

# KOGI STATE ACTION PLAN FOR PEACE AND SECURITY OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN



**PRODUCED BY:** KOGI STATE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN COLLABORATION WITH ACTIONAID NIGERIA AND PARTICIPATION INITIATIVE FOR BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT (PIBCID)

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AAN</b>	ActionAid Nigeria
<b>ADR</b>	Alternative Dispute Resolution
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CoWNGOs</b>	Coalition of Women NGOs
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>GRB</b>	Gender Responsive Budgeting
<b>HRBA</b>	Human Rights Based Approach
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>KOSEMA</b>	Kogi State Emergency Management Agency
<b>LGAs</b>	Local Government Areas
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Department & Agencies
<b>MWASD</b>	Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan
<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NOA</b>	National Orientation Agency
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PIBCID</b>	Participation Initiative for Behavioral Change In Development
<b>RBA</b>	Rights Based Approach



<b>SAP</b>	State Action Plan
<b>KSAP</b>	Kogi State Action Plan
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Women
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>UNSCR 1325</b>	United Nations Security Resolution 1325
<b>VAW</b>	Violence against Women
<b>VAPP</b>	Violence Against Persons Prohibition
<b>WPS</b>	Women Peace and Security
<b>WR</b>	Women's Right

## ActionAid Nigeria

### Who We Are

ActionAid is a global movement of people working together to further human rights for all and defeat poverty. We prioritise works with the poor and excluded, promoting values and commitment in civil society, institutions and governments with the aim of achieving structural changes to eradicate injustices and poverty in the world. ActionAid Nigeria is a member of ActionAid global federation. We maintain a strong relationship of interdependence and mutual accountability within the international federation while ensuring a strong balance between self-rule and shared-rule. Registered in Nigeria in 1999 as a Country Programme of ActionAid International, we have transformed into an autonomous national organisation with a strong national governance structure – a Board and a General Assembly – consisting of reputable Nigerians providing strategic oversight.

Our strategic objectives include: Enhancing People's power in democratic and inclusive governance; Working to protect women and girls from violence, create opportunities for economic independence and decision making; Enhancing women's leadership in accountable humanitarian and resilience system; Strengthening systems and increase resource diversification for quality programme delivery. Through these objectives, we focus on 10 key promises:

1. Securing women lands rights
2. Promoting sustainable agriculture
3. Holding government to account on public services
4. Achieving redistributive resourcing for development
5. Transforming education for boys and girls
6. Harnessing youth leadership to end poverty and injustice.
7. Building people's resilience to conflict and disaster
8. Responding to disasters through rights
9. Increasing women and girl's control over their bodies
10. Generating women-centred economic alternatives

### Our Programmes

Central to our programmes is the full enjoyment by female and male citizens of their rights; reducing inequality; promoting gender responsive public services; and providing alternatives to the status quo in solving complex development challenges. Our programming areas are Education Food and Agriculture Human Security in Conflict and Emergencies Health Just and Democratic Governance; and Women's Rights. Promoting the Right to Just and Democratic Governance and Women's Rights are cross-cutting themes which apply across the whole programme, but also have stand-alone initiatives.

Linking all these is our geographically based integrated Local Rights Programme which is being implemented in twelve states of the federation. Our projects are currently spread across the 36 States in Nigeria and over 250 communities and are benefiting millions of people. From reflections and lessons of our programmes in Nigeria, we achieve good governance and accountable policies centred on the improvement of gender sensitive public services in Nigeria. Applying the Human Rights Based Approach, we centre our work on the active agency of citizens – males and females, young and old – thinking locally and acting globally. We build an awareness of rights, analyse and confront unequal and unjust power relations, advance women's rights, build partnerships, and are accountable and transparent. Our work is structured around the principles of empowerment, solidarity and campaigns.

## FOREWARD

(UNSCR) 1325 is premised on the important roles and responsibilities of women in peace and security framework with a comprehensive profile and strategic mechanism for promotion and participation of women in peace processes. The resolution aims at increasing the representation of women in all ramifications of peace making and decreasing all forms of violence against women and girls in the context of conflict.

The National Action Plan (Nigeria) echoes government's commitment as well as its responsibility in ensuring the security of women and girls during armed conflict and enhancing their active and direct participation in identifying early warning signs, conflict prevention, peace building and post conflict efforts. It provides a good road map for the implementation of UNSCR1325 with practical operational tool for supporting those affected by conflicts.

The First National Action Plan was developed in 2013 and expired in August 2016. So there was a need to review and develop further action plans. This gave rise to the development of the 2nd NAP in 2017 that was disseminated and distributed to states in September 2017. After the dissemination of the 2nd Edition of the National Action Plan by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, it became expedient and of utmost importance for Kogi State to domesticate the development and implementation of Action Plan for Peace and Security for Women and Children taking cognizance of the peculiarities of security matters in the State.

Though, our state is less affected by Boko Haram insurgency and other conflicts related to Bomb attacks, the incessant skirmishes between Herdsmen and indigenes in almost all Local Government Areas in the state have left many dead and several wounded, with several others displaced. It is a known fact that the state has not recovered fully from the 2012 Flood disaster that rendered many homeless and loss of livelihoods. Other Security issues are: rape, human trafficking, child abuse, post-election violence and community clashes which result in killing of husbands/men and turning their wives to bread winners and women householders. These bring untold hardship on women and their children.

Inadequate representation and participation in governance and decision-making by women is another subtle form of insecurity for women not only in Kogi State but the nation at large.

