, the third NAP will need to secure political will at the highest levels, including the presidency, judiciary, National Assembly, Nigeria Governors' Forum, State Houses of Assembly and national peace architecture, for enhanced legitimacy and authority.

6. **Joint oversight:** The National Technical Working Group and WPS Security Sector Reference Group were extremely useful in promoting advocacy and profiling WPS issues. However, they did not sufficiently achieve the desired impact across sectors and critical institutions. Siloed activities translated into discordant results, as collective efforts were not as significant as anticipated. Recognizing the need for legislative oversight, a high-level joint WPS secretariat is needed to enhance oversight and galvanize implementation that is characterized by collective action, resource consolidation, adequate resourcing and accountability across sectors, thereby ensuring a high-impact NAP.

Traditional and religious leaders at the NAP validation workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

3.4 OPPORTUNITIES

Despite the gaps, increased advocacy from FMWA, UN Women, key security agencies, development partners, WPS networks, MDAs, CSOs, non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations has created opportunities to achieve more comprehensive and impactful outcomes for the WPS agenda going forward. Such opportunities include the following:

- **Aligning WPS priorities with national priorities, strategies and policies for congruence:** The current administration has outlined an eight-point agenda (the "Renewed Hope Agenda"), which includes a focus on strengthening national security for peace and prosperity, sharpening social investment as a pillar of development, and accelerating diversification through industrialization, digitalization, manufacturing and innovation (*New Telegraph*, 2023). The NAP aligns with existing strategies and policies for ensuring peace and security in the country.
- **New WPS engagement fronts:** The increasing recognition of the relevance of the WPS agenda and its support by stakeholders (including legislators, security agencies, traditional leaders, development partners, donors, the private sector and the media) open new vistas for advancing the WPS agenda constructively.
- **Strengthened partnerships:** Collaborating with duty bearers across different arms and tiers of government, civil society organizations and international partners presents opportunities for synergistic efforts and resource mobilization.
- **Gender mainstreaming:** Integrating gender perspectives into conflict prevention and resolution as well as peace management strategies creates opportunities for more sustainable and inclusive outcomes.

- **Technological advancements:** Leveraging technology, including social media, artificial intelligence and automated learning systems, for advocacy, awareness campaigns, behavioural science–based approaches, digital response systems and data collection offers new avenues for advancing the WPS agenda.
- **Coordination and standardization:** Developing mechanisms to standardize and benchmark progress across sectors to meet agreed national targets and better fulfil Nigeria's obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law under the leadership of FMWA, in collaboration with State Ministries of Women Affairs, security and legislative entities, and other stakeholders, including development partners.
- **Justice administration:** The judiciary has a crucial role to play through judicial precedent and increased access to justice for cases related to WPS.
- **Iterative monitoring:** This is a robust monitoring system whereby all WPS-related activities by all MDAs are reported on and collated in one monitoring template. In this regard, the African Union Continental Results Framework and the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Continental Results Framework on WPS for West Africa for implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa (2018–2028) could be adapted and adopted.
- **Deeper legislative oversight:** There are significant opportunities in the Tenth National Assembly legislative agenda, with its express commitment to focus on inclusion and to revisit WPS-linked bills and gender-responsive budgeting, thereby contributing to the realization of Nigeria's obligations, including those towards UNSCR 1325.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FOR THE THIRD NAP

The process for developing the third NAP has taken several years. Conversations for the review began in 2019, but were delayed because of the COVID-19 pandemic and other national exigencies. Consultations resumed in early 2022 and culminated in late 2023 with the engagement of consultants to work with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, UN Women and the National Technical Working Group to develop the third NAP. The process included deploying a national web-based survey (quantitative); desk reviews of relevant reports and national and state policies and documents; and key informant interviews and consultative workshops in the six geopolitical zones from March to May 2024.

Document review: Document review continued throughout the process of the NAP development. Documents reviewed included reports and road maps on women, peace and security from the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, MDAs, UN Women, Mercy Corps, and the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP). Others were articles from national newspapers and research think tanks.

Web-based survey: A total of 405 individuals (316 females and 89 males) completed the online survey. Respondents were from key MDAs, including education, justice, defence, humanitarian affairs, health, agriculture, environment, foreign

FIGURE 4: SEX DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS OF THIRD NAP WEB SURVEY TOOL

	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South West	South South
Male	16.7	13.5	32.3	28.2	24.4	29.4
Female	83.3	86.5	67.7	71.8	75.6	70.6
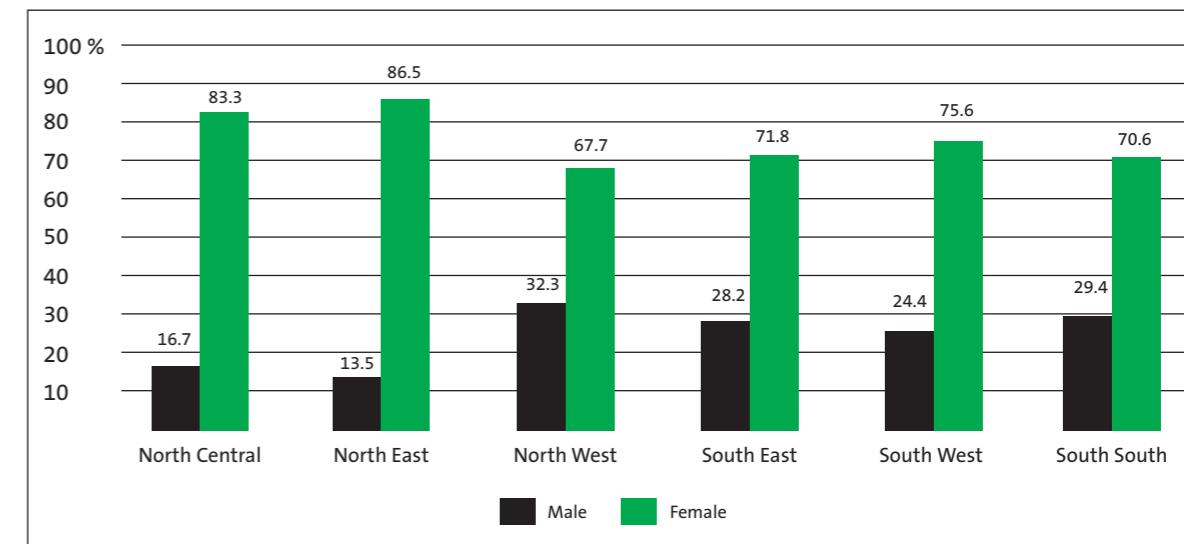
Group discussions during the North West zonal consultative workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

affairs, budget and planning, as well as State Emergency Management Agencies. Others were from national and state security and paramilitary agencies, including the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Army, Nigerian Correctional Service, Nigeria Customs Service, Federal Road Safety Corps, Nigeria Immigration Service, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, and National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), along with CSOs and traditional and religious leadership organizations.

Consultative workshops: Seven workshops were held in Kano, Adamawa, Nasarawa, Rivers, Oyo and Imo States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) from 17 April to 17 May 2024. The workshops brought together 369 individuals drawn from the following groups: MDAs; security agencies; CSOs; academia; women mediators; and traditional,

religious and community leaders. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were held with stakeholders across the states and the FCT.

Harmonization and peer review workshops: From 28 to 30 June, a harmonization workshop was held in Nasarawa State to harmonize findings and develop the components of the third NAP. The harmonization workshop preceded the peer review workshop, which was held at the same venue on 1 July with National Technical Working Group members and other stakeholders from the National Assembly, the National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS), FMWA, UN Women, the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, and the media. The workshops were an opportunity to share findings and the working draft of the NAP. Fifteen persons (nine females and six males) attended.

Validation workshop: The NAP was validated on 28 August 2024 in Abuja by the Ministry of Women Affairs and a diverse range of stakeholders.

The NAP development process was highly participatory and engaged multiple stakeholders across the country to ensure ownership for effective implementation. The process drew on lessons and experiences from the previous NAP as well as good practices from other countries for compliance and accountability. It is anticipated that the NAP will galvanize concrete actions for women, peace and security.

Group picture during the NAP peer review workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

FIGURE 5: NAP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FLOW

Desk review ⟩ Deployment of national web-based survey ⟩ Zonal consultation workshops in six geopolitical zones of Nigeria ⟩ Harmonization and peer review meeting ⟩ Validation of draft third NAP

Group photo during a WPS meeting. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

5. EMERGING WPS ISSUES UNDERPINNING THE THIRD NAP

Sub-Saharan Africa faces multidimensional security risks, such as rapid population growth, urbanization, ethnic tensions, environmental degradation and climate change. The impact of these risks severely exacerbates gender inequality. These drivers lead to a heightened risk of vulnerability, indoctrination, radicalization and exploitation. The following are some drivers worth noting.

Global debt burden and its impact on Nigeria: The global debt has risen from US\$5.6 trillion in 2022 to US\$97 trillion in 2023 (UNCTAD, 2024). Nigeria's public debt has sharply increased over the last decade. Debt as a share of gross domestic product has more than doubled, from 17.7 per cent in 2012 to 37.3 per cent in 2022. Deficit financing has risen by about 370 per cent, from 2.41 trillion naira in 2016 to 11.34 trillion naira in

2023. This puts severe limitations on the country's public finances at a time of increasing social hardship (driven by inflation) and accelerating climate change impacts (Luckscheiter, 2023). The increasing debt servicing means that Nigeria lacks the fiscal ability to meet its commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including ending poverty and tackling gender inequalities.

Proliferation of small arms and light weapons: The rise in illicit small arms and light weapons is alarming, and these continue to filter into Nigeria through official and unofficial borders. According to a survey by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, illicit small arms and light weapons make up 70 per cent or 350 million of the estimated 500 million such weapons in West Africa (Punch, 2024b).

FIGURE 6: THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Increasing impact of climate change: Nigeria currently faces severe climate change–related environmental security problems, including flooding, water scarcity, displacement, human migration, landslides, erosion, desertification, drought and heat waves, all of which cause stress on natural resources (land, water, forests) and infrastructure. This in turn affects communities' livelihoods, especially those of farmers and poor households and families who are dependent on natural resources for survival.

Climate shocks exacerbate conflict, humanitarian crises and existing socioeconomic disparities, all of which heighten WPS issues, including sexual and gender-based violence. The risk of climate change impacts the country's population groups differently. Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, farmers, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and youth, commonly face higher risks and more significant burdens from the impacts

of climate change in situations of poverty (Federal Ministry of Environment, 2020).

Sahel regional crisis/conflict and its impact on Nigeria: The withdrawal of three Sahelian countries – Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger – from ECOWAS has far-reaching diplomatic, security and economic consequences for the region and Nigeria in particular because of rising insecurity and the activities of jihadists, bandits and transnational criminals (Obasi, 2024). Areas of concern are the Cameroon and Chad borders in the North East and areas along Niger in the North West.

Multiple protracted conflicts and security challenges that exacerbate poverty and inequality: Nigeria is facing multiple protracted conflicts, crises and security challenges, including the Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah lid-Da'wati wa'l-Jihad (Boko Haram) insurgency in the North East Zone, long-running discontent and militancy in the

Group picture during the South South zonal consultative workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

Launch of the Plateau State Action Plan, November 2024. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

Niger Delta, increasing violence between herders and farming communities spreading from the central belt southward, and separatist Biafra agitation in the South East (International Crisis Group, n.d.).

Politicization and instrumentalization of gender: In response to national, regional and global WPS concerns, efforts to demonstrate commitment have increased among stakeholders. However, persistent gendered impacts of insecurity on women and girls and the dynamics within camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities have tended to reflect more rhetoric than action. This can be attributed to the politicization and instrumentalization of WPS issues for optics rather than for meaningfully realizing the desired inclusive security architecture and gender-responsive operational outcomes. Evidence for this is the disconnect between financing gender activities, responsibility and accountability for gender issues, and protocols guiding priority operations.

Vacillating women's role in violence and conflict: An analysis of persistent trends and emerging issues shows that women are often considered soft (easier) targets in abductions, trafficking and gang-related violence because they are less

of a threat to criminal elements. It is easy to see women as victims or survivors of violence during conflict. However, research shows that women can be participants in violent sects or groups – for example, the resurgence of women as "suicide bombers" in Borno State (Santos, 2024). Women are also agents of change and actively involved in activism, humanitarian action and security. During conflicts, women and girls suffer disproportionately as casualties of insurgency, terrorism, sexual violence, displacement, illicit and light weapon sales, and extreme poverty in ways that are often overlooked in policies on demilitarization, disarmament, rehabilitation and reintegration. To effectively combat these concerns and provide protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, organizations are urged to implement measures focusing on prevention, reporting and response.

To better understand the national landscape, Figure 7 provides a map of Nigeria showing women, peace and security issues. It reveals that there is no location without at least one emerging WPS issue. Table 3 provides a breakdown of emerging issues according to the geopolitical zones and states, while Table 4 highlights key statistics that make WPS both central and critical to the national security architecture.

