

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION (UNSCR) 1325

ACTION LAB

**WPS LOCALISATION MONITORING &
ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK
FOR NIGERIA**

COMMITMENTS / EVIDENCE / LEARNING / ACTION

**Promoting peaceful societies,
inclusive communities and a
secured Nigeria.**

From commitments to evidenced based action.



UNSCR 1325 ACTION LAB NIGERIA

Methodological and Operational Framework for Tracking, Monitoring, Learning and Accountability on the Localisation and Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nigeria

**Developed by
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP-Nigeria)**



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Disclaimer

The views and methodological approaches presented in this framework are intended to support tracking, monitoring, learning and accountability for the localisation and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nigeria. The framework does not replace national policies, action plans or statutory reporting obligations but complements existing mechanisms by providing a harmonised methodology for evidence generation, analysis and reporting.



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FOREWORD

The adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in 2000 marked a transformative moment in recognising the indispensable role of women in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peace processes, humanitarian action, and post-conflict recovery. Over the past two decades, significant strides have been made globally, regionally, and nationally to advance the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda through policies, action plans, institutional frameworks, and partnerships that seek to ensure the meaningful participation and protection of women and girls in peace and security processes.

In Nigeria, successive National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325, alongside State Action Plans, Local Action Plans, and emerging Community Action Plans, demonstrate a growing commitment to localising the WPS Agenda and translating global commitments into tangible actions that respond to the realities of women and communities affected by conflict and insecurity. While these efforts have contributed to important gains, a more coordinated and systematic approach is still needed to measure progress, document results, identify implementation gaps, and strengthen accountability across all levels.



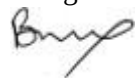
Recognising this need, the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP-Nigeria) developed the **UNSCR 1325 Action Lab** as a national platform for tracking, monitoring, learning, and accountability on the implementation and localisation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda in Nigeria. The Action Lab provides a harmonised approach for assessing WPS advancement at national and subnational levels, drawing on evidence from NAPs, SAPs, LAPs, CAPs, institutional actions, programmes, and other relevant WPS initiatives.

This **Methodological and Operational Framework** sets out the principles, methodology, institutional arrangements, reporting processes, and quality assurance mechanisms that guide the Action Lab. It provides a practical and standardised approach for collecting, analysing, validating, and using evidence to strengthen implementation, inform decision-making, and promote continuous learning.

The framework reflects WANEP-Nigeria's commitment to collaboration among government, civil society, development partners, academia, women's and youth networks, traditional institutions, and community actors. By providing a shared approach to monitoring and reporting, the Action Lab seeks to strengthen coordination, transparency, accountability, and collective action towards the effective localisation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria.

The Action Lab is envisioned as a **living platform**, evolving in response to emerging realities, lessons, and stakeholder experience. Through stronger monitoring, credible evidence, and sustained learning, WANEP-Nigeria seeks to support more effective policies, institutions, and actions that advance the rights, participation, protection, and wellbeing of women, girls, and communities across Nigeria.

Bridget Osakwe PhD



National Network Co-ordinator (WANEP)Nigeria

PREFACE

The Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda is becoming increasingly important in Nigeria as efforts grow to translate the commitments of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 into national and subnational policies, action plans and implementation mechanisms. National, State, Local and emerging Community Action Plans reflect significant progress in localising the WPS Agenda and addressing the diverse peace and security realities of women and communities across the country.

Yet commitments and action plans alone do not indicate whether the WPS Agenda is being implemented or what results are being achieved. It remains necessary to track how commitments move from policy and planning into institutionalisation, resourcing, implementation, results and accountability. This calls for a coherent monitoring approach that draws evidence from multiple levels while recognising differences in context and implementation capacity.



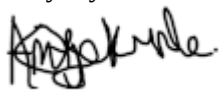
The UNSCR 1325 Action Lab was developed by WANEP-Nigeria to meet this need. It provides a national mechanism for strengthening monitoring, evidence, learning and accountability in the localisation and implementation of the WPS Agenda. The Action Lab is also linked to wider regional and continental efforts to strengthen WPS accountability. Its approach draws on the African Union Continental Results Framework (CRF) for monitoring and reporting on WPS implementation and supports broader ECOWAS efforts to strengthen evidence, coordination and accountability for Women, Peace and Security in the region.

This Methodological and Operational Framework forms the basis for the Action Lab. It defines the approach, structures, standards and procedures for generating, validating, analysing, reporting and using evidence across national, state, local government and community levels. In this way, it offers a shared foundation for assessing implementation progress, identifying gaps and good practices, and strengthening evidence-informed policy and action.

The Action Lab is not intended to replace existing government reporting systems, action plans or institutional mandates. Instead, it offers a complementary mechanism for improving coherence, comparability, learning and accountability across Nigeria's WPS localisation architecture, while generating evidence that can support regional and continental WPS learning and reporting.

Ultimately, the Action Lab's value will depend on how its evidence is used. WANEP-Nigeria sees it as a living platform that helps stakeholders move beyond documenting commitments to demonstrating progress and results, strengthening accountability and contributing to more inclusive and responsive peace and security in Nigeria.

Amy Oyekunle



Women Peace and Security Expert



Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Meaning
AU	African Union
CAP	Community Action Plan
CRF	Continental Results Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FMWA	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs
LAP	Local Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NAP	National Action Plan
SAP	State Action Plan
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
WIPNET	Women in Peacebuilding Network
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Action Lab	A WANEP-Nigeria-led national mechanism for tracking, analysing, learning from and strengthening the localisation and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda in Nigeria.
Localisation	The process of translating WPS commitments into relevant policies, plans, institutions, resources, actions and results at national, state, local government and community levels.
Monitoring	The systematic and ongoing collection and review of information to track progress, implementation, gaps and emerging issues related to WPS commitments.
Implementation	The process of putting WPS policies, plans, commitments and actions into practice and delivering the intended activities, services or measures.
Outcome	A change or result that occurs as a consequence of WPS policies, actions or interventions, such as increased participation, improved institutional practice or strengthened protection.
Output	A direct and observable product or deliverable resulting from an activity, such as a training conducted, policy developed, mechanism established or report produced.
Indicator	A defined measure used to track and assess progress, implementation, results or change against a WPS commitment, objective or priority.
Means of Verification	The document, record, dataset or other credible evidence used to confirm that an indicator result has been reported accurately.
Community Action Plan	A community-level plan that translates WPS priorities and commitments into locally relevant actions, responsibilities and measures for implementation.
State Action Plan (SAP)	A state-level framework that translates the WPS Agenda into priorities, actions, responsibilities and implementation measures relevant to a particular state.
Validation	The process of reviewing reported information and evidence with relevant stakeholders to confirm its accuracy, relevance and completeness before it is used for reporting or analysis.
Evidence	Verifiable information, documentation, records, data or other credible material that supports a reported WPS action, status, result or change.
Learning	The process of using monitoring findings, evidence and stakeholder experience to understand what is working, what is not, why, and how implementation can be improved.
Accountability	The responsibility of institutions and actors to fulfil agreed WPS commitments, provide progress reports, provide evidence, explain gaps or shortcomings, and take appropriate follow-up action.

National Action Plan (NAP)	Nigeria's national framework for implementing the WPS Agenda through defined priorities, actions, responsibilities and monitoring arrangements.
Local Action Plan (LAP)	A local-government-level framework for translating WPS commitments into actions and priorities relevant to the local context.



Figure 1: Photograph of WANEP-Nigeria WPS Media Fellows

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNSCR 1325 Action Lab is a WANEP-Nigeria-led national mechanism for strengthening monitoring, evidence, learning and accountability for the implementation and localisation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda in Nigeria. It responds to the need for a more consistent way of understanding how WPS commitments are being translated into action and results across the country.

Nigeria has made important progress through National Action Plans (NAPs), State Action Plans (SAPs), Local Action Plans (LAPs) and emerging Community Action Plans (CAPs). However, the existence of these commitments does not necessarily demonstrate effective implementation. Evidence remains dispersed across institutions, programmes and locations, making it difficult to consistently assess progress, identify gaps and understand where further action is required.

The Action Lab therefore provides a common monitoring and learning framework for following the movement of WPS commitments from policy and planning to institutionalisation, resourcing, implementation, results and accountability. It applies a localisation lens across national, state, local government and community levels while recognising differences in institutional mandates and local contexts.

The framework tracks WPS implementation and advancement across six domains: Enabling Environment, Participation, Prevention, Protection, Relief and Recovery, and Emerging and Context-Specific WPS Priorities. Its indicators are designed to generate practical evidence on whether commitments exist, whether institutions have taken ownership, whether resources are available, whether actions are being implemented, and whether there is evidence of results and sustained change. The framework also provides for appropriate disaggregation to identify differences across locations, groups and implementation levels.

The Action Lab is designed to complement rather than replace existing government systems, action plans or institutional mandates. It brings together relevant information from existing monitoring and reporting processes, institutional records, programme evidence and stakeholder contributions. WANEP-Nigeria provides overall coordination and stewardship, while government institutions, civil society organisations, development partners, women's networks and other relevant actors contribute evidence within their respective mandates.

The monitoring process follows a practical cycle of data and evidence generation, analysis and assessment, reporting and knowledge use, and learning and action. Information is subjected to appropriate verification and quality assurance before being used for analysis and reporting. The Action Lab's digital tools support structured data submission, indicator tracking, verification, evidence management and dashboard reporting, making it possible to identify progress, gaps, trends and areas requiring attention.

Ultimately, the Action Lab is intended to help stakeholders move beyond documenting commitments to demonstrating implementation and results. Its value lies not simply in producing data, but in making evidence available for better policy decisions, stronger coordination, informed advocacy, institutional learning and greater accountability for WPS commitments across Nigeria.

The framework is designed as a **living and adaptable system**. It will be validated with stakeholders, tested through pilot application and refined based on implementation experience, data quality, stakeholder feedback and changes in Nigeria's WPS and peace and security context. This approach will allow the Action Lab to remain practical, relevant and responsive as WPS localisation develops.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION TO 1325 ACTION LAB

1.1 Introduction

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), adopted in October 2000, established a global framework for advancing women's meaningful participation in peace and security processes, strengthening protection from conflict-related violence, promoting gender-responsive conflict prevention, and addressing the specific needs of women and girls during relief and recovery.

Nigeria has progressively translated these commitments through successive National Action Plans (NAPs) and the development of State Action Plans (SAPs), Local Action Plans (LAPs) and emerging Community Action Plans (CAPs). Together, these instruments provide an evolving framework for localising the WPS Agenda across national, state, local government and community levels.

While this localisation process has expanded, approaches to monitoring and reporting implementation remain varied. Existing action plans and institutional mechanisms differ in their indicators, reporting arrangements, evidence requirements and monitoring capacities, limiting the ability to consolidate and compare implementation progress across different levels.

The West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP-Nigeria) developed the **UNSCR 1325 Action Lab** to respond to this monitoring and evidence gap. The Action Lab is a national platform for tracking, monitoring, learning, and accountability on the localisation and implementation of the WPS Agenda in Nigeria. It brings together implementation evidence, stakeholder learning, and performance information to support stronger accountability, policy engagement, and decision-making.

This Methodological and Operational Framework establishes the common approach, institutional arrangements, standards and processes that will guide the operation of the Action Lab.

1.2 Purpose of the Framework

The purpose of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab Methodological and Operational Framework is to provide a harmonised basis for tracking, monitoring, learning and reporting on the localisation and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nigeria.