This framework, therefore, focuses on women, peace and security issues within the United Nations Security Council Resolution of October 2000. It is our state's responsibility to respond to the need for better protection of women and enhancement of their roles in peace processes. The all-inclusive approach proposed in the UNSCR 1325 and Nigeria's NAP involves both men and women. In like manner, Kogi State Action Plan (KSAP) is geared at mobilizing security for the state in order to reduce Human Security threats in the environs. It is indeed going to be an advocacy tool for women inclusion and advancement.

Thanks to His Excellency Alhaji Yahaya Bello, the Executive Governor of Kogi State whose cardinal focus in his New Direction Blueprint is to ensure security of all in the state as this is germane to both physical and human development. However, I wish to restate here that security is everyone's business. No matter how fortified your house is, think of your neighbourhood. This underscores the need for the environment to be protected against external forces, which can subject all, and sundry to security threats.

**MRS. BOLANLE AMUPITAN**

Hon. Commissioner,  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.

## PREFACE

The domestication of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is a step towards echoing government's commitment as well as its responsibility in ensuring peace and security for women and children. It underscores the significance of the equal participation and involvement of women in peace building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and management.

The State Action Plan like the National Action Plan assures and affirms roles of the government in protecting the physical, environmental, political safety and security of women and girls from sexual and gender based violence, and in identifying their specific needs in times of crisis.

It is a common knowledge that wherever there is armed conflict, women and children are often the most vulnerable. They suffer abuses and human rights violation yet; they are expected to rise to the post conflict realities of keeping families together after displacement and fending for it.

This framework will go a long way to protect women and children from all risks, pains and trauma that occur as a result of conflict.

The Kogi State Action Plan has been developed with the peculiarities of the state in mind and with relevant stakeholders more of whom will be brought on board for effective implementation.

**PHARM STEVE AROME NEGEDU**

Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Kogi State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development wishes to appreciate the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development for the domestication of UNSCR 1325 by developing and domesticating the 1st and 2nd National Action Plan and providing for women's active and direct participation across the 5 Operational Pillars.

Our deep gratitude goes to Action Aid Nigeria (AAN) and Participation Initiative for Behavioral Change In Development (PIBCID) for their technical and financial support towards the development of Kogi State Action Plan on Peace and Security for Women and Children. The Executive Director, Participation Initiative for Behavioural Change (PIBCID) Gift Omoniwa-Owonipa and Anicetus Atakpu of ActionAid Nigeria's moral support cannot be quantified.

The Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Mrs. Bolanle Ampitan's determination for the State to develop this framework and the subsequent implementation was a moral booster to all who worked on this State Action Plan.

Our profound appreciation also goes to the State Advisory Committee Members, which cut across members of Security agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Faith Based Organizations, Academia, Ministry of Justice, Youth Council, Media and Development Partners for their contributions and unreserved commitment given during the development processes of the Action Plan at the expense of their comfort and convenience.

The encouragement given by the Management of the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is also appreciated.

Equally worthy of mention is the contribution of Director, Women Affairs, Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Mrs Charity Dimlong for painstakingly leaving her domain to share experiences with us during the process of developing our framework.

May the Almighty God abundantly reward everyone who has contributed to the success of this Action Plan. Hoping for more of your support at the implementation level.

**MRS. BABATUNDE JOSEPHINE MOTUNRAYO**

Director, Women Affairs,

Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.

## FROM THE FIRST LADY OF KOGI STATE



The National Action Plan for the Peace and Security of Women and Children echoes government's commitment and KOWYAFs unending interest in ensuring and assuring women of their place and position in the society. Its responsibility also includes ensuring the security of women and children during conflict towards enhancing their active and direct participation in identifying early warning signs, conflict prevention, peace building and post conflict efforts. It provides a road map for the domestication of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325) for the peace and security of women and children. This has led to its domestication in Kogi and the development of Kogi State Action Plan for the peace and security of women and children.

His Excellency Alhaji Yahaya Bello the Executive Governor of Kogi State in the New Direction Agenda of his Administration prioritized the Security of Lives and Property of everyone in Kogi State, hence the commitment of my office to support the implementation of this State Action Plan which will no doubt enhance the inclusion of women in all ramifications of peace thereby reducing to the barest minimum all forms of violence against women and children in Kogi State.

It is my pleasure to endorse and pledge the support of my office towards the State Action Plan for domestication of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325(UNSCR 1325) on the peace and security of women and children in Kogi State.

**Mrs Rashida Bello**

Wife of the Executive Governor of Kogi State

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The number of conflict situations in Nigeria is numerous. The civil war of the late 1960s was particularly destructive. The situation is still grim with the Boko Haram violent campaign in the North East, the Herdsmen/Farmer attacks particularly in the North-Central geo-political zone of the country and the sundry conflicts, crimes and criminalities across the country. Kogi State also has its share in the Herdsmen/Farmer attacks, kidnapping, robbery, strands of insurgency and radicalization to violent extremism that have had wide spread impact on communities and people, particularly women and children. These conflicts are so numerous and the numbers are growing by the day with far-reaching consequences, but the mechanism for resolving them, let alone, nipping them in the bud, remains elusive.

Of major concern about these conflicts is their effect on the people of Nigeria and Kogi State, especially women and children. There is no doubt that conflict is a gendered activity. Women and men have different access to resources, power and decision-making before, during and after conflicts. The experience of women and men in situations of tension, war, and post-conflict reconstruction is significantly different.