FIGURE 7: THE LANDSCAPE OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY ISSUES IN NIGERIA

Group picture during the North West zonal consultative workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.
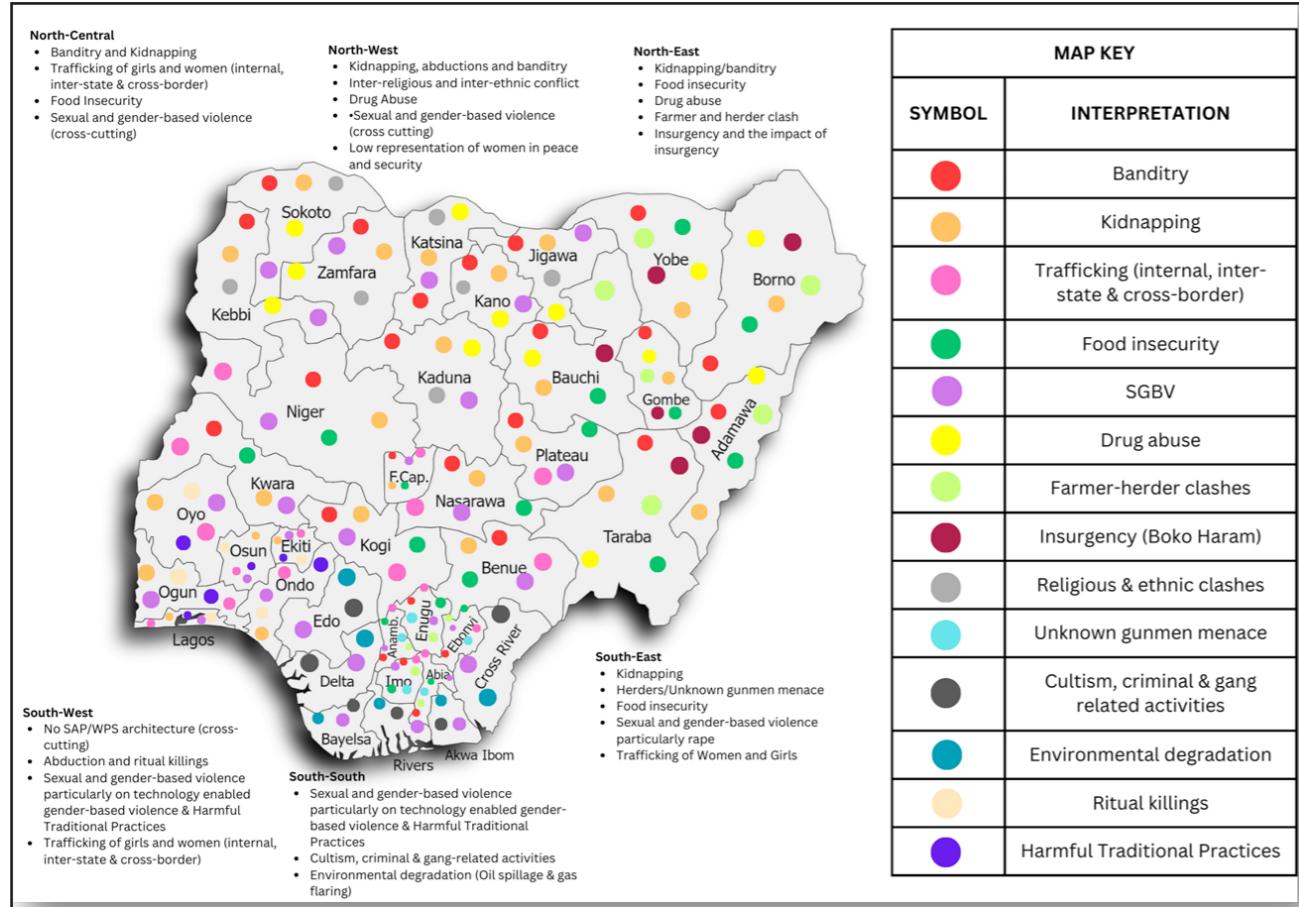
TABLE 3: EMERGING ISSUES BY GEOPOLITICAL ZONE AND STATE

HIGHLIGHTS OF ZONAL AND OTHER CONSULTATION FINDINGS – ZONAL PRIORITIES		
North Central (Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger and Plateau States)	*North East (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States)*	*North West (Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Jigawa, Sokoto and Zamfara States)*
• Banditry, kidnapping and the farmer–herder crisis • Trafficking of girls and women (internal, inter-state and cross-border) • Food insecurity • SGBV (cross-cutting) and harmful traditional practices • Climate change (flooding)	• Kidnapping and banditry • Food insecurity • Drug abuse • Farmer–herder clashes • Insurgency and the impact of insurgency • SGBV (cross-cutting) and harmful traditional practices • Climate change (flooding)	• Kidnapping, abductions and banditry (Kaduna State: Birnin Gwari, Igabi, Kaciya, Giwa, Chikun); farmer–herder clashes • Inter-religious and inter-ethnic conflict • Drug abuse • SGBV (cross-cutting) and harmful traditional practices
South South (Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo and Rivers States)	*South East (Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo States)*	*South West (Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo States)*
• SGBV, including technology-facilitated SGBV and harmful traditional practices • Cultism and criminal and gang-related activities • Environmental degradation (oil spillage and gas flaring) • Climate change (flooding) • Human trafficking; piracy	• Kidnapping/abductions • Farmer–herder clashes • Communal clashes • Unknown gunmen menace • Food insecurity • SGBV, particularly rape • Trafficking of women and girls (internal, inter-state and cross-border) • Ritual killings	• No SAP/WPS architecture (cross-cutting) • Abductions and ritual killings • SGBV, including technology-facilitated SGBV and harmful traditional practices • Trafficking of girls and women (internal, inter-state and cross-border) • Farmer–herder clashes • Communal clashes

Participants presenting their group work during the North West zonal consultative workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

TABLE 4: KEY STATISTICS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Humanitarian
- In Nigeria, 3.3 million persons are displaced because of armed conflict, criminal and communal violence, and climate-related disasters (International Centre for Investigative Reporting, 2024).
- Women and children constitute 79 per cent of all persons in IDP camps in Nigeria because more men have been killed or abducted (African Union Commission et al., 2020).

Sexual and gender-based violence
- Nigeria recorded 27,698 cases of SGBV between 2020 and 2023 (*Punch*, 2023).
- In 2023, the government recorded 1,634 trafficked victims, out of which 1,053 were women and 305 were girls (US Department of State, 2023).
- Sexual violence by armed groups, security forces and other conflict actors is reportedly increasing. In 2021, the United Nations documented 601 incidents of sexual violence by conflict actors, with 80 per cent constituting rape and 5 per cent sexual slavery (Gaiya, 2023).
- Half of the survivors who reported gender-based violence (GBV) incidents in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States required livelihood services, but these services are limited (OCHA, 2024).

Women in the security sector
Female military personnel increased from 6 per cent in 2006 to 10 per cent in 2021 (Nwankpa, 2024).

Education
- Recurring incidents of school attacks and abduction of girls: more than 1,680 schoolchildren have been abducted (whether released or still missing) over the past ten years (*Vanguard*, 2024).
- More than 1,700 children have been abducted by gunmen since 2014; 17 mass school abductions have been recorded in six years; 20 released Chibok girls were forced to marry Boko Haram fighters (Amnesty International, 2024).
- Within the past seven years, more than 11 school attack incidents have been recorded. These include Government Girls Secondary School, Chibok, Borno State (276 Girls); Government Girls Secondary School, Dapchi, Yobe State (113); Government Secondary School, Kankara, Katsina State (344); Islamiya School, Mahuta, Katsina State (80); Government Science College, Kagara, Niger State (27); Government Girls Secondary School, Jengebe, Zamfara State (377); Federal College of Forestry Mechanization, Afaka, Kaduna State (27); Greenfield University, Kaduna State (17); Salihu Tanko Islamic School, Tegina, Niger State (169); Nuhu Bamali Polytechnic, Zaria, Kaduna State (8); and Federal Government College, Birnin Yauri, Kebbi State (80).
- Since the beginning of the conflict in 2009, 611 teachers have been killed, 19,000 teachers have been displaced, 910 schools have been damaged or destroyed, and more than 1,500 schools have been forced to close. To date, Boko Haram has abducted over 600 female students and teachers in Nigeria (Baron and Calaycay, 2024).
- Nigeria has the largest number of out-of-school children globally, with 18.5 million children reportedly not in school (Agwam, 2024). Approximately 7.6 million girls are out of school, and 48 per cent of the out-of-school girls are in the North West and North East Zones (UNICEF, 2022).

Insecurity
Rising abductions of female medical personnel (doctors and nurses): since 2019, data shows that over 109 health workers have reportedly been abducted across the country (*Punch*, 2024a).

Food insecurity
About 26.5 million people across the country are projected to face acute hunger (food insecurity) in the June–August 2024 lean season (WFP, 2024).

Trafficking
- NAPTIP end-of-year data analysis for 2020: 52.4 per cent of victims were children. Of the adults, 87.2 per cent were women and 12.6 per cent were men. Of the children, 73 per cent were girls and 27 per cent were boys (Government of UK, 2022).
- NAPTIP rescued a total of 1,450 victims of trafficking in 2021, of which 1,266 were women. In the same year, out of a total of 312 child abuse cases, 215 involved girls (Pathfinders Justice Initiative, 2022).
- Between 2017 and the first quarter of 2024, IOM facilitated the voluntary return of 4,877 victims of trafficking holding Nigerian citizenship, among whom 616 (13 per cent) were male and 4,261 (87 per cent) were female (IOM, 2024).

6. THE NAP'S VISION, CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION

Vision: To achieve sustainable and integrated security that promotes ownership and accountability through inclusive governance and innovative financing systems.

Goal: To create a peaceful and secure Nigeria where women are protected from violence and are engaging in sustainable peace and national security.

Conceptual framework: The conceptual framework is visualized in Figure 9 to help tailor planned approaches for effective delivery of the third NAP model. It outlines the nexus between strategies, global and regional compliance standards/benchmarks, and guiding principles and how they should be collectively utilized as tools to tackle identified WPS priority areas and corresponding NAP pillars.

It further highlights how these efforts are in turn directly linked to national development agenda sector road maps, thus creating pathways for effectively achieving the desired NAP outcomes.

The framework captures the interplay between the NAP, the nation's development priorities, and the strides towards globally, regionally and nationally agreed commitments, treaties and targets. The framework is premised on the theory that aligning NAP priorities with national development priorities will minimize silos, the policy–legislation disconnect and the underfinancing that characterized the previous NAPs. In so doing, it will promote a collective implementation model, which, when appropriately executed using common guiding principles, can foster collaborative initiatives that achieve set targets while complying with global and regional WPS standards.

This framework is adopted to ensure clarity of approaches and benchmarks for interventions and activities under the five NAP pillars in order to achieve the envisioned synergy for the third NAP implementation to better deliver on its strategic and priority objectives and to realize transformative and impactful WPS results.

