

Strengthening Women's Inclusion and
Community-Led Peacebuilding for
Enhanced Access to Justice in Niger State.

PARTNERSHIP TO IMPACT

March, 2026



Technical Report March, 2026

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and Community-Led Peacebuilding for
Enhanced Access to Justice in Niger State.

ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organisation
CRH	Cases Reported & Handled
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DSS	Department of State Security Service
ECWA	Evangelical Church Winning All
EWER	Early Warning, Early Response
FCDO	Foerign, Commonwealth, and Development Office
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FM	Frequency Modulations
FOMWAN	Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GR	Global Right
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LAP	LGA Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MDAs	Ministry, Department and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoHA&DM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOT	Mixed Observer Team
MOWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
n	Number
NAP	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
NAWOJ	Nigeria Association of Women Journalist
NBA	Nigeria Bar Association
NCS	Nigerian Correctional Service
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations

ACRONYMS

NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NPWDs	Network of Person with Disabilities
NSCDC	National Security and Civil Defence Corps
O/A	Ongoing / Active
OC	Officer – In - Charge
PDSS	Police Duty Solicitors Scheme
PWAN	Partnership West Africa, Nigeria
R	Resolved
SARC	Sexual and Assault Referral Centre
SAP	State Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
SCR-R/A	Status of Cases Reported / Resolution & Adjudication
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNK	Status Not Known
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WLOs	Women Lead Organisations
WOWICAN	Wing of the Christian Association of Nigeria
WPS	Women, Peace, and Security

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Executive Summary

Background

Niger State, Nigeria's largest by landmass, faces a complex and deteriorating security landscape characterized by banditry, kidnapping, farmer-herder conflicts, communal tensions, and the emerging threat of illegal mining. These crises have led to widespread displacement, eroded livelihoods, and deepened poverty. The impact is disproportionately felt by women, girls, and persons with disabilities (PWDs), who face heightened vulnerabilities, including pervasive gender-based violence (GBV), while simultaneously being excluded from formal peacebuilding and conflict resolution structures due to deep-seated patriarchal norms.

In response to these challenges, the Rule of Law and Empowerment Initiative (Partners West Africa Nigeria - PWAN), with support from Tetrattech through the SPRiNG Project, implemented the 12-month (May 2025 - April 2026) project titled **"Strengthening Women's Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State."** The intervention was implemented in four focal Local Government Areas (LGAs): Bida, Bosso, Lapai, and Suleja.

The project aimed to enhance women's roles in conflict prevention and mediation while improving coordination among law enforcement, justice sectors, and community structures for better case management with a survivor-centered approach. Its two specific objectives were:

- i. Strengthen collaboration between women affected by conflict and community-based structures (Mixed Observer Teams and women-led organisations) with security sector institutions.
- ii. Improve access to justice and community mobilisation for better safety and protection of women.

Purpose and Methodology of the Endline Evaluation

This endline evaluation, conducted from 5th to 21st March 2026, served as a follow-up to the midline assessment. Its primary aim was to determine overall project implementation achievements against its objectives, identify lessons learned and challenges, and suggest strategies for future interventions.

The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach, combining a desk review of project documents with primary qualitative data collection.

Purpose and Methodology of the Endline Evaluation

Data was gathered through: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Mixed Observer Teams (MOTs), Women-Led Organisations (WLOs), and Police Duty Solicitors Scheme (PDSS) lawyers. Key Informant Interviews (KIs) with project staff, government MDAs (including the Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, and National Human Rights Commission), security agencies (Nigeria Police Force, Nigerian Correctional Service), traditional and religious leaders, and Early Warning Early Response (EWER) volunteers. Success story validation with key project beneficiaries.

Overall, a total of 58 participants were engaged across 14 FGD and KI sessions, with a notable 81% (n=47) being female, reflecting the project's focus on women's inclusion.

Key Takeaways

Project Implementation and Achievements

The evaluation confirmed that the project successfully executed a significant portion of its planned activities, establishing a strong foundation for its objectives. Key achievements include:

- **Strengthened Structures and Frameworks:** A landmark achievement was the successful facilitation of the development and validation of the Niger State Action Plan (SAP) on UNSCR 1325 (Women, Peace and Security). A stakeholders' engagement meeting (Sept 2025) and a validation workshop (Dec 2025) brought together a wide array of actors, culminating in a draft SAP ready for state government adoption. This process filled a critical gap in the state's WPS framework.
- **Capacity Building:** A total of six training and capacity-building events were conducted, reaching over 196 participants. This included training for PDSS lawyers, police officers, WLOs, MOTs, and religious leaders (Chaplains/Imams) on human rights, GBV prevention, and effective implementation of legal aid schemes.
- **Expanded Pro Bono Legal Services:** The project recruited and deployed 14 PDSS lawyers (64% female) across seven police divisions in Minna. Between June 2025 and February 2026, these lawyers:
 - Facilitated the attendance of initial interviews with 1,106 detainees across the 7 NPF Divisions where PDSS lawyers were deployed.
 - Facilitated the release of 595 detainees through bail applications and other interventions.

Key Takeaways

Project Implementation and Achievements

- **Community-Level Engagement:** The project revitalised and strengthened **MOTs in Bida, Bosso, Lapai, and Suleja**. These teams demonstrated strong ownership by holding monthly coordination meetings and initiating community-level activities. Notable examples included:
 - Commemorating International Peace Day with community dialogues and sensitization events.
 - Organizing activities during the 16 Days of Activism, including health walks, media awareness, and sensitization for PWDs.
 - In January 2026, MOTs independently organized economic empowerment training and GBV sensitization programs, showcasing their growing capacity.
- **Public Awareness:** The project utilized radio programs and physical events to reach broader audiences, including a major International Day of the Girl Child event that reached 166 participants (94% female) and media sensitization on the newly validated SAP.

Lessons Learnt

- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** The project's greatest strength was its ability to foster unprecedented collaboration among formal (NPF, MDAs) and informal (MOTs, WLOs, religious leaders) actors. This approach was widely commended for building ownership, accelerating implementation, and creating a sustainable multi-stakeholder network.
- **Utilization of Existing Structures:** Building on pre-existing PWAN-supported structures like MOTs and WLOs proved highly effective. It allowed for rapid project activation and leveraged established trust and community networks.
- **The SAP Development Process:** The successful multi-stakeholder process to develop and validate the Niger SAP on UNSCR 1325 was a major, tangible achievement that will have long-term policy implications.

Implementation Challenges

Despite successes, several challenges hindered optimal performance:

- **Persistent Socio-Cultural Barriers:** Negative family and community influences continue to impede justice for GBV survivors. Victims often face pressure to settle cases out of court or drop charges, prioritizing family cohesion over legal recourse.
- **Justice System Hurdles:** Detainees sometimes refuse pro bono legal assistance due to distrust, fear, or a desire to remain in custody. For lawyers, a lack of resources to pursue cases from investigation through to court remains a significant barrier.
- **Insufficient Project Duration:** The 10-month active implementation phase was considered too short to achieve the deep-rooted, transformative changes envisioned, particularly in shifting patriarchal norms and strengthening institutional capacities.
- **Funding and Logistical Constraints:** Partner structures (MOTs, WLOs, PDSS lawyers) lacked seed grants or resources to pursue activities beyond PWAN's immediate scope, limiting their potential reach and impact.

Recommendations

To consolidate gains and ensure sustainability, the following strategies are recommended:

i. Sustain and Deepen Institutional Gains:

- **Monitor SAP Implementation:** PWAN should advocate for the establishment of an independent monitoring committee to track the implementation of the Niger SAP, preventing it from becoming a dormant document.
- **Sustain Collaboration:** Deepen partnerships with key religious structures and bodies to leverage faith-based approaches for promoting WPS and GBV issues.

ii. Strengthen Community-Level Structures:

- **Support MOT Evolution:** Provide targeted support to transform active MOTs into fully-fledged, registered NGOs, enhancing their sustainability and capacity to access funding.
- **Activate WLOs:** Develop and implement a clear mentoring and activation plan for WLOs to define their roles and translate their capacity building into tangible community-level actions.
- **Innovative Fundraising:** Facilitate training for MOTs and WLOs on innovative, low-cost fundraising strategies, including engaging community philanthropists and leaders.

Recommendations

iii. Enhance Operational Effectiveness:

- **Revise EWER Framework:** Overhaul the EWER reporting framework to make it more user-friendly (online/offline) and expand the network of trained reporters to include PDSS lawyers and MOT/WLO representatives.
- **Ensure Hands-On Support:** Assign dedicated PWAN staff to provide ongoing follow-up, monitoring, and support for partners' activities to ensure accountability and effectiveness.
- **Leverage PDSS Lawyers:** Encourage trained PDSS lawyers to conduct step-down trainings for police personnel at their deployed divisions to build in-house capacity on human rights and survivor-centered approaches.

iv. Address Justice System Bottlenecks:

- **Resource Legal Pursuits:** Explore innovative ways to provide small grants or resource pools to PDSS lawyers to enable them to follow GBV cases through to prosecution, overcoming financial hurdles to justice.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Niger State located in the North-Central Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria occupies the largest in terms of landmass among the 36 states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria [FRN] (FRN) and the Federal Capital territory (FCT). The state landmass is estimated at about 80,000.00 square kilometres. The state is sharing borders with Kebbi, Zamfara, Kaduna, the Federal Capital. Territory, and Kogi states, as well as an international boundary with the Republic of Benin. [1]

Being one of the oldest states of the North-Central Geo-Political Zone, its strategic geographical positioning is ordinarily considered a pivot for economic development due largely to its hydroelectric dams and agricultural productivity. The acclaimed potentials of the state notwithstanding, the inextricable development within the security sector, which followed the return of democratic governance on 29th May, 1999 has opened the state as a corridor for armed groups moving between the North-West's bandit strongholds, the North-East's insurgent territories, and the illicit economies of the Sahel.

The foregoing situation is further complicated with the realities of climate change, which has occasioned the rise of herders - farmers conflicts as well as the associated criminalities that has resulted from the new wave of illegal mining that is currently redefining economic landscape of the state.

As a matter of interest, the security landscape of Niger State has continued to wane significantly since 2020, with 2025 and early 2026 witnessing some of the most brutal attacks in the state's history, despite the spirited efforts of current administration at the federal and state levels. Sadly, what began as sporadic cattle rustling and highway robbery, a few years ago has in recent years metamorphosed into a full-blown crisis involving sophisticated terrorist networks, ideological extremists, and criminal enterprises that govern through violence. [2]

[1] Idris-Nda, A; Abubakar, S. I; Waziri, S. H; Dadi, M. I; & Jimada, A. M. (2015). Groundwater Development in a Mixed Geological Terrain: a Case Study of Niger State, Central Nigeria in WIT Transactions on Ecology and The Environment, Vol 196, 2015 WIT Press doi:10.2495/WRM150071

[2] Daily Trust. (2026, March 2). Baditry: Over 300,000 displaced in Niger - Bago <https://dailytrust.com/baditry-over-300000-displaced-in-niger-bago/>

Furthermore, violence between resident farmers and nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists, predominantly from the Fulani ethnic group, continues to spread across the state as with other regions of Nigeria and remains a major threat to the stability and security of the country. **[3]**

On a general note, the most manifest impact of these conflicts, security crisis and development on the citizens and residents of the state has been visible displacement resulting in families abandoning their homes, farmlands, and livelihoods across some conflicts and crisis prone Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the state, while seeking refuge in schools, relatives' compounds, and informal camps where humanitarian support remains minimal. **[4]**

The spate of displacement is not a singular event in many LGAs of the state but a continuing condition. For instance, in Borgu LGA alone, communities along the fringes of Kainji National Park have experienced repeated attacks from bandits and kidnappers, with residents fleeing to safer towns anticipating to come back when situation normalises.

Regrettably, when indigenes and residents dare to return to their localities believing that situation have been normalised, all they find of their homes and properties which they left behind are usually massive destruction and or occupation by unknown elements.

The development in Borgu is also replicate in such LGAs as Agwara, Mashegu, Munya, Rafi and Shiroro, where diverse rifts, conflicts and security crisis of different dimensions have made these localities areas of great concerns to government in recent time.