Women increasingly bear the major burden of conflict. In recent years particular attention has been given to the question of violence against women. The significance of these developments is considerable. However, the focus on violence-in particular on sexual violence-tends to obscure other important aspects of women's experience of conflict that to date have been largely ignored. Traditionally, reports and studies on the effects of conflict tend to incorporate women in the general category of civilians without regard to the different experiences of men and women civilians. The particular concerns of women have, to date, been regarded as peripheral in such analyses. For example, until recently, sexual violence against women was regarded as an inevitable aspect of conflict. We now have evidence that women experience conflict in a different way from men. These effects differ widely across cultures depending upon the role of women in particular societies. Women are more vulnerable and bear the larger burden of violence than men. They equally have capacities that are not recognized during peace process.

They are neither consulted at the onset nor partake in such conflicts, but are forced to bear the loss of their husbands in some cases to such conflicts, among other inadequacies of having to contend with displacement and sometimes loss of livelihood. The indirect effects of warfare on women are also well known. Women are forcibly displaced from their localities and forced to flee to other places finding refuge in camp settings where they are at risk of attack and discrimination and are often forced into prostitution, trafficking and criminal activities, just to survive.

Also, conflicts have an enormously detrimental impact on women's health. The physical and mental stress, resulting from experiencing death or witnessing death, separation, rape, torture, destruction, loss of livelihoods and material deprivation, have even larger effect on indigenous women, as their access to adequate healthcare is extremely limited. They are not mere collateral casualties during violence. They are deliberate targets. They are often victims of abduction as in the abduction of the Chibok and Dapchi school girls in the North East of Nigeria. There is therefore a clear need for women to play a positive role in peace-building and conflict resolution. It becomes imperative to implement Resolution 1325 in Nigeria and in Kogi State.

**Ene Obi**

Country Director  
ActionAid Nigeria



## ABOUT KOGI STATE



Kogi is a state in the north-central zone of Nigeria, located between longitudes 5o18E to 7o45E and latitude 6o3'N to 11o20N. It is popularly called the confluence state due to the fact that the confluence of Rivers Niger and Benue occurs there. Its capital is Lokoja. It has 21 local government areas: **Adavi, Ajaokuta, Ankpa, Bassa, Dekina, Ibaji, Idah, Igalamela-Odolu, Ijumu, Kabba/Bunu, Koton Karfe, Lokoja, Mopa-Muro, Ofu, Ogori/Magongo, Okehi, Okene, Olamaboro, Omala, Yagba East, Yagba West.** There are three main ethnic groups and languages in Kogi: **Igala, Ebira, and Okun** with other minorities like Bassa, a small friction of Nupe mainly in Lokoja, the Ogugu subgroup of the Igala, Gwari, Kakanda, Oworo people, Ogori Magongo and the Eggan community under Lokoja Local Government.

The state shares boundaries in the north with Niger and Nasarawa States and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, in the west and east with Kwara and Benue states and to the south with Ekiti, Ondo, Edo, Anambra and Enugu states. Arable land in the state is about 50,000sq.km. out of a total of 75,000sq.km (QWIC Survey, 2003), 20% of the land is occupied by people



Photo credit : ActionAid | Lola Ayanda

(15,000 sq.km). Rivers and streams occupy 3, 750sq.km (5%), while hills and mountains occupy 7% or 3,250sq.km (KOSEED, 2006; Ibitoye, 2006).

The current population figure for Kogi State is 4,167,773 people based on projection from the 2006 population census figure (3,278,487), broken down into 2,150,617 males and 2,017,154 females. It is estimated that about 70% of the population live in rural areas (Ibitoye, 2006). This population is made up of various ethnic groups, which includes Igala (40.93%), Ebira (34.92%), Okun Yoruba (10.73%), Nupe (4.85%) and Bassa Komo (4.07%).

Many people do not actually know that the name of our country Nigeria was coined in Lokoja, the kogi state capital by Flora Shaw, the British journalist who later became the wife of Lord Lugard (first Governor General of Nigeria), when she was gazing at the magnificence of River Niger. Kogi state is so significant because this state houses a very remarkable handwork of Mother Nature -The confluence of the two major rivers that run across Nigeria, the river Niger and river Benue.

The multi-billion dollars steel & iron industry, the largest of its kind in Nigeria was established in 1971 on a 24,000 hectare land. This mighty industry has unfortunately been left moribund for a long period of time, but recently over the years, concerted efforts has been made by the Nigerian government to ensure its full capacity functioning.

This industry is viewed as potential bedrock for the industrialization of Nigeria.

## RESOLUTION 1325 AND LINKAGES TO THE KOGI STATE CONTEXTS

Resolution 1325 is relevant to the Kogi situation as it addresses local problems affecting the security status of women of the State. On the issue of the involvement of women in mainstream governance, conflict resolution and peace-building processes, the resolution addresses:

- The absence of a gender perspective in the peace/security enforcement framework in Kogi State as in other states in Nigeria;
- The lack of institutional or other forms of support for community level initiatives by women to maintain the peace within their localities;
- The marginalization of Nigerian women in formal policy-making positions, traditional peacebuilding mechanisms, security, enforcement institutions and ad-hoc peace building mechanisms created by the State;
- The failure of State authorities to consult women, even informally, in the course of State initiated peace processes.

It is in recognition of this anomalous situation and the need to take practical steps to correct it, that Kogi State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development put in place this State Action Plan document. The State Action Plan (SAP) asserts commitment to:

01

Gender sensitive and responsive policies and practices in Kogi State in respect of women inclusion in governance, peace and security.

02

Strategies for the full integration of gender concerns by the Kogi State and other sectors in conflict resolution, peace-building and security frameworks and processes at all levels in the state.