This NAP focuses on improved commitment and engagement, prioritizing a legislative agenda, critical national development issues, accountability, oversight and fiscal transparency/responsibility. To this end, the third NAP model shown in Figure 8 captures the intersectionality of WPS concerns and encapsulates these in three key de-

FIGURE 8: THIRD NAP IMPLEMENTATION MODEL

FIGURE 9: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE THIRD NAP
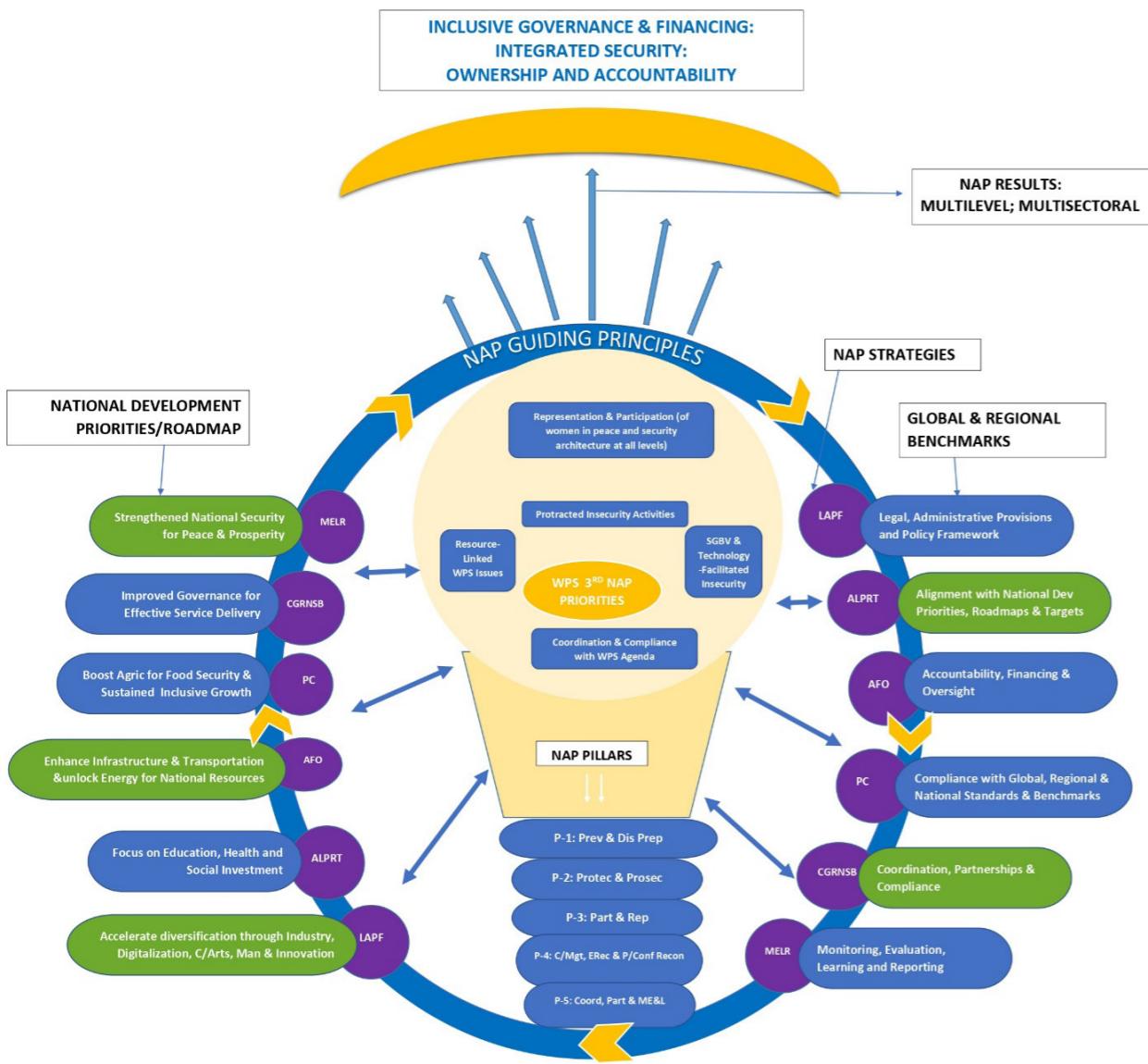
terminants to realizing the overall NAP vision and goal, thus providing a guide for all stakeholders in articulating strategies and interventions that consistently promote collective implementation approaches.

These three determinants are inclusive governance and financing; ownership and accountability of all stakeholders; and integrated security (fostering an integrated security ar-

chitecture). This model concurrently highlights the potential for Nigeria to accelerate the SDGs through improved data, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on women, peace and security. Consequently, the overall strategic objective of the third NAP is to ensure enhanced ownership and accountability of state and non-state actors through collective, multisectoral implementation and compliance efforts.

6.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Effectively delivering the conceptual framework for the third NAP demands that stakeholder actions are informed and shaped by an understanding that adherence to agreed guiding principles will result in the effectiveness of the NAP. Stakeholders must consequently ensure that the standardization, application and delivery of strategies are fully guided by and reflect the following principles:

- **High-level political will:** Enhanced political will and concrete commitment at all levels by duty bearers.
- **Do no harm/safeguarding:** Ensuring victim-centred approaches that safeguard the rights and well-being of women and girls, both in conflict and threats-to-peace situations.
- **Inclusivity and gender-responsiveness:** Inclusivity or the principle of "leaving no one behind". This involves recognizing that the NAP considers the diverse experiences of women, girls, men and boys with regard to (in)security and peace, considering factors such as gender, age, (dis)ability, socioeconomic background, religion, ethnicity, etc.
- **Legislative and compliance mechanisms:** Prioritizing implementation of the legislative agenda and critical national development agenda issues from a gender equality and WPS perspective.
- **Intersectionality, ownership and accountability:** Recognizing the intersectionality of WPS issues with other national concerns and taking responsibility by demonstrating ownership and accountability towards WPS.
- **Effective communication and reporting:** Adopting and deploying appropriate messaging and platforms for effective communication and reporting on WPS by all stakeholders, including the CSO shadow reporting pathways.

- **Strengthened coordination and partnerships:** Deepening and consolidating existing partnerships and building a more robust coordination mechanism that fosters a whole-of-government and "all-hands-on-deck" approach.

6.2 PUTTING WOMEN AT THE HEART OF PEACE, SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION FOR IMPROVED COMPLIANCE

Overarching outcomes: The overall outcomes for the third NAP are to ensure enhanced government ownership and stakeholder accountability through collective multisectoral efforts to achieve sustainable and integrated security for all. This necessitates putting women at the heart of peace, security and humanitarian action for improved compliance.

The context of peace and security has become increasingly complex. It requires a multidimensional and multisectoral approach that includes women's full, meaningful and equal participation. We must also recognize that "peace is not just the absence of war".[1] To sustain peace, we must address the nature of the exclusion, discrimination, injustice and structural inequality that block women and girls from having equal rights (The Compact, n.d.).

It is pertinent to acknowledge other security-threatening situations beyond war and conflict that challenge the peace and security of women and girls in Nigeria, often constituting existential and livelihood-related threats. Furthermore, gen-

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1 Plato's Mirror (n.d.). Baruch Spinoza: "Peace is not the absence of war, but a virtue based on strength of character" (link).

der inequalities lead to economic losses and a decrease in productivity, all of which make progress towards peace, security, climate resilience and a sustainable future slow, difficult and expensive for all.

Specific outcomes:

1. **Deepened coordination among stakeholders.** Establish and strengthen multisectoral coordination mechanisms to ensure effective collaboration among government agencies, security operatives, international organizations, civil society and local communities in implementing the WPS agenda while facilitating regular inter-agency meetings, joint action plans and information-sharing platforms to align efforts and maximize resources for WPS initiatives.

2. **Strong government and stakeholder ownership.** Enhance the ownership and leadership of the Nigerian government in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 by integrating WPS priorities into national development policies and strategies and ensuring the inclusion of WPS considerations in national security and development plans; allocate dedicated funding for NAP activities; and appoint high-level government champions to drive the agenda.

3. **Compliance with international and national frameworks.** Ensure adherence to international norms, national policies and the specific goals outlined in the NAP to promote accountability and effectiveness in the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Develop and enforce clear compliance mechanisms, including regular audits, progress reports and penalties for non-compliance, to uphold the commitments made under the WPS agenda.

4. **Robust monitoring, evaluation and learning.** Establish a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress, assess the impact of NAP activities, ensure accountability, and inform evidence-based adjustments to strategies and actions. Implement data collection tools, performance indicators and periodic reviews to measure outcomes, identify gaps and share best practices, as well as ensuring that monitoring and evaluation processes involve all relevant stakeholders and are transparent and inclusive.

5. **Enhanced capacities of key stakeholders, including government officials, security agencies, civil society organizations and community leaders, to effectively implement, monitor and report on the NAP on UNSCR 1325.** Organize training programmes, workshops and capacity-building initiatives focused on gender-responsive approaches to peace and security, monitoring and evaluation techniques, and compliance with WPS standards. Foster a culture of continuous learning and improvement among all actors involved in the NAP implementation.

6.3 IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY AND MILESTONES: JOINT COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND THE THIRD NAP ROAD MAP

Joint coordination among diverse stakeholders is crucial for the successful implementation of Nigeria's third NAP. Government agencies, security forces, development partners, the private sector and civil society must harmonize their efforts to address the complex challenges faced by women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings. This collaboration ensures that actions are complementary, resources are maximized, and accountability is enhanced. By leveraging their unique strengths and working together,

Advocacy for women's inclusion in governance systems. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

these stakeholders can create a sustainable and inclusive peace, meeting the NAP's objectives and fostering a more secure and equitable society for all Nigerians. Each entity has distinct but interconnected roles and responsibilities in the pursuit of intersectionality and an integrated national security architecture.

National WPS Joint Secretariat: This shall comprise top-level officials of key institutions and WPS CSOs involved in joint coordination activities with FMWA as the national coordinator of WPS. The secretariat will also spearhead the compliance enforcement strategy and institute modalities for compliance monitoring at national and subnational levels, functioning like a joint commission to strengthen the coordinating role of FMWA and help promote the multi-pillar, multi-priority approach of the third NAP. Having a functional joint WPS committee with FMWA will be a key criterion

for membership in the secretariat, along with a demonstrated commitment to financial and budgetary resources for WPS.

Joint sectoral implementation committees: Members are required to run a joint WPS committee with FMWA that builds on and replicates the success recorded with the FMWA–Chief of Army Staff jointly chaired WPS committees. Such joint committees will be set up with the legislature and the police to complement and strengthen the intersectoral WPS Technical Working Group. Development of necessary NAP strategies (communication, operations and the sector-specific strategies to boost joint implementation) will be undertaken by this committee at federal, state and local levels.

Other institutional and stakeholder roles: The five pillars of the previous NAP – **Prevention and**

Disaster Preparedness; Participation and Representation; Protection and Prosecution; Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction; and Partnership, Coordination and Management – will continue to be the bedrock of implementation. Each stakeholder will be required to deliver on a minimum of three NAP pillars and two NAP priority issues. Results should reflect the agreed collective strategies and guiding principles, be linked to the National Development Priorities and eight-point agenda, and localize regional and global compliance standards. The roles of selected stakeholders include but are not limited to the following:

- The **Federal Ministry of Women Affairs** is responsible for coordinating actions on the third NAP at the national level. This includes providing oversight, undertaking monitoring and reporting, and ensuring that gender perspectives are integrated into all peace and security initiatives. The State Ministries of Women Affairs are responsible for implementing these actions at the state level and tailoring them to local contexts and needs.

- **Ministry of Budget and National Planning:** This ministry ensures that the financial resources necessary for implementing the NAP are allocated and managed efficiently. It integrates the WPS agenda into national development plans, ensuring that gender considerations are included in budgeting and planning processes.

- **Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation:** This ministry addresses the needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings, providing humanitarian assistance and poverty alleviation programmes. It works to ensure that these programmes are gender sensitive and that they contribute to the broader goals of the NAP.

- **Ministry of Justice:** This ministry plays a role in upholding the rule of law, preventing human rights violations and achieving justice

for victims of impunity, allowing them to address their grievances and preventing vicious cycles of violence.

- **Other ministries, departments and agencies:** Various other government bodies, including the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Education; the National Human Rights Commission; the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP); and the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, play supportive roles in implementing the NAP. These agencies integrate gender perspectives into their policies and programmes, collaborate on joint initiatives, and provide the disaggregated data and reports necessary to monitor progress.

- **National Assembly:** The National Assembly is responsible for enacting legislation that supports the goals of the NAP. It provides oversight to ensure that the executive branch is effectively implementing the plan, and it also allocates the necessary budgetary resources.

- **Security agencies:**

  – *Nigeria Police Force:* The police ensure the protection of women and girls during conflict and post-conflict situations. They integrate gender-responsive approaches in their operations and support initiatives that include women's participation and access to justice.

  – *Nigerian Armed Forces:* The forces incorporate gender perspectives in their operations, particularly in conflict zones. They provide protection to vulnerable populations, support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes that are gender inclusive, and work closely with humanitarian agencies to provide aid and security.