This is particularly so as the recurring displacement in these LGAs continues to erodes citizens trust in governance, resilience, depletes assets, and deepens poverty. The development also contributes to exacerbating the future economic outlook of the state, particularly with increase in out of school children or miss of years of education; with farmers missing agricultural seasons; and communities social fabric unravels as residents remains on the edge as they scatter from time to time and locations to locations for safety. The impact of the foregoing situation is even more concerning for women, girls and persons with disabilities (PWDs) as well as other vulnerable populations, particularly as efforts to contain the negative impacts such crisis have usually been approached from a generalistic perspective. This is despite the fact that beneath the visible violence of bandit attacks and terrorist raids lies a quieter but pervasive crisis: gender-based violence (GBV) which have continued to pervade across the

[3] Search for Common Ground (SFCG), Nigeria and authored by ProActive Research and Development International (an Independent Consultancy Firm). Final Evaluation Report of Sharing the Green Grass; Cultivating a Locally Led Peace Architecture in the Niger Delta project. Accessed on 17th March, 2026 from <https://documents.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/SFCG-CMM-Project-Final-Evaluation-Report-Final.pdf>

[4] Daily Trust. (2026, March 2). Baditry: Over 300,000 displaced in Niger – Bago <https://dailytrust.com/baditry-over-300000-displaced-in-niger-bago/>

state and usually unreported most especially in conflicts and crisis prone locations of the state. The development has also led to why the Niger State Child Rights Agency (NSCRA) has in recent time repeatedly raised alarms over increasing rates of girl-child molestation, domestic violence, and harmful practices and other forms of GBVs, many of which are attributable to conflicts and security crisis that the state is going through at the moment. ^[5]

As observed by Sloan et al (2023),

... Young women face gender-based violence (GBV) and many have become widows, thus faced with the challenges of sustaining a household. The recurring violence has negatively impacted educational and livelihood opportunities for youth, including the closure of schools, which will significantly impact their personal and professional development and growth. ^[6]

Considering conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, the entrenched patriarchal posture of Niger state as is reminiscent of other states of the federation have continued to manifest in all efforts aimed at conflict resolutions and peacebuilding as the 'male gender' (in its classic term) have continued to dominate this space at the expense of the other gender.

As observed by Mamman (2025), "In Nigeria, so far, formal peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts have not been extensively considered from a gendered point of view". ^[7]

He went further to buttress his view while citing, Albert (1999) ^[8] "... that men are the traditional channels of peacebuilding and conflict resolution since they were the heads of the different units at the urban, village, neighbourhood, or household level" ^[9]

The manifest implication of the foregoing male hegemonic hold and practice which ordinarily is situated within the family and community fronts have also been replicated in the exclusion of women, girls and other marginalised and vulnerable populations from

[5] The Reporters. (2026, February 20). Niger Govt reaffirms commitment to protecting girl-child rights, warns against early marriage.

[6] Sloan, Britt, Galadima, Umar Mohammed, Ogbudu, Emmanuel, and Sheely, Ryan. (2023). From Youth Researchers to Community Peacebuilders: Harnessing Youth-Led Research to Prevent Violence in Northwest Nigeria. Abuja, Nigeria: Mercy Corps.

[7] Mamman Matthew Samuel (June 2025). Women, Peacebuilding, and Conflict Resolution in Nasarawa Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. In Social Facts: FUOtuoke Journal of Sociology and Anthropology (SOFUOJOSA). Volume 5, Issue 1, June 2025.

[8] Albert, I. O. (1999). Ife-Modakeke crisis. In O. Otite & I. O. Albert (Eds.), Community conflicts in Nigeria: Management, resolution, and transformation (pp. 92-109). Spectrum Books Ltd

[9] Mamman Matthew Samuel (June 2025).

participation in efforts aimed at conflict resolution and peacebuilding sphere of the state both at the informal and formal structures levels, even at the current heat of insecurity, communal tensions and conflicts including GBV. This is in spite of the fact that, with the changing dynamics in conflict resolution and peacebuilding in Niger state and indeed the country at large, It has become more and more clearer that women play crucial roles in community-based security measures in Nigeria, which aim to enhance local stability and safety. [This is despite the point that], traditionally, men have been perceived as more suitable for leadership in military and formal security sectors, reinforcing the stereotype that males are inherently more equipped for security roles. However, recent developments show a shift in community-based security frameworks, where women have emerged as key contributors due to their unique perspectives and grassroots influence. **[10]**

As further posited by Mamman (2025), thus, “peacebuilding and conflict resolution are an important part of the development process, and essential to the security and stability of a nation. Women may help to bring fresh insights to peacebuilding and conflict resolution, based on their particular experiences, which may lead to achieving a more encompassing and sustainable peace”. **[11]**

A point which is made more succinct by Ayobami and Sesan (2025), thus, Women have a crucial and substantial part to play in Nigeria's community-based security programme. The success of security initiatives relies on the unique viewpoints and methodologies that women bring to the table, which complement and improve upon conventional approaches. Strengthening Nigeria's community-based security measures and building safer, more cohesive communities may be achieved by empowering and supporting women in these positions. Because they help create a more inclusive and successful strategy to tackle the country's security issues, women's involvement in these efforts is crucial **[12]**

A development which is totally in agreement with Nigeria's endorsement and domestication of the UNSCR 1325 which emphasised women's equal participation in peacebuilding alongside men. When it highlights and recognised, “that an understanding

[10] Ayobami Blessing Abiloye and Sesan Oluwaseun Olawale (2025). Roles of Women in Community-Based Security Initiatives in Nigeria. International Journal of Education and Training (InJET) Volume 11, Issue (2), 2025 eISSN: 2462-2079 © Universiti Putra Malaysia Press <http://doi.org/10.47836/injet.11.2.08>

[11] Mamman Matthew Samuel (June 2025).

[12] Ayobami Blessing Abiloye and Sesan Oluwaseun Olawale (2025).

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” (Paragraph 10, UNSC Resolution 1325) **[13]**

Furthermore, with close to three decades of democratic experience in Nigeria, access to justice which is considered as a pillar in a liberal democracy and prerequisite for better safety and protection for citizens remains a far-fetched reality, especially for women and marginalised populations as is evidence in Niger state, despite their vulnerabilities. As a matter of fact, despite institutional commitments which has been witnessed, although at a snail pace over the years, survivors of GBV in Niger State face formidable barriers toward access to justice. Particularly as reporting requires navigating police stations and such other related formal security agencies (including NSCDC) whose personnel are mostly men, and where many officers still lack needed training in survivor-centered approaches (including for GBV victims). Also, prosecution requires evidence gathering that may be impossible in conflict zones as is the case in some parts of Niger state. And even when convictions occur, the broader context of impunity for violence—male and armed—undermines deterrence.

Within the context of the above, the need for mechanism and structures that not only ensures women’s inclusion in conflict resolution and peacebuilding architectures remains a reality for the citizens and residents of Niger state and have continued to attract the attention of intervenors both within the government and non-governmental sector in recent years. Intervention in this sector has also expanded to include improved access to justice for women and marginalised populations, which are all essential elements of guaranteeing better safety and protections particularly for focal targets - women and marginalised populations in Niger state, Nigeria.

[13] UN Women. (2002). Women, peace and security: Study submitted by the Secretary-General under Security Council Resolution 1325. New York: United Nations.

Project Overview

The Rule of Law and Empowerment Initiative (also known as Partners West Africa Nigeria – PWAN) through the support of SPRiNG Project with the support of the FCDO is implementing the “Strengthening Women’s Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State” project. The project is a twelve-month (June 2025 – April 2026) under the support of the Strengthening Peace and Resilience in Nigeria Initiative and FCDO and is being implemented in four (4) focal Local Government Areas of Niger state, including: Bida, Bosso, Lapai and Suleja respectively. The intervention as supported by the FCDO through the SPRiNG Project is situated within the broader frameworks of gender equality, human security, and transformative peacebuilding as outlined in Nigeria’s National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP) and international commitments such as the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). The project which its implementation commenced in June 2025, has its aim to enhance women's roles in conflict prevention, mediation, and post-conflict reconstruction by providing the necessary skills and mentorship. It also seeks to improve coordination among law enforcement, justice sectors, and community structures for better case management and peacebuilding with a survivor-centred approach. It supports SPRiNG’s violence reduction [and climate resilience] goals by integrating gender-sensitive security, facilitating dialogue with leaders, and offering legal aid and awareness to empower survivors.[14]

The project implementation is anchored on two specific objectives, thus:

Objective 1. Strengthen collaboration between women affected by conflict and community-based structures (Mixed Observer Teams and women-led organisations) with security sector institutions and other stakeholders to address security concerns of women and girls in the state of implementation.

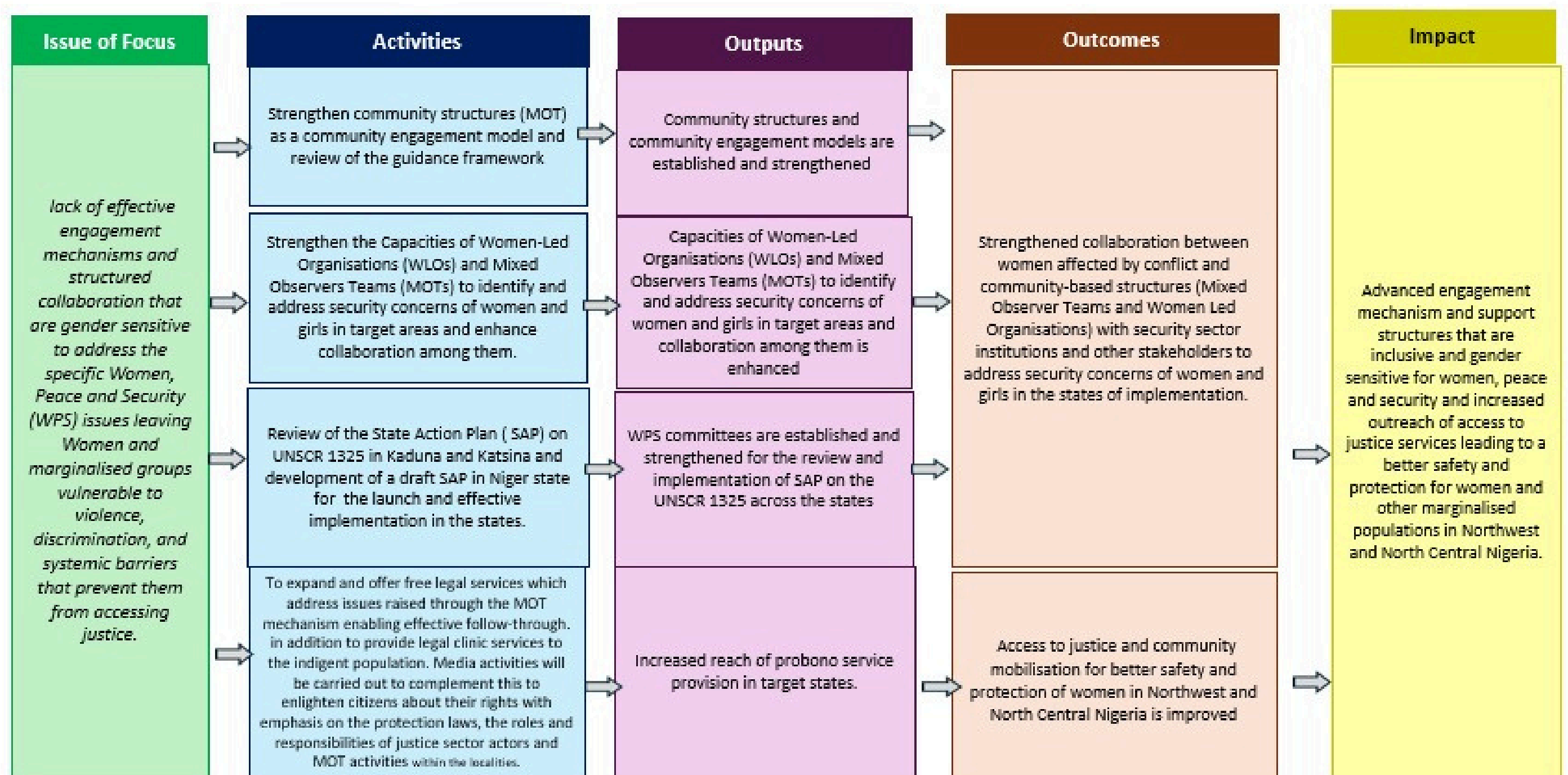
Objective 2: Improve access to justice and community mobilisation for better safety and protection of women in North Central Nigeria.

[1] PWAN – SPRiNG Project Proposal

1.3 Project's Theory of Change (ToC)

As contained in the project document, this intervention TOC is as shown in the chart herein that;

Theory of Change –Strengthening Women’s Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding for Enhanced Access to Justice in Niger State.



The Theory of Change as shown above is predicated on the assumptions that:

- Women-led organisations, established structures and community groups will have a safe space and enabling environment to safely work on, discuss and drive actions that improve women’s participation in peace and security.
- Stakeholders and public officers are willing to implement the SAP for UNSCR 1325 for Women’s Peace and Security across the states.
- Security institutions are willing to collaborate towards better safety and protection of women and other marginalised populations.
- Social change can occur through behavioural change approaches focused on capacity building of key community actors as change agents, advocacies and community engagement activities.