03

Building capacity of a corps of carefully selected representatives of women organizations in conflict transformation and peace-building

04

Inauguration of Committee as a critical part for the implementation of State Action Plan (SAP) for protecting and promoting the interests of women in Kogi State;

Hence, it affirms to achieve these through the five (5) pillars of action:



**Pillar 1** aim at Prevention and Disaster Preparedness. Its strategic objective is to strengthen mechanism for prevention of Violence against Women as well as enhancing structure for Early Action Mechanism. The expected result is reduction in vulnerability of women and enhanced resilience.



**Pillar 2-** Representation and Participation of women is to strengthen women's representation and participation in governance, conflict management and peace building



**Pillar 3-** Protection & Prosecution seeks to strengthen protection mechanisms in order to reduce violence against women and increase their access to justice.



**Pillar 4** Strengthens Mechanisms for Crisis Management, Early Recovery & Post Conflict Reconstruction.



**Pillar 5-** Coordination and Management is to strengthen coordination of women inclusion in governance, peace building and conflict management. It also views effective management of partnership as critical tool for success in the implementation of State Action Plan (SAP).

It is worthy of note that these five pillars are derivatives of the National Action Plan (NAP). Hence, the State Action Plan (SAP) aligns with its objectives and will contribute to its success too.

It is believed that if well implemented, this State Action Plan (SAP) will result in improved participation and representation of women in governance, security and peace processes, reducing their vulnerability to violence as well as enhance their access to justice.

## OVERVIEW OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: NIGERIA AND KOGI STATE CONTEXTS.

In Nigeria, immense rights and abject denial of rights and equal opportunity stand in stark contrast. Women and children are often the most vulnerable. The issues are complex, the answers elusive. This is the story of Nigerian women and children who often represent the face of abuse and exclusion during conflict and peace making/building process respectively.

Without any doubt, like other states in Nigeria, Kogi state is patriarchal and in many respects rural women assume much of the responsibility of managing the family expenses. Early in life, the Kogi woman, like most Nigerian women realizes that contrary to what obtains in some other cultures she must be prepared to fend for herself and children either by herself or at best in concert with her husband. This burden is based on a biased cultural perception of women as a weaker, more vulnerable and fragile gender that needs protection. Male authority - village heads, male family members, husbands or male colleagues, represents the institutions of patriarchy in the communities. But in reality, this stereotype is only used to hold down the women and to deny them access to the means of production that would enable them to perform better. In most communities, women are not allowed to own land.

Gender discrimination has been identified as the major underlying cause of the severe conflict-related problems confronting Nigerian women. Discrimination against women permeates every facet of Nigerian society and excludes women from decision-making processes. The Nigerian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender and forbids legal, executive or administrative discrimination against any person on grounds of gender, place of birth, religious status or ethnic or linguistic association. Other constitutional provisions enshrine the principle of equality of rights and opportunity before the law, equality of rights in employment, educational opportunities and 'equal pay for equal work'.

However, the constitutional position of Nigerian women, as equals of Nigerian men, is wholly undermined by traditional norms that ascribe to them, an inferior social position on the one hand and relegate them to the private and reproductive sphere on the other. These norms still structure the domestic, professional and social lives of Nigerian women particularly in rural areas where over two thirds of Nigerian women reside.

Gender discrimination, though moderated by the social changes that have taken place over the years, is an example of the structural violence embedded in the Nigerian society and lies at the root of many of those factors which erode the peace and security of Nigerian women. Cultural practices such as forced marriage, widowhood rites and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) often offend the dignity of women and violate their bodily integrity as well as denying them mental peace. These issues are rooted in unequal gender relations between men and women in the society. Other features of contemporary Nigerian life such as spousal subjugation/intimidation, male child preference and domestic violence in the home or sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace, generate stress, feelings of insecurity, helplessness and low self-esteem in women and stem from the unequal social positions of the respective sexes.

There is no gainsaying the fact that women suffer most alongside their children in times of conflict and violence. In most cases they are neither consulted nor partake in such conflicts, but forced to bear the loss of their husbands in some cases, to such conflicts. They also have to contend with displacement and sometimes loss of livelihood. The indirect effects of warfare on women are also well-known. They are forcibly displaced from their localities and forced to flee to other locations in search of refuge in camp settings where they are at risk of attack and discrimination and are often forced into prostitution,



trafficking and criminal activities, just to survive. Conflict has an enormously detrimental impact on women's health. The physical and mental stress, resulting from experiencing death or witnessing death, separation, rape, torture, destruction, loss of livelihood and material deprivation, has an even larger effect on indigenous women, as their access to adequate healthcare is extremely limited. As in armed conflicts, everywhere around the globe, Nigerian women and children are not mere "collateral casualties," but remain deliberate targets.

Unfortunately however, despite all these effects of conflicts on women in Nigeria who also bear most of the negative consequences of violent conflicts, they have remained relegated to the background in the area of peace building and conflict resolution. There is therefore a clear need for women to play positive role in peace-building, conflict resolution, governance and efforts must be made to continue to ensure that the gender dimension is built into these processes.

When we look at the issues of women in conflict, we find that women are the most vulnerable. We also know that women play a number and a variety of roles in conflict. If we are going to deal with the issues of women in conflict, there is need for us to understand what these varieties of roles are, why women play these plethora of roles and what we can do to ensure that we deal with the whole issues arising from the conception of women in conflict. One of the biggest challenges that have been alluded to severally is the issue of the absence of women at the peace-building negotiations and governance space and even when women are there, they are given a place as a token.