  – *Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps:* The corps focuses on protecting civilians and critical infrastructure, including gender-responsive shelters and safe

FIGURE 10: THIRD NAP IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP
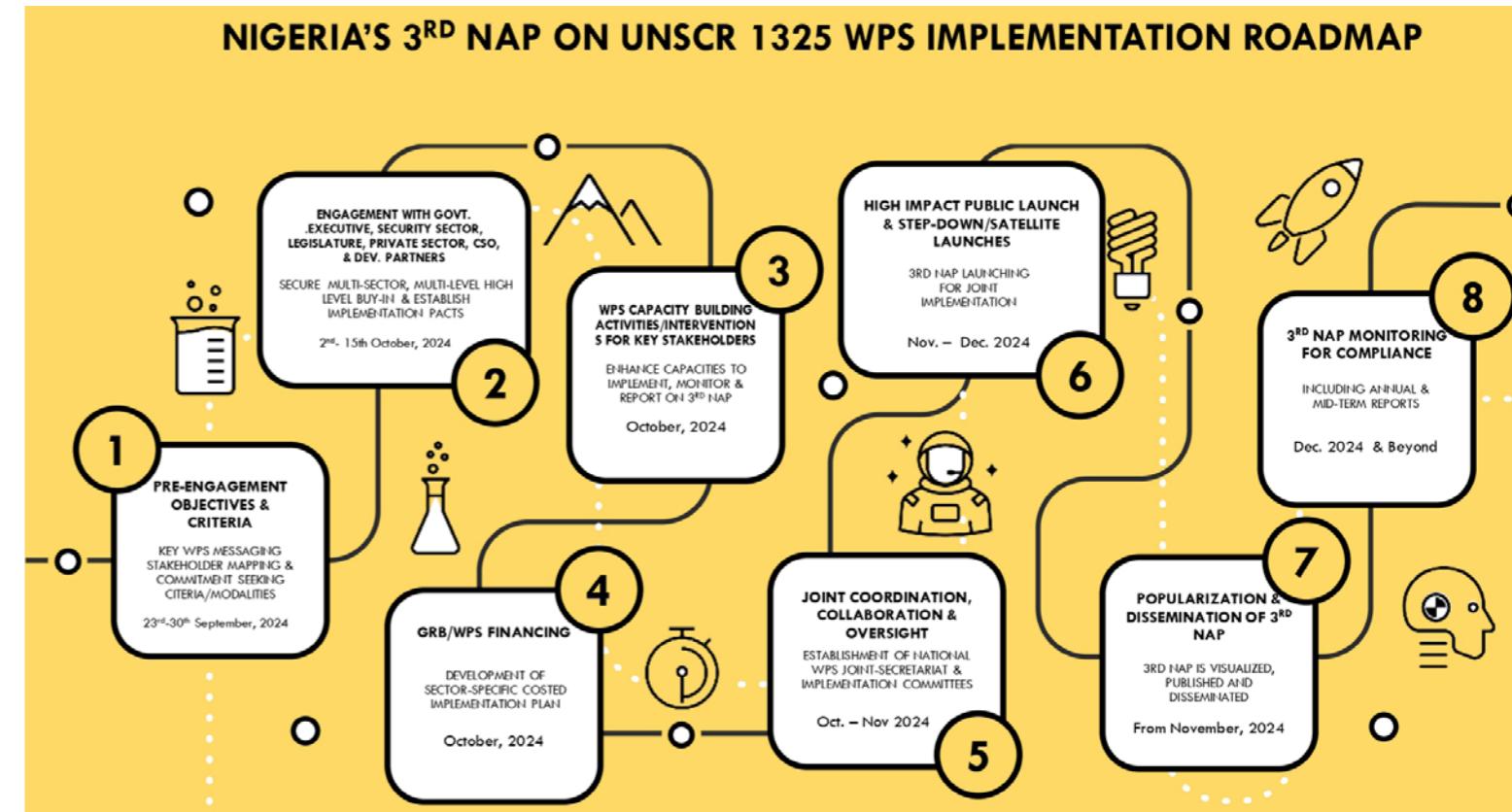
spaces for women and girls. They also work on preventing and responding to human trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

- **Development partners:** International organizations and donor agencies, such as United Nations entities, the European Union, USAID and many others, provide financial support, technical expertise and capacity-building initiatives. They collaborate with the Nigerian government and local CSOs to implement programmes aligned with the NAP, monitor progress and ensure adherence to international standards.

- **Private sector:** Private sector entities can play a crucial role by investing in women's economic empowerment programmes, providing vocational training, and creating

job opportunities for women in conflict and post-conflict areas. They can support initiatives aimed at responding to WPS issues, and can also promote gender equality within their own corporate practices.

- **Civil society organizations:** CSOs advocate for women's rights, provide services to survivors of violence and raise awareness about WPS issues. They act as watchdogs, holding the government accountable for the implementation of the NAP and ensuring that the voices of women and girls are heard in peace and security processes.

- **Local communities:** Local leaders and community-based organizations play a vital role in implementing the NAP at the grass-roots level. They help tailor interventions to the specific needs of their communities, promote

local ownership of the NAP, and foster an inclusive environment for women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding efforts.

Each of these stakeholders works collaboratively to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the implementation of the third NAP, focusing on deepened coordination, strong government ownership, compliance, and robust monitoring and evaluation.

6.4 THIRD NAP COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Compliance monitoring is the act of continuously assessing whether an organization is adhering to regulatory requirements, including internal policies and specific industry standards. Its goal is to help organizations achieve consistent regulatory compliance and avoid areas of non-compliance.

Techniques and key elements of effective compliance systems are provided below to encourage familiarity and to guide the implementation of the third NAP.

Effective compliance techniques:

• Regular reviews/audits
• Clear policies and procedures
• Thorough documentation and reporting

Key elements of effective compliance tracking/ monitoring:

• Written policies and guidelines
• Standards of conduct and standard operating procedures
• Compliance oversight models
• Continuous staff training and education
• Two-way communication at all levels
• A periodic monitoring and auditing system
• Consistent discipline

Above: The South West zonal consultative workshop. Below: Women mediators at work. Photos: UN Women Nigeria.

6.5 VISUAL AND SEQUENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION ROAD MAP AND GUIDE FOR THE THIRD NAP

Action/activity	Output	Outcome		Key performance indicator	Responsibility	Proposed timeline			
Pre-engagement objectives and criteria setting						2024/25	2026	2027	2028
Commitment-securing strategy meetings/workshops/pacts	Pre-engagement interactions	Consensus on NAP engagement modalities and milestones		Number of meetings (physical and virtual) held	FMWA, UN Women	X			
NDP and WPS agenda sector/agency-specific compliance targets agreed	Setting of objectives and engagement criteria; foreword and other key inputs secured; clear implementation modality adopted; performance benchmarks, re-engineering nodes and hubs across sectors	Cross-sectoral/multilevel alignment		Sector-specific engagement modalities adopted					
Delineation of WPS roles and responsibilities: secretariat/ compliance monitoring		Cross-sectoral/multilevel alignment		Number of benchmarking tools, hubs and platforms identified		X			
Formulation/identification of key messages promoting inclusive security, accountability and joint implementation		Key message on women, peace and security adopted		Prospective partnership opportunities mapped

Number and types of key messages developed to stimulate joint activities | | X | | | |
Adoption of resourcing evidence: types, description, special allocation, budget lines, extra-budgetary allocations	Sector/agency-specific roles and responsibilities agreed	Established stakeholder database with priorities, entry points and innovation pathways		Number and types of WPS stakeholders		X	X		
Contact meetings/events; WPS marketing campaigns (mainstream media, social media, traditional/local media, Nollywood)	Sector/agency-specific budgets and resources agreed			Number of resources; multi-year budgets; NAP database; campaign/ marketing trails, tracks and vehicles developed		X	X	X	X
Engagement with the executive arm of government (MDAs, Governors' Forum and Presidency) on third NAP implementation, monitoring and compliance									
Round-table discussion with permanent secretaries of relevant MDAs on 8 October	Awareness creation; permanent secretaries assigned three technical staff (finance, gender, and administration/research/planning) to support the development of the sector/MDA-specific costed plan for WPS	Constructive, measurable and sustained broad-based, multilevel, multisectoral political will and ownership of the third NAP		Number of high-level commitments secured with sector permanent secretaries	FMWA	X			
Bilateral meeting with the Presidency to discuss the third NAP				Level of support for and commitment to the NAP secured with the Presidency	FMWA	X			
Presentation of the third NAP to the Head of the Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the Federation and National Executive Council	Awareness creation, popularization and buy-in secured for third NAP implementation, monitoring and compliance			Firm approval for NAP multisectoral implementation aligned with NDP	FMWA	X			
Bilateral meeting with the leadership of the Governors' Forum, the Governors' Wives' Forum, Speakers of State Houses of Assembly and the Association of Local Governments of Nigeria	Awareness creation, popularization and buy-in secured for third NAP implementation, monitoring and compliance				FMWA, core Joint Secretariat	X	X	X	X
Presentation of the third NAP to the Governors' Wives' Forum, Speakers of State Houses of Assembly and the Association of Local Governments of Nigeria	Awareness creation, popularization and buy-in secured for third NAP implementation, monitoring and compliance			Number of SAPs and LAPs developed and reviewed; level of resources (human, technical and financial) assigned to the WPS agenda	FMWA, State Ministries of Women Affairs	X	X	X	X

Action/activity	Output	Outcome		Key performance indicator	Responsibility	Proposed timeline			
Engagement with heads of security institutions on third NAP implementation, monitoring and compliance						2024/25	2026	2027	2028
High-level round table or bilateral meetings with heads of security sector institutions (proposed dates: 9 and 10 October)	Presentation of the foreword by the Armed Forces of Nigeria, Nigeria Police Force and NSCDC to be done by 3 October	Improved awareness and buy-in among security sector institutions for the implementation of the third NAP and compliance		Increased commitment of security agencies to the third NAP	FMWA, UN Women	X			
	Heads of security sector institutions assigned technical staff to support the development of the organizational costed plan for the implementation of the third NAP			Increased allocation (human, technical and financial) for robust NAP implementation in the security sector		X			
	Commitment pacts by FMWA and each MDA for the implementation of the third NAP			Number of NAP commitment pacts signed with security sector agencies		X			
Periodic meetings with stakeholders on activities of the third NAP and reporting for the third NAP	Oversight for constructive implementation of the third NAP			Number of NAP-focused security sector meetings held	FMWA, Joint Secretariat	X	X	X	X
Legislative engagement on third NAP implementation, monitoring and compliance									
Meeting/engagement with the Senate and House of Representatives committees on women affairs, security and appropriation, and with the Speaker of the House of Representatives	The Senate and House of Representatives gained knowledge on the WPS agenda and committed to supporting budgetary allocations for the implementation of the third NAP and legislative oversight functions	Improved awareness and buy-in within the legislative branch for the implementation of the third NAP and compliance		Number of engagements with National Assembly leaders and key legislative committees	FMWA, UN Women, National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS)	X			
Presentation of the third NAP to the Senate and House of Representatives committees	The Senate and House of Representatives approved the date for the presentation of the third NAP to the joint committees of both bodies in October			Level of commitment to link legislative reforms with NAP priorities		X			
Periodic meetings with stakeholders on activities of the third NAP and reporting for the third NAP	Oversight and appropriation of funds for constructive implementation of the third NAP	Improved compliance with and implementation of the third NAP			FMWA, National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS), legislative committees	X	X	X	X
Engagement with the private sector, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations, etc									
High-level stakeholder round-table meeting with select private sector organizations	Private sector signed commitment pact to support the implementation of the third NAP	Improved awareness and buy-in of the private sector for the implementation of the third NAP and compliance		Number of private sector organizations committed to championing and implementing the third NAP	UN Women, organized private sector groups, civil society organizations	X	X		
	Private sector funding is mobilized for the implementation of the third NAP, including economic empowerment for WPS structures	Partnerships for inclusive security architecture embraced; committees and strategic windows for effective legislative action identified		Level of private sector funding mobilized to deliver the NAP priorities and road map		X	X	X	X
Periodic (at least biannual) meetings with stakeholders on activities of the third NAP and reporting for the third NAP	Oversight and appropriation of funds for constructive implementation of the third NAP	Establishment of a network of champions for the third NAP and signing of implementation pacts		Number and effectiveness of reported activities of the third NAP	FMWA, MDAs, UN Women, Organized Private Sector of Nigeria	X	X	X	X

Action/activity	Output	Outcome		Key performance indicator	Responsibility	Proposed timeline			
Strategic engagement with donors and development partners						2024/25	2026	2027	2028
High-level round-table engagement with donors on the third NAP	Committed financial support from donors to fund the third NAP	Resource mobilization for the implementation of the third NAP		Percentage, volume and types of resources allocated for WPS-related activities; percentage and types of donor support received	UN Resident Coordinator Nigeria Development Partners Group, UN Women	X	X	X	X
Reporting on funded activities of the third NAP	Oversight of WPS activities	Monitoring and reporting on the third NAP		Number and types of collaborations and WPS activities established and reported on		X	X	X	X
Capacity-building activities and interventions									
Conduct a one-day training to equip technical staff of FMWA and State Ministries of Women Affairs (and Budget and Economic Planning) with knowledge on the WPS agenda and the third NAP	Thirty to 35 technical staff of FMWA and relevant state ministries are trained on priorities and monitoring and reporting templates for the third NAP	Enhanced capacities of government MDAs to implement, monitor and report on the third NAP		Number of persons trained to implement the third NAP in the different sectors	FMWA, UN Women	X	X		
Conduct a one-day training to equip technical staff of FMWA and relevant federal MDAs with knowledge on the WPS agenda and the third NAP	Thirty to 35 technical staff of FMWA and other relevant MDAs are trained on priorities and monitoring and reporting templates for the third NAP				FMWA, UN Women	X	X		
Training to equip technical staff, security agencies, civil society organizations and the WPS networks at state and local levels with knowledge on the third NAP					FMWA, State Ministries of Women Affairs, Development Partners Group on Gender	X	X	X	X
Gender-responsive budgeting and WPS financing resource mobilization activities									
Conduct a one-day technical session for MDAs to develop a sector-specific costed plan for the third NAP	Development of a sector-specific costed implementation plan	Gender-responsive financing for the third NAP and the WPS agenda		Number of persons trained to implement the third NAP in different sectors	FMWA, UN Women	X			
Continuous monitoring of sector budgets to ensure that WPS-related activities are included				Monitoring mechanism instituted	FMWA, State Ministries of Women Affairs, civil society organizations	X	X	X	X
Joint coordination, collaboration and oversight									
Commission the National WPS Joint Secretariat	Establishment of the National WPS Joint Secretariat	Deepened coordination, collaboration and oversight		Functions of the National WPS Joint Secretariat clarified	FMWA	X			
Inaugurate the joint sectoral implementation committees	Establishment of the joint sectoral implementation committees with clear terms of reference			Functional National WPS Joint Secretariat operationalized	FMWA, security sector MDAs, UN Women	X			
Continuous monitoring and reporting of WPS-related activities	Periodic meetings to discuss and report on the status of the implementation of the third NAP			Number and quality of reports received, documented and disseminated to stakeholders	FMWA	X	X	X	X