The above TOC is informed by PWAN’s focus on strengthening its community structures (MOT) as a community engagement model, build the capacities of Women-Led Organisations (WLOs) and Mixed Observers Teams (MOTs) to identify and address security concerns of women and girls, and enhance collaboration among them, and expand pro bono service provisions in target areas which will all be contributing to achieving SPRiNG’s project objectives:

1.4 Purpose and objectives of the endline evaluation (Study aim and objectives)

The endline evaluation is a follow-up to an earlier project midline evaluation assessment as conducted by an independent evaluation consultant engaged by PWAN in November, 2025. The current exercise is conducted among the close out activities of the project implementation in Niger state. The engagement covered the period 5th to 21st March, 2026 as contained in the task Terms of Reference (ToR).

The endline evaluation assessment study aimed to determine overall activities implementation achievements against project objectives, identify lessons learned, challenges and suggest strategies that could be adopted to achieve better outcomes going forward.

Based on the purpose of the endline evaluation assessment, the specific objectives of this study included:

- i. Ascertain study participants perspectives on conflicts and major forms of security challenges being faced by the people of Niger state (especially women, girls and young persons) including GBV
- ii. Assess implementation approaches, activities and achievements at endline considering project objectives
- iii. To document key lessons from the project and make strategic recommendations to inform future project intervention.
- iv. Interrogate project sustainability mechanisms based on the adopted PWAN community structures models used during the implementation.

1.5 Task Deliverables

Based on the task ToR, the specific deliverables of the assignment include:

- i. Develop the tools for Key Informant Interviews, Focused Group Discussions for the assessment and send them to PWAN for approval.
- ii. Develop a work plan for prospective stakeholders to be interviewed within the specified time frame.

- i. Conduct the endline assessment in Niger State within the specified time, which will include:
 - a. Desk review with project officers to ascertain level of project implementation and results.
 - b. Conduct KIIs and FGDs with relevant stakeholders and participants.
 - c. Validate success stories from project beneficiaries
- ii. Develop a report from the assessment which will highlight challenges and what didn't work well, and recommendations, and submit it by the 19th of March 2026.

1.6 Scope of the endline evaluation

The endline evaluation study was conducted in four (4) focal LGAs of the PWAN) through the support of SPRiNG's Project with the support of the FCDO is implementing the "Strengthening Women's Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State" project implementation in Niger state. These LGAs include Bida, Bosso, Chanchaga and Suleja respectively.

The duration of the endline evaluation assessment as commissioned by PWAN spanned from 5th to 21st March, 2026 during which period the report of the consultancy was presented to the client.

2.1 Study Design

The implementation of the endline evaluation assessment study was anchored on a mixed-method approach which comprised primary qualitative data and quantitative data generated through a desk review of project reports and archived data. The study design primarily followed the general thrust of the study objectives. This approach was deployed herein was similar as the approach adopted during the conduct of the project midline evaluation study.

Essentially, the process started with series of meetings and discussions held between the PWAN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team and the study consultant. This process was planned to ensure participatory process and shared ownership for all study team members from PWAN and the independent assessors. The preliminary meetings of the study ensured shared field study planning and implementation during the development of data collection instruments – Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) & Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), scheduling of field activities and timeline, sampling and recruitment of study participants, timeline, etc.

Overall,

2.2 Study Instrumentation

Data collection for this exercise started with the review of project activity records, reports and archived data of the PWAN M&E Team prior to field visit. However, during field visit, qualitative data of the endline evaluation assessment study was collected using four (4) qualitative field tools which were developed and used for field data collection. These tools include:

- i. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with project partners – Women-Led Organisations – WLOs, Mixed Observer Teams – MOTs Members, and other Gender Focused Civil Society Organisations – CSOs) from across the project areas within the state
- ii. Key Informant Interview (KII) with key project target PWAN – SPRiNG Project Lead – Niger State, PDSS Lawyers, Nigeria Police Force, National Human Rights Commission, Niger State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Nigerian Correctional Service, Participant in the Development of Draft WPS SAP, Religious & Traditional Leaders, etc.
- iii. Key Informant Interview (KII) with project Early Warning Early Response Community Volunteers Only
- iv. PWAN Project Success Story Development / Validation Guide.

2.3 Study Schedules

Based on the study TOR, the endline evaluation timeline and schedule of activities is shown as follows:

- Submission of research tools by Friday, 6th March 2026.
- Assessment to be carried out from Monday, 9th to Friday, 13th March 2026.
- Submission of first draft by 19th March 2026.
- Submission of the final draft by 21st March 2026.

2.4 Sampling Strategy

Non-probability sampling procedures was the major technique adopted to select targets that formed the participants frame for the PWAN - SPRiNG project endline evaluation. Hinged on this framework, purposive and snowball sampling techniques were deployed to reach, recruit and select target participants for the various FGD and KII sessions scheduled across the entire study locations as jointly agreed with the PWAN Project and M&E Team during the planning phase of the study and conducted during field visit and data collection. The same procedure was also adopted in sampling participants whose success stories were validated during fieldwork. To facilitate ease of access to sampled participants of the study, who were drawn from project communities and LGAs as well as institutions - formal and informal (including States and Federal Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) as well as security institutions and agencies, advance letter of introduction of the study was dispatched by PWAN Project Team in Niger state to proposed participants ahead of travel dates of the fieldwork. These sampled study participants were mostly project targets reached as primary, secondary and or indirect beneficiaries of the various activities of the project implementation.

To qualify for participation in the endline evaluation study key informant interview (KII) participants were sampled as representatives various MDAs and stakeholders engaged by the project including Nigeria Police Force, National Human Rights Commission, Niger State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Nigerian Correctional Service, Participant in the Development of Draft WPS SAP, Religious & Traditional Leaders, etc. Others include: Programme Officer in Niger State and EWER Community Volunteers. And for the Success Story validation, sampled participants were mostly key primary beneficiaries reached and impacted on directly during the project implementation mostly through the intervention of the PDSS Lawyer legal services interventions across the state.

Also, for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) component of the study, target participants were sampled as representatives of the – MOTs, WLOs and PDSS Lawyers working with the project in Niger state.

The table below provides a breakdown of participants reached and interviewed as part of the study sample population during the endline evaluation study sessions by typologies of FGD and KII. This is in addition to participants sampled and reached as part of the endline evaluation success stories validation process across the various LGAs of the project implementation in Niger state. Table i below presents this further.

Table i: Categories of FGD, KII and Success Stories Validation Session Participants of the PWAN – SPRiNG Project Endline Evaluation Study, March – 2026.					
S/No.	Description of FGD Session Participants	Total Sessions	Total Participants	M	F
01	PDSS Lawyers	1	9	5	4
02	MOT Bosso	1	7	0	7
03	MOT Lapai	1	7	0	7
04	WLOs Representatives	1	6	3	3
05	MOT Bida	1	10	0	10
06	MOT Suleja	1	11	0	11
Sub - Total		6	50	8	42
S/No.	Description of KII Participants	Total Session	Total Participants	M	F
01	Programme Officer	1	1	0	1

02	Gender Desk Niger State Planning Commission	1	1	0	1
03	EWER Community Volunteer - Lapai	1	1	1	0
04	EWER Community Volunteer - Bida	1	1	1	0
05	EWER Community Volunteer - Suleja	1	1	1	0
		5	5	3	2
01	Project Beneficiaries	3	3	0	3
	Sub - Total	3	3	0	3
	Grand Total	14	58	11	47

2.6 Limitations

The endline evaluation team encountered some limitations / challenges during the implementation of this task, key among which include:

- The 2026 Muslim Ramadan Fast which was almost at its peak at the period of field data collection.
- Palpable security tensions across the state which necessitated the movement of sampled study participants (especially from Lapai & Bida LGAs) to PWAN's office in Bosso LGA for participation in the endline evaluation FGD and KII sessions.

Desk review of project documents conducted as part of this endline evaluation assessment study revealed that the planned activities "Strengthening Women's Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State" project as implemented by PWAN through the support of the SPRiNG Programme is categorised into five (5) broad activities with breakdown of sub-activities as shown in the Box below:

Box i: Overview of Project Activities

Activity 1: Co-implementation team inception meeting

Activity 2: Briefing meetings to key stakeholders

Activity 3: Strengthen community structures (MOT) as a community engagement model

Activity 3.1: 1-day review and revalidation workshop on the MOT guidance framework

Activity 4: Capacity building of Women-Led Organisations (WLOs) and Mixed Observers Teams (MOTs), Traditional and Religious leaders, to identify and address security concerns of women and girls in target areas, and collaboration among them is enhanced.

Activity 4.1: Capacity Building for MOT Members and Leaders

Activity 4.2 Capacity Building for WLOs in Niger State

Activity 4.3: Support to Traditional and religious leaders, to conduct step-down training on GBV and the promotion of more inclusive and peaceful environments

Activity 4.4: Monthly Coordination Meeting

Activity 4.5: Organizational development and mentoring for women-led CSOs/CBO

Activity 5: Development of a draft WPS SAP in Niger state for the launch and effective implementation

Activity 6: Expansion of pro bono legal service provision

3.1 Understanding Conflicts, Insecurity Dynamics and access to justice in Niger state

In Niger state as in most other states of the country, conflicts, insecurity and low access to justice have emerged as among the key factors undermining sustainable development, particularly in fragile and developing country like in Nigeria. The situation is even more worrisome, when confronted with the fact that patriarchy and male hegemony has continued to fester and dominate known structures and mechanisms which will ordinarily facilitate equal participation of all citizens in the search for solution to evolving conflicts and security challenges at community, states and sub-national levels. And in all conflict affected communities be it intercommunal clashes, banditry, kidnapping and such other tensions including GBV, women and girls have been acknowledged to face multiple vulnerabilities in such situation. The impact is even more concerning in the case of Niger state when coupled with the fact women's and girls' as well as other marginalised populations' participation in private and public spaces are still restricted and mostly inaccessible for this population. Also, with the lack of established and formalised structures that prioritises participation for women and girls on equal pedestal with men and boys in both private and public spaces, exclusion has therefore been acknowledges as normal. And as it relates to access to justice, the same trend of exclusion and or denial of access has continued to persist to date as was documented among the findings of this project midline evaluation assessment study.

In the light of the background, study participants were asked, looking at the forms, the effects of conflicts and security challenges (as well as GBV) on victims and survivors in communities and LGAs of Niger state, how would you describe the scale of impact on different population clusters / categories (including women, youths, girls, persons with special needs, etc.)?

The result or data analysis following endline evaluation field visit and data collections suggests that the major forms of conflicts and security crisis across the state has not changed significantly from what it used to be at the period of the conduct of the midline evaluation. As informed by majority of the study participants, major forms of conflicts and security crisis revolve around such issues as banditry, kidnapping, farmer-herders' conflicts, tribal and communal conflicts. Other forms of conflicts as mentioned by many of the endline evaluation assessment participants include the new wave of illegal mining and displacement of families and communities from their ancestral lands and place of residents.

They also listed thuggery, house burglary, petty-thefts (including phone snatching on the streets), gangsterism, illicit drug abuse as other forms of conflicts and acts contributing to insecurity challenges across the state. And on the negative impacts of these development, women and girls as well as such other vulnerable populations as PWD across the state, have continued live with the dire consequences of these developments. They also informed that with current efforts by security agencies of the federal and state government as well as community neighbourhood watch initiatives, the prospect for an end to the dastardly act of perpetrators and the pervading air of the ugly situation still remains mixed.

From a gender perspective, while women and girls still struggle to overcome cultural and religious inhibitions which the society have imposed on them, simply because of their gender – female, this wave of conflicts and security situations, further exacerbated their situation.

Particularly, the impact of current conflicts and security situation on women and girls are even more terrifying as criminal elements in communities, hard to reach locations, ungoverned places as well as areas prone to conflicts and security challenges have continued to size such opportunities to further unleash mayhem on helpless and hapless targets – women and girls by perpetuating various forms of abuses (including GBV) on these targets.

With regard to existing structures (formal and informal) to address the concern of women and girls impacted by security challenges and gender-based violence in project focal communities, LGAS and indeed Niger state, participants were mostly in agreement that structures exist and are operational at varying degrees across the state. For instance, while participants concurred that in urban and metropolitan locations of the state, formal security structures exist and are actually containing the upsurge of conflicts and security crisis within their areas of coverage. Particularly with the presence of personnel of the NPF, the personnel of NSCDC, DSS, NDLEA, as well as the Nigerian Army, social miscreants and evil perpetrators are always cautious of fathoming and executing any act in the cities for the fear of security personnel. While for informal structures, participants listed such as the MOTs, WLOs, media, community traditional and religious leaders, non-governmental organisation and civils society organisation such as PWAN, FIDA, NBA, etc.