In order to address these challenges it is particularly important that women are empowered to participate as much as men in economic, political and social ventures. To a large extent, if given the opportunity, women can be much more accountable, resilient and determined than men. Sadly most of the women have not been given the opportunities that they deserve.

There is also need to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its implementation at all levels of government envisaged this. CEDAW, an international bill of rights for women which defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination, was adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly. Since Nigeria ratified the Convention, it became part of our law by virtue of article 18 (3) of the African Charter. Nigeria is therefore bound to change those aspects of its national laws, which contradict its obligations under CEDAW and the African charter. There is no doubt that the respect and effective implementation of women's rights in reality contributes to the well-being of all and that every society must strive to achieve sustainable development with the effective participation of women.

Women involvement in budget making as well as Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) should be the order of the day at all levels. GRB is about ensuring that government budgets and the policies and programs that underlie them address the needs and interests of individuals that belong to different social groups. Thus, GRB looks at biases that can arise because a person is male or female. GRB is not about separate budgets for women or men nor about budgets divided equally. It is about determining where the needs of men and women are the same, and where they differ. Where the needs are different, allocations should be different. GRB is therefore a tool to awaken governments to the reality that gender relations affect how much men, women, boys or girls benefit from, or are hurt by, budget decisions. It is a tool to get a fairer distribution of wealth for the poor and excluded, particularly women. Government must be made to realize that gender-based budget analysis is a useful lever to get increased budget allocations for education, health and social services. Gender-based budgets and research-driven gender advocacy should be made the order of the day in Kogi State by building the capacity of the civil society to advocate for it.

It is when these issues are addressed that Kogi State will witness inclusive development without leaving any one or group behind.

## THE FIVE (5) PILLARS OF KOGI SAP

### Pillar 1: Prevention & Disaster Preparedness

We are committed to putting in place preventive as well as risk reducing measures so as to strengthen mechanisms for prevention and enhance early actions.

*Strategic Objective I: Strengthen Mechanism for prevention of Violence against Women*

*Strategic Objective II: Enhance structure for Early Action Mechanism*

Prevention & Disaster Preparedness	Activities	Strategies	Progress Indicators
<b>Strategic Objective I:</b> <i>Strengthen Mechanism for prevention of Violence against Women</i>	Build women's leadership in vulnerability analysis, risk reduction & resilience	Mobilize women for training and sensitization	-Number of women, able to access resources to implement resilience plans.  Number of women groups that can identify risks and have developed plans to reduce the risks.
	Sensitization of women on violence against women	Sensitization through print, electronic and New media (Social Media)	Number of women groups/association involved in the campaign exercise  Number of media houses involved in the campaign
	Advocate for legislation on Violence Against Women & other harmful practices in Kogi State	Meetings with Kogi State House of Assembly on Laws on Violence Against Women & other harmful practices	Laws on Violence Against Women & other harmful practices enacted
<b>Strategic Objective II:</b> <i>Enhance structure for Early Action Mechanism</i>	Establishment of LGA Early Warning Committees	Meeting with LGA Officials on SAP  Training on Early Warning for LGA Committees	Number of LGA Early Warning Committee established.  Number of Early warning Alerts raised/issued by LGA

Expected Result	Lead & Other Actors	Funding/Budgeting
Women have enhanced access to and influence over resources for resilience-building at local and state levels	Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministries of Justice, Information & Education	Kogi State Government Gender Responsive Budget in allied Ministries, SEMA, and Donor Agencies
Violence against women and children reduced		
Increased awareness on impact of violence against women.	Media Houses, FIDA, NGOs, SEMA, LGAs, Security Agencies	
Early Action taken	Ministry of women affairs, Civil society organization, NDLEA, SEMA, NEMA, NGOs NOA, LGAs, MEDIA.  Health Workers, (Nurses and Physicians), Shelter Workers,	Budgetary provision through SEMA, Ministry of Information and Ministry of women Affairs , Federal ministry of Information and culture(NOA) and other Donors Agencies

Prevention & Disaster Preparedness	Activities	Strategies	Progress Indicators
	Advocate for creation of Relief & Rehabilitation Centres for IDPs & to rehabilitate victims of drug abuse.	Sensitization, mobilization & meetings	Number of relief camps built for IDPs  -Number of functional Rehabilitation centers built.
	Empowerment & Skill acquisition.	Training  Provision of empowerment tools for vulnerable women & youth  b. To link women and children to various applicable empowerment programs.	Number of people trained  Number of people empowered with tools

## Pillar 2: Representation and Participation

**Strategic Objective:** Strengthening Representation and Participation of women in governance, conflict management and peace building

This pillar addresses inadequate representation and participation of women in decision making at all levels in the state. There is noticeable lack of critical mass of women at legislative level in the state to

Prevention & Disaster Preparedness	Activities	Progress Indicators
<b>Strategic Objective:</b> <i>Strengthening Representation and Participation of women in governance, conflict management and peace building</i>	Promote Representation & participation of women in governance.	Increase in number of women in government (Executive & Legislature)  Affirmative action for 50% women in appointive positions

Expected Result	Lead & Other Actors	Funding/Budgeting
	Ministry of women affairs, Civil society organization, NDLEA, SEMA, NEMA, NGOs NOA, LGAs, MEDIA.	
Unemployment reduced	Ministry of Women Affairs CSOs NGOs , Women Advocacy Groups, NOA and SMEDAN	State Government budgetary provision through Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, Office of the S.A on Youth Empowerment, Ministry of Women Affairs and other Donors Agencies.

influence legislative action on women issues. Also visible is lack of women representation at the political parties' executive level, community and religious leadership levels. Lack of political will on the part of government at all levels to implement international instrument signed to address women's issues e.g. Beijing Platform for action, CEDAW, National Gender Policy among others is a reflection of women's exclusion in decision making space.