Action/activity	Output	Outcome		Key performance indicator	Responsibility	Proposed timeline			
High-impact public launch, popularization and dissemination of the third NAP						2024/25	2026	2027	2028
High-level public launch of the third NAP	Popularization and dissemination strategy for the third NAP is developed; public launch and dissemination of the NAP	Third NAP is visualized, published and widely disseminated		Number and types of communication materials developed and disseminated	FMWA, Joint Secretariat, UN Women	X			
Dissemination of the third NAP to states									
Dissemination of the third NAP to the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory	Popularization and dissemination of the third NAP across the states	Third NAP is visualized, published and widely disseminated		Number of states with evidence of awareness and knowledge of the third NAP	FMWA	X			
		Improved awareness and buy-in among the states for the implementation of the third NAP and compliance		Number of states with SAPs, implementing and reporting on the third NAP	FMWA, State Ministries of Women Affairs, civil society organizations	X	X	X	X
Reporting on the third NAP									
First report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on the implementation of UNSCR 1325	Nigeria submits a comprehensive report using the appropriate format	Strengthened formulation of new laws and enforcement of existing laws and regulations to better uphold global and regional obligations		Quality of the report produced and submitted; timeliness of the report	FMWA, civil society organizations	X			
Follow-up report to CEDAW on the implementation of UNSCR 1325		Strengthened formulation of new laws and enforcement of existing laws and regulations to better uphold global and regional obligations		Quality of the report produced and submitted; timeliness of the report	FMWA		X		X
Report to ECOWAS and the African Union	Nigeria submits a comprehensive report using the appropriate format			Quality of the report produced and submitted; timeliness of the report	FMWA, ECOWAS	X			
Biannual report on the implementation of the third NAP to the Presidency and the National Assembly	Comprehensive report on the status of the WPS agenda developed	Improved coordination, deepened commitment and strategic partnerships for the NAP implementation at all levels		Number and types of reports produced and shared	FMWA, Joint Secretariat	X	X	X	X

The South West zonal consultative workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

7. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN

The monitoring, evaluation and learning plan for Nigeria's third National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 is essential for ensuring accountability; tracking progress measuring the impact of initiatives promoting women, peace and security; and ensuring compliance. The plan's primary objectives are to monitor NAP activities, evaluate their effectiveness, ensure stakeholder accountability, and inform policy and programme improvements and coordination. The plan is adapted from the African Union Continental Results Framework and the ECOWAS simplified African Union Continental Results Framework on WPS for West Africa.

7.1 KEY INDICATORS

Key indicators identified across the third NAP priorities reflect the five pillars. They are as follows:

1. **Protracted insecurity across geopolitical zones and critical sectors:** Extent to which violations of women's and girls' rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies; number and types of actions by security stakeholders; percentage of women in decision-making positions in conflict and recovery processes; proportion of women and girls benefitting from post-conflict and humanitarian interventions; number of gender-responsive and inclusive early warning systems; incidence of violence against women and girls; number/proportion of disaster response plans that include gender perspectives; number of women benefiting from recovery programmes; and number and percentage of women included in conflict resolution mechanisms.

2. **Resource-linked WPS issues:** Number of pieces of legislation, policies and frameworks developed to promote women in resource governance and management; increased legislative oversight on the implementation of law edicts, policies and frameworks that promote WPS concerns in resource governance, management and utilization; number of public–private partnership memorandums of understanding agreed; number and percentage of women involved in local, national and regional platforms; extent of gender-responsive budget mainstreaming and affirmative procurement across sectors; and reduced incidence of resource-induced community clashes and conflict.

3. **SGBV and technology-facilitated insecurity:** Number of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases reported and resolved; perception of survivors accessing support services; number of policies and guidelines preventing SGBV developed or reviewed; number and percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by state actors and humanitarian workers that are acted upon; number and types of digital response systems to mitigate SGBV; number and percentage of state and non-state actors trained on safeguarding; and percentage, volume and types of resources allocated for SGBV.

TABLE 5: THIRD NAP REPORTING LEVELS, TIMELINES AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING SCHEDULE

Levels of reporting	Type of report	To whom and tools to use	Responsible party	Compliance monitoring schedule
International level	Follow-up report to concluding observations (two years) Mid-term report (18 months) Final report (every three years)	CEDAW Committee ECOWAS (ECOWAS simplified Continental Results Framework tool) African Union	FMWA	Quarterly Annually
National level	Biannual	The Presidency, National Assembly (use the reporting template provided in Annex 1)	FMWA	Quarterly
Zonal level	Biannual	The Presidency, National Assembly	National WPS Joint Secretariat	Quarterly
State level	Biannual	Governor, State Houses of Assembly (use the reporting template provided in Annex 1)	State Ministries of Women Affairs	Quarterly
Local/ward level	Quarterly progress reports	State Technical Working Committee (use the reporting template provided in Annex 1)	Civil society organizations	Monthly

4. **Representation and participation of women in the peace and security architecture at all levels:** Number and percentage of women in leadership (elective and appointive positions); proportion of women in peace negotiations; proportion of women in the security forces; number and percentage of security personnel trained in gender sensitivity; number of legislative processes that promote women's inclusion and participation; number and percentage of women in state and traditional councils; and level of women's participation in the justice and security sector.

5. **Coordination and compliance with the WPS agenda:** Number of partnerships established; percentage and types of donor support received; number of SAPs/LAPs developed and reviewed; proportion of budget allocated for WPS implementation at federal and state levels; and number of operational compliance mechanisms available at state and local levels, including the FCT.

7.2 REPORTING FORMAT AND TIMELINE

The lifespan of the NAP is four years, after which it is expected to be reviewed.

The monitoring, evaluation and learning framework incorporates context-specific reporting templates that allow reporting at different levels and timelines through formal and informal processes. Responsible actors, including FMWA and its relevant partners, have critical roles to play in monitoring and reporting on the progress of the NAP.

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the reporting levels, tools to be used and timelines.

8. PRIORITY AREAS, OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NAP

Based on broad consultations, the consensus theme for the third NAP is "Realizing an Inclusive National Security System through Deepened WPS Coordination", which is geared at responding to the key gaps identified earlier: (i) commitment, clustering and engagement; (ii) prioritizing a legislative agenda and critical national development issues; (iii) accountability, oversight and fiscal transparency/responsibility; and (iv) accelerating the SDGs through data, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The third NAP has five priority areas, with intended outcomes and specific objectives. Table 6 provides an overview of the priority areas, outcomes and objectives.

TABLE 6: PRIORITY AREAS, OUTCOMES, OBJECTIVES AND LINKS WITH THE FIVE NAP PILLARS

Priority	Outcomes	Objectives	Links with NAP pillars
Protracted insecurity across geopolitical zones and critical sectors	1. Increased level of human security 2. Reduction in trafficking and humanitarian crises 3. Improved inclusive security architecture	• To minimize threats to human security and enhance the resilience of women and girls to shocks from insecurity. • To strengthen gender-responsive security mechanisms, including safeguarding measures and peacebuilding processes. • To strengthen the security sector's capacity to integrate gender equality and women's perspectives in conflict management, from prevention to recovery.	1. Prevention and disaster preparedness 3. Protection and prosecution 4. Crisis management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction 5. Partnership coordination and management
Resource-linked WPS issues	1. Improved integration of WPS needs for climate change impact, agricultural productivity and infrastructure 2. Strengthened regulations and reforms around ownership of land and other productive resources 3. Adequate social protection for women impacted by climate change and other natural disasters	• To strengthen social protection systems targeted at women-owned enterprises in conflict and recovery. • To establish and strengthen mechanisms to assess the impact of environmental policies, mitigate conflict around natural resource usage, and strengthen women's roles in natural resource management. • To reform/enact and enforce legislation and practices that safeguard and support women's ownership of land and other productive resources.	1. Prevention and disaster preparedness 3. Protection and prosecution 4. Crisis management, early recovery and post-conflict reconstruction 5. Partnership coordination and management

Priority	Outcomes	Objectives	Links with NAP pillars
SGBV and technology-facilitated insecurity	1. Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and adequate services, instituted and provided 2. Women's and girls' rights to protection and freedom from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment and access to justice upheld 3. Performance-driven implementation on SGBV aimed at reducing trends and addressing social and behaviour change.	• To ensure women's and girls' rights are safeguarded, protected and promoted in peace, conflict and humanitarian settings • To strengthen technical capacities, resource allocation, service provision and reporting around SGBV through innovation and technology • To strengthen legislative and policy reforms and practices on standardization and operationalization of WPS/SGBV prevention and response.	2. Protection and prosecution 5. Partnership coordination and management
Representation and participation of women in the peace and security architecture at all levels	1. Meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes and architecture 2. Increased and meaningful representation of women at decision-making levels in traditional, political, electoral and other governance systems 3. High-level political will, buy-in and resources secured from the legislative, executive and judiciary at all levels	• To reform/enact laws that enable women's participation in decision-making in governance systems, security initiatives and humanitarian efforts at national, state, local and community levels. • To strengthen women's decision-making capacities in governance systems at all levels, and create a pipeline for young women. • To raise awareness on the importance and added value of women's participation in decision-making processes for achieving peace and security.	2. Protection and prosecution 5. Partnership coordination and management
Coordination and compliance with the WPS agenda	1. Improved coordination and deepened commitment among strategic partners on the implementation of the NAP at all levels 2. Enforcement of existing laws and regulations, and facilitation of compliance with global and regional standards 3. Improved coordination for an effective and sustainable compliance mechanism/system on WPS	• To promote the collaborative and robust implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325. • To enhance support and collaboration towards WPS interventions. • To ensure the effective, judicious and gender-responsive use of available security resources on WPS.	5. Partnership coordination and management

TABLE 7: INTERPLAY OF WPS ISSUES WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

WPS priorities	WPS issues	NDPs/Eight-Point Agenda	WPS legislative policy and programmatic entry points
Protracted insecurity across geopolitical zones and critical sectors	Abductions, banditry, cultism, gang-related violence, insurgency, militancy, sea piracy, farmer–herder crisis, displacement (IDPs), communal land clashes, cattle rustling, artisanal mining/illegal refinery, kidnapping for ransom, ritual killings for perceived spiritual purposes, organ harvesting, "one chance" kidnapping and mobility insecurity, drug abuse, "Yahoo boys" phenomenon, fraudulent crimes *CEDAW Concluding Observations Paragraph 16a*	• Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity • Boost Agriculture for Food Security • Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation • Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery • Education and Health	*Policy* • National Security Strategy (2019)[1] • National Livestock Transformation Plan (2019–2028)[2] • National Development Plan (2021–2025)[3] • National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2018)[4] • Terrorism Prevention and Prohibition Act (2022)[5] • National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons[6] *Programmatic and strategic entry points* • State and Local Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 • Operation Safe Corridor • Education Road Map • Adolescent Girls Initiative for Learning and Empowerment (AGILE)
Resource-linked WPS issues	Land grabbing, community clashes, illegal mining, access to water, environmental degradation (oil pollution and exploitation), climate change *CEDAW General Recommendation 35*	• Unlock Energy and Natural Resources • Boost Agriculture for Food Security • Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation • Sustained Inclusive Growth	*Policy* • National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria (2021–2030)[7] • Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act[8] • National Women's Economic Empowerment Policy and Action Plan (2023)[9] • National Youth Policy[10] *Programmatic and strategic entry points* • Gender-responsive budgeting • Nigeria for Women Project and other gender-related projects • Rural Electrification Road Map • Renewable Energy Road Map • Blue economy policies and strategies
SGBV and technology-facilitated insecurity	Intimate partner violence; sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment; cyberviolence and cyberstalking; forced displacement, migration and human trafficking; sexual slavery; forced marriages; females as human shields; baby factories *CEDAW Concluding Observations Paragraph 12a*	• Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment • Sustained Inclusive Growth • Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	*Policy* • Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act 2015[11] • National Gender Policy (2021–2026)[12] • National Cybersecurity Policy and Strategy (2021)[13] *Programmatic and strategic entry points* • Ongoing Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act reform • Road map on digital innovation and technology • Education Road Map • Health Road Map

WPS priorities	WPS issues	NDPs/Eight-Point Agenda	WPS legislative policy and programmatic entry points
Representation and participation of women in the peace and security architecture at all levels	Low participation and representation of women in governance and WPS leadership;[14] violence against women in elections *CEDAW Concluding Observations Paragraph 20*	• Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery • Sustained Inclusive Growth • Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	*Policy* • National Gender Policy (2021–2026)[15] • Independent National Electoral Commission Gender Policy[16] *Programmatic and strategic entry points* • Gender bills • Electoral Act reform
Coordination and compliance with the WPS agenda	Weak coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanism for second NAP *CEDAW Concluding Observations Paragraph 16b*	• Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity • Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery • Sustained Inclusive Growth	*Policy* • United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023–2027[17] • African Union Continental Results Framework[18] *Programmatic and strategic entry points* • Zonal development bodies: North East, Niger Delta, North West, South West (DAWN Commission), South East Development Commission • Donor and development partner group • Relevant committees in the Senate and House of Assembly

1 Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2019.
2 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and& Federal Ministry of Interior, n.d.
3 Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, n.d.
4 National Emergency Management Agency, n.d.
5 National Counter Terrorism Centre, 2022.
6 Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development, 2021.
7 Federal Ministry of Environment, n.d.
8 Federal Ministry of Solid Minerals Development, 2007.
9 Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, 2023.
10 Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, 2019.
11 FIDA Nigeria, 2015.
12 Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2023a.
13 Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2021.
14 According to the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security WPS Index, Nigeria is currently ranked 165 out of 177 countries.
15 Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2023a.
16 Independent National Electoral Commission, 2021.
17 United Nations Nigeria, 2022.
18 African Union Commission, 2019.