However, for the rural and hard to reach communities and locations, the same scenario cannot be said to exist, as those locations are usually open to insecurities and the rampaging attack of bandits and kidnappers playing their trade in recent times.

So, in these locations, the structures that exist to ward off the attack of criminal remain community and traditional leaders and, in most cases, the standing security structures that stand to protect and defend residents have mostly been community and neighbourhood security watch, who are usually ill equipped.

Relating to forms of SGBV related conflicts and crisis, participants mostly agreed that while such abuse still exists in families and communities, the family and community shield that had continued to becloud efforts to address such issues still exists although not as they used to be in the past few years. As informed by participants,

On a general note, the most manifest impact of these conflicts, security crisis and development on the citizens and residents

In our communities, most people think only of rape as GBV but there are other forms like battery and assault. In this respect, we have it but we are managing it. Cases are minimized because EWER takes charge of any GBV cases that comes up but still GBV exist.

EWER Community Volunteer during a KII Session

with ongoing intervention efforts, including the PWAN – SPRiNG intervention, a new dawn of reporting of abuses, the seeking of treatment and judicial support by victims and survivors in communities are beginning to unfold and evolve although at a snail pace across the state and especially in the LGAs of the project intervention.

Regarding access to justice, analysis of data suggests that access to justice for victims and survivors is still a far from reality particularly in rural and hard to reach communities where structures to facilitate such access usually do not exist in the first instance

3.2 PWAN – SPRiNG Project thrust and Target

A major concern of the endline evaluation assessment study is to gauge project targets understanding of the project and its specific activities. To this effect, participants were asked, What do you say about the PWAN – SPRiNG’s **“Strengthening Women’s Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State”** project?

Data analysis indicated a generally shared opinion among majority of the participants that the project was initiated in response to the deep-rooted inequality and systemic barriers that limit women's participation in peacebuilding mechanism and structure across the state. This is in addition to the continued weak access to justice especially for women and marginalised population in Niger state especially as victims and survivors of various conflicts and security crisis, including SGBV, a development which demands a coordinated response that strengthens the capabilities of women agencies, security personnel, justice sector actors, traditional and religious leaders, and community-based organizations to collectively confront and address.

On the overall expected outcome of the project, majority of the participants opined that the project works to ensure the strengthening of inclusive community safety structures, enhancing frontline security personnel (NPF, NSCDC, NCS, etc.) and effective justice sector response for women and other marginalised population as the most vulnerable victims and survivors of conflicts and security conflicts in communities.

The aim of the project is to include women in policy conversations, make their voices heard in security discussion and enabling access to justice.

MOT FGD Participants, Bosso

Participants also inferred that the project works towards engaging traditional and religious institutions, focal MDAs of the federal and state government as well as empowering women-led organizations as critical actors in peacebuilding to ensure the inclusion of women and girls at levels.

3.3 Project Activities Implementation and Achievements

Considering the broad activities of the project as derived from the project proposal, the study sought to ascertain the extent to which sampled study participants understands the general through of the project; the extent to which activities of the 12 months intervention as listed above have been implemented as at the period of the conduct of the endline evaluation assessment (March 2026). This is in addition to assessing the specific achievements derived from each activity as linked to the broad components of the project.

Overall, the review of project design and activities implementation suggest that intervention methodology anchored on the integration of dialogue facilitation; consensus-based advocacy; capacity building and outreach to strengthen key structures (both formal and informal) as well as local women-led CSO capacity to address conflict, communal tensions and insecurity (including SGBV); as well as improve access to justice for women and marginalised populations. This is with particular focus on the promotion of the broad Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda in Niger state by ensuring women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding, security, and governance processes at all levels.

With regard to the discrete activities of the project implemented with the period under review, data on the status of activities implemented under the project in numbers reveals that so far, a total of 17 distinct activities of the project has been executed under the project as at the period of the endline evaluation mid-March, 2026.

These implemented activities are categorised under - meeting, stakeholders' engagement and dialogues; training & capacity building to actors and stakeholders; expansion of pro bono legal services; radio & physical awareness creation; support to traditional and religious leaders to conduct step-down training on GBV and the promotion of more inclusive and peaceful environments; and physical mentoring session for WLOs; etc. The specific activities of the projects implemented as at the period of endline evaluation are also further discussed in this report

3.4 Meetings, stakeholders' engagement and dialogues:

Records accessed and reviewed during this process suggests that engagement carried out with stakeholders as part of the project entry level event included Activity 1: co-implementation team inception meeting and Activity 2 - briefing meetings to key stakeholders started in the month of June, 2025 and continued particularly between the 3rd to 9th July 2025 with the conduct of series of briefing meetings with key stakeholders across the state and particularly focusing on targets from across project focal LGAs of Bosso, Bida, Lapai and Suleja respectively.

Precisely, the result of activities implemented by PWAN under the component of the project (covering Activity 1 and Activity 2) shows that a total of four (4) events have been implemented under this category as at the period of the endline evaluation assessment aside from the various advocacy engagement, briefing meeting and co-implementation team inception meeting.

The summary presentation of executed events under this category and outputs achieved are as shown herein:

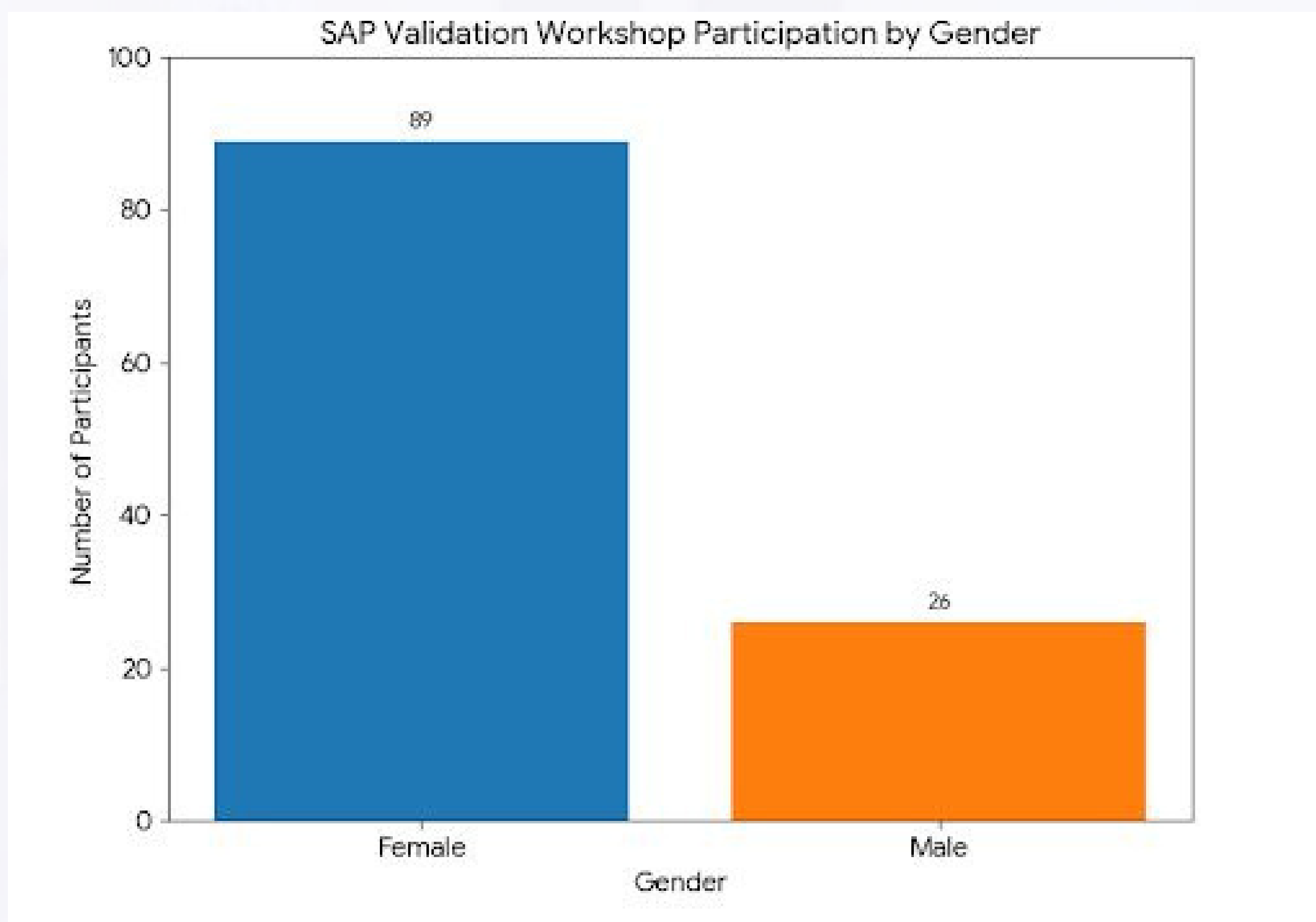
i. Highlights of briefing and co-implementation team inception meetings include: briefing meeting with: FIDA, Legal Aid Council, traditional leaders; Ministry of Women Affairs on the 18th June, 2025, which reached a total of 3 stakeholders; Briefing Meetings with Key Stakeholders, held from the 1st - 4th July 2025; one-day meeting with 10 Women's Led Organizations (WLOs) in the state to discuss their role in the project as well as project Co-implementation Team Meeting held in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory held from the 28th - 29th July 2025.

ii. 1 - Day Initial Meeting with MOT and WLO Platform in Niger State, which was held on the 16th July, 2025 and reached a total of 28 participants, with 82% (n=23) being female and the outstanding 18% (n=5) being male.

i.1 – Day Review and Validation Meeting of the Mixed observers Team (MOT) Framework in Niger State, held on the 12th August, 2025 and had in attendance 49 participants of which 90% (n=44) were female and 10% (n=5) being male.

ii. Stakeholders Engagement to Build Consensus on the Development, Adoption and Implementation of the State Action Plan (SAP) on UNSCR 1325, held from the 22nd to 25th September, 2025 with a total of 26 participants in attendance. Of the total participants, 65% (n=17) were female and 35% (n=9) being male.

Draft SAP validation workshop, which was held on the 15th December, 2025 with a total of n=115 participants in attendance. Of the total participants which attended the SAP validation workshop, n=89 (77%) was female with the outstanding n=26 (23%) being male



Relating to formal onboarding of the MOT and WLOs on the project, the review of project documents as part of the endline evaluation was affirmed during FGD sessions with MOTs from Bosso, Bida, Lapia and Suleja LGAs respectively as well as during the FGD session with WLO representatives as they were united that the inception meeting with Mixed Observers Team (MOT) and the Women-Led Organisations (WLOs) which was held during the 1 - day initial meeting with MOT and WLO Platforms in Niger State, on the 16th July, 2025 was for most of them, their formal entry into the project.

The meeting with these platforms as explained during KII session with the PWAN Programme Officer “was premised on the fact that the duo were both identified by PWAN among the critical pillar of the project implementation right from the point of the conceptualisation of the project, its development and subsequent implementation”.

Also, the inception meeting from evidence generated from the field and as affirmed by the various MOTs and WLO FGD participants in their own perspectives formed the formal onboarding of the MOT and WLOs unto the project implementation phase.

In addition to the above meetings, project records shows that both the MOTs and WLOs representatives in the project have also participated in other state level project stakeholders’ engagement, meetings and trainings, including the SAP validation workshop, etc.



1 - Day Review and Validation Meeting of the Mixed observers Team (MOT) Framework in Niger State.

Another very important meeting event of this project was the 1 - day review and validation meeting of the Mixed Observers Team (MOT) Guidance Framework in Niger State which was held on the 12th August 2025. The session brought together leaders and members of the MOT platforms across the four LGAs to examine, refine, and validate the framework that will guide the operations of the MOTs across the state under the new project being implemented by PWAN and going forward.

The MOT guidance framework review meeting which was convoked at the instance of PWAN under the “Strengthening Women’s Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State” project provided a platform for participatory review of the structure and operations of the platforms and the need to strengthen the existing platform in addressing community-based security, women’s participation and SGBV/SEA reporting. And workings through presentations, plenary discussions, and group work, stakeholders reached consensus on the structure, roles, and responsibilities of the MOTs under a new framework. It also worked towards the identification of mechanisms for collaboration with existing peace and security



Cross Section of Participants at the MOT Guidance Framework review meeting, 12th Aug., 2025.

structures both formal and informal across the state and focal LGAs of the project by the MOTs. A key outcome of the meeting was the validation of the MOT framework, which included the integration of the participants’ recommendations into the framework, strengthening clarity of roles, and ensuring sustainability and inclusivity in implementation especially in intervention LGAs of the project and indeed the state.