The Framework establishes the methodological and operational requirements for generating, validating, analysing and using evidence across national, state, local government and community levels. It provides a common reference for monitoring the implementation of NAPs, SAPs, LAPs, CAPs and other relevant WPS commitments while recognising differences in institutional responsibilities and local contexts.

The Framework also provides the technical foundation for the Action Lab's monitoring tools and digital platform and supports the use of evidence for accountability, learning, planning and improved implementation.

1.3 Objectives of the Framework

The overall objective of this Framework is to provide a standardised methodological and operational guide for tracking, monitoring, learning, and reporting on the localisation and implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nigeria.

Specifically, the Framework seeks to:

1. Establish a harmonised methodology for monitoring the implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs), State Action Plans (SAPs), Local Action Plans (LAPs), Community Action Plans (CAPs), and other relevant Women, Peace and Security commitments.
2. Provide a common framework for the collection, management, analysis, validation, and reporting of Women, Peace and Security data across national, state, local government, and community levels.
3. Strengthen accountability by promoting consistent measurement of implementation progress, institutional performance, and localisation outcomes.
4. Support evidence-based planning, policy development, programme implementation, advocacy, and resource allocation through the generation and dissemination of reliable data and knowledge products.
5. Promote institutional learning and adaptive management by facilitating periodic performance reviews, knowledge sharing, and the documentation of lessons learned and good practices.
6. Define institutional roles, responsibilities, reporting arrangements, and quality assurance mechanisms that support effective implementation of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab.
7. Provide the technical foundation for the development, operation, and continuous improvement of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab digital platform.

1.4 Scope of the Framework

The Framework applies to the monitoring and assessment of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) implementation and localisation across national, state, local government and community levels in Nigeria. It covers evidence generated through National Action Plans (NAPs), State Action Plans (SAPs), Local Action Plans (LAPs), Community Action Plans (CAPs), equivalent policy and institutional frameworks, government programmes and other relevant WPS-related actions and initiatives.

The Framework builds on the findings of WANEP-Nigeria's ***Beyond Commitments: A Critical Assessment of the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in Nigeria (2025)***, which reviewed Nigeria's WPS implementation and localisation experience from 2013 to 2025. The assessment examined progress and gaps across the four core WPS pillars of **Prevention, Participation, Protection, and Relief and Recovery**, while also identifying cross-cutting issues relating to financing, political will, institutional coordination, data and monitoring, intersectionality and inclusion, regional variation, and the role of civil society in localisation¹.

The findings of the 2025 assessment provide an important baseline reference for the Action Lab by establishing the implementation context, documented areas of progress, persistent gaps and emerging priorities against which subsequent monitoring and learning can be considered. The Action Lab does not reproduce the methodology or indicators used in the assessment. Rather, it translates relevant findings and lessons into a more systematic and repeatable mechanism for tracking WPS advancement and implementation over time.

The Framework therefore allows evidence of WPS advancement to be captured whether or not a formal WPS Action Plan exists. Action plans provide important evidence of commitment and localisation, but assessment may also draw

¹ <https://wanepnigeria.org/beyond-commitments-a-critical-assessment-of-the-implementation-of-unscr-1325-in-nigeria/>

on laws, policies, institutional arrangements, financing, programmes, participation, services, community initiatives and documented results.

The Framework does not replace existing government policies, action plans, institutional mandates or statutory reporting obligations. Rather, it complements them by providing a common methodology to strengthen consistency, comparability, evidence generation, and accountability across Nigeria's WPS localisation architecture.

The Framework is intended to remain responsive to changes in Nigeria's WPS landscape and may be periodically reviewed to reflect implementation experience, emerging priorities and developments in monitoring practice.

1.5 Intended Users of the Framework

The Framework is intended for institutions and stakeholders involved in the implementation, coordination, monitoring and reporting of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nigeria.

Primary users include WANEP-Nigeria as custodian of the Action Lab, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, State Ministries responsible for Women Affairs and Gender, relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and institutions responsible for implementing national and subnational WPS commitments.

The Framework may also be used by civil society organisations, women's organisations and networks, community-based organisations, traditional and religious institutions, development partners, academic and research institutions, media organisations, monitoring and evaluation practitioners and other actors contributing to WPS implementation and localisation

1.6 Guiding Principles

Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab shall be guided by the following principles:

National Ownership: The Action Lab is a national initiative developed by WANEP-Nigeria to strengthen Nigeria's Women, Peace and Security architecture while supporting nationally defined priorities and commitments.

Localisation: Monitoring and reporting shall reflect the realities, priorities, and capacities of national, state, local government, and community contexts, recognising that effective implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda requires context-specific approaches.

Participation and Inclusion: The Framework promotes the meaningful participation of government institutions, civil society organisations, women-led organisations, youth, traditional institutions, development partners, and communities in monitoring, learning, and accountability processes.

Evidence-Based Decision-Making: Monitoring, reporting, and analysis shall be guided by credible, verifiable, and high-quality data to support informed decision-making and continuous improvement.

Accountability and Transparency: The Framework promotes clear reporting arrangements, institutional responsibility, and transparent performance assessment to strengthen accountability for Women, Peace and Security commitments.

Learning and Adaptive Management: Monitoring is viewed not only as a mechanism for measuring progress but also as a process for generating knowledge, promoting reflection, and supporting continuous learning and improvement.

Collaboration and Partnership: Effective implementation of the Framework requires collaboration among government institutions, civil society organisations, development partners, academia, and community actors to strengthen coordination and maximise collective impact.

Quality and Integrity: All data generated through the Action Lab shall adhere to agreed standards for accuracy, consistency, reliability, confidentiality, and ethical data management.



Figure 2: Training of Media Persons in Edo State, to advocate for the Edo State Action Plan

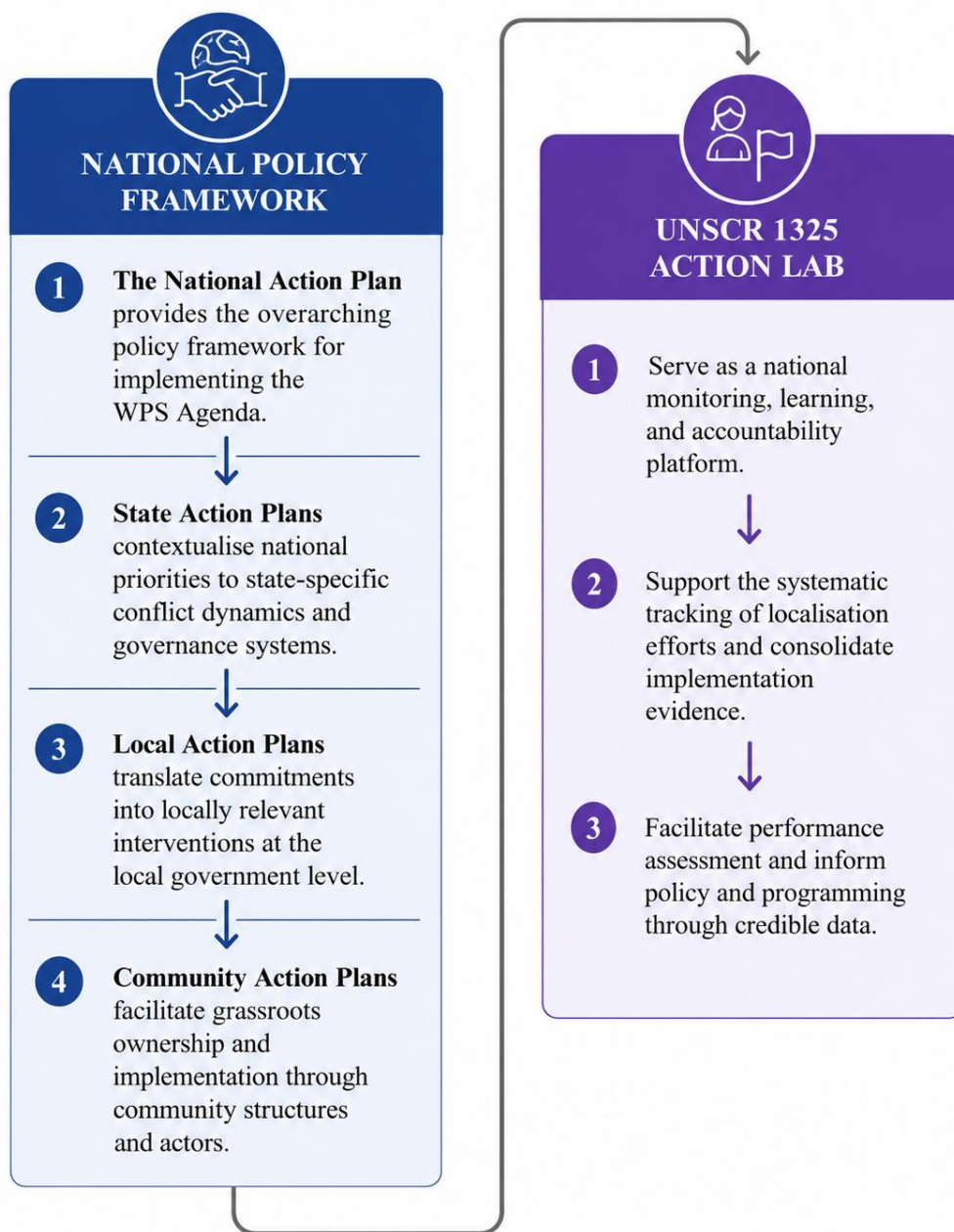


Figure 3: Operational Relationship Between the National Policy Framework and UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

CHAPTER TWO: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2.1 Evolution of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda

The adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) on 31 October 2000 marked a significant shift in international peace and security policy. It recognised the differentiated impact of armed conflict on women and girls and affirmed the importance of women's full and meaningful participation in conflict prevention, peace processes, peacebuilding, humanitarian response and post-conflict recovery. It also called for stronger measures to protect women and girls from conflict-related violence.

Since its adoption, the WPS Agenda has developed through subsequent Security Council resolutions, regional commitments and national policy processes. Its scope has expanded beyond participation and protection to encompass conflict prevention, governance, humanitarian action, justice, recovery and emerging peace and security concerns. This evolution has increasingly shifted attention from the adoption of commitments to their implementation, results and accountability.

At the continental level, African Union Member States have progressively translated WPS commitments into National Action Plans, regional frameworks, institutional mechanisms and related policies. The experience of implementation has also highlighted the need for stronger systems for tracking progress and assessing results. In response, the African Union developed the Continental Results Framework (CRF) to provide a common basis for monitoring and reporting on WPS implementation across Member States.

For the purpose of this Framework, this evolution is significant because it places greater emphasis on evidence of implementation and results, rather than policy commitments alone.

2.2 Nigeria's Women, Peace and Security Journey

Nigeria has progressively translated its commitments under UNSCR 1325 into national and subnational policy and implementation mechanisms. In August 2013, Nigeria adopted its first National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions, establishing a national framework for integrating WPS priorities into peacebuilding, conflict prevention, conflict management, humanitarian response, governance and recovery.

The experience of implementing the first NAP informed the development of the second NAP (2017–2020). The second NAP strengthened implementation arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, accountability and subnational coordination, while recognising the importance of measurable indicators and monitoring tools for assessing progress.