9. NIGERIA'S THIRD NAP: ACTION PLAN

9.1 GUIDE FOR WPS PRIORITIES

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

National Development Priorities (NDPs)
1. Sustained Inclusive Growth
2. Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity
3. Boost Agriculture for Food Security
4. Unlock Energy and Natural Resources
5. Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation
6. Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment
7. Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation
8. Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery

Global/regional standards, benchmarks and targets
• Participation and representation
• Access to justice
• Percentage increase in conflict prevention measures
• Trends and levels of gender-based violence
• Displacement, refugees and asylum seekers
• Constitutional, legislative and electoral reforms

HeForShe, a network of male gender champions.

- Nationality and statelessness
- Marriage and family relations
- Access to education, employment and health for rural women
- Trafficking; sexual exploitation and abuse; migration
- CEDAW General Recommendations 35 and 38; SDGs 5, 8 and 16
- Africa Union Continental Results Framework
- Security sector reforms; disengagement, dissociation, reintegration and reconciliation

Third NAP WPS priorities
- Priority 1: Protracted insecurity across geopolitical zones and critical sectors
- Priority 2: Resource-linked insecurity
- Priority 3: SGBV and technology-facilitated insecurity
- Priority 4: Representation and participation of women in the peace and security architecture at all levels
- Priority 5: Coordination and compliance with the WPS agenda

Third NAP implementation strategies
- Legal and administrative policy frameworks
- Alignment with national priorities, road maps and targets
- Accountability, financing and oversight
- Compliance with global, regional and national standards and benchmarks
- Partnership and coordination
- Monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting

Guiding principles for the implementation of the third NAP
- High-level political will
- "Do no harm"/safeguarding
- Legislative and compliance mechanisms
- Intersectionality, ownership and accountability
- Effective communication and reporting
- Strengthened coordination and partnerships

Group photo at a Bauchi State Action Plan development workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

FIGURE 11: OFFICIAL VISION, GOAL AND PILLARS OF THE THIRD NAP

NIGERIA'S THIRD NAP ON UNSCR 1325 (2024–2028) VISION, GOAL AND PILLARS

NAP Vision: To achieve integrated security that promotes ownership and accountability through inclusive governance and financing systems.

NAP Goal: To create a peaceful and secure Nigeria where women are protected from violence and are engaging in sustainable peace and national security.

NAP Pillars: Prevention and Disaster Preparedness; Participation and Representation; Protection and Prosecution; Crisis Management, Early Recovery and Post-Conflict Reconstruction; Partnership Coordination and Management

Participant discussions during the South West zonal consultative workshop. Photo: UN Women Nigeria.

9.2 THIRD NAP RESULTS AND ACTION MATRIX

Priority 1: Protracted insecurity across geopolitical zones and critical sectors
Outcome: Increased level of human security, especially for women and girls
Objective 1.1: Reduced incidence of human insecurity, insurgency and violence targeted at women and girls
Objective 1.2: Strengthened gender-responsive security mechanisms and peacebuilding processes
Objective 1.3: Improved women's and critical stakeholders' response and involvement capacities for negotiation, mediation, crisis management, reconciliation, reintegration, rehabilitation and recovery

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	Interventions	Standards, benchmarks and targets		Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/ partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Protracted insecurity across geopolitical zones and critical sectors: Abductions, banditry, cultism, gang-related violence, insurgency, militancy, sea piracy, farmer–herder crisis, displacement (IDPs), communal land clashes, cattle rustling, artisanal mining/illegal refinery, kidnapping for ransom, ritual killings for perceived spiritual purposes, organ harvesting, "one chance" kidnapping and mobility insecurity, drug abuse, "Yahoo boys" phenomenon, fraudulent crimes, limited political will to prioritize WPS in security architecture, drug trafficking and abuse, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, proliferation of small arms and light weapons	Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity

Boost Agriculture for Food Security

Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation

Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery

Focus on Education, Health, and Social Investment | - Build capacity to deliver gender-responsive services in formal and informal security forces in high-risk areas.
- Build the capacity of human rights bodies in gender-responsive investigations and strengthen referral systems for victims of human rights abuses.
- Build the capacity of women mediators, negotiators and WPS networks on peacebuilding, negotiation and conflict resolution.
- Establish gender-responsive and inclusive early warning, early response and safe space mechanisms.
- Allocate and track dedicated budget lines for targeted WPS interventions in relevant MDAs for increased ownership and accountability.
- Create secure and sustainable mass transit systems/ improved road networks between rural and urban areas to reduce kidnapping.
- Conduct a survey measuring three WPS dimensions experienced by women, girls, men and boys (perception of physical security and safety to participate in public life and undertake regular daily activities).
- Establish national mechanisms for the control of illicit small arms and light weapons.
- Conduct sensitization on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.
- Work towards legislative reforms addressing the militarization of politics, inclusive party leadership structures, harassment (in public and private life), and gender violence in parties and elections.
- Strengthen engagement and advocacy on the National Electoral Offences Commission Bill, and conduct awareness and advocacy for passage and implementation.
- Ensure results-focused interventions in areas with endemic hard drug use.
- Commemorate female victims of conflict and insecurity.
- Create national, state and local memorials and memorabilia.
- Recognize and address the growing role of women as perpetrators of violence and conflict.
- Ensure economic empowerment interventions and entrepreneurship and market support systems for women and girls (IDPs and vulnerable and marginalized communities, including persons with disabilities).
- Provide psychosocial support for survivors and victims of conflict, insecurity and SGBV.
- Increase measures and mechanisms for safeguarding women in the context of national safety. | Security sector reforms; disengagement, dissociation, reintegration and reconciliation

Increase in conflict prevention measures

GBV trends, levels and patterns

Displacement, refugees and asylum seekers

UNSCR 1325 and the WPS agenda

CEDAW General Recommendations 30, 35, 38 and 40

The Maputo Protocol

ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework

SDG 2030

WPS Global Indicators

African Union Continental Results Framework

Common Approach to Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment (CAPSEAH) | | Federal and state ministries' NDP road maps

Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation

Ministry of Defence

Nigerian Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force)

Office of the National Security Adviser, e.g. Operation Safe Corridor, Operation Rainbow, etc.

Nigeria Governors' Forum

National and State Houses of Assemblies

Federal Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Interior

Federal and State Ministries of Transport

Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports

National Defence College

Institute of Peace and Conflict Resolution

National Judicial Council and National Judicial Institute

Zonal development commissions (North East, South East and Niger Delta Development Commissions; DAWN)

Securities and Exchange Commission

National Institute for Security Studies

National Human Rights Commission

NSCDC National Bureau of Statistics

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

State Emergency Management Agencies

Local Government Authorities

National Union of Road Transport Workers and Road Transport Association of Nigeria

WPS networks

National Development Plan (2021–2025) Agenda 2050

National Disaster Management Framework

National IDP Policy

National Cybersecurity Act

National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act CAP N30 LFN

Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act

Media groups and ambassadors | Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies

Number and types of actions by security stakeholders (type of actions, set-up of mechanisms)

Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict and recovery processes

Proportion of women and girls participating in and benefitting from post-conflict and humanitarian programmes, disaggregated by type of programme (e.g. health, education, economic support)

Percentage of early warning and early response mechanisms with integrated gender-responsive and inclusive protocols/action plans

Number of safe spaces established and operational

Number of security personnel trained in the provision of gender-responsive services

Percentage of benefits received by women and girls from disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes

Index of women's and girls' physical security (perceptions of physical security of women and girls)

Existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons

Number and percentage of cases reported regarding women and girls attacked while commuting with public transportation ("one chance")

Number of legislative reforms enacted addressing militarization, inclusive party leadership and GBV in politics

Percentage of reduction in hard drug use in endemic areas due to targeted interventions, or number of individuals receiving treatment and rehabilitation services in endemic areas

Memorials and memorabilia established dedicated to female victims of conflict and insecurity

Percentage of economic empowerment interventions providing support to women and girls from displaced, vulnerable and marginalized communities

Percentage of survivors and victims of conflict and insecurity receiving psychosocial support services | National Human Rights Commission

Nigerian Armed Forces

Nigeria Police Force

State Security Service (Department of State Services)

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Transportation

Nigeria Governors' Forum Secretariat

Office of the National Security Adviser

Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation

Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps

FMWA

Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation

Nigeria Governors Spouses' Forum Secretariat

National and state governments and the FCT

National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly and legislative committees

Conference of Speakers of State Legislatures of Nigeria

National Union of Road Transport Workers

Association of Local Governments of Nigeria (ALGON)

Development partners | 2024–2025

2024–2026

2025–2027

2024–2028 | 370,000,000

370,000,000

370,000,000

20,000,000 |

Priority 2: Resource-linked WPS issues

Outcome 2.1: Improved integration of WPS needs, issues and concerns for improved climate change impacts, agricultural productivity and infrastructure

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened regulations and reforms around land and other productive resources for inclusion and WPS sensitivity

Outcome 2.3: Adequate social protection for women impacted by climate change, insecurity and natural disasters

Objective 2.1: Strengthened social protection systems targeted at women enterprises in conflict and recovery

Objective 2.2: Establishment and strengthening of mechanisms to assess and redress the impact of environmental and resource-linked policies on women and vulnerable groups at all levels

Objective 2.3: Reform/enactment of legislation and practices that support women's ownership of land and other resources

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	Interventions	Standards, benchmarks and targets		Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/ partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Resource- linked WPS issues: Land grabbing, community clashes, illegal mining, access to water, environmental degradation (oil pollution and exploitation), industrialization, climate change, WPS blind spots in productive activities and economic resources, illegal mining, erosion, deforestation, flooding, access to clean water, cultism and drug abuse, illiteracy, oil theft, social media abductions and killings	Unlock Energy and Natural Resources

Boost Agriculture for Food Security

Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation

Sustained Inclusive Growth | - Provide safety nets and buffers for women-owned and women-led businesses in conflict and post-conflict settings.

- Establish public–private partnerships for environmental issues, social issues and corporate governance.

- Establish quotas and targets for women's participation in local and national resource management.

- Build women's capacity on alternative livelihoods, renewable energy, sustainable and smart agriculture, and the blue economy.

- Work towards legislative reforms and local edicts around women's access to land (leases and outright ownership).

- Review Nigeria's Electricity Act 2023 to ensure inclusive/gender-responsive energy policies.

- Build the capacity of legislators to address socioeconomic and political factors that have exacerbated farmer–herder tensions.

- Introduce new technologies such as hydroponic agriculture, nanotechnology and modern technology for farmers – particularly women farmers.

- Facilitate compliance through grass-roots women's groups and cooperatives.

- Encourage inclusive growth for persons with disabilities in agriculture.

- Encourage women to get involved in manufacturing through access to land, finance and markets. | Increase in conflict prevention measures

Levels of GBV

Constitutional, legislative and electoral reforms

Access to education, employment and health for rural women

CEDAW General Recommendation 35

Maputo Protocol

ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework

Sustainable Development Goals 2030

Africa 2063 Agenda

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Kyoto Protocol and National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change

National Livestock Transformational Plan (2019–2028)

National Gender Policy on Agriculture | | Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Federal Ministry of Livestock Development

Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment

Federal Ministry of Communication, Innovation and Digital Economy

Office of the National Security Adviser

Nigeria Governors' Forum

National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly

National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies

National Plan of Action on Gender and Climate Change for Nigeria

Review of the Land Use Act to ensure the enforcement of women's land ownership rights in line with Section 42 of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria

Legislative agenda of the Tenth National Assembly

Nigeria for Women Project

Gender Act on Climate Change

Ongoing constitutional amendment process

Adaptation of the Borno model

Review of academic curricula and structure

Education Road Map

Trade schools

Nigeria Governors Spouses' Forum

Federal and State Ministries of Women Affairs

Civil society, non-governmental, faith-based and community-based organizations

Women farmers' cooperatives | Number of pieces of legislation, policies and frameworks developed to promote women in resource governance and management

Increased legislative oversight on the implementation of laws, edicts, policies and frameworks that promote WPS concerns in resource governance, management and utilization

Number of public–private partnership memorandums of understanding agreed

Number and percentage of women involved in local, national and regional platforms

Number and percentage of women supported through training, equipment and input

Number and percentage of women benefiting from carbon credit and digital innovation initiatives

Increased number of legislative frameworks for implementing national policies on women's economic empowerment, the Maputo Protocol and CEDAW

Extent of gender-responsive budgeting mainstreaming and affirmative procurement across sectors

Improved women's access to financing and control over land resources

Reduced incidence of resource-induced community clashes and conflict

Improved financing and land access for institutions such as the Projects Development Institute (PRODA) and women farmers | Federal Ministry of Solid Minerals Development

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Federal Ministry of Information and National Orientation

Federal Ministry of Environment

Federal Ministry of Communication, Innovation and Digital Economy

Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation

National Emergency Management Agency

Private sector

National Assembly

National and state governments, the FCT and legislative committees

National Boundary Commission

National Council on Climate Change

Federal Ministry of Finance

Security agencies

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms

Zonal development commissions (North East, Niger Delta and South East Development Commissions; DAWN) | 2024–2025

2024–2026

2025–2027

2024–2028 | 1,000,000,000

370,000,000 |

Priority 3: SGBV and technology-facilitated insecurity

Outcome 3.1: Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and adequate prevention and protection services, instituted and provided
Outcome 3.2: Performance-driven implementation on SGBV aimed at reducing trends and addressing social, cultural and behavioural change
Objective 3.1: Women's and girls' rights safeguarded, protected and promoted in peace, conflict and humanitarian settings
Objective 3.2: Strengthened technical capacities, resource allocation, service provision and reporting around SGBV through innovation and technology
Objective 3.3: Strengthened legislative and policy reforms and practices on standardization and operationalization of WPS/GBV prevention and response

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	Interventions	Standards, benchmarks and targets	Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/ partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
SGBV and technology-facilitated insecurity: Intimate partner violence; sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse; cyberviolence, sextortion, virtual romancing, cyberstalking and cyberbullying; forced displacement, migration and trafficking; sexual slavery; forced and early marriage; females as human shields; baby factories; ritual killing; women-targeted organ and egg harvesting; stalking; under-estimation of economic and social costs of GBV to national development	Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment

Sustained Inclusive Growth

Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation

Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity

Boost Agriculture for Food Security | - Review SGBV/WPS standard operating procedures, guidelines and operational tools, including the digital dashboard.

- Develop, strengthen and deploy new technology-based tools to combat, respond to and report on SGBV incidents nationwide.

- Conduct capacity building for the judiciary and other critical stakeholders on digital techniques for safeguarding and SGBV prevention and response.

- Improve data collection modalities to strengthen SGBV mapping, response and resource allocation.

- Undertake legislative reviews: the Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, Etc) Act, the Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act and other relevant laws, with the aim of nationalization.

- Provide alternate and sustainable exit livelihood skills and strategies for survivors of trafficking, IDPs and victims of insurgency.

- Review the incarceration approach/models for SGBV perpetrators, and strengthen the use of behavioural science–based correctional systems.

- Ensure the use of mandatory bodycams by security personnel/camp officials, including female officials and volunteers.

- Strengthen existing private sector GBV initiatives (public–private partnerships) – FMWA, Women in Successful Careers (WISCAR), women's economic empowerment.

- Build, standardize and operationalize shelters and transit homes for improved SGBV response and compliance, especially for sexual assault referral centres and special SGBV courts.

- Improve access to SRHR and rape kit services (forensic centres) for survivors of SGBV.

- Create SGBV survivors' memorial.

- Establish sexual offenders register and dashboard in states linked to the labour market.

-Address inter-family and inter-generational issues leading to rape, child/forced marriage, trafficking, forced prostitution and exploitation.

- Broker and strengthen collaboration between primary health-care centres and sexual assault referral centres for enhanced SGBV response and compliance with global standards.

- Strengthen male allies/HeForShe champions, including among traditional and religious leaders. | Increase in conflict prevention measures

Levels of GBV

Access to education, employment and health for rural women

CEDAW Nigeria (2017) Concluding Observations 16a and b

Trafficking; sexual exploitation and abuse; migration

Access to justice

CEDAW General Recommendations 30 (2017); 19 (1992); 38 (2020)

Maputo Protocol

Cybercrimes (Prohibition, Prevention, Etc) Act

Terrorism Prevention Act

Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act

Child Rights Act

Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act

SGBV Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ECOWAS)

UNSCR 2106 | Ministry of Health

Ministry of Education Road Map

Ministry of Women Affairs Road Map

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Justice

National Judicial Institute and National Judicial Council

NAPTIP

Ministry of Labour

National Orientation Agency

NSCDC

National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly

Local governments

National Centre for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons

Nigerian Bar Association

International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)

Media

CSOs

Women's groups and networks

National Gender Policy

Child Protection Law

Sexual Harassment in Tertiary Institutions Bill

Terrorism (Prevention and Prohibition) Act

Engaging with constitutional and legislative reviews (Section 2 of the Constitution of Nigeria)

National Information Technology Development Agency

Ministry of Information

National Commission for Persons with Disabilities

Non-governmental and faith-based organizations, traditional institutions

MenEngage Network

HeForShe Champions

Medical Women's Association of Nigeria

Network of Women with Disabilities | Number of policies and guidelines developed or reviewed

Number and types of cases reported, referred, investigated and prosecuted

Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by state actors and humanitarian workers that are acted upon

Prevalence of SGBV

Patterns/trends of SGBV violence in conflict, post-conflict (IDPs) and humanitarian situations

Number and types of digital response systems to mitigate SGBV

Number of safeguarding policies/frameworks in place and implemented by state and non-state actors

Number of state and non-state actors trained on safeguarding

Percentage, volume and type of resources allocated for SGBV

Number and types of collaborations and GBV response services established

Number and types of livelihood trainings and alternate livelihood opportunities

Number and percentage of women IDPs and victims of insurgency accessing skills and livelihood opportunities

Number of transit homes and sexual assault referral centres that are operational and providing services

Improved access to SRHR and rape kit services (forensic centres) for survivors of SGBV (increased numbers accessing kits)

Increased budget allocations to primary health-care centres, sexual assault referral centres and implementing partners

Increased access to justice for survivors

Number of established shelters that provide psychosocial and mental support for survivors | Federal and State Ministries of Women Affairs

Federal Ministry of Health

NAPTIP

Federal Ministry of Science and Technology

Ministry of Justice

Federal Ministry of Education

Federal Ministry of Communication, Innovation and Digital Economy

National and state governments, the FCT and legislative committees

Private sector organizations (organized and informal)

National Information Technology Development Agency

Media: National Union of Journalists, Ministry of Information, Nigeria Association of Women Journalists

Immigration services

Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation

National Commission for Persons with Disabilities

National Communications Commission | 2024–2025

2024–2026

2025–2027

2024–2028 | 125,000,000

85,000,000

370,000,000

370,000,000

1,240,000,000 |

Priority 4: Representation and participation of women in the peace and security architecture at all levels

Outcome 4.1: Meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes and architecture
Outcome 4.2: Increased and meaningful representation of women at decision-making levels in traditional, political, electoral and other governance systems[1]
Outcome 4.3: High-level political will, buy-in and resources secured from the legislative, executive and judiciary at all levels
Objective 4.1: Reform/enactment of laws that enable women's participation in decision-making in governance systems and security and humanitarian efforts at national, state, local and community levels
Objective 4.2: Women's decision-making capacities in governance systems at all levels strengthened, and pipeline for young women created[2]
Objective 4.3: Awareness of the importance and added value of women's participation in decision-making and processes for achieving peace and security

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	Interventions	Standards, benchmarks and targets		Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/ partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Representation and participation of women in the peace and security architecture at all levels: Low participation and representation of women in the governance and security architecture; insufficient political will to reform the political landscape, party structures and relevant legislation	Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery Sustained Inclusive Growth Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	- Enact legislative reforms on political party operations to promote women's proportional representation. - Ensure the mandatory involvement of commissioners of women affairs to oversee gender dimensions in state security architecture and traditional councils. - Conduct capacity building for women commissioners, technocrats and influencers to engage, influence and actively participate in the state peace and security architecture. - Change discriminatory practices for women in the security sector, including in the Nigeria Police Force, the Nigerian Armed Forces and NSCDC. - Encourage gender policy development and implementation by all security agencies. - Undertake legislative reforms that boost female participation in leadership/governance. - Identify, replicate and strengthen successful inclusion models (e.g. traditional councils). - Ensure female participation in the supply chain for affirmative procurement. - Ensure the inclusion of women at the local government level. - Undertake security sector reform and governance initiatives targeting women's leadership in security agencies. - Enact mentorship and exchange programmes for boosted civil–military relationships.	Participation and representation Increase in conflict prevention measures Access to education, employment and health for rural women CEDAW General Recommendation 40 CEDAW Nigeria (2017) Concluding Observations, Paragraph 20 Access to justice Nationality and statelessness Marriage and family relations Security sector reforms; disengagement, dissociation, reintegration and reconciliation Maputo Protocol ECOWAS Regional Gender Policy African Union Agenda 2063 United Nations WPS Global Report Format UNSCR 1325 Beijing Platform for Action		National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly Ministry of Youth and Sports Media All security agencies Independent National Electoral Commission Private sector organizations Judiciary Nigeria Governors' Forum Office of the Secretary of the Government of the Federation NSCDC Gender Policy Nigerian Armed Forces Gender Policy Nigeria Police Force Gender Policy Immigration Services Gender Policy Department of State Services (State Security Service) Gender Policy Legislative agenda of the House of Representatives to remove discriminative acts against women in the police force Office of the Secretary of the Government of the Federation Nigeria for Women Project and other gender-related projects Association of Local Governments of Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics (data provision) Office of the National Security Adviser	Number of political parties implementing the reforms Number of women in leadership roles in security agencies Number of laws reformed Number of Ministry of Women Affairs commissioners participating in state security architecture Number of women commissioners, technocrats and influencers trained Number of legislative processes that promote women's inclusion, participation and leadership Number of pieces of legislation, policies and frameworks developed to promote women Level of women's participation in the justice and security sector Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal and informal peace negotiations Percentage of states and traditional councils with women in the peace and security architecture Number and percentage of women in governance of national human rights bodies Number of affirmative procurement principles and criteria introduced into procurement processes by state, non-state and private sector actors Number of women in leadership in security agencies (governance)	Office of the Secretary of the Government of the Federation National Assembly and State Houses of Assembly National Institute for Legislative and Democratic Studies (NILDS) Federal and State Ministries of Women Affairs Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation FCT administration Nigeria Governors' Forum Secretariat Federal and State Ministries of Justice Association of Local Governments of Nigeria Donor and development partners Traditional and high courts National Emergency Management Agency State Emergency Management Agencies Security agencies	2024–2025 2024–2026 2025–2027 2024–2028	370,000,000

1 Organized private sector, etc.
2 Targeting young women aged 18 to 35.

Priority 5: Coordination and compliance with the WPS agenda

Outcome 5.1: Improved coordination, deepened commitment and strategic partnerships regarding the NAP implementation at all levels
Outcome 5.2: Strengthened formulation and enforcement of new and existing laws and regulations to better uphold global and regional obligations
Outcome 5.3: Improved coordination for effective and sustainable WPS compliance standards, mechanisms and systems
Objective 5.1: Collaborative and robust implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325
Objective 5.2: Enhanced support and enabling environment to advance the WPS agenda, collaboration towards WPS interventions and effective third NAP implementation
Objective 5.3: Timely, effective, judicious and gender-responsive utilization of available security resources for transformative WPS results

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	Interventions	Standards, benchmarks and targets		Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/ partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Coordination, partnership and compliance with the WPS agenda: Weak coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms for the second NAP; non-compliance with global and regional frameworks; weak accountability and compliance mechanisms; poor alignment with WPS standards; weak synergy, gender-responsiveness and cost-effective utilization of available resources; inadequate incentives and sanctions to catalyse the WPS agenda	Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity

Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery

Sustained Inclusive Growth | - Establish baselines for the five WPS priorities to support the effective implementation and tracking of the third NAP.

- Develop WPS protocols and standard operating procedures aligned with relevant global frameworks.

- Develop effective communication strategies with clear targets, WPS campaigns and media enlightenment events.

- Develop factsheets, briefing notes, key messages, slogans and jingles around the NAP.

- Increase synergy, accountability, resourcing and reporting on UNSCR 1325 and WPS.

- Engage in advocacy for renewed commitment and implementation of State and Local Action Plans on WPS.

- Establish a coordination database and repository for WPS.

- Strengthen inter-agency and inter-sectoral working groups saddled with WPS coordination, adopting clear terms of reference.

- Undertake midterm reviews of the NAP.

- Develop surveillance regimes to enhance compliance and generate disaggregated data on performance/ indicators.

- Strengthen WPS digital response tools and modalities.

- Develop sector-specific workplans with clear monitoring components and empower key MDAs to take lead WPS roles (to co-chair and host meetings).

- Secure buy-in of the legislature and strengthen capacities for oversight.

- Develop effective WPS communication, dissemination and popularization strategies across MDAs – for example, targeted awareness campaigns.

- Establish sector-specific implementation strategies within the NDPs, with clear WPS implementation guidelines and protocols.

- Appoint a special adviser/assistant to the President on the WPS agenda.

- Institute an effective communication strategy for the NAP's publicity and implementation.

- Elevate WPS to a national, state and local government security and governance issue. | Participation and representation

Increase in conflict prevention measures

Levels of GBV

CEDAW General Recommendations

CEDAW Concluding Observations, Paragraph 16b

African Union Continental Results Framework

Security sector reforms; disengagement, dissociation, reintegration and reconciliation

Maputo Protocol | | Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution (WPS stakeholder mapping/survey)

National Population Commission – Census and Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey

National Bureau of Statistics (UN Women Project)

Ministry of Women Affairs – GBV Dashboard

NAPTIP (Register of Sexual Offenders)

Legislative guide on the implementation of WPS

Legislative Committee Monitoring Implementation of House Committees

Implementation and Monitoring of Legislative Agenda Committee

Ministry of Communication, Innovation and Digital Economy / information awareness creation on conflict budget

Leveraging forums – Governors' Forum, Nigerian Economic Summit Group, etc.

African Union Continental Results Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on the WPS Agenda in Africa

Relevant committees of the National Assembly – e.g. Women Affairs, Security

Presidency

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Youth (Youth, Peace and Security)

Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation

National Emergency Management Agency | Percentage and type of donor support received

Number of SAPs/LAPs developed and reviewed

Number of operational compliance mechanisms available at national, state and local levels, including the FCT

Number of synergies and partnerships built around WPS

Level of resources (human, technical and financial) assigned to the WPS agenda

Proportion of budget allocated for WPS implementation at federal and state levels

Number and types of gender/sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data on WPS

Number of tools, templates and protocols developed | Ministry of Information

National Orientation Agency

Local governments

National Population Commission

National Bureau of Statistics

NAPTIP

Ministry of Women Affairs

National and state governments, the FCT and legislative committees

Maryam Babangida National Centre for Women Development

Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM)

All relevant MDAs

CSOs and the media

Donors and development partner groups | 2024–2025

2024–2026

2025–2027

2024–2028 | 350,000,000

200,000,000

250,000,000

200,000,000

380,000,000

400,000,000

180,000,000

100,000,000

200,000,000

50,000,000 |

9.3 ZONAL ACTION PLAN FRAMEWORK

ZONAL ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE FOR STATE/NORTH WEST ZONE WPS PRIORITIES (2024–2028)

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	National WPS priority areas	Interventions		Standards, benchmarks and targets	Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Low representation of women in peace and security	- Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	Priority 4	To be informed by zonal-level agreements		Aligned with third NAP targets	Refer to third NAP entry points	Linked to third NAP indicators	To be determined at the zonal level, aligning with national targets and institutions	Zonally agreed	To be determined
Increased insecurity activities: kidnapping, insurgency and terrorism	- Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity - Boost Agriculture for Food Security - Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation - Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery	Priority 1								
SGBV (cross-cutting)	- Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	Priority 3								

ZONAL ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE FOR STATE/NORTH EAST ZONE WPS PRIORITIES (2024–2028)

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	National WPS priority areas	Interventions		Standards, benchmarks and targets	Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
SGBV (cross-cutting)	- Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	Priority 3	To be informed by zonal-level agreements		Aligned with third NAP targets	Refer to third NAP entry points	Linked to third NAP indicators	To be determined at the zonal level, aligning with national targets and institutions North East Development Commission, Victims Support Fund, UN Women, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council	Zonally agreed	To be determined
Kidnapping/banditry Insurgency Food insecurity	- Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity - Boost Agriculture for Food Security - Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation - Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery	Priority 1	To be informed by zonal-level agreements		Aligned with third NAP targets	Refer to third NAP entry points	Linked to third NAP indicators	To be determined at the zonal level, aligning with national targets and institutions	Zonally agreed	To be determined
Drug abuse	- Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	Priority 1, Priority 3								
Low representation on of women in peace and security	- Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	Priority 4								

ZONAL ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE FOR STATE/NORTH CENTRAL ZONE WPS PRIORITIES (2024–2028)

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	National WPS priority areas	Interventions		Standards, benchmarks and targets	Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Low representation on of women in peace and security	- Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	Priority 4	To be informed by zonal-level agreements		Aligned with third NAP targets	Refer to third NAP entry points	Linked to third NAP indicators	To be determined at the zonal level, aligning with national targets and institutions	Zonally agreed	To be determined
Kidnapping Banditry Food insecurity	- Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity - Boost Agriculture for Food Security - Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation - Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery	Priority 1								
Trafficking in women and girls (internal, inter-state and cross-border) SGBV (cross-cutting)	- Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	Priority 3								

ZONAL ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE FOR STATE/SOUTH SOUTH ZONE WPS PRIORITIES (2024–2028)

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	National WPS priority areas	Interventions		Standards, benchmarks and targets	Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Low representation of women in peace and security	- Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	Priority 4	To be informed by zonal-level agreements		Aligned with third NAP targets	Refer to third NAP entry points	Linked to third NAP indicators	To be determined at the zonal level, aligning with national targets and institutions	Zonally agreed	To be determined
Kidnapping, ritual killings, cultism, and criminal and gang-related activities	- Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity - Boost Agriculture for Food Security - Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation	Priority 1								
Environmental degradation	- Unlock Energy and Natural Resources - Boost Agriculture for Food Security - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Sustained Inclusive Growth	Priority 2								
SGBV (cross-cutting)	- Focus on Education, Health, and Social Investment - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	Priority 3								

ZONAL ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE FOR STATE/SOUTH EAST ZONE WPS PRIORITIES (2024–2028)

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	National WPS priority areas	Interventions		Standards, benchmarks and targets	Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Low representation of women in peace and security	- Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	Priority 4	To be informed by zonal-level agreements		Aligned with third NAP targets	Refer to third NAP entry points	Linked to third NAP indicators	To be determined at the zonal level, aligning with national targets and institutions	Zonally agreed	To be determined
Kidnapping Food insecurity Herders/unknown gunmen menace	- Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity - Boost Agriculture for Food Security - Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation - Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery	Priority 1								
Trafficking in women and girls Drug and substance abuse SGBV	- Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	Priority 3								

ZONAL ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE FOR STATE/SOUTH WEST ZONE WPS PRIORITIES (2024–2028)

WPS issues and threats	Linkage with appropriate NDPs	National WPS priority areas	Interventions		Standards, benchmarks and targets	Key entry points	Performance indicators	Implementing agencies/partners	Timeline	Annual budget (naira)
Low representation of women in peace and security	- Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation	Priority 4	To be informed by zonal-level agreements		Aligned with third NAP targets	Refer to third NAP entry points	Linked to third NAP indicators	To be determined at the zonal level, aligning with national targets and institutions	Zonally agreed	To be determined
No existing SAP/WPS architecture (cross-cutting) Abductions and ritual killing	- Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity - Boost Agriculture for Food Security - Enhance Infrastructure and Transportation - Improved Governance for Effective Service Delivery	Priority 1								
SGBV and harmful traditional practices Cyber violence, cyberstalking, fraud Trafficking	- Focus on Education, Health and Social Investment - Sustained Inclusive Growth - Accelerate Diversification through Industrialization, Digitization, Creative Arts, Manufacturing and Innovation - Strengthen National Security for Peace and Prosperity	Priority 3								

Above: Launch of the Guma LGA Local Action Plan in Benue State.
Below: Participants at the launch of the Benue State Action Plan. Photos: UN Women Nigeria.

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Launch event for a Local Action Plan. Photos: UN Women Nigeria.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING AND REPORTING TEMPLATE

Report by:_____ Date:_____

Organization and Designation:_____

Sector/Area of Focus:_____

NAP Operational Structure/Implementation Arrangement (e.g. Member National Technical Working Group/ SSC/ZAN/Legislative/Traditional Security Council, etc):_____

Summary of Achievements: (i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

Priority WPS actions	Linkage with relevant UNSCR 1325 NAP pillars (list the pillars here)	Alignment with NDP/ road maps	Compliance with global/ regional frameworks	Baseline	Outputs/ results	Outcome	Performance indicators	Verifiable information source
Priority 1: *Protracted Insecurity Activities*								
Priority 2: *Resource-Linked WPS Issues*								
Priority 3: *SGBV and Technology-Facilitated Insecurity*								
Priority 4: *Representation and Participation of Women in Peace and Security Architecture at All Levels*								
Priority 5: *Coordination and Compliance with WPS Agenda*								

Collected by: Date: _____

Designation:

ANNEX II: MAPPED LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR ZONAL AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS

SECURITY AGENCIES	FEDERAL AND STATE MDAS/ZONAL COMMISSIONS		LEGISLATORS AND PRESIDENCY
• Police • Department of State Services • National Intelligence Agency • National Drug Law Enforcement Agency • NSCDC • Customs • Correctional Services • Immigration • Local vigilantes • State-owned security outfits • Nigerian Army, Air Force, Navy	• Women Affairs • Justice • Health • Education • Budget and Finance • Information • Solid Minerals • Humanitarian Affairs • Defence • Office of the National Security Adviser • Zonal Development Commissions (Niger-Delta Development Commission, North East Development Commission, South East Development Commission, DAWN)	• Youth • Agriculture • Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs • State Planning Commission (Rehabilitation and Construction) • National/State Emergency Management Agencies • Victims Support Fund • NAPTIP • National Orientation Agency • Independent National Electoral Commission	• National Assembly • State Houses of Assembly • Conference of Speakers • National Institute for Legal and Democratic Studies • Office of the Secretary to the State Government • Office of the Security Adviser to the State Government
DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	**WOMEN-LED, YOUTH AND FAITH-BASED GROUPS, NETWORKS AND ORGANIZATIONS**		**OTHERS**
• ActionAid • Mercy Corps • International Alert • UN Women • ECOWAS • Danish Refugee Council	• West African Network for Peacebuilding • National Council of Women's Societies • Nigeria Association of Women Journalists • International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) • Christian Association of Nigeria • Jama'atu Nasril Islam	• Federation of Muslim Women's Associations of Nigeria (FOMWAN) • Joint Association of People Living with Disabilities • Local community-based and non-governmental organizations • IDPs • National Technical Working Committee • National Women Platform on Security Sector Reform and Governance	• Traditional and religious leaders • Private sector • State-based media • Academia • Trade unions

Conflict, violent extremism and disasters occasioned by climate change, with different, distinctive and devastating consequences (including sexual and gender-based violence) for women and girls, including women and girls with disability, are a rising global phenomenon.

Women do contribute positively to peace processes and are active agents of change to prevent and resolve conflict and assist in recovery and reconstruction processes. Yet women are excluded from decision-making, and their meaningful participation in the peace and security agenda remains low. Sexual and gender-based violence in conflict is endemic, and rape in war is perpetrated with impunity.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, unanimously passed by the Security Council on 31 October 2000, is the first of several resolutions addressing women, peace and security from many perspectives. This groundbreaking resolution forms the cornerstone of the women, peace and security agenda.

Resolution 1325 builds on international human rights laws, legal instruments and women's rights jurisdiction, recognizing that armed conflict impacts women differently than men and demanding their protection during and after conflicts. The resolution acknowledges women's roles as peacebuilders and agents of change, calling on the United Nations, member states, civil society, and international and local communities to ensure women's increased participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes at all levels.

This is the National Action Plan for United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 towards the inclusion of women in peace and security bodies and initiatives in Nigeria.