3.5 Stakeholders Engagement to Build Consensus on the Development, Adoption and Implementation of the State Action Plan (SAP) and Validation

The development of SAP to address the objectives of UNSCR 1325 for the Niger state have been identified as a gap in the efforts of stakeholders across the state to drive women's (including girls and marginalised population) meaningful participation in all aspects of peacebuilding and decision-making bearing in mind the impact of conflict on women and girls as well as vulnerable and marginalised populations over the years. This development is in spite of the fact that Nigeria as a country has since 2013 domesticated and developed her 1st NAP with a revised version produced in 2017 as Nigeria's 2nd NAP and the 3rd NAP in December 2025 in pursuance of Nigeria's WPS agenda with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs providing oversight for the implementation and reporting of the agenda in Nigeria to date.

Interestingly, while several states across the country have over the years already developed and are implementing their SAPs (and in many cases LAPs), Niger state has been found to be lagging behind. Thus, one of the landmark events of this project was to facilitate the actualisation of this process and to drive this process, PWAN through the SPRiNG project convoked the Stakeholders Engagement to Build Consensus on the Development, Adoption and Implementation of the State Action Plan (SAP) on UNSCR 1325, which was held from the 22nd to 25th September, 2025.

Subsequent upon the successful outcome of the stakeholders' engagement meeting and the production of a draft SAP for Niger state, another meeting – SAP Validation Workshop was held on the 15th December, 2025 at which occasion stakeholders from across the state gathered and validated the SAP occasioning its transmission to the State Government for signing and subsequent implementation. Commenting on the stakeholders participation in the SAP Validation Workshop, a KII participants had this to say,

“The draft SAP validation workshop participants covered a wide array of stakeholders across the Niger state. I cannot remember all of them, but let me try. The participants including: NSHA (represented by the Deputy Speaker of the House), SA Affirmative Action to Niger State Governor, SA Girl Child Education Initiative to the Governor, traditional leaders, religious leaders, focal MDAs of the state, NPF, NSCDC, MISSA, Private Sector representatives, MOT representatives, WLO representatives, CBOs, FOMWAN, WOWICAN, NHRC, NYCN Niger State Chapter, NYCN Female Chapter Niger State, NAPTI, Market Women Association, NAWOJ, Representative of University student.”

KII participants female, Niger State Ministry of National Planning.

3.6 Training & capacity building to actors and stakeholders

While acknowledging PWAN's forte in driving endogenous intervention in this sector through the establishment of multi-stakeholder community safety structures in her states of operation, the need for continued capacity enhancement to meet emerging realities have always subsisted. In this wise, training and capacity building has also been identified as critical in achieving the objectives and outcomes of her implemented project in Niger state and beyond as a measure for improving protection, facilitating participation and advancing access to justice for project targets.

Also, given that the project Activity 4: Capacity building of Women-Led Organisations (WLOs) and Mixed Observers Teams (MOTs), Traditional and Religious leaders, to identify and address security concerns of women and girls in target areas, and collaboration among them is enhanced works to equip formal and informal local actors with the skills to actively engage, promote women's participation in peacebuilding as well as improve access to justice, monitor, report, and respond to protection issues, thereby creating a sustainable infrastructure for community-led safety. The endline evaluation sought to ascertain the status of the project training and capacity building delivered to actors and stakeholders.

Analysis of the project training and capacity building events and outputs indicates that so far, a total of 6 activities has been implemented by PWAN under the "Strengthening Women's Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State". Summary of these training and capacity building events includes:

i. Training of PDSS Lawyers on Human Rights and the Effective Implementation of the Police Duty Solicitor Scheme, held on the 30th June, 2025 and reached a total 20 participants with 65% (n=13) being female and the outstanding 35% (n=7) being male.

ii.1 - Day Training of Police Officers and Lawyers on Human Rights and PDSS Implementation in Niger State, held on the 16th August, 2025 and reached a total of 34 participants with 32% (n=11) being female and 68% (n=23) being male.

iii.2 - Day Capacity Building with Women Led Organisation in Niger State, held from 7th - 8th August, 2025 and reached a total of 24 participants with 71% (n=17) being female and 29% (n=7) being male.

iv. Capacity Building for MOT Members and Leaders in Niger State, held from 13th - 14th August, 2025 and reached a total of 78 participants with 92% (n=72) being female and 8% (n=6) being male.

v.Capacity Building on GBV Prevention within the Law Enforcement Agencies in Niger State (A Special Training for Chaplains / Imams of the NPF and NSCDC), held on 11th September, 2025 and reached a total of 22 participants with 5% (n=1) being female and the outstanding 95% (n=21) being male.

vi.Training of MOT Leaders and Community Volunteers on Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) which was held on 16th October, 2025 and reached a total of 18 participants with 50% (n=9) each being female and male respectively.

Reviewing the various project training and capacity building activities carried out during project implementation, evidence from endline evaluation assessment participants demonstrates that the training and capacity building for actors and stakeholders as carried out under this project were apt and remains essential to achieving the project overarching objectives of strengthening women's inclusion, community-led peacebuilding, and access to justice.

This is particular as the complex security environment that currently pervades across Niger state and its neighbouring, which is characterized by banditry, abduction, kidnapping and other diverse forms of conflicts (including GBV related), creates acute protection needs that cannot be addressed without investing in the capabilities of those at the grassroots and especially those closest to affected communities on a sustained basis.

Relating to project Activity 4.3 Support to Traditional and religious leaders, to conduct step-down training on GBV and the promotion of more inclusive and peaceful environments, the review of project document informs that, in the month of December 2025 traditional and religious leaders trained by the project in Bosso LGA carried out a step-down training for traditional and religious leaders within their domain. The event which took place at the Minna Emir's Palace Pavilion on the 20th of December 2025 had in attendance over 50 participants. The event which was supported by PWAN as part of the project implementation ensured the cascade of knowledge to other traditional and religious leaders not trained by PWAN directly. The event also witnessed practical guidance on best practices for addressing security concerns, GBV, and early warning and early response mechanisms with session facilitators coming from traditional institutions and Christian and Islamic faith leaders, reflecting an inclusive, multi-faith approach.

Similitude of the step-down training by Bosso traditional and religious leaders was also held in the month of January, 2026, among traditional leaders in Bida. The event, which was held on the ... had a total of 30 participants representing traditional title holders,

women leaders, and youth leaders from different communities in Bida. The event availed traditional leaders previously trained by PWAN to cascade the training and knowledge to other traditional leaders within their domain.

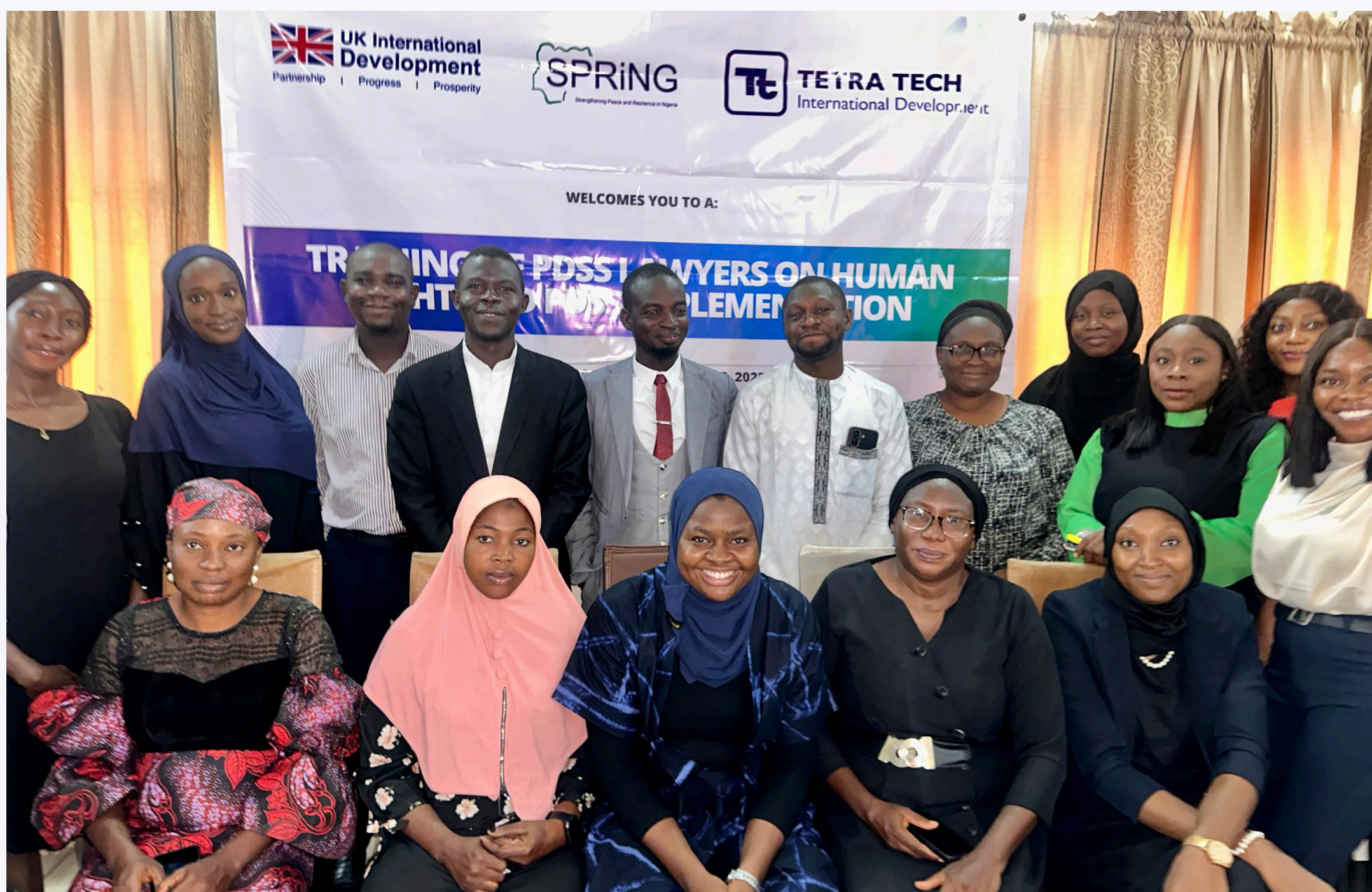
With regard to the project Activity 4.4 Monthly Coordination Meeting, the endline evaluation finding reveals that all the project MOTs in focal LGAs continued to meet on a monthly basis to plan and initiate community-level activities in their various locations.

With reference to project Activity 4.5, Organisational development and mentoring for women-led CSOs/CBOs, the review of project activities revealed that.

- PWAN organised a one-day physical mentoring session for representatives of 10 Women-Led Organisations (WLOs) in Niger State under the SPRiNG project at Haske Hotel on the 13th November, 2025.

3.7 Expansion of pro bono legal services

Endline evaluation assessment findings with regard to the project target of Expanding Pro-bono Legal Services through the PDSS lawyers indicates that as at the project endline evaluation and under the Pro-bono Legal Services activities implementation, a total of 14 lawyers were recruited and trained as PDSS Lawyers under the project. As earlier presented in this report the onboarding training of the volunteer lawyers for the project PDSS activities was carried out on the 30th June, 2025 during the **“Training of PDSS Lawyers on Human Rights and the Effective Implementation of the Police Duty Solicitor Scheme”**.



Cross Section of Participants at the MOT Guidance Framework review meeting, 12th Aug., 2025.

Following the completion of the training, successfully trained PDSS Lawyers were deployed to various NPF Divisions within Minna the State Capital and specifically the 2 Municipal LGAs of Bosso and Chanchaga LGAs of the state. Analysis of trained and deployed PDSS Lawyers show that of the total 14 PDSS Lawyers 64% (n=9) are female with the remaining 36% (n=5) being male. The study finding on the deployment of PDSS Lawyers shows is shown as in Table iii below:

Table iii: Showing the Deployed PDSS Lawyers Division and Gender

Name of Division	# of PDSS Lawyers Deployed	Gender	
		Female	Male
Tudun Wada Division	2	1	1
GRA Division	2	2	
Bosso Division	2	1	1
A Division	2	1	1
B Division	2	1	1
Maitumbi Division	2	2	0
Kpakungu Division	2	0	2
Total	14	8	6

3.7.1 Monthly Status Report of Report of PDSS Lawyers Record of Detainees in NPF Divisions of Deployment and actions taken from June 2025 to February, 2026.

Relating to the analysis of detainees recorded cross the 7 Police Divisions where the Project PDSS Lawyers were deployed in Niger state, the data shows that is as shown in Table iv below.

Table iv: Showing Monthly Summary Report of PDSS Lawyers Record of Detainees across the 7 NPF Divisions in Niger State by months and status of actions taken to advance legal services.