Expected Outcome/Result	Lead and other Actors	Resourcing/Funding/Budgeting
Evidence of women actively involved in governance.  Number of women in Executive and Legislature	MWASD  Political Parties  NGOs/CSOs	Kogi State Government Gender Responsive Budget in allied Ministries, Political Parties and donor agencies

Prevention & Disaster Preparedness	Activities	Progress Indicators
<p><b>Strategic Objective:</b> <i>Strengthening Representation and Participation of women in governance, conflict management and peace building</i></p>	<p>Reproduction of Gender related documents, UNSCR 1325, Violence against person's prohibition Act VAPP (2015) and other peace documents for distribution. (Part of advocacy tools) Sensitization and awareness raising:</p> <p>Organize training on gender mainstreaming for state EXCO, Gender Desk officers in line ministries, Advisory Committee on WPS, traditional rulers and faith-based organizations</p>	<p>Awareness on gender issues and the need for women and children involvement in decision making processes increased</p> <p>Involvement of women and children in conflict prevention and management, post-conflict recovery processes, as well as protection for victims of Gender-Based Violence enhanced</p> <p>Knowledge on gender mainstreaming impacted on state EXCO and ministries</p> <p>Knowledge on gender issues reflected on state budget</p> <p>Gender policies mainstreamed in state programmes and projects</p>
<p><b>Advocate for implementation of existing Gender Equal Opportunity Bill</b></p>	<p>Advocate for of existing Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill through the establishment of implementation committee</p>	<p>Gender and Equal Opportunity Bill established.</p> <p>Improved and structural mechanisms for delivery of gender policy instituted.</p>

Expected Outcome/Result	Lead and other Actors	Resourcing/Funding/Budgeting
<p>Number of documents reproduced and circulated</p>	<p>More women represented &amp; participated in decision-making.</p>	<p>Sourcing materials from Federal Ministry of Women and Social Development, National Assembly and judiciary for reproduction</p> <p>Proposals to the state Government, Political Parties Forum of Local Government Chairmen and NGOs for support</p>
<p>Number of trainings organized.</p> <p>Number of people trained</p>		
<p>bill and policies on women and children rights.</p> <p>Extent to which violation of women and children human rights are reported, referred and investigated by relevant bodies</p>	<p>WPS Advisory Committee</p> <p>Committee on implementation of Gender and Equal Opportunity bill.</p> <p>NPF</p> <p>NSCDC</p> <p>Judiciary</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>CBOs</p>	<p>Equal Opportunity Bill in the State.</p> <p>Call for nomination of Gender Desk Officers from line ministries, agencies to serve on the committee.</p>

	<p>Conduct Survey/ mapping on roles of women and children in conflict prevention and management, post-conflict recovery processes, as well as Gender-Based Violence.</p> <p>Capacity development for members of Women Peace Security Advisory Committee, Leaders of Women NGOs, &amp;CBOs to strengthen their skills for decision making and peace negotiation.</p> <p>Fundraising to support women participation in politics</p> <p>Research, Documentation and Dissemination of women's engagement at decision-making levels, and gender equality commitment in the state.</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>roles of women in Conflict prevention, Peace-making and Peace</p> <p>Building strengthened.</p> <p>Capacity of women built for effective participation in politics and peace negotiation.</p> <p>Forum/platform for resourcing</p> <p>Increased participation of women and children in decision-making processes related to conflict prevention, conflict management, post-conflict recovery processes, as well as GBV, political and Public Life.</p> <p>Involvement of women at the political party EXCOS levels, community level and religious leadership level.</p>
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<p>Data on women and children involvement in conflict prevention, conflict management, post-conflict recovery processes as well as GBV are available.</p> <p>Minutes, video recording, pictures.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Advertise for consultant to conduct survey/mapping on roles of women and children in conflict prevention and management as well as generating data on prevalence of GBV in the state</p>
<p>Numbers trained</p> <p>Reports of training, minutes of peace negotiation meetings.</p> <p>videos</p> <p>pictures</p>	<p>MWSASD</p> <p>ActionAid</p> <p>Min. of LG &amp;CAs</p> <p>WPS Advisory Committee</p> <p>CBOs</p> <p>NGOs</p>	<p>Memo to the state government to support capacity development of members of advisory committee on WPS</p> <p>Liaising with partners [ActionAid] for financial support for the training</p>
<p>Details of bank account, Numbers of women supported,</p> <p>Records of numbers of supporters/sponsors</p> <p>50% number of women occupying seats in political and public life</p>	<p>CWNGOs (coalition of women non-government organization) in the state</p>	<p>women NGOs' in the state, Network of women in Politics,</p>
<p>50% number of women holding political positions in political parties EXCO</p> <p>Existence of special measures and affirmative action to increase the participation of women.</p>	<p>CWNGOs (coalition of women non-government organization) in the state</p>	<p>women NGOs' in the state, Network of women in Politics,</p>