Nigeria subsequently developed the third NAP (2025–2028), building on lessons from earlier implementation cycles and placing greater emphasis on localisation, institutional coordination, monitoring, learning and accountability. The current NAP reflects a stronger focus on implementation effectiveness and the generation and use of evidence to support continuous improvement.

The progression of the NAPs demonstrates an important shift in Nigeria's WPS implementation journey: from establishing policy commitments towards strengthening the institutional and monitoring arrangements required to translate those commitments into measurable action and results.

2.3 Localisation of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria

Nigeria's diverse conflict dynamics, governance structures and local realities require WPS commitments to be translated beyond the national level. Localisation provides a means of adapting national commitments to the

priorities, institutional arrangements and security realities of states, local governments and communities while maintaining coherence with national WPS priorities.

State Action Plans (SAPs) provide an important mechanism for translating national WPS priorities into state-specific commitments. Their approaches differ according to conflict dynamics, institutional capacity, governance arrangements, financing and implementation priorities. As a result, SAPs may vary in the extent to which they provide detailed implementation, coordination, monitoring and accountability arrangements.

Localisation has also extended to Local Action Plans (LAPs). The experience of Plateau State, including the Jos North LAP, demonstrates how local governance structures, implementation groups and community stakeholders can be incorporated into WPS implementation while maintaining links with state and national priorities.

Community Action Plans (CAPs) represent a further movement towards community-level ownership and locally driven implementation. Together, NAPs, SAPs, LAPs and CAPs form an evolving localisation architecture through which WPS commitments can be translated into actions at different levels of governance and community life.

For the Action Lab, this means that localisation cannot be assessed solely by determining whether an action plan exists. It also requires attention to how commitments are translated, implemented, resourced, monitored and experienced at different levels.

2.4 The Monitoring and Accountability Gap

Despite progress in developing WPS policies and action plans, monitoring and accountability arrangements have not developed consistently across the localisation architecture.

Existing NAPs, SAPs and LAPs demonstrate variation in monitoring methodologies, reporting structures, indicators, institutional responsibilities and approaches to evidence generation. This makes it difficult to consolidate information and compare implementation progress across states and local government areas.

Monitoring also tends to emphasise activities and outputs, while evidence on implementation quality, institutional performance, localisation outcomes, financing and longer-term change remains less consistently available. Data generated through individual programmes and projects may therefore remain fragmented across institutions and initiatives rather than contributing to a consolidated picture of WPS implementation.

These challenges are not unique to Nigeria. At the continental level, the African Union's development of the Continental Results Framework reflected the need for more systematic monitoring and reporting of WPS implementation using common approaches and indicators.

In Nigeria, the resulting gap is therefore not simply a lack of data. It is also a challenge of consistency, consolidation, interpretation, and use of evidence. Without a mechanism that can bring evidence together across levels, it remains difficult to determine where implementation is progressing, where gaps persist, and what actions or support may be required

2.5 Rationale for the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

The monitoring and accountability challenges outlined above create a need for a more coherent approach to tracking WPS implementation and localisation in Nigeria.

The UNSCR 1325 Action Lab responds to this need by providing a common platform through which evidence from existing WPS implementation processes can be brought together, examined and used to strengthen accountability and learning. It is intended to complement rather than replace existing NAPs, SAPs, LAPs, CAPs and institutional monitoring responsibilities.

The Action Lab provides a basis for connecting evidence generated at national and subnational levels, identifying implementation gaps and supporting more consistent analysis of progress. Its value therefore lies not in creating another parallel reporting system, but in strengthening the ability to organise, analyse, validate and use existing and newly generated evidence on WPS implementation.

Anchored by WANEP-Nigeria and working with relevant government institutions, civil society organisations, women's networks, development partners, academia and community actors, the Action Lab provides an institutional mechanism for strengthening the quality and use of WPS evidence in Nigeria.



Figure 4: WANEP-Nigeria Intervention in Daudu, Logo & Gwere West LGA after recent attacks

CHAPTER THREE:

ARCHITECTURE OF THE UNSCR 1325 ACTION LAB

The architecture of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab defines how the platform is organised, how its functions are connected, and how responsibilities are distributed across the WPS implementation system. It is designed to work through existing national and subnational WPS structures rather than create a parallel implementation system. The architecture therefore brings together institutional roles, functional components and governance arrangements within a common monitoring and learning system.

3.1 Design Principles for the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

The Action Lab is designed to strengthen the existing WPS implementation architecture by providing a common system for monitoring, evidence generation, learning and accountability. Its design therefore focuses on how the platform should function within Nigeria's existing institutional and localisation arrangements.

The following principles guide the design and operation of the Action Lab:

Principles of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

Design Principle	Application within the Action Lab
Alignment	Align monitoring with Nigeria's WPS commitments and existing NAP, SAP, LAP and CAP processes without replacing institutional mandates or reporting requirements.
Harmonisation	Apply common approaches to indicator measurement, data collection, verification and reporting to improve consistency and comparability.
Context Responsiveness	Allow monitoring approaches to reflect differences in conflict dynamics, institutional capacity and implementation conditions across locations.
Interoperability	Enable information generated through different WPS structures and reporting processes to contribute to a common evidence base.
Evidence Use	Ensure that information generated through monitoring is analysed and used to inform implementation decisions, policy dialogue and advocacy.
Learning and Adaptation	Use monitoring findings to identify lessons, emerging issues and areas requiring adjustment in implementation.
Scalability	Allow the Action Lab to expand progressively as additional states, local governments and communities participate.
Digital Readiness	Support the gradual integration of appropriate digital tools for data management, analysis, visualisation and reporting.

Table 1: Principles of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

The principles above are deliberately focused on the **design and functionality of the Action Lab**. Broader principles concerning national ownership, participation, inclusion, accountability, collaboration and data integrity are established in Section 1.6 and therefore do not need to be repeated here

3.2 Institutional Architecture of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

The Action Lab operates through the existing institutional architecture for WPS implementation in Nigeria. It does not assume responsibility for implementing NAPs, SAPs, LAPs or CAPs; rather, it provides a mechanism through which implementation information generated at these levels can be systematically captured, consolidated, analysed and used.

The institutional architecture reflects the four levels through which WPS localisation is implemented: **national, state, local government and community**. Each level contributes to the Action Lab according to its existing responsibilities and role in WPS implementation

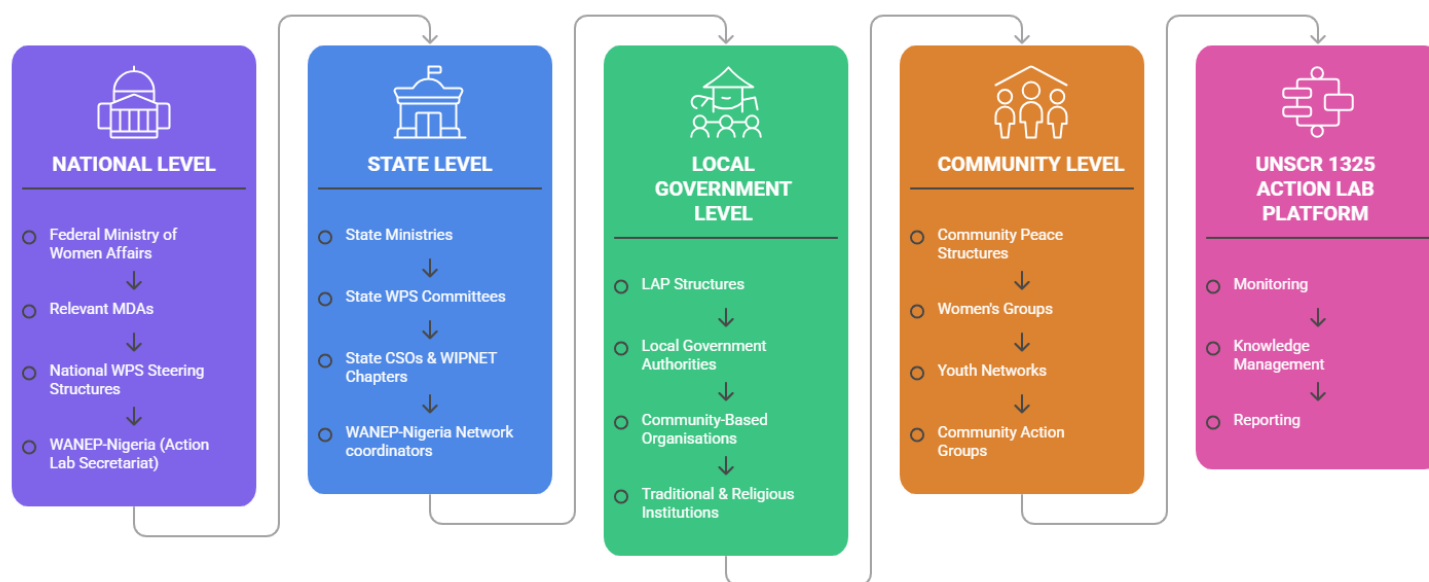


Table 2: Institutional Architecture of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

The architecture will promote both vertical coordination and horizontal collaboration.

Vertical coordination would enable information generated at the community level to be progressively consolidated through local government, state, and national structures, thereby providing a comprehensive picture of WPS implementation across the country.

Horizontal collaboration would encourage coordination among government institutions, civil society organisations, women's networks, traditional institutions, development partners, academia, and other stakeholders operating at the same administrative level. Such collaboration is expected to strengthen data quality, reduce duplication, encourage peer learning, and promote shared accountability for implementation outcomes.

Importantly, the architecture does not alter existing institutional mandates or governance arrangements established under the National Action Plan or related implementation frameworks. Rather, it seeks to provide an enabling institutional mechanism through which implementation information can be systematically collected, validated, analysed, and utilised to strengthen learning, accountability, and evidence-informed decision-making.

3.3 Functional Components of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

The Action Lab functions through interconnected components that move information from monitoring and reporting towards evidence, learning, accountability and decision-making. The components are not intended to operate as independent units but as parts of a connected system.

Functional Components of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

Component	Purpose	Key Functions
Monitoring and Reporting Component	To facilitate the systematic tracking of the implementation of WPS commitments across national, state, local and community levels.	Develop reporting tools; monitor implementation progress; compile periodic reports; support indicator tracking and performance monitoring.
Evidence and Knowledge Management Component	To strengthen the generation, organisation and management of WPS-related evidence and knowledge products.	Maintain a repository of reports, research, case studies and good practices; consolidate implementation data; support knowledge sharing.
Learning and Adaptive Management Component	To promote continuous learning and improve implementation through evidence-based reflection.	Facilitate learning forums; document lessons learned; identify emerging trends; support adaptive programming and institutional learning.
Accountability and Performance Assessment Component	To strengthen transparency and accountability in the implementation of WPS commitments.	Support implementation reviews; develop performance scorecards; facilitate accountability dialogues; assess progress against agreed indicators.
Digital Information Management Component	To support the efficient collection, storage, analysis and visualisation of implementation data through appropriate digital solutions.	Support electronic reporting; manage dashboards; generate data visualisations; improve access to implementation information.

Table 3: Functional Components of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

Integration of the Functional Components

The functional components of the Action Lab are designed to operate as an integrated system rather than as standalone processes. Information generated through monitoring and reporting feeds into the evidence and knowledge management component, where data are organised, analysed, and synthesised into meaningful information. This evidence subsequently informs institutional learning processes, supports performance assessment and accountability, and contributes to policy dialogue and decision-making. The digital information management component serves as the enabling infrastructure that facilitates data management, analysis, reporting, and information sharing across the entire system.

The integration of these components is intended to ensure that monitoring extends beyond compliance reporting to support continuous learning, institutional strengthening, and evidence-informed implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

3.4 Governance and Coordination Framework

The governance arrangements of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab provide the oversight and coordination mechanisms required to maintain the credibility, functionality and sustainability of the platform. The governance structure is intended to support institutional ownership while ensuring that the technical management of monitoring, evidence and reporting remains clearly assigned.

The Action Lab governance arrangement distinguishes between strategic oversight, technical coordination and implementation-level coordination.

Table 3.4: Governance Structure of the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

Governance Level	Composition	Primary Responsibilities
Strategic Oversight	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and other relevant national institutions	Provide strategic guidance, promote institutional ownership, facilitate policy alignment, and support national coordination of the Action Lab.
Technical Coordination	WANEP-Nigeria (Action Lab Secretariat)	Coordinate implementation of the framework, manage the platform, facilitate stakeholder engagement, oversee data management processes, produce analytical reports, and provide technical support.
State Coordination	State Ministries of Women Affairs, State WPS Committees, WIPNET Chapters, Civil Society Organisations	Coordinate state-level reporting, facilitate stakeholder collaboration, validate state-level information, and support implementation monitoring.
Local and Community Coordination	Local Government structures, Community Action Groups, Traditional and Religious Institutions, Community-Based Organisations	Support community-level monitoring, facilitate local reporting, validate community information, and promote community participation in implementation and learning processes.

Coordination Mechanism

The governance framework promotes both **vertical** and **horizontal coordination**.

Vertical coordination facilitates the flow of information, analysis, and feedback from the community level through local government and state structures to the national level. This approach supports the consolidation of implementation evidence while ensuring that local experiences inform national policy discussions.

Horizontal coordination promotes collaboration among institutions operating at the same administrative level. This includes coordination between government institutions, civil society organisations, women's organisations,

development partners, academia, media, and traditional institutions to improve information sharing, reduce duplication of effort, and strengthen collective ownership of the Action Lab.

The governance framework further encourages periodic coordination meetings, technical consultations, implementation reviews, and knowledge-sharing sessions to promote continuous learning and adaptive management.



Figure 5: Photo of WANEP-Nigeria activity in an IDP camp in Benue state Nigeria

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR TRACKING, MONITORING AND REPORTING ON UNSCR 1325 IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Introduction

The UNSCR 1325 Action Lab requires a monitoring methodology capable of assessing Women, Peace and Security (WPS) implementation across Nigeria's different levels of governance and localisation.

The Action Lab therefore adopts a results-oriented, multi-level and evidence-based monitoring methodology that links WPS commitments to implementation processes, results and accountability. The methodology accommodates the different levels of localisation represented by National Action Plans (NAPs), State Action Plans (SAPs), Local Action Plans (LAPs), Community Action Plans (CAPs) and other relevant WPS commitments.

The methodology recognises that the existence of an action plan or completion of an activity does not, on its own, demonstrate effective implementation. Monitoring must also consider institutional arrangements, resourcing, implementation progress, results and accountability.

4.2 Monitoring Approach

The Action Lab adopts a **multi-level results-based monitoring approach**. The approach is designed to assess WPS implementation and advancement across policy, institutional, resourcing, implementation, results and accountability dimensions, while recognising that states may demonstrate progress through different pathways and forms of action.

The monitoring process will therefore examine six interconnected dimensions:



Figure 6: Six Dimensions of WPS Implementation Monitoring

These dimensions provide the basic analytical lens through which the Action Lab will assess the extent to which WPS commitments are being translated into practice.

Monitoring Dimension	Key Monitoring Question
Commitment	Has the relevant institution or authority adopted and articulated a commitment to implementing the WPS Agenda?
Institutionalisation	Has the commitment been incorporated into policies, plans, structures, procedures and institutional responsibilities?
Resourcing	Are financial, human, technical and institutional resources available to support implementation?
Implementation	Are planned actions being undertaken, by whom, and within the agreed timeframe?
Results	What outputs, outcomes and changes are emerging from implementation?
Accountability	Are institutions reporting on progress, responding to identified gaps, and using evidence to improve implementation?

Table 4: Monitoring Dimensions and Key Monitoring Questions

This approach is particularly important for monitoring the localisation of NAPs, SAPs, LAPs and CAPs because it allows the Action Lab to distinguish between **the presence of a policy instrument and the extent to which that instrument is functioning in practice.**

For example, the existence of a State Action Plan would constitute evidence of a policy commitment. It would not, by itself, demonstrate that the plan is institutionalised, financed, implemented or producing results. The Action Lab's methodology is therefore designed to measure these different stages rather than treating them as equivalent.

4.3 The UNSCR 1325 Localisation and Results Pathway

The Action Lab will use a results pathway to connect WPS commitments with implementation and results across different levels of localisation.

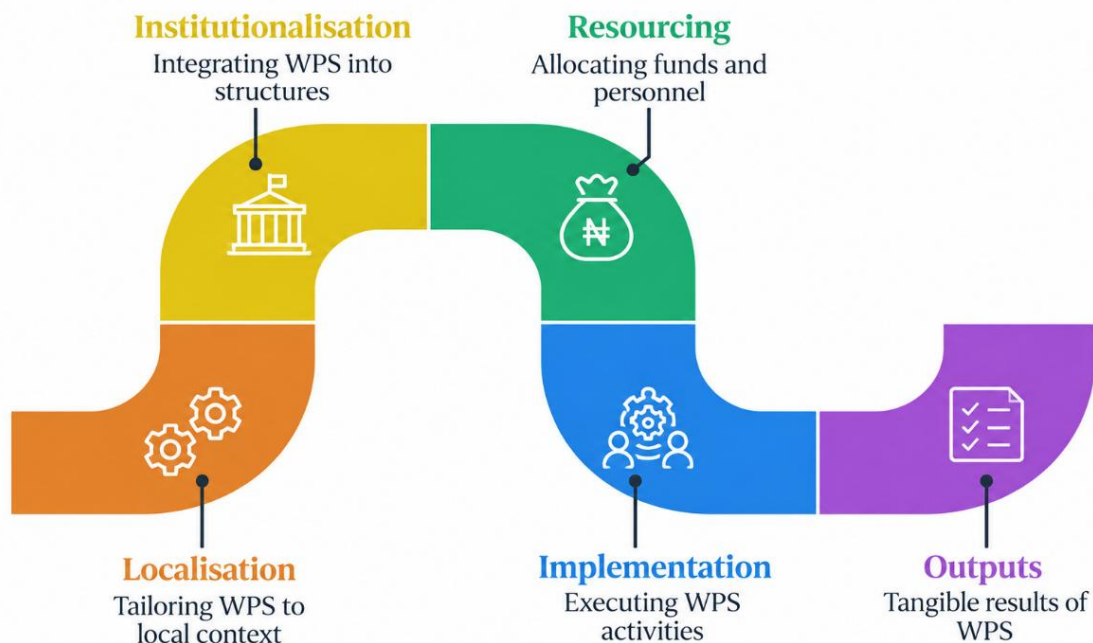


Figure 7: WPS Localisation and Results Pathway

4.4 Levels of Monitoring

The Action Lab will operate across the different levels of Nigeria's WPS localisation architecture. Monitoring at each level will respond to the responsibilities, commitments and implementation arrangements applicable to that level while contributing to the national evidence base.

Level	Primary Monitoring Focus	Main Evidence Sources
National	Implementation of the NAP, national policy commitments, institutional coordination, financing, national participation and accountability	NAP implementation reports, government records, budgets, policy documents, institutional reports, stakeholder consultations
State	WPS implementation and advancement, institutional arrangements, financing, coordination, participation, protection, prevention and results.	SAPs, state budgets, implementation reports, committee records, stakeholder interviews, programme documentation
Local Government	WPS implementation and advancement, local institutional arrangements, community engagement and local results.	LAPs, local government records, meeting reports, community monitoring records, interviews and FGDs

Community	Community-level WPS implementation, participation, protection, prevention, peacebuilding initiatives and observed changes.	CAPs, community records, participatory monitoring, FGDs, interviews, case studies and observation
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Table 5: Levels of Monitoring within the Action Lab

This multi-level approach ensures that national reporting does not obscure variations in implementation between states, local governments and communities.

It also allows the Action Lab to identify where localisation is progressing, where implementation is stalled, and where national commitments have not yet translated into subnational action.

4.5 Monitoring WPS Localisation and Advancement

A central function of the Action Lab is to track and assess progress in the implementation and localisation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda across Nigeria's different levels of governance.

The Action Lab recognises that WPS localisation may take different forms across states, local governments and communities. While NAPs, SAPs, LAPs and CAPs provide important mechanisms for translating WPS commitments into context-specific action, the existence of a formal action plan is not a prerequisite for demonstrating WPS advancement.

The Action Lab therefore assesses evidence of WPS implementation across relevant domains, including participation, prevention, protection, relief and recovery, enabling conditions, and emerging or context-specific risks. Evidence may come from formal action plans, laws and policies, institutional arrangements, budgets and programmes, community initiatives, services, participation mechanisms, and documented results.

This approach allows the Action Lab to capture both formal localisation through action plans and WPS-related actions and results occurring outside formal action-plan structures.

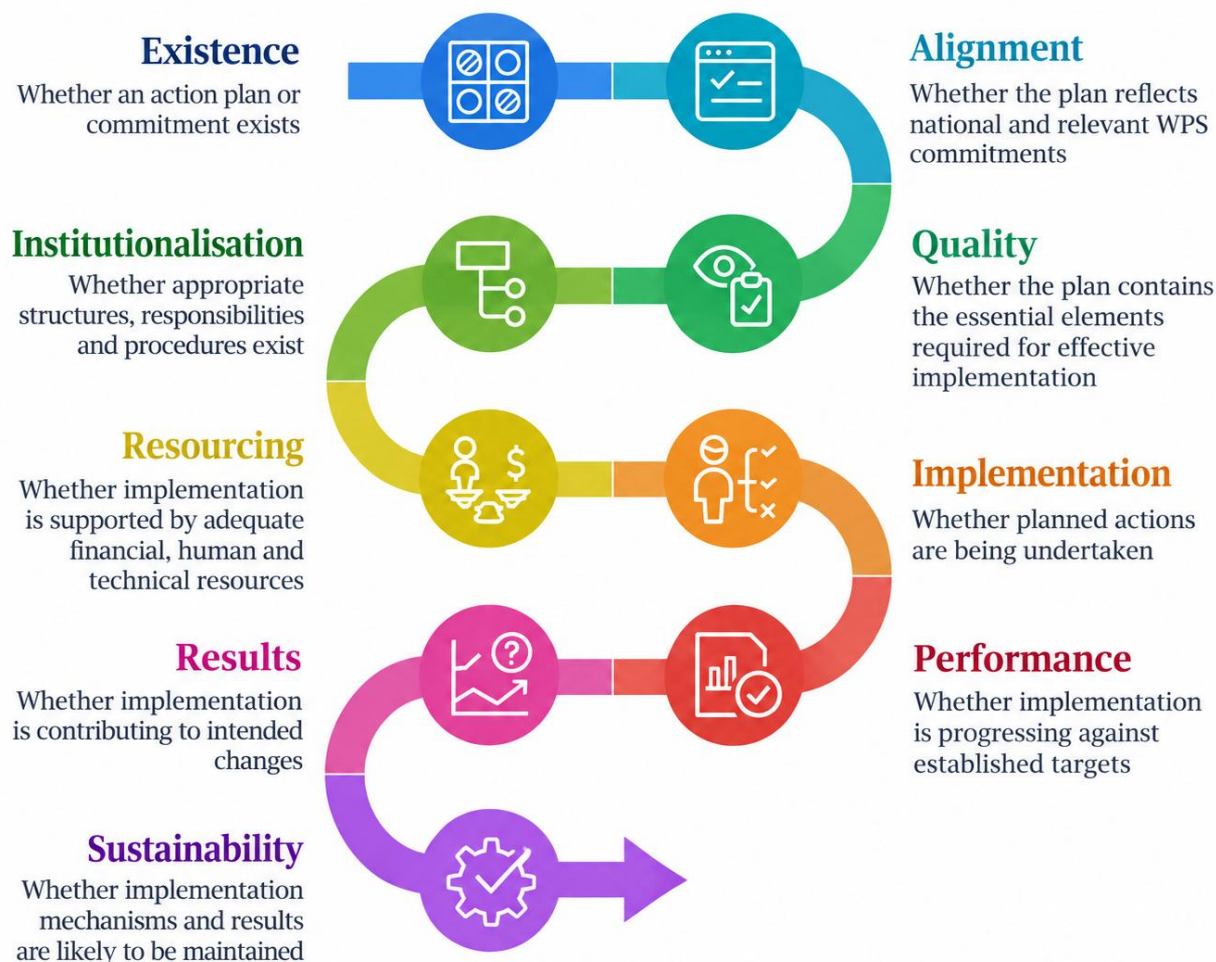


Figure 8: WPS Localisation Assessment Framework

4.6 Indicator-Based Monitoring

Indicators will provide the principal structure for tracking measurable aspects of WPS implementation.

The Action Lab will use indicators to assess progress across the six monitoring dimensions and the WPS domains established in Chapter Five. Indicators may measure inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and, where appropriate and feasible, longer-term change.

Indicators will be applied to assess WPS advancement whether or not the relevant action is contained within a formal NAP, SAP, LAP or CAP. Action plans will therefore constitute one important source of evidence, alongside laws, policies, institutional records, programmes, services, stakeholder evidence, community-level initiatives and documented results.

Indicators will not be interpreted in isolation. Their findings will be considered alongside relevant documentary, institutional, financial, stakeholder and community evidence.

This approach is intended to ensure that indicator results provide a basis for analysis and decision-making rather than reporting numbers alone.

The detailed indicator architecture, domains, selection criteria and indicator matrix are **provided in Chapter Five and Annex One**.

4.7 Mixed-Methods Approach

The Action Lab will employ a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative measurement with qualitative evidence.

Quantitative data will provide measurable information on implementation progress, institutional performance, participation, financing, coverage, and other indicators for which numerical measurement is appropriate.

Qualitative evidence will provide context and explanation that cannot be adequately captured through numerical indicators. This may include stakeholder experiences, institutional practices, implementation challenges, community perceptions, lessons learned, case studies and examples of good practice.

The use of mixed methods will enable the Action Lab to answer both:

What is happening?

and

Why is it happening?

For example, a quantitative indicator may show that a State Action Plan has recorded a low implementation rate. Qualitative evidence can help establish whether the underlying issue is inadequate financing, institutional coordination, limited political commitment, capacity constraints, conflict dynamics, changes in government priorities, or other contextual factors.

The methodology will therefore promote triangulation of evidence from different sources and methods. This approach will be consistent with the use of document review, interviews, focus group discussions, observation, participatory approaches, and quantitative data to develop a fuller understanding of implementation.

4.8 Data Sources and Means of Verification

The credibility of the Action Lab will depend substantially on the quality and diversity of its evidence base. Data will therefore be drawn from multiple sources rather than relying exclusively on self-reported implementation data.

Potential sources include:

Evidence Category	Examples
Policy and Planning Documents	NAPs, SAPs, LAPs, CAPs, policies, strategies and implementation plans
Administrative Records	Government records, committee records, meeting minutes and institutional reports
Financial Evidence	Approved budgets, expenditure records and budget performance information where accessible

Programme Documentation	Activity reports, attendance records, training records, monitoring reports and project documentation
Stakeholder Evidence	Key informant interviews, consultations and institutional assessments
Community Evidence	Focus group discussions, community monitoring, testimonies, participatory assessments and community records
Research and Secondary Data	Academic studies, surveys, evaluations and relevant national or subnational datasets
Observational Evidence	Direct observation, field verification and implementation site visits
Digital Evidence	Online reporting systems, dashboards, databases and other verified digital records
Media and Public Information	Relevant publicly available information, subject to verification and appropriate source assessment

Table 6: Data Sources & means of Verification

The use of multiple evidence sources will enable the Action Lab to verify reported progress and reduce reliance on single-source reporting.



Figure 9: WPS young women training held In Abuja

4.9 Data Collection and Verification Process

The Action Lab monitoring cycle will follow a structured process:

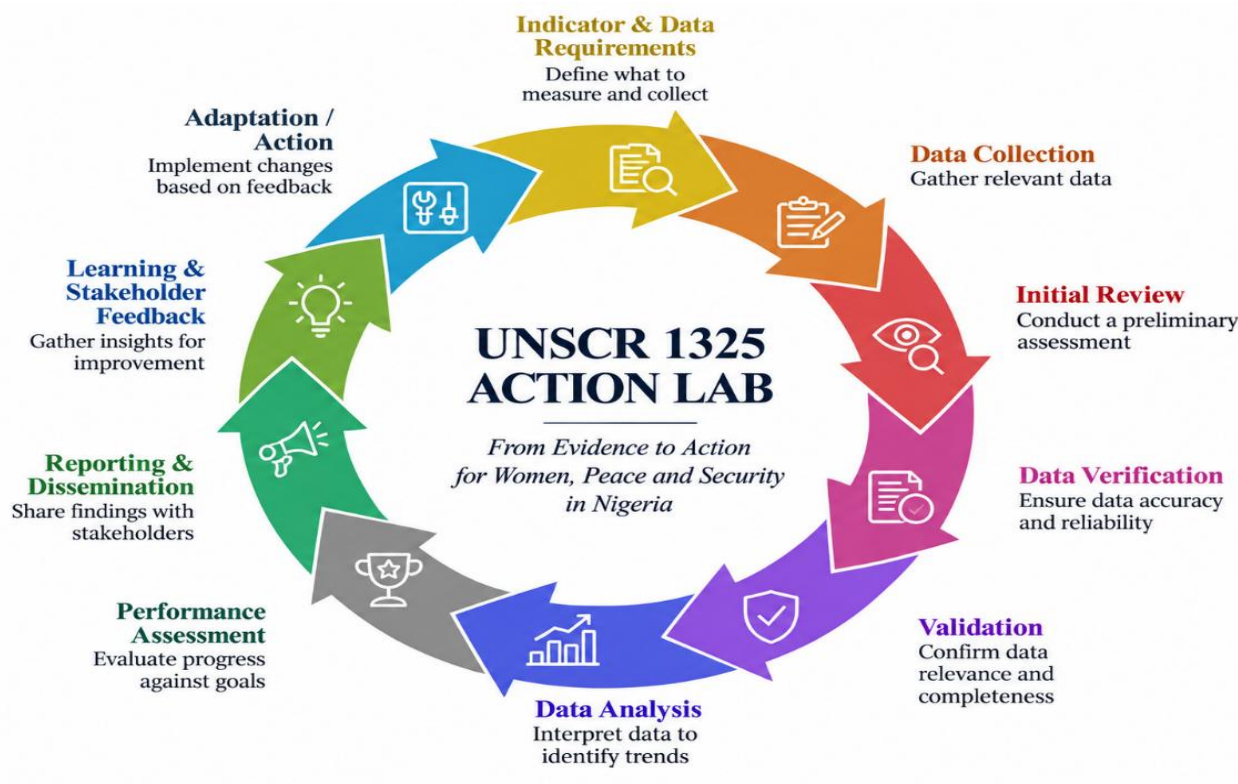


Figure 10: UNSCR 1325 Action Lab Data Collection, Verification and Reporting Cycle

The cycle is intended to ensure that data do not move directly from collection to publication without appropriate review and verification.

Initial review will assess whether submissions are complete and internally consistent. Verification will examine the credibility of reported information against available supporting evidence. Validation will provide an opportunity for relevant stakeholders to review findings, clarify discrepancies and provide contextual information before results are finalised.

This distinction between verification and validation is important:

- Verification asks whether the evidence supports the information reported.
- Validation asks whether the findings are accurate, sufficiently contextualised and acceptable for use by relevant stakeholders.

4.10 Data Quality Assurance

The Action Lab will apply data quality standards throughout the monitoring cycle. At minimum, data should be assessed against the following dimensions:

Accuracy: Information should correctly represent the situation or activity being measured.

Completeness: Required information should be provided and significant gaps documented.

Consistency: Data should be collected and reported using agreed definitions, units and methodologies.

Reliability: Information should originate from credible and appropriately documented sources.

Timeliness: Data should be available within the reporting period required for meaningful decision-making.

Integrity: Data should be protected from inappropriate alteration, manipulation or misrepresentation.

Data quality assurance will be integrated into data collection, verification, analysis and reporting rather than treated as a final-stage exercise. The WARM framework similarly places emphasis on standardisation, data quality, peer review, feedback mechanisms and identification of data gaps as part of its monitoring system.

4.11 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting Cycle

The Action Lab will operate through periodic monitoring and reporting cycles designed to balance the need for timely information with the practical capacities of participating institutions.

The monitoring calendar may include:

Reporting Cycle	Primary Purpose
Quarterly	Track implementation progress, identify emerging gaps and support timely corrective action
Biannual	Review performance trends, emerging challenges, learning and implementation bottlenecks
Annual	Produce consolidated national and subnational assessment of WPS implementation
Periodic Action Plan Review	Assess progress against the duration and targets of NAPs, SAPs, LAPs and CAPs
Thematic / Special Reviews	Examine emerging WPS issues or specific dimensions of implementation requiring deeper analysis

Table 7: WPS Monitoring & Reporting Cycle

The final reporting frequency and submission calendar should be aligned with existing government reporting cycles and the requirements of the relevant action plans to avoid unnecessary duplication.

The Action Lab will treat monitoring as a continuous cycle in which evidence is used to inform reflection, learning and action.

Monitoring findings should therefore not end with the production of a report. Findings will be analysed to identify:

- implementation progress;
- persistent gaps;
- institutional bottlenecks;
- emerging risks;

- successful approaches;
- good practices;
- unintended results;
- opportunities for adaptation; and
- areas requiring further investigation.

These findings can inform stakeholder learning sessions, policy engagement, implementation reviews, advocacy, technical support and future planning.

The learning function is therefore closely connected to accountability. Evidence can identify where commitments are being implemented effectively, where implementation is delayed, and where additional institutional or technical support may be required.

4.12 Digital Integration

The methodological framework provides the basis for the development of the digital UNSCR 1325 Action Lab platform. Digitalisation will support, rather than replace, the underlying monitoring methodology.

The digital platform is expected to facilitate:

- structured data submission;
- indicator tracking;
- evidence upload and management;
- data verification;
- dashboard visualisation;
- performance assessment;
- reporting;
- knowledge management;
- comparative analysis across implementation levels; and
- access to approved WPS information and knowledge products.

The digital architecture should be designed around the monitoring framework rather than allowing the technology to determine what is measured. This distinction is important: the indicators, evidence standards, verification procedures, and reporting requirements must be established first; the digital platform should then be configured to support them

4.13 Summary of the Methodological Approach

The Action Lab's methodology can therefore be represented as an integrated cycle:



Figure 11: Integrated Monitoring, Learning and Accountability Cycle of the Action Lab

The Action Lab's monitoring and assessment approach provides a structured cycle for generating, verifying, assessing and using evidence on WPS implementation and advancement. Evidence may originate from formal WPS commitments and action plans, as well as from policies, institutions, programmes, services, community initiatives and other actions that contribute to WPS outcomes.

The approach combines standardisation with contextual flexibility. Standardisation supports consistent measurement and national-level analysis, while flexibility allows the assessment to reflect differences in institutional arrangements, conflict contexts, implementation capacities and stages of WPS advancement across Nigeria.

The cycle is not intended to imply that all states must move through a fixed sequence from commitment to localisation before they can be assessed. Rather, it provides a common process for examining available evidence, determining the level of implementation and identifying results, gaps, learning and areas for further action.

CHAPTER FIVE: UNSCR 1325 ACTION LAB INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

5.1 Indicator Framework Architecture

The UNSCR 1325 Action Lab Indicator Framework provides a common basis for tracking implementation and localisation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nigeria.

The indicator system connects WPS commitments with implementation, results and accountability and is informed by Nigeria's WPS policy architecture and the African Union Continental Results Framework. It is designed to support consistent measurement while allowing indicators to be applied according to the relevant level and context of implementation.

5.2 Indicator Domains

The Action Lab indicator framework is organised around the substantive areas and enabling conditions that require systematic monitoring to understand WPS advancement in Nigeria. The framework draws from the four core pillars of the WPS Agenda and is informed by Nigeria's WPS policy commitments, the African Union Continental Results Framework and relevant regional and international commitments.

The principal indicator domains are:

1. Enabling Environment
2. Participation
3. Prevention
4. Protection
5. Relief and Recovery
6. Emerging and Context-Specific WPS Priorities

The Participation, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery domains reflect the four core pillars of the WPS Agenda. Enabling Environment captures the institutional, policy, coordination, financing and monitoring conditions that support implementation, while Emerging and Context-Specific WPS Priorities provide space to assess evolving risks and priorities within Nigeria's peace and security context.

Indicators within each domain may address commitments, institutional arrangements, resourcing, implementation, outputs, outcomes and, where appropriate, longer-term results.

5.3 Indicator Selection Criteria

The Action Lab will select indicators based on their ability to provide relevant and usable evidence on the implementation and localisation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. The selection process will consider the following criteria:

Indicator selection will balance technical robustness with practical application. Indicators that substantially duplicate existing measures, cannot be meaningfully measured, or require evidence that cannot be reliably generated may be refined or excluded.

Criterion	Application
Relevance	The indicator should directly relate to a WPS priority, enabling condition, implementation area, result or material emerging risk.
Measurability	The indicator should allow progress, change or level of functioning to be assessed using a clearly defined measure or observable criteria.
Data Availability	The required information should be accessible or capable of being generated through the Action Lab's monitoring processes.
Feasibility	The indicator should be practical to collect, verify and apply at the relevant level of implementation.
Comparability	Where appropriate, the indicator should support comparison across states and reporting periods while allowing for contextual differences.
Disaggregation	The indicator should permit relevant and safe disaggregation where necessary to understand differences in participation, inclusion, protection, reach and outcomes.
Usefulness	The information generated should support assessment, accountability, learning, planning, advocacy or decision-making.
Alignment	Where applicable, the indicator should align with Nigeria's WPS policy architecture, UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions, and the African Union Continental Results Framework.

Table 8: Indicator Selection Criteria for the Action Lab

The selection process will also consider whether the indicator can be applied consistently across states, including states without formal State Action Plans, and whether the evidence required can be collected without creating disproportionate reporting burdens.

5.4 Indicator Framework Matrix

The UNSCR 1325 Action Lab Indicator Framework consists of 27 indicators organised across six domains: Enabling Environment, Participation, Prevention, Protection, Relief and Recovery, and Emerging and Context-Specific Issues. Together, the indicators provide a structured basis for assessing WPS implementation, localisation, institutionalisation, resourcing, participation, protection, response and emerging priorities across relevant levels of implementation.

The main framework presents each indicator by its identification code, title and definition. Detailed specifications for measurement, baseline, target, data source, means of verification, reporting frequency, responsible actor, disaggregation and CRF alignment are provided in Annex 4 and the Action Lab assessment tool.

The indicators are designed to accommodate differences in the stages, levels and contexts of WPS implementation across Nigeria. They may therefore be applied at national, state, local government or community level where relevant to the issue being assessed.

The framework also distinguishes between indicators that assess the existence and quality of commitments and systems and those that assess implementation, outputs, outcomes and emerging results. This distinction enables the Action Lab to identify gaps between policy commitment and actual implementation.

The 27 indicators and their associated weights which are initial parameters for the assessment design and are not fixed. They may be reviewed and recalibrated following pilot application based on evidence, data availability, indicator performance, stakeholder feedback and lessons from implementation. Any subsequent changes will be documented to maintain transparency and comparability across assessment cycles.

The main chapter presents the indicators and their basic classification. The main framework presents each indicator by its identification code, title, and definition. The operational assessment tool provides the detailed measurement parameters, evidence requirements, scoring basis, weights, and other fields required for data collection, verification, and assessment.

The detailed matrix will serve as the primary reference for data collection, assessment, and reporting under the Action Lab.

5.4.1 Enabling Environment

The Enabling Environment domain assesses the institutional, policy, coordination and resource conditions required for sustained WPS implementation. It recognises that the existence of a WPS commitment or plan does not necessarily demonstrate implementation. The domain therefore considers whether appropriate frameworks, laws, institutional ownership, financing, monitoring and accountability arrangements are in place and functioning. This responds directly to the 2025 assessment's findings on weak financing, inconsistent political commitment, fragmented coordination and the absence of a unified mechanism for tracking implementation.

ID	Indicator	Indicator Definition
E1	Current WPS action plan or equivalent implementation framework	Assesses whether a current, context-specific and costed WPS framework exists. An equivalent package of enforceable policies may demonstrate progress even without a standalone SAP.
E2	WPS-supportive laws and policies are adopted, operationalised and enforced	Covers relevant protections, participation measures and gender-responsive peace and security provisions, including applicable VAPP legislation.
E3	Functional WPS ownership, coordination and localisation arrangements	Assesses designated leadership, multisectoral coordination, women-led civil society participation and downward localisation.
E4	Adequate and executed financing for WPS commitments	Measures identifiable allocations, releases and expenditure against costed WPS priorities.
E5	Functional WPS monitoring, public reporting, learning and accountability	Assesses routine monitoring, disaggregated data, independent participation, publication and follow-up on findings.

Table 9: Enabling Environment Indicators

5.4.2 Participation

The Participation domain assesses women's meaningful representation, leadership and influence in peace, security, justice and related decision-making processes. It goes beyond counting women's presence to consider whether women are able to participate meaningfully and influence decisions. This reflects the 2025 assessment's finding that women's participation has expanded in some formal and community structures, while significant gaps remain between participation in numbers and participation in decision-making power.

ID	Indicator	Indicator Definition
P1	Women in senior decision-making positions in peace, security, justice and relevant public institutions	Measures representation against the applicable national or locally adopted target and includes leadership authority.
P2	Women participate meaningfully in mediation, negotiation, dialogue and peace processes	Measures numbers, roles and demonstrated influence, not attendance alone.
P3	Women participate meaningfully in local peace, traditional and community security structures	Assesses representation, leadership and influence in formal and informal local mechanisms.
P4	Women-led organisations influence government-led peacebuilding and security processes	Measures access, resourcing and influence of diverse women-led and women's rights organisations.

Table 10: Participation Indicators

5.4.3 Prevention

The Prevention domain assesses whether gender-responsive approaches are incorporated into mechanisms and actions designed to prevent conflict, violence and insecurity. It covers gender-responsive early warning and early response, women's participation in prevention systems, preventive action based on identified risks, gender and conflict analysis, prevention of harmful norms and timely follow-up to reported violations. These areas respond to the 2025 assessment's findings that reporting and visibility have improved in some areas, while referral, investigation, prevention and follow-through remain inconsistent.

ID	Indicator	Indicator Definition
PR1	Early warning and early response systems integrate gender-responsive indicators and analysis	Assesses gender indicators, differentiated risk analysis and routine inclusion of WPS information.
PR2	Women participate as early-warning reporters, analysts and response decision-makers	Measures representation and decision influence across the warning-to-response chain.
PR3	Gender-responsive preventive action follows identified conflict and protection risks	Percentage of verified gender-related risks that receive timely, appropriate and documented preventive action.
PR4	Peacebuilding, security and counter-violence programmes use gender and conflict analysis	Includes violent extremism, organised crime, electoral violence and other locally significant threats.

PR5	Public institutions and communities address harmful norms, exclusion and incitement affecting women	Assesses sustained prevention measures and demonstrated change beyond one-off sensitisation.
PR6	Reported SGBV and conflict-related violations receive timely referral and preventive follow-up	Tracks safe follow-up while protecting survivor confidentiality; it is not a crude prevalence score.

Table 11: Prevention Indicators

5.4.4 Protection

The Protection domain assesses whether women and girls are protected from violence, insecurity and gender-specific threats and whether appropriate mechanisms exist to prevent, respond to, refer and address protection concerns. It deliberately moves beyond the existence of laws or institutions to consider implementation, accessibility, institutional capacity and reach. This reflects the 2025 assessment's finding that Nigeria has made substantial progress in legal frameworks, including VAPP domestication, while implementation, enforcement, referral and access to protection services remain uneven.

ID	Indicator	Indicator Definition
PT1	Legal and policy frameworks protect women and girls from SGBV and conflict-related violations	Assesses existence, implementation and monitoring, including survivor-centred provisions.
PT2	Functional, accessible and survivor-centred referral and support mechanisms	Covers health, psychosocial, legal, shelter, security and socioeconomic services as applicable.
PT3	Conflict- and crisis-affected women and girls have equitable access to appropriate protection and support services	Measures access to appropriate protection and support services among women and girls affected by conflict or crisis, including displaced persons and those living in remote, underserved or otherwise excluded locations.
PT4	Violations affecting women and girls are reported, investigated, acted upon and concluded	Uses a case progression cascade and avoids disclosing identifiable survivor information.
PT5	Security, justice, humanitarian and community actors have and apply gender-responsive protection capacity	Assesses institutional capacity and demonstrated application, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
PT6	Women peacebuilders, human rights defenders, political actors and community leaders are protected from threats and reprisals	Measures geographic reach, inclusion and responsiveness to intersecting vulnerabilities.

Table 12: Protection Indicators

5.4.5 Relief and Recovery

The Relief and Recovery domain examines whether the needs, priorities and rights of women and girls affected by conflict and crisis are incorporated into humanitarian, recovery, reconstruction and resilience processes. It considers both the integration of WPS priorities into planning and women's meaningful participation in decisions affecting recovery and reconstruction.

ID	Indicator	Indicator Definition
RR1	Humanitarian, relief, recovery and resilience plans, budgets and programmes deliver gender-responsive and equitable recovery support	Assesses whether plans, budgets and programmes integrate WPS priorities and gender analysis and provide equitable access to humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, livelihoods and recovery support for affected women and girls.
RR2	Affected women and women-led organisations participate meaningfully and influence humanitarian and recovery decisions	Measures representation and influence in needs assessment, targeting, delivery and oversight.

Table 13: Relief and Recovery Indicators

5.4.6 Emerging and Context-Specific WPS Priorities

The Emerging and Context-Specific Issues domain provides flexibility to monitor WPS concerns that arise from Nigeria's changing peace and security environment and may not be adequately captured under the four core WPS pillars. The 2025 assessment highlighted emerging issues including climate security, displacement, violent extremism, technology-enabled peacebuilding and the differentiated experiences of women affected by insecurity.

The domain is therefore intended to remain responsive to emerging evidence and may be reviewed periodically as new WPS risks and priorities become relevant.

ID	Indicator	Indicator Definition
EM1	Women and girls are protected from online abuse, technology-facilitated violence, misinformation and hate speech	Assesses prevention, reporting and response measures addressing online harms, AI-enabled abuse, misinformation and hate speech affecting women and girls.
EM2	Climate, disaster and environmental-security responses address the differentiated risks faced by women and girls	Assesses gender-responsive preparedness and action for climate shocks, disasters, displacement and natural-resource conflict.
EM3	Responses to violent extremism, trafficking, organised crime and arms proliferation integrate WPS priorities	Assesses whether prevention and response measures address gendered recruitment, victimisation, trafficking and arms-related insecurity.

EM4	The assessed authority responds to emerging WPS risks and supports positive innovations and locally led practices	Assesses whether periodic analysis identifies context-specific and emerging WPS risks and opportunities and leads to funded, monitored and adaptive responses, positive innovations and locally led practices that advance WPS.
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Table 14: Emerging and Context-Specific WPS Priorities

5.5 Indicators for Tracking WPS Localisation

The Action Lab will assess WPS localisation and advancement across national, state, local government and community levels, with attention to how WPS priorities are translated into context-specific policies, structures, resources, actions and results.

The localisation assessment will consider:

- Existence and alignment of WPS plans at the relevant level;
- Institutional ownership and coordination for implementation;
- Integration of WPS priorities into relevant sectoral plans and programmes;
- Availability of resources for implementation;
- Implementation and reporting of commitments; and
- Evidence of results and continued institutionalisation.

The Action Lab will use this approach to examine how WPS priorities and commitments are translated into action and results across different levels of governance. NAPs, SAPs, LAPs and CAPs provide important evidence where they exist, but the assessment will also capture relevant WPS actions, institutional arrangements, programmes, services and results that occur outside formal action-plan structures.

5.5.1 Localisation Assessment

Rather than creating a separate set of indicators for every level, the Action Lab will apply a common assessment lens across national, state, local government and community contexts. Where NAP, SAP, LAP or CAP processes exist, they will form part of the evidence base for assessment.

5.6 Indicator Disaggregation and Analysis

The Action Lab will disaggregate and analyse indicator data to identify differences in WPS implementation and outcomes across locations, population groups and levels of implementation. Disaggregation will be applied where relevant and where data can be collected reliably.

Key dimensions may include:

- Geographic level: national, state, LGA and community;
- Sex: women and men,
- Age: where age is relevant to the indicator;

- Disability and other inclusion factors: where appropriate and data are available; and
- Context: including differences between conflict-affected and non-conflict-affected locations where relevant.

Disaggregated data will be used to identify implementation gaps, inequalities and areas requiring targeted attention, rather than simply presenting aggregate national results.

Analysis will also consider changes over time and differences across levels of WPS localisation. This will enable the Action Lab to identify patterns, assess progress and generate evidence that can inform policy engagement, programming and accountability.

5.7 Indicator Review and Refinement

The Action Lab indicator framework will be subject to periodic review to ensure that it remains relevant to Nigeria's evolving WPS landscape and practical for those responsible for generating and reporting data.

Reviews will consider implementation experience, stakeholder feedback, data quality and availability, changes in WPS policies and plans, and emerging peace and security priorities. Indicators may therefore be refined, added, consolidated or retired where evidence demonstrates that changes are necessary.

Any substantive changes to the indicator set will be documented to maintain consistency in reporting and enable comparison across reporting periods.

CHAPTER SIX: OPERATIONALISATION, REPORTING, LEARNING AND SUSTAINABILITY

6.1 Operationalising the UNSCR 1325 Action Lab

The UNSCR 1325 Action Lab will provide a structured mechanism for bringing together, analysing and using evidence on WPS implementation and localisation.

Operationalisation will build on existing WPS monitoring, reporting and coordination processes rather than creating a parallel reporting structure.

The Action Lab will progressively consolidate evidence from NAPs, SAPs, LAPs and CAPs where they exist, together with relevant institutional, programme, service, community-level and other WPS-related information.

Operationalisation will take place through four interconnected functions:

1. **Data and evidence generation:** collection and compilation of information against the Action Lab indicators;
2. **Analysis and assessment:** review of evidence to determine progress, gaps and emerging trends;
3. **Reporting and knowledge use:** conversion of findings into accessible monitoring and accountability products; and
4. **Learning and action:** use of findings to inform engagement, advocacy, planning and improvement of WPS implementation.

The Action Lab will be managed by WANEP-Nigeria as a national monitoring and learning mechanism, while creating opportunities for relevant government institutions, civil society organisations, women's organisations, research institutions and other stakeholders to contribute data, validate findings and use the evidence generated.

6.2 Institutional Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement

WANEP-Nigeria will provide overall stewardship and coordination of the Action Lab while engaging relevant stakeholders according to their mandates and areas of expertise.

Stakeholder engagement may include government institutions, state WPS structures, local government authorities, civil society and women's organisations, community structures, research institutions and development partners.

Stakeholders will contribute to evidence generation, validation, interpretation and use while the Action Lab remains under WANEP-Nigeria's stewardship.

6.3 Reporting and Knowledge Products

The Action Lab will translate monitoring findings into products that are appropriate for different users and purposes. These may include:

- periodic WPS implementation monitoring reports;
- WPS localisation and advancement updates covering relevant national, state, local government and community implementation

- thematic briefs on emerging WPS issues;
- stakeholder and policy briefs; and
- digital presentations or dashboards where appropriate.

Reporting will focus on progress, gaps, trends and areas requiring action, rather than simply presenting activity or indicator counts.

Where sufficient data are available, findings will be presented comparatively across locations and reporting periods to support a clearer understanding of implementation patterns.

6.4 Use of Findings, Learning and Accountability

The value of the Action Lab will depend on whether evidence is used to inform action.

Findings may therefore support:

- policy dialogue;
- advocacy;
- programme improvement;
- stakeholder engagement;
- institutional accountability; and
- future planning.

The Action Lab will also document lessons, implementation challenges, emerging practices and areas requiring further attention.

Learning from implementation will feed into periodic review of the indicator framework and monitoring approach

6.5: Sustainability and Institutionalisation

The sustainability of the Action Lab will be anchored in institutional ownership, practical utility, partnerships and progressive strengthening of systems and capacities.

WANEP-Nigeria will maintain stewardship of the Action Lab while building relationships with relevant WPS institutions and stakeholders to strengthen access to data, validation, dissemination and use of findings. Where feasible, the Action Lab will connect with existing government monitoring and reporting mechanisms rather than create parallel systems.

Sustainability will also be supported through:

- gradual strengthening of digital monitoring and data-management capacity;
- development of partnerships for technical and knowledge support;
- capacity strengthening for relevant data contributors;
- periodic review and refinement of the framework; and

- identification of appropriate resources to maintain the Action Lab's core monitoring functions.

The Action Lab is intended to develop as a long-term national WPS monitoring and learning platform, with its tools and processes strengthened over time in response to implementation experience and stakeholder needs.

6.6: Phased Implementation

The Action Lab will be introduced progressively so that the framework, indicators, data processes, and digital systems can be tested and strengthened before wider implementation.

Phase 1: Validation and Preparation

Review and validate the framework, indicator matrix, tools, and institutional arrangements with relevant stakeholders.

Phase 2: Pilot Application

Test selected indicators, evidence processes, and reporting arrangements at appropriate levels of the WPS localisation architecture.

Phase 3: Consolidation and Scale-Up

Incorporate lessons from the pilot, strengthen systems and digital functionality, and expand implementation and reporting.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Indicator Reference and Assessment Parameters

This Annex provides the operational fields used to apply and manage the indicators presented in Chapter 5.4. It does not reproduce the indicator definitions. Instead, it identifies the additional parameters required for measurement, evidence collection, verification and assessment through the Action Lab assessment tool.

The matrix is designed to support assessment of WPS implementation and advancement across national, state, local government and community contexts. It does not require the existence of a formal NAP, SAP, LAP or CAP for an indicator to be assessed. Where formal action plans exist, they provide an important source of evidence; however, relevant policies, institutional arrangements, programmes, services, community initiatives and documented results may also provide evidence of WPS advancement.

The detailed indicator reference should be used alongside the Action Lab assessment tool. It provides the common definitions and measurement parameters, while the assessment tool captures the evidence, scores, observations and results generated during each assessment cycle.

A1.1 Fields in the Indicator Reference Matrix

Field	Description
Indicator ID	Unique identification code assigned to each indicator.
WPS Domain	The domain under which the indicator is assessed: Enabling Environment, Participation, Prevention, Protection, Relief and Recovery, or Emerging and Context-Specific WPS Priorities.
Indicator	The specific measure used to assess an aspect of WPS implementation or advancement.
Indicator Definition / Scope	Defines what the indicator covers and the specific aspect of WPS implementation or advancement being assessed.
Assessment Level	The level at which the indicator is assessed, as applicable: national, state, local government or community.
Unit / Metric	Specifies how the indicator is expressed or assessed, including numerical, percentage, status-based or qualitative measures where applicable.
Scoring Basis	Defines the basis on which evidence is assessed and translated into the Action Lab's agreed scoring approach.
Indicative Weight	The proposed contribution of the indicator to the assessment. Weights are not considered fixed and may be reviewed and adjusted based on evidence from pilot application, data availability and stakeholder learning.
Framework Alignment	Relevant alignment with Nigeria's WPS policy architecture, UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions, the African Union Continental Results Framework and other applicable commitments.

Primary Means of Verification	The principal evidence or documentation used to substantiate the reported status or result.
Frequency	The proposed frequency for collection, review or assessment of the indicator.
Responsible Institution / Actor	The institution, department, agency or other relevant actor responsible for generating, maintaining or providing the evidence, according to its mandate.
Disaggregation	Relevant and safe dimensions for analysis, such as location, sex, age, disability, displacement or other context-specific factors, where applicable and where data are available.
Status / Remarks	Space to record implementation status, evidence gaps, contextual issues, verification observations, emerging findings or other relevant remarks.

Table 15: Indicator Reference Matrix

ANNEX 2: Reporting and Evidence Submission Tool

This tool provides a standard format for reporting progress against the indicators in Annex 1. It captures the current implementation status, changes during the reporting period, supporting evidence, key gaps, and required actions. It supports routine reporting to the Action Lab and can be adapted for integration into the Action Lab's digital dashboard.

2.2 Reporting Template

Field	Information to be Provided
Reporting Period	Quarterly / Yearly
Reporting Level	National / State / Local Government / Community
Location	State / LGA / Community, as applicable
Reporting Institution / Actor	Institution or actor submitting the report
Indicator ID	E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, P1, P3, P4, P5, PR1–PR6, PT1–PT6, RR1–RR2, EM1–EM4, as applicable.
Current Value / Status	Current value, percentage, number, or Yes/No status
Progress / Change	Brief description of what changed during the reporting period
Evidence Reference	Document, record, report or other evidence supporting the reported result
Key Achievement	Most significant progress or achievement
Key Gap / Challenge	Main gap, constraint or issue affecting implementation
Action Required	Action needed to address the gap or sustain progress

Responsible Actor for Follow-up	Institution/actor responsible for the action
Remarks	Additional contextual information

ANNEX 3: Stakeholder Working Guide

Stakeholder	Key Role in the Action Lab	Expected Contribution
WANEP-Nigeria / Action Lab Secretariat	Overall stewardship and technical coordination	Coordinate assessments; manage tools and evidence; conduct technical review; facilitate verification and validation; produce reports and knowledge products
Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and relevant national institutions	Strategic oversight and national coordination	Provide policy and implementation information; facilitate institutional coordination; review findings; support national-level action
State Ministries of Women Affairs / State WPS Structures	State-level coordination and evidence generation	Coordinate state submissions; provide documents and administrative evidence; facilitate stakeholder validation; respond to evidence queries
Relevant MDAs and public institutions	Sector-specific implementation and reporting	Provide relevant policies, budgets, programmes, administrative records and implementation evidence
Local Government Structures	Local-level monitoring and evidence generation	Provide local records and programme information; facilitate community-level reporting and validation
Women-led and women's rights organisations / CSOs / WIPNET	Independent and community-informed evidence and participation	Provide evidence, community perspectives, monitoring information, validation inputs and implementation feedback
Community structures and actors	Community-level evidence and contextual information	Report relevant WPS actions, risks, results and changes; participate in validation and learning
Development partners/research institutions/academia	Technical, financial and knowledge support	Provide relevant research, programme evidence, technical expertise and learning

Other relevant actors	Context-specific contribution	Provide information or expertise relevant to particular indicators or emerging WPS priorities
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Figure 12: WPS young women training for Young Women Peacebuilders

ANNEX 4: INDICATOR REGISTER — DEFINITIONS, AND SINGLE-SCORE RUBRICS

ID	Domain	Indicator	Definition / Scope	Scoring Basis	Framework Alignment	Primary Means of Verification
E1	Enabling Environment	Current WPS action plan or equivalent implementation framework	Assesses whether a current, context-specific and costed WPS framework exists. An equivalent package of enforceable policies may demonstrate progress even without a standalone SAP.	Policy	UN; AU; Nigeria NAP III	Approved plan/equivalent framework; implementation schedule; review record
E2	Enabling Environment	WPS-supportive laws and policies are adopted, operationalised and enforced	Covers relevant protections, participation measures and gender-responsive peace and security provisions, including applicable VAPP legislation.	Policy	AU CRF Prevention 1; Nigeria NAP III	Gazetted laws/policies; regulations; implementation and enforcement records
E3	Enabling Environment	Functional WPS ownership, coordination and localisation arrangements	Assesses designated leadership, multisectoral coordination, women-led civil society participation and downward localisation.	Functionality	AU CRF; Nigeria NAP III localisation	Terms of reference; appointment letters; meeting minutes; LAP/CAP records
E4	Enabling Environment	Adequate and executed financing for WPS commitments	Measures identifiable allocations, releases and expenditure against costed WPS priorities.	Target	AU CRF Prevention 2; ECOWAS	Approved budget; releases; expenditure statements; programme accounts
E5	Enabling Environment	Functional WPS monitoring, public reporting, learning and accountability	Assesses routine monitoring, disaggregated data, independent participation, publication and follow-up on findings.	Functionality	AU CRF reporting guidance; Nigeria NAP III	Indicator reports; review minutes; published reports; action logs
P1	Participation	Women in senior decision-making positions in peace,	Measures representation against the applicable national or locally	Target	AU CRF Prevention 3 and Participation 2–4	Official staffing, appointment and membership records

		security, justice and relevant public institutions	adopted target and includes leadership authority.			
EM4	Emerging and Context-Specific Issues	The state identifies and responds to context-specific and newly emerging WPS risks	Assesses whether periodic analysis identifies new WPS risks and leads to funded, monitored and adaptive action.	Adaptation / Results	AU CRF emerging threats; Nigeria NAP III	Context analysis; review decisions; budgets; response and learning records
P3	Participation	Women participate meaningfully in mediation, negotiation, dialogue and peace processes	Measures numbers, roles and demonstrated influence, not attendance alone.	Target	AU CRF Participation 10	Participant lists; terms of reference; agreements; process reports
P4	Participation	Women participate meaningfully in local peace, traditional and community security structures	Assesses representation, leadership and influence in formal and informal local mechanisms.	Target	UNSCR 1325; ECOWAS; Nigeria NAP III	Membership lists; minutes; decisions; interviews with women members
P5	Participation	Women-led organisations influence government-led peacebuilding and security processes	Measures access, resourcing and influence of diverse women-led and women's rights organisations.	Functionality	AU CRF Participation 11	Consultation records; grants; agreements; evidence of recommendations adopted
PR1	Prevention	Early warning and early response systems integrate gender-responsive indicators and analysis	Assesses gender indicators, differentiated risk analysis and routine inclusion of WPS information.	Functionality	AU CRF Prevention 4	Indicator tools; alerts; analytical reports; response logs
PR2	Prevention	Women participate as early-warning reporters, analysts and response decision-makers	Measures representation and decision influence across the warning-to-response chain.	Target	AU CRF Prevention 4	Reporter/analyst registers; committee records; decision logs
PR3	Prevention	Gender-responsive preventive action follows identified conflict and protection risks	Percentage of verified gender-related risks that receive timely, appropriate and documented preventive action.	Target	AU CRF Prevention 4; ECOWAS	Verified alerts; referrals; response decisions; completion records
PR4	Prevention	Peacebuilding, security and counter-violence	Includes violent extremism, organised crime, electoral violence	Functionality	UNSCR 2242; AU CRF emerging threats	Programme designs; gender analyses; monitoring reports

		programmes use gender and conflict analysis	and other locally significant threats.			
PR5	Prevention	Public institutions and communities address harmful norms, exclusion and incitement affecting women	Assesses sustained prevention measures and demonstrated change beyond one-off sensitisation.	Functionality	UNSCR 1325; ECOWAS	Campaign and dialogue records; policy actions; perception evidence
PR6	Prevention	Reported SGBV and conflict-related violations receive timely referral and preventive follow-up	Tracks safe follow-up while protecting survivor confidentiality; it is not a crude prevalence score.	Target	AU CRF Prevention 5	Case-management records using safe aggregated data; referral logs
PT1	Protection	Legal and policy frameworks protect women and girls from SGBV and conflict-related violations	Assesses existence, implementation and monitoring, including survivor-centred provisions.	Policy	AU CRF Protection 1	Laws, regulations, protocols and enforcement records
PT2	Protection	Functional, accessible and survivor-centred referral and support mechanisms	Covers health, psychosocial, legal, shelter, security and socioeconomic services as applicable.	Functionality	AU CRF Protection	Service directory; referral pathways; functionality assessment; anonymised records
PT3	Protection	Women and girls affected by conflict or crisis access appropriate protection and support services	Measures access against identified need and examines exclusion by age, disability, displacement and location.	Target	AU CRF Protection; Relief and Recovery	Anonymised service statistics; needs assessments; safe user feedback
PT4	Protection	Violations affecting women and girls are reported, investigated, acted upon and concluded	Uses a case progression cascade and avoids disclosing identifiable survivor information.	Target	AU CRF Prevention 5 and Protection	Aggregated police, justice, human-rights and referral records
PT5	Protection	Security, justice, humanitarian and community actors have and apply gender-responsive protection capacity	Assesses institutional capacity and demonstrated application, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.	Functionality	UNSCR 1820/1888/2272; AU CRF	Protocols; trained personnel records; supervision and compliance evidence

PT6	Protection	Protection measures reach displaced, remote and conflict-affected women and girls	Measures geographic reach, inclusion and responsiveness to intersecting vulnerabilities.	Target	AU CRF Protection; emerging threats	Protection monitoring; site records; accessibility assessment
RR1	Relief and Recovery	Humanitarian, recovery and resilience plans integrate WPS priorities and gender analysis	Includes disaster, displacement, climate and post-conflict recovery planning.	Policy	AU CRF Relief and Recovery	Approved plans; gender analysis; implementation reports
RR2	Relief and Recovery	Women participate meaningfully in humanitarian, recovery and reconstruction decisions	Measures representation and influence in needs assessment, targeting, delivery and oversight.	Target	AU CRF Relief and Recovery	Committee records; consultation reports; decisions reflecting women's priorities
EM1	Emerging and Context-Specific Issues	Women and girls are protected from online abuse, technology-facilitated violence, misinformation and hate speech	Assesses prevention, reporting and response measures addressing online harms, AI-enabled abuse, misinformation and hate speech affecting women and girls.	Functionality	AU CRF emerging threats; Nigeria NAP III	Policies; monitoring reports; referral records; platform or law-enforcement response records
EM2	Emerging and Context-Specific Issues	Climate, disaster and environmental-security responses address the differentiated risks faced by women and girls	Assesses gender-responsive preparedness and action for climate shocks, disasters, displacement and natural-resource conflict.	Coverage / Results	AU CRF emerging threats; Nigeria NAP III	Risk assessments; contingency plans; response records; sex-disaggregated beneficiary data
EM3	Emerging and Context-Specific Issues	Responses to violent extremism, trafficking, organised crime and arms proliferation integrate WPS priorities	Assesses whether prevention and response measures address gendered recruitment, victimisation, trafficking and arms-related insecurity.	Functionality	AU CRF emerging threats; ECOWAS WPS	Strategies; operational plans; case/referral records; programme reports

UNSCR 1325 ACTION LAB

The **UNSCR 1325 Action Lab** is a WANEP-Nigeria initiative designed to strengthen the monitoring, assessment, learning and accountability of **Women, Peace and Security (WPS)** localisation and implementation in Nigeria. It provides a practical and evidence-based approach for understanding how WPS commitments and actions are being translated into institutional practice, community-level action and measurable progress across Nigeria.

The Action Lab brings together **data, evidence, verification and learning** to assess WPS advancement across national, state, local government and community levels. It recognises that progress does not follow a single pathway and that meaningful WPS action can be demonstrated through policies, laws, institutions, financing, participation, programmes, services, community initiatives and documented results, whether or not a formal WPS action plan exists.

Beyond measurement, the Action Lab is intended to support **learning and action**. By generating comparable evidence, identifying implementation gaps, highlighting emerging WPS priorities and documenting promising practices, it can help governments, civil society, women-led organisations, communities and development partners strengthen programming, inform policy and resource decisions, and improve accountability for the implementation of **UNSCR 1325 and Nigeria's WPS commitments**.