Months	Total # of Detainees	Total # of M. detainees	Total # of F. detainees	# of detainees assigned to PDSS lawyer for pro bono service	# of detainees who attend an initial interview with a PDSS lawyer	# of police station detainees released on bail by Police	# of detainees released on intervention by PDSS lawyers at the police station outside bail application	# of detainees released on bail by PDSS lawyer	# of detainees released on bail by external pro bono lawyer	# of Detainees charged to court	#of GBV cases
Jun-25	109	103	6	0	43	52 M 47 F 5	0	25 M 24 F 1	0	4 (M)	3
July -25	258	220	38	10	105	103 91 M 12 F	46 M 36 F 10	59 42M 17F	1 1M F 0	12 12 M 0 F	2
Aug-25	244	213	31	1	102	118 M 103 F 15	34 M 27 F 7	51 M 45 F 6	5 M F 2	10 (M)	4
Sep- 25	254	236	18	12	150	121 M 116 F 5	43 M 39 F 4	54 M 43 F 11	7 (M)	12 (M)	1
Oct- 25	308	286	22	1	169	116 M 110 F 6	47 M 42 F 5	103 M 98 F 5	2 (M)	19 M 18 F 1	2
Nov-25	336	307	29	12	188	142 M 137 F 5	31 M 26 F 5	96 M 77 F 19	7 (M)	32 (M)	6

Dec-25	176	164	12	0	107	54 M 49 F 5	9 M 5 F 4	53 M 52 F 1	5 (M)	21	5
Jan-26	155	141	14	0	74	46 M 42 F 4	16 M 11 F 5	53 M 48 F 5	1 (M)	10	1
Feb-26	303	281	22	1	168	108 M 103 F 5	38 M 35 F 3	101 M 88 F 13	6 (M)	25	4

Overarchingly, and as could be glanced from table iv above, endline evaluation assessment desk review result also shows that within the period of the project expanded pro bono legal services under review June, 2025 to February, 2026. Particularly, projected data reveals that within the project period under review June 2025 to February 2026, of the total number of detainees 1,106 who attended an initial interview with a PDSS lawyer in police Divisions, a total of n=595 (54%) detainees were released through the assistance of the project PDSS Lawyers, and of this number, n=537 or 90% were male and the outstanding n=58 or 10% only being female.

On the highest number of Total # of Detainees by months as recorded by PDSS Lawyers, November, 2025 had the highest record with a total n=336 detainees (male n=307 and female n=29) and is closely followed with n=308 (with male accounting for n=286 and female n=22) and recorded in October 2025 and n=303 (with male accounting for n=281 and female n=22) in the month of February 2026 respectively. While the least record of detainees was as shown in June 2025 with n=109 (with male n=103 and female n=6).

Regarding the number of detainees assigned to PDSS lawyer for pro bono service, the data as shown above reveals the highest number being in the months of September and November, 2025 during which period a total n=12 detainees were assigned to PDSS lawyers across the 7 NPF Divisions of the states where PDSS lawyers were deployed.

Concerning the number of detainees who attend an initial interview with a PDSS lawyer by months within the period under review, the data shows that the highest number in this case was recorded in November 2025 with n=188 and followed by October 2025 and February 2026 with n=169 and n=168 respectively. While on the on the number of police station detainees released on bail by Police across the 7 Divisions by months, reports of PDSS lawyers indicated the highest number being in November 2025 with n=142 (male =137 and female n=5). This is followed by record as at September 2025 which shows a total of n=121 (with male n=116 and female n=5) and October 2025 which shows a total of n=116 (with male n=110 and female n=6).

For the number of detainees released on intervention by PDSS lawyers at the police station outside bail application, the data shows the highest achievement being in the month of October and September 2025 when n=47 (male n=42 and female n=5) and n=43 (with male n=39 and female n=4) detainees were released on the intervention of PDSS lawyers.

When compared with the number of detainees released on bail by external pro bono lawyer across the 7 NPF Divisions in the state where PDSS lawyers were deployed the result shows that the highest number in this category and by months was recorded in the months of September and November 2025 when 7 detainees respectively were released through the intervention of external pro bono lawyers with all the detainees 7 or 100% being males.

Also concerning the number of Detainees charged to court across the 7 Divisions of focus, the result shows that the highest number recorded was in November 2025 when a total of n=32 cases were recorded with all being males. This was closely followed by the record of February 2026 during which period a total of n=25 cases were recorded as charged to court by PDSS lawyers. While the record of number of GBV cases recorded in the police Divisions by PDSS lawyers, the highest was in the months of November and December 2025 at which period a total of n=6 and n=5 cases respectively were recorded to be GBV specific cases at the police stations.

On the individual showing of the data presented above across the 7 NPF Divisions in Niger state where the project PDSS lawyers were deployed which include: A Division, B Division, Bosso Division, GRA Division, Kpakungu Division, Maitumbi Division and Tudun Wada Division, Appendix i of this report provided details and by months.

3.7.2 Status Report of Cases Handled by Months and Status of Resolution / Adjudication as at February 2026 by Project PDSS Lawyers

Relating to output achievements made by the Deployed PDSS Lawyers from inception of this project implementation June 2025 up to the 28th February, 2026, analysis of data reveals that so far, a total of 55 cases were reported on monthly basis as being handled in terms of investigation, adjudication and resolution by the project PDSS lawyers on the pro-bono legal services of the SPRiNG project. The summary of the various reported case (including cases being investigated, adjudicated and or resolved within the project reporting period of June 2025 to February 2026 is as presented below in Table ii and Table iii:

Table iv: Summary of PDSS Lawyers Reported Cases Handled by Months and Status of Resolution / Adjudication			
Status as at Project Reporting Month	Month	# of Cases Reporter / Handled (#CRH)	Status of Reported Case Resolution / Adjudication (SRC R/A)
M1	June, 2025	3	2 Resolved (R) 1 Active / Ongoing for Follow-up (A/O)
M2	July, 2025	2	2 Ongoing / Active (A/O)
M3	August, 2025	5	4 Ongoing / Active (A/O) 1 Fled Apprehension (FA)
M4	September, 2025	12	10 Cases taken up from Prison Visitation – Status Not Known** (SNK) 1 Resolved (R) 1 Active / Ongoing (A/O)
M5	October, 2025	20	All Active** (SNK)
M6	November, 2025	2	1 Resolved (R) 1 Ongoing / Active (AO)
M7	December, 2025	0	
M8	January, 2026	5	5 Ongoing / Active (A/O)
M9	February, 2026	4	3 Ongoing / Active (A/O) 1 Resolved (R)
Status as at February 2026		55*	

Source: PWAN – SPRiNG Project Field Data – Niger State, March 2026.

* Total reported cases as handled by PDSS Lawyers per month of intervention

Fati's Journey to Justice

At just 29 years old, Miss Fati had a future full of promise. However, only a few months into her marriage, she was struck by tragedy with the loss of both her parents leaving her without a support system at a time she needed it most.

In the early days, her marriage appeared peaceful and hopeful. For a brief moment, Fati believed she had found stability and a new beginning. But that hope was short-lived. What once seemed like a loving union soon turned into a cycle of abuse and fear.

Her husband became increasingly violent, subjecting her to repeated physical and emotional abuse. What began as isolated incidents escalated into a dangerous pattern that threatened her life. Despite her vulnerability as an orphan, Fati found the courage to seek help.

Determined to reclaim her life, she reached out to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in Niger State, requesting assistance to secure a divorce. The Commission provided her with legal guidance and connected her to Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN), where she received legal representation.

With PWAN's support, Fati's case was taken to the Upper Sharia Court in Minna, Niger State. Her husband attempted to obstruct the divorce, insisting that she must refund a dowry of NGN 710,000 before he would agree. However, through evidence presented by her legal counsel, it was established that the actual amount paid was NGN 200,000.

As proceedings continued, her husband eventually admitted to the correct amount in court. The case marked a turning point not just legally, but emotionally for Fati, who had endured intimidation and threats aimed at destroying her confidence and future.

Reflecting on her experience, Fati expressed deep gratitude for the intervention she received. She described PWAN's support as life-changing, giving her the strength to stand up against abuse and pursue justice.

In her words:

"My ex-husband said he would destroy me to the point that no man would ever see me as worthy of marriage. But today, I have hope again."

Fati's story is not just one of survival it is a powerful testament to resilience, justice, and the impact of timely legal support. Through courage and the right intervention, she has taken the first steps toward rebuilding her life and reclaiming her future

Raila's Fight to Protect Her Daughter

What began as a simple friendship blossomed into marriage and, soon after, the birth of a baby girl. While the arrival of their child should have been a moment of joy, it instead marked the beginning of a difficult journey for Raila.

Her husband, who had hoped for a male child, grew visibly disappointed. Over time, that disappointment turned into withdrawal, and eventually, abandonment. He left Raila and their newborn daughter to fend for themselves, offering no support or care.

For Raila, however, her daughter was a blessing.

Having had only male children from a previous marriage, she embraced her baby girl with immense love and determination. Despite the absence of her husband, Raila single-handedly raised her daughter for thirteen years providing, nurturing, and protecting her through life's challenges.

Then, after more than a decade of absence, her estranged husband reappeared. Rather than seeking reconciliation, he demanded custody of the child. Raila refused, unwilling to give up the daughter she had devoted her life to raising.

In a bid to protect her child, Raila sought help from the Child Rights Agency in Minna, Niger State. The agency intervened, inviting the father and requiring him to sign an undertaking before taking the child. Although he complied and briefly took the girl to Kaduna, he returned her shortly after, promising to come back for her schooling.

However, the situation soon took an unexpected turn. Without prior notice, Raila was served with a court summons her estranged husband had filed a case at the Customary Court in Minna.

Confused and distressed, Raila returned to the Child Rights Agency, which referred her to Partners West Africa Nigeria (PWAN). Through PWAN's intervention, she received legal representation—support she acknowledges would have been far beyond her reach.

Today, Raila continues her fight through the legal process, but she no longer stands alone. Her daughter, now thirteen, has expressed her own fears, confiding that she would run away if forced to live with a father she barely knows.

For Raila, the stakes are deeply personal. She believes her daughter's safety, stability, and emotional well-being are best protected in her care. Her hope is simple—that her daughter remains with her until she is mature enough to make her own informed decisions.

As the case awaits its next hearing after the Sallah holidays, Raila's story stands as a powerful example of a mother's resilience and the critical role of timely legal support. With PWAN by her side, she continues to pursue justice and secure a safe future for her child.

3.8 Mixed Observers Team (MOT) and Women-Led Organisations Project Activities Implementation and Outputs

Considered among the key intervention pillars of the PWAN - SPRiNG project implementation, the endline evaluation assessment sought to ascertain the status of the Mixed Observers Team (MOT) and the Women-Led Organisations (WLOs) level of engagement and specific initiatives executed within the project implementation period.

This reviewed followed the inception onboarding process for the MOT and WLOs to the project which was specifically during the 1 - Day Initial Meeting with MOT and WLO Platforms in Niger State, held on the 16th July, 2025 as earlier indicated in this report.

The inception onboarding meeting with the MOTs and WLOs was subsequently followed with the differentiated cluster training workshop organised for WLOs - 2-Day Capacity Building for Women-Led Organisations in Niger State, held from the 7th - 8th August, 2025, and had in attendance a total of 24 WLO representatives as participants.



Cross Section Photograph of Women Led Organisation participants at the 2-days Capacity building Workshop



Active session at the WLO reps. Training and Capacity Building workshop

Comparable to the WLOs inception training workshop, similar training was also convened for the MOT members from across the four (4) LGAs of the project focus within the state which covers – Bida, Bosso, Lapai and Suleja respectively from the 13th – 14th August, 2025 tagged – Capacity Building for MOT and Leaders in Niger State. The meeting from record accessed by the endline evaluation team had a total of 78 participants in attendance.



Cross Section of Photograph of MOT capacity Building workshop, 13th Aug, 2025



MOT participants at the capacity Building workshop, 13th Aug, 2025

Remarkably, the initial sequence of engagement and training workshops including 1 - Day Initial Meeting with MOT and WLO Platforms in Niger State, held on the 16th July, 2025, the 2-Day Capacity Building for Women-Led Organisations in Niger State, held from the 7th - 8th August, 2025 and the Capacity Building for MOT and Leaders in Niger State, 13th - 14th August, 2025 officially set the stage for the activation of the WLOs and MOTs various community level activities and engagement components of the project.

When engaged during the endline evaluation assessment sessions, on their perspectives with participation in the above activities organised for WLOs and MOTs as critical project partners whose engagements will go a long way in contributing to the project Objective 1. Strengthen collaboration between women affected by conflict and community-based structures (Mixed Observer Teams and women-led organisations) with security sector institutions and other stakeholders to address security concerns of women and girls in the state of implementation, participants views were almost same. As a matter of fact, participants in endline assessment KII and FGD sessions affirmed their participation in the capacity building and mentoring sessions particularly during the 1 - Day Initial Meeting with MOT and WLO Platform in Niger State, held on the 16th July, 2025 and the Physical Mentoring Session for Women Led Organisations (WLOs) in Niger State held on 13th November, 2025 respectively. They also affirmed their participation in other state level stakeholders' engagement, dialogues and consultative fora aimed at strengthening community-led solution to conflicts as well as community-led solutions by strengthening structures like MOTs and WLOs and fostering collaboration with women affected as usually organised by PWAN SPRiNG Project Team.

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With regard to project outputs initiatives of MOTs and WLOs following their engagement in the project implementation activities so far, result of data analysis suggests that the MOT have continued to convoke and implement different activities within their domains of coverage. For instance, the MOTs have from the 2nd Month of project commencement continued to hold their monthly coordination meeting across the for LGAs of the project – Bida, Bosso, Lapai and Suleja as presented per month, thus:

- For the month of July, 2025 – a total of 57 MOT members participated in the coordination meetings for the month;
- In August 2025, the Mixed Observers Teams (MOTs) coordination meetings were held as follows: Suleja, 23rd August, 2025; Lapai – 29th August, 2025; Bida and Bosso 30th August, 2025 respectively with at total of 65 members recorded to have attended their various LGA MOTs Coordination Meetings for the month
- In the month of September 2025, MOT Coordination Meetings were held as follows: Suleja MOT 14th September, 2025; Bosso MOT 19th September, 2025; Bida and Lapai MOTs 20th September, 2025 respectively with a total of 76 MOTs members in attendance.
- For the month of October, MOTs Coordination Meetings were held as follows across the project LGAs: Suleja – October 14th; Bosso – October 19th; Lapai – October 20th. Bida’s meeting, initially scheduled for October 30th, was postponed to a later date due to the public holiday declared by the state government for the local government elections.
- In November, 2025 MOT coordination meetings were held as follows – Suleja MOT on 9th November 2025; Bida MOT on 15th November 2025; with both Lapai and Bosso MOTs holding their monthly coordination meeting simultaneously on 22nd November 2025 respectively.
- With regard to December, 2025, MOT coordination meetings were held as follows Lapai MOT, 6th December 2025; Suleja MOT on 7th December 2025 with Bosso MOT, and Bida MOT conducting their monthly coordination simultaneously on 13th December 2025.
- And finally for January 2026, MOT coordination meeting were held as follows – Suleja MOT on the 18th January 2026 with the trio of Lapai MOT, Bosso MOT, and Bida ·MOT conducting their coordination meeting for the month all on the 24th of January 2026 simultaneously.

The commemoration of the 2025 International Peace Day, with the theme “Act Now for a Peaceful World” by all MOTs during their monthly meeting. Also, within the same month, to commemorate the International Peace Day, the project MOTs organised different activities at their various LGAs, which include:

- Suleja Mixed Observer Team (MOT) organized a sensitization activity at ECWA Goodnews Church on the 14th September, 2025. The event aims to fostering unity and strengthening relationships among religious leaders and other key stakeholders within the LGA and beyond.
- Bosso MOT held a community Peace dialogue session on the 19th September 2025. The event had in attendance invited stakeholders the Nigeria Police Force, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigerian Correctional Service, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Women Affairs, the National Youth Council of Nigeria (NYCN), traditional and religious leaders and other community actors, etc.
- Lapai MOT organised a one-day roundtable discussion on the 20th September, 2025. The event had key stakeholders and members of the general public discuss and deliberate on the issue of witchcraft accusations and the related human rights abuses of women and children in Niger State.
- Bida MOT organised an advocacy engagement with members of the Women’s Wing of the Christian Association of Nigeria (WOWICAN) on the 20th September 2025. The event had in attendance various women representative from different Christian denominations across Suleja LGA.
- Also, as reported in the month of December 2025, MOTs carried out various activities within their LGAs including:
 - 1-day health walk conducted on 1 December 2025 to promote community health awareness and encourage active lifestyles by Bida MOT.
 - As part of the 16 Days of Activism, 2025 Lapai MOT organised a community sensitisation activity in Saminaka and conducted a media awareness session on Lapai TV in December, focusing on promoting safety, increasing awareness, and strengthening community responsibility toward preventing gender-based violence (GBV).
 - While Suleja MOT organised a sensitisation at the home of persons with disabilities in the Kwamba community to promote safety and inclusivity. This is in addition to the conduct of a road walk to raise public awareness about GBV prevention and encourage active community participation in safeguarding vulnerable groups.

In January 2026, MOTs continued the conduct of specific activities within their LGAs, which included:

- Bida MOT organisation of a one-day economic empowerment training for 20 women from the community who had no prior vocational skills. The event held on the 24th January, 2026 was jointly conducted with FOMWAN Bida and focused on equipping participants with practical skills to produce natural drinks.
- Bosso MOT on their own carried out a sensitisation program on GBV prevention at Kodo community and familiarization visit to the child right agency new Director General.
- Lapai MOT on the other hand, organised an advocacy visit to ECWA church, Lapai, to promote women inclusion and strengthen community led peacebuilding

While Suleja MOT carried out Sensitization and Interactive session with the community women, on women peace and security (WPS), Gender Based Violence (GBV), Drugs Abuse, Rape, Child Abuse, Child Labour, and its implications at Kwamba Community in Suleja.

3.9 Status of Mentoring Session Conducted for MOTs and WLOs

On specific activities relating to mentoring for MOTs and WLOs, data accessed from the field suggest that so far only 1 structured mentoring session had been conducted for WLOs to date with non-yet to be organised for the MOTs. The detail of the mentoring session is as further presented below, thus:

- Physical Mentoring Session for Women Led Organisations (WLOs) in Niger State which was held on 13th November, 2025 with a total of 19 participants in attendance. Of these participants 74% (n=14) were female with the outstanding 24% (n=5) being male participants at the physical mentoring session for WLOs event in the state.

One on One with the Vice Chairperson - Suleja LGA, Minna, Niger State

- **Interviewer:** Welcome Hajiya. It's a privilege meeting you. We are engaging you in this meeting because you have robbed shoulder with women organizations on your way to where God has placed you today. And we know you are still going to more higher places. So just tell us who you are, the position you occupied today and then we can continue from there...
- **Respondent:** first and foremost, I will like to thank God almighty for the opportunity given to me today. I joined politics from the grassroots as women mobilizer at the grassroots, then from there I later became a woman leader at the ward level and from there, I became the coordinator of women which I later became the mobilizer for Suleja, Gwara and Terfa. Later on, I became Senior Special Assistant on women affairs in Suleja Local Government Area, then I became Senior Special Assistant to Abubakar Sani Bello, former Governor of Niger State on women affairs. Along the line, I became the Vice Chairperson of Suleja.
- **Interviewer:** So, tell us your relationship with MOT Suleja, how did you get to know them?
- **Respondent:** Initially, I don't know MOT Suleja until when the Chairperson called my attention to it and told me about the social ills in Suleja affecting girls, women and children. I became more inquisitive in trying to know what MOT is all about and the Chairperson of the group unveiled their activities to me which she said centered around GBV issues as it affects women and having access to justice. It was at this point I saw the need for this program to be extended to other nooks and crannies of the state because of how vulnerable our women are in the state particularly here in Suleja. We have issues about drug abuse which is also ravaging our youths in Suleja communities as well as issues bothering on domestic violence, rape, trafficking. MOT with the help of the Chairperson here have been able to carry out sensitization and awareness creation along this line. They have been inviting for these activities and I have been part of them during advocacy, sensitization and awareness creation. Moreover, Suleja is faced with a lot of social vices like religious extremism, violence and drugs. But with the intervention of the MOT, we have been able to reached out to some of these vulnerable population. We do buy items like food, clothes and other advocacy and awareness campaign materials and take it to them just to have their adherence to our intervention messages. Most at times, victims of these social problems like drug abuse, Rape, Domestic violence, trafficking in persons live in the communities with the perpetrators of the act and these perpetrators have succeeded in bribing the traditional institutions to always have their way each time they are reported. But the intervention of the MOT in Suleja Local Government Area, some of these areas have been reached with our awareness campaigns and sensitisations.

Interviewer: Now that you have campaigned and won with your principal as Suleja Local Government Area Chairman, how will you use your position to advance the course for women and children in this local government?

Respondent: prior to now, Suleja residents know little or nothing about MOT, that's the truth. Recently, MOT visited my office and I have to invite the Press Secretary, my Chief protocol, Chief of staff and my Personal Assistant to introduce MOT to them. They gave MOT a listening ear while MOT speaks. Prior to this administration, we wrote a letter to the Suleja Local Government Chairman about MOT and their activities but he didn't do anything about it. But with the coming of this administration, we have tabled our matter before the Hon Chairman and he granted us audience. We have discussed with the Hon Chairman to allow us to introduce MOT to the Council immediately after the Sallah holidays. The aim of the meeting is going to be to communicate to the Council the activities of MOT in Suleja Local. We will put everything in by the grace of God so as to document every success attained for the council to be abreast with our progress from inception.

Interviewer: Okay, now what is your central message?

Respondent: With regard to our children who are into drugs, I have discussed with the Commander of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency. We will invite the presence of the Traditional leaders to discuss issues bothering on snatching of Handsets from the general public. There are places here in Suleja that you cannot visit around 7pm. How to combat these menaces remain a difficult task and you cannot address these social ills in isolation with the traditional leaders. That's why we will invite them so that we can discuss these problems with them because we will request the traditional leaders to invite the parents of these youths and let's sit with them to tackle the social menace. After this dialogue, any youth who is caught in this act of drug abuse, GBV, Handset snatching will be prosecuted and sentenced to prison without any mediation or whatsoever.

Interviewer: what lesson did you learn working with the MOT that will be beneficial to your office?

Respondent: I have learned a lot to be sincere. Above all, I have learned patience. It is through MOT that learned about the social problems confronting us as a local government especially the issues I have discussed with you earlier.

Interviewer: do you think MOT will continue for as long as this government last or it will continue to exist beyond this government?

Respondent: No, MOT will continue

Interviewer: you mean MOT has come to stay?

Respondent: Truly, MOT has come to stay

Interviewer: it means the local government will support MOT to succeed?

Respondent: Yes, because without MOT activities, Suleja Local Government will be worst off because of the activities of illicit drug dealers and their users who make Suleja uninhabitable with their activities.

Interviewer: I will like to thank you for joining us in this interview in spite our late arrival because of our commitments in Minna before coming. It is our prayer that you will continue to excel to greater heights. Thank you once again and have a nice day.

3.10 Early Warning Early Response Community Volunteers Activities Implementation Status

Another very important pillar of the PWAN SPRiNG project community level implementation structure reviewed by the Midline Evaluation Assessment team was the Community Volunteer Early Warning Early Response (EWER) focused activities executed so far. As contained in the project design, PWAN as part of the implementation of the project in Niger state, is expected to “...leverage the Early Warning and Response App and Dashboard developed by Global Rights by making it accessible to the Peacebuilding Committee” as part of the project implementation structure, particularly at the community level. As specified in the project design document, the Early Warning and Response App and Dashboard, digital platform is anticipated to enable the committee to coordinate timely responses to incidents and alerts reported through the early warning system.

It further highlights that ... by integrating this tool into their operations, the committee will be better equipped to track, analyze, and respond to emerging threats and other security concerns, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of community-level prevention and response efforts. It also highlights that, the platform will be operated on the backend by the PWAN project team, as a deliberate strategy to put them in charge of the verification process and to enable prompt escalation reported cases to the committee or state agencies.[1]

And in line with project design, a total of 8 EWER Community Volunteers, 2 per focal LGAs of the project had been recruited and trained during the “Training of MOT Leaders and Community Volunteers on Early Warning and Early Response (EWER)” held on 16th October, 2025. The study also noted that of the entire EWER community volunteers recruited and trained by the project were all male. Finding on the training contents revealed that the content of their training included how to use the Early Warning and Response App to track and report emerging threats and other security concerns within their various communities and LGAs to enable the coordination of timely responses to incidents and alerts reported.

With regard to subsequent activities of the Community Volunteer EWER post the initial training, data from the field revealed that the EWER Community Volunteers of the project in Niger state had been introduced and linked to the MOTs in their various LGAs, and have continued to be part of their various LGAs MOT monthly coordination meetings and other community level engagement and outreaches.

Considering the tracking of and upload of potential conflicts and security breaches within their communities and neighbourhood, data accessed from the project team indicates that so far only n=12 upload of cases had been tracked and uploaded by the PWAN trained EWER Community volunteers as at the period of field visit and data collection for the endline evaluation assessment study of the project.

3.1 Radio & Physical Awareness Creation

With focus on this sub-activity, analysis of data shows that so far, a total of six (6) key awareness creation activities has been implemented by the project. A breakdown of these specific activities shows that of the 6 awareness creation events carried out so far, 4 were radio awareness creation with the remaining 2 being a physical awareness creation activity as further presented below:

i. Radio Awareness carried out through Radio Niger (Crystal FM). The programme was held on 4th September, 2025 and had a total of 5 experts (n=2 or 40% female and n=3 or 60% being male) participating in the programme.

ii. Radio Awareness carried out through Radio Niger (Crystal FM). The programme was held on 21st September, 2025 and had a total of 5 experts (n=2 or 40% female and n=3 or 60% being male) participating in the programme.

iii.1 – Day Physical Awareness to Commemorate the International Day of the Girl Child, held on the 11th October, 2025 with a total of 166 participants reached. Of the total participants reached, 156 (n=94%) were female and 10 (n=6%) being male. A further breakdown of the participants by age categorisations shows that of the total n=156 or 94% female participants of the event, female children 10 – 17 years accounted for n=100 (60%), with female adolescents 18 – 24 years representing n=36 (22%).

The data also indicates that of this number, female 25 – 30 years of age account for n=10 (6%) out of the total female participants of the event, while other female participants from age 31 years and above accounted for the remaining n=10 (6%) out of the total female participants of the event.

iv. Radio Awareness on Domestic Violence & Positive Masculinity carried out through Crystal FM (Radio Niger) The programme was held on 28th October, 2025 and had a total of 5 experts (n=2 or 40% female and n=3 or 60% being male) participating in the programme.

i. As part of the 2025 commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism, Bosso MOT organised a public awareness and economic empowerment trade fair on the 29th November 2025. The event provided support to sensitise and offer skills building opportunity for women engaged in small businesses as a form of economic empowerment aimed at reducing vulnerabilities associated with GBV.

ii. Finally, following the successful conduct of the validation workshop of the drafted Niger SAP on WPS, Partners West Africa Nigeria, in collaboration with the Niger state Ministry of Women Affairs, conducted a media sensitisation session on Prestige FM Radio 91.7 Minna on 16th December 2025. The event reached audience across Niger and some of its neighbouring states on stakeholder's roles in promoting women's participation in peace and security processes, addressing gender-based violence, and strengthening early warning and response mechanisms.

3.12 Opinion on perceived state of better safety and protection for women and marginalised population

Among the ultimate goal of the PWAN – SPRiNG project is the enabling of a society where women and marginalised populations are not only included in peacebuilding structures and mechanism and by so guarantee access to justice for same population in the long run. In this wise, study participants were asked, “How in your individual opinions has this project implementation facilitated better safety, and protection for women, girls and marginalised groups affected by conflicts and security concerns?”

Analysis of data generated from the field shows that majority of the study participants confirming that with the level of activities supported and implemented by the project, especially the capacity building and stakeholders twinning, collaboration and partnership platforms, as well as other project awareness creation and sensation activities, a state of better safety and protection for women and marginalised populations is gradually being facilitated across the state despite the spade of conflicts and insecurities (including GBV related) especially in the project focal LGAs of Bida, Boss, Lapai and Suleja. Majorly because of the critical mass of actors and stakeholders as well as platforms so far activated and or established by the PWAN – SPRiNG project.

Although, participants were mostly not in agreement that the state of things in the project focal LGAs cannot be said to be applicable in the outstanding 21 LGAs of the state most of which are at the out-sketched and far from the state capital and metropolis.

3.13 Assessment of collaboration and partnerships in PWAN – SPRiNG project

To assess the perceived roles that collaboration and partnerships could play in contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the “Strengthening Women’s Inclusion and Community-Led Peacebuilding and Improving Access to Justice for better Safety and Protection for Women and Marginalised Population in Niger State” project, participants were asked, Considering PWAN – SPRiNG’s project implementation in the past 10 months, how would you describe collaboration and partnership among stakeholders to improve access to justice and community mobilisation for better safety and protection of women in focal communities and LGAs in Niger state?

Analysis of data gathered from the field during FGD and KII sessions of the study with various sampled participants reached during the endline evaluation fieldwork suggests an agreement among majority of participants that the PWAN – SPRiNG project has been very unique in its focus on facilitating collaboration and building partnership among actors and stakeholders within the state for the achievement of the project objectives. Analysis of data shows that participants were particularly impressed with the recognition and adoption of previous structures previously established and supported by past PWAN project implementation in the state. They highlighted that the integration of the project focus into past MOT and the WLO structures established by PWAN ensured fast-tracking of the intervention implementation using already established and accepted grassroots and community structures within the state.

Similar to the experienced shared by participants with regard to working with existing WLOs and MOTs structures across the focal LGAs of the state, analysis of data also revealed that the project success in collaboration and partnerships was also built on working with previous stakeholders and actors of the sector which PWAN as the implementing agent in this case have cultivated and worked with over the years in different projects.

Study participants particularly expressed their commendations for the recognition of PWAN's previous intervention structures across the state and for approving the continuation of works with these structures and actors. This development which in the view of many of the study participants is already going a long way in strengthening existing structures and also promoting sustainability of intervention initiative in this sector across the state in the long run.

Of particular interest, participants observed that through the collaboration and partnership model of this project, stakeholders from both formal and informal sector actors and structures, including security agencies - NPF, NSCDC, DSS, NCS, NDLEA as well as the military, etc, as well as focal federal and state MDAs - NHRC, LACON, NAO, MOWASD, NSD&HA, NSCRA, SARC, etc. as well as PWAN, media, FIDA, NBA, the project PDSS Lawyers, WLOs, MOTs, EWER Volunteers and Community, traditional / Religious Leaders, youth leaders etc., across the state have continued to collaborate and partner beyond

professional divides and sectors as well as using both formal and informal links and networks in support of efforts aimed at ensuring enhanced and strengthened women's and marginalised persons and community-led peacebuilding participation on equal pace with their male counterparts. This is in addition to ensuring unfettered access to justice for all, especially for women and marginalised populations in Niger state.

"Collaboration has been perfect because whenever there is an issue, the other security member within our MOT midst responds swiftly. Through this structure our MOT has handled different cases now.

The Police officer here, I collaborate with, she is part of our MOT. So, I call her to report cases. I use to call her whenever I have case as an MOT, and each time I call, she intervened. The last case I called her was a case of rape of minor. I called her and the perpetrator was arrested. I think she has been transferred to MINNA"

MOT Member from Lapai during an FGD session

Overall Project Assessment

Among the concerns of the endline evaluation assessment study is the need to ascertain participants opinion on PWAN – SPRiNG project overall activities implementation status and outcomes. This is in addition to providing insights on lessons learned on project implementation, identify implementation challenges, suggest strategies to improve implementation for better outcome and sustainability signpost (if any).

To this end, study participants were asked: “Recalling your participations in the PWAN – SPRiNG’s Project in the past 10 months, how would you describe overall activities implementation status and outcomes?”

Overall, the analysis of field data suggests that endline evaluation study participant who are mostly project targets and stakeholders reached during the fieldwork were mostly in agreement that project implementation has been fairly okay, based on their understanding of the project objectives. Although, many participants did not fail to observe that their assessment of implementation status and their opinion of perceived outcomes was limited to the scope of activities they had participated in on personal or institutional capacities.

4.1 Lessons Learned

Participants were asked to share their perspectives on the lessons they have learned following their engagement in the PWAN – SPRiNG project implementation. The analysis of data presented the following as some of the lessons that participants affirmed learning from the project, key among which include:

- Collaboration and partnerships a glue to project ownership and sustainability: by promoting use of collaboration and partnership as a project implementation strategy, PWAN is pushing interventions through existing structures at formal and informal levels while establishing new structures to bridge identified intervention gap and reach excluded populations. Also with collaboration, workflow are made easier among partners and access to justice in particular become quicker
- PWAN’s ability to innovate in their different project designs to promote ownership is laudable. For instance, from its initial engagement of MDAs as key stakeholders in Niger state, PWAN has moved to establishing MOTs and WLOs, while working with MDAs and traditional and religious leaders over the years. And now, the emergence of GBV vanguard has further demonstrated PWAN’s approach to intervention using people at the grassroots and communities.

We are all from different organization and the project has helped us know each other and have relationship with a phone call, we bypass a lot of procedure to address situation. It makes access to justice easier and gives comfort to survivors / victims.
MOT FGD Participants, Bida

- Networking to expand intervention scope and to learn: the opportunity being provided through PWAN facilitated network for different actors and stakeholders including professional – such as judiciary, lawyers (including PDSS lawyers), security agents, MDAs, SARC facilities, academia, religious and traditional leaders provide an unimaginable fora for expanding project scope, coverage and learning as well as for building vital building contact needed to advance access to justice and improved women, girls and vulnerable population participation in development space as equal footings.
- Justice is relative based on individual: a key point emerging from the work of PWAN and other intervention actors and stakeholders in the area of access to justice is beginning to get a rebuff from victims and survivors, who would only want their abusers and perpetrators (especially if their are within their family circle) to be cautioned and let go or to go for negotiation as a means to settling SGBV related abuse as against co-operating with pro bono lawyers to get their abusers subjected to the full wrath of the law. So, for these categories of victims and survivors, when family and community pressures mounts on them, they are quick to yield simply because their perpetrators / abusers (usually family members and or acquaintances) have accepted responsibilities, just apologies and or are willing to negotiate and settle the matter outside the court instead of pursuing full judicial interventions.

4.2 Implementation Challenges

- Negative family and community influences still persist when GBV issues are being treated: the low rate of reporting GBV cases by victims and survivors, coupled with family interference and the unwillingness of family members to stand to support the prosecution of GBV reported cases, still persists. Also, the practice of using family and immediate community members (as well as using especially traditional and religious leaders, etc) to obstruct the judicial adjudication of GBV related case still person in many homes and communities. A development that unwittingly make victims and survivors of abuses wallow in pain and trauma while the perpetrators are set free or let off the hock simply because of extraordinary interventions and manoeuvring by family and community members or even due to threat by the perpetrators themselves

- Logistics and weak funding to support Partners and Actors Operation beyond their immediate scope: For MOTs, WLOs, PDSS lawyers and other collaborative Partners, the lack of resources to support non-PWAN conceived activities is becoming a major challenge to achieving results beyond immediate scope. For instance, the lack of resources to pursue GBV cases reported by victims and survivors from investigation to court have remained a crux in the wheel of facilitating justice for victims and survivors in such cases. While for the MOT and WLO the lack of seed grant to enable the initiation of interventions beyond what PWAN had conceived has continued to limit the scope of intervention coverage in communities beyond state and LGA headquarters.
- Difficulties in facilitating justice to detainees: for many lawyers including PDSS lawyers facilitating free legal and pro bono services, the unwillingness of detainees to accept pro bono services as a way of access justice remains a concern. As a matter of v fact, some detainees will vehemently refuse to open up or talk with pro bono lawyers who may have approached them for different reasons, part of which may include the desire to stay in police custody, lack of trust of the services being offered by the pro bono lawyer, fear of what the outside world holds for them, some suspects prefers being detained than being charged to court, etc.
- Project timing is too short for the anticipated results: the 10 months active phase of the PWAN - SPRiNG project implementation is considered too short by participants for the anticipated and envisaged result from the intervention. A medium term intervention period of at least 2 - 3 years would have been more apt to enable an uninterrupted intervention and to achieve desired results

4.3 Strategies to improve implementation

- Monitor the implementation of the SAP so it doesn't become redundant or jettisoned like other similar government policies: specifically, PWAN should advocate to the state government to set up an independent monitoring team / committee which will comprise of NGOs, professionals, independent experts, etc to be saddled with the task of monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the SAP going forward and report at specific intervals.
- Sustain Collaboration and partnership with stakeholders: with the success so far achieved through the existing collaboration and partnership between MOTs and WLOs in Niger state as local and community level stakeholders, PWAN should consider deepening its collaboration and partnership with key religious structures and bodies to promote their issues faster using faith-based approach

Others include:

- Innovative fund-raising strategy through community philanthropist and leaders
- Local and low-cost activity planning and implementation
- PDSS Lawyers to lead step-down training for NPF personnel in their deployed Divisions:
- PWAN to support the transformation of MOTs to full fledged NGOs

Appendix i: Table iv: Showing Monthly Summary Report of PDSS Lawyers Record of Detainees across the 7 NPF Divisions in Niger State by months and status of actions taken to advance legal services.

Months	Names of Divisions covered in Niger State	Table iv: Showing Monthly Summary Report of PDSS Lawyers Record of Detainees across the 7 NPF Divisions in Niger State by months and status of actions taken to advance legal services.										
		Total # of Detainees