	<p>Advocacy visits to stakeholders using available documents report on survey of women's engagement at decision-making levels, the State Action Plan on WPS to seek for increased participation of women in conflict and peace process and decision-making in political and Public life.</p> <p>Stakeholders meeting with relevant stakeholders</p> <p>High-powered advocacy visit to the security Agencies and line ministries and LGAs using the above reports and documents to advocate for creation of sexual assault and GBV Desk in all Police Stations to be headed by women.</p> <p>Advocacy visits to Ministry of Education, House of Assembly and State Governor on inclusion of gender mainstreaming in school curriculum</p>	<p>Sexual assault and GBV Desk Units established in all Police Stations</p> <p>Culture of silence broken.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming included in school curriculum</p>
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<p>Number of Women involved in security and peace related decision making as well as political and Public life.</p>	<p>MWASD WPS Advisory Committee MDAs NGOs CBOs Resource Persons.</p>	<p>Mobilizing committee members for the advocacy visits</p>
<p>Numbers of women representative at these levels</p>	<p>MWASD Coalition of women NGOs in the state, WPS advisory committee, women politicians,</p>	<p>Liaising with women's support partners' organization for support,</p>
<p>Number of sexual assault and GBV desk units established. - Number of reported cases of sexual assault and GBV</p>	<p>MWASD WPS Advisory Committee NPF Judiciary NSDC NGOs CBOs</p>	<p>Liaising with women's support partners' organization for support,</p>
<p>Curriculum on gender mainstreaming developed</p>	<p>Government House, Ministry of Education House of Assembly MWASD</p>	

### Pillar 3: Protection & Prosecution

Strategic Objective: Strengthen protection mechanisms to reduce Violence Against Women and children and increase to justice for women and children.

We are committed to Protection of women and Children from all forms of Violence, including but not limited to sexual abuse before, during and after Conflicts in Kogi State. There will be engagement with law enforcement agencies and state institutions with respect to mechanisms for ensuring protection in

Prevention & Disaster Preparedness	Activities	Progress Indicators
<p><b>Strategic Objective -</b> <i>Strengthen protection mechanisms to reduce violence against women and increased access to justice for women</i></p>	<p>Sensitize communities, Organizations, Security Agencies on Violence Against Women and children.</p>	<p>Number of women groups, communities and organization sensitized</p>
	<p>Conduct Psycho-social support/Counselling and rehabilitation for victims of VAW and children</p>	<p>No. of persons/victims supported</p>
	<p>Promote and enhance access to justice for victims</p>	<p>No of perpetrators arrested and prosecuted by security agencies</p>
	<p>Sensitization on Sexual Based Violence (SBV) to LGAs</p>	<p>No LGAs sensitized</p>

line with international instruments, constitutions and SAP. We will support framework and policy for ensuring protection – ensuring compliance with international instruments. We will also facilitate capacity building for law enforcement agencies on protection and recognition of women and children's rights. This is expected to also strengthen legal action against perpetrators of violence against women and children.

Expected Outcome/Result	Lead and other Actors	Resourcing/Funding/Budgeting
Improved action on Violence Against Women and children	MWASD, MDAs, CSOs Media, Security Agencies, Traditional, Religious and Community Leaders,	GRB, MWASD Budget, NGOs, Community Resources and Donor Agencies.
Victims are adequately rehabilitated and re-mediated.	MWASD, Security Agencies, Judiciary/Ministries of Justice/Health, National Orientation Agency (NOA), FIDA, NBA, CAN, FOMWAN, Media	Same as above
Perpetrators of VAW and children sanctioned	MWASD, Security Agencies, Judiciary/Ministries of Justice/Health, National Orientation Agency (NOA), FIDA, NBA	Same as above
Awareness created on SBV	MWASD, Security Agencies, Judiciary/Ministries of Justice/Health, National orientation Agency (NOA), FIDA, NBA	Same as above

## Pillar 4: Crises Management, Early Recovery & Post Conflict Reconstruction.

Strategic Objective: Strengthening mechanism for crisis management, resilience and early recovery. The strategic outcome expected is that Women become more resilient, manage crisis and recover early from impact of violence/conflict.

Pillar 4	Activities	Progress Indicators
Pillar 4: Crises Management, Early Recovery & Post Conflict Reconstruction.  <b>Strategic Objective:</b> <i>Strengthening mechanism for crisis management, resilience and early recovery.</i>	Promote establishment of 21 LGA Action Committees	Number of LGAs with Action Committees
	Advocate for Relief support for women in emergencies.	Number of women supported during emergencies
	Promote women inclusion as part of peace building.	Number of women included
	Training on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	Number of Women trained on ADR

## Pillar 5: Coordination and Management

Strategic Objective: Strengthening coordination of women inclusion in governance, peace and security processes.

Pillar 4	Activities	Progress Indicators
Pillar 5: Coordination and Management  <b>Strategic objective:</b> <i>Strengthening coordination of women inclusion in governance, peace and security processes.</i>	Mobilization & Sensitization of all implementing stakeholders using awareness enhancement, publicity and ownership mentality	Number of implementing stakeholders who are mobilized/coordinated in implementing State Action Plan.

Expected Outcome/Result	Lead and other Actors	Resourcing/Funding/Budgeting
60% LGAs with Action Committees within the 1st year of implementation of SAP	SEMA, MWASD Security Agencies, Media, Traditional Leaders, Peace Ambassadors, LGAs and NGOs	SEMA Budget, NGOs, Donors, MWASD
Women recovered from impact of emergencies		
Women played roles in post conflict reconstruction		
Improved knowledge of Crisis Management	MWASD, NGOS, Communities, Women Groups, NCWS, FIDA And Media Religious Groups	MWASD, NGOs, Donors

Expected Outcome/Result	Lead and other Actors	Resourcing/Funding/Budgeting
Stakeholders are effectively coordinated for implementation of State Action plan.	Kogi State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (KMWASD), Traditional Rulers and their wives, LGA Chairmen / Administrators and their wives, Security Agencies, Civil Society Organization's, Faith Based Organizations, Kogi State Emergency Management Agency, Judiciary, Women Leaders/groups	<p><b>Funding/Logistics is required from:</b> KMWASD, GRB at all levels, Chairmen /Administrators, Security Agencies, NGOs, KOSEMA, Judiciary</p> <p><b>Technical support is required from:</b> Security Agencies, NGOs and KOSEMA</p>

	Formation of state Women Peace and Security Network to comprise representatives from relevant sectors/Group/NGOs towards implementation of State Action plan	Number of WPS network members with required skills/experience to implement SAP
	Formation of peace clubs in schools	
	Organize meetings of Kogi Women Peace and Security Network towards implementation of State Action Plan on Peace and Security for Women and Children	Plans and budgets are in place for implementation of State action plan on peace and security for women and children
	Monitoring and evaluation of women inclusion in peace building and conflict management in Kogi State	Number of monitoring visits carried out  % of women included in peace building and conflict management interventions in Kogi State

## Mobilization of Resources for Implementation of Sap- Budgeting/funding

Mobilizing resources for the implementation of the NAPs, ZAPs and SAPs is vital for the success of UNSCR 1325 in Nigeria.

These resources are human and technical expertise that would support the processes of achieving the objectives of the pillars- prevention and disaster preparedness, participation and representation, Protection and prosecution, crisis management/early recovery and post conflict reconstruction, partnership/coordination. The role of finance in the implementation of action plans across all levels cannot be over-emphasized.



<p>Kogi State WPS network formed with persons with required skill/experience to implement SAP</p> <p>WPS network members take actions towards women inclusion in peace building and conflict management</p>	<p>WPS network will comprise of the following members: Representative from KMWASD, Ministry of Justice, KOSEMA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, SUBEB, NAWOJ, NCWS, FOMWAN, WOCAN, Nigerian Police Force, NSCDC, NGOs</p>	<p><b>Funding/Logistics support from:</b> KMWASD, NGOs</p> <p><b>Technical assistance from:</b> Ministry of Justice, KOSEMA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance, NAWOJ, NCWS, FOMWAN, WOCAN, Nigerian Police Force, NSCDC, NGOs</p>
<p>Functional Kogi Women Peace and security network with evidence of meetings and issues addressed</p> <p>Regular communication of updates on issues affecting women peace and security shared by network members using social media</p>	<p>Kogi WPS network comprising: KMWASD, Ministry of Justice, KOSEMA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance, NAWOJ, NCWS, FOMWAN, WOCAN, Nigerian Police Force, NSCDC, NGOs</p>	<p><b>Funding/Logistics support from:</b> KMWASD, NGOs</p> <p><b>Technical support from:</b> Ministry of Justice, KOSEMA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance, NAWOJ, NCWS, FOMWAN, WOCAN, Nigerian Police Force, NSCDC, NGOs, CSR and Philanthropists</p>
<p>Report submitted to KMWASD on progress made in line with monitoring and evaluation framework</p>	<p>KMWASD, State Advisory Committee, Women groups, Local Government Chairmen/Administrators</p>	<p><b>Funding/Logistics support:</b> KMWASD, NGOs</p> <p><b>Technical support:</b> KMWASD, NGOs, Local Government Chairmen/Administrators</p>

The first quarter of this plan would be used to solicit for funds for take-off of activities. There is need to popularize the intended activities and raise advocacy issues and fund with the State and Local Governments and Donors among others.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

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

## CONCLUSION

It cannot be overemphasized that to successfully implement this State Action Plan, there must be strong political will, commitment and resources on the part of government, communities, people and partners. The growing insecurity, conflict, increase in small arms and large weapons in wrong hands as constantly reported is a threat to peace and security. Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons as well addressing livelihoods and unemployment issues are crucial to enduring peace and security in our society. It must be noted that, in most conflicts (War, Communal Clashes, Natural and man-made disasters etc.), women and children are most affected. Sustainable Security therefore can only be achieved with involvement of Women and girls. Women as peace builders and agents of change need to be actively involved and given an opportunity to make contributions to related issues. The need for their representation and participation in governance, peace and conflict management is imperative to development. Women's participation will ensure that they speak for themselves rather than be spoken for in addressing women's rights and gender inequalities as one of the root causes of conflict.

There was concern among those present at the Forum where this SAP was being developed on implementation and that decisions taken at the consultation would not suffer the fate of resolutions taken at similar past fora. Only the commitment of the SAP Implementation Committee can allay the concern. There must be deliberate involvement of grassroots women, religious and traditional institutions, and male groups, institutions and women's rights activists in all plans of action.

Redressing the political marginalization of women in Kogi State and eliminating all other forms of gender discrimination is an imperative to success. Periods of General election presents good opportunity for women in Kogi to work actively for equitable representation at all levels of government. However, attention must be given to the quality of representation. Women should extend their support only to gender sensitive candidates who are prepared to promote women's agenda once in government.

## APPENDIX

### UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Passed unanimously on 31 October 2000, Resolution (S/RES/1325) is the first resolution ever passed by the Security Council that specifically addresses the impact of war on women, and women's contributions to conflict resolution and sustainable peace.

The full text of the resolution is:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President and recalling also the statement of its President, to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the twenty-first century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

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

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;

Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;

Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;

Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;

Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;

Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia: (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;

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Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-

based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;

Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;

Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;

Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;

Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;

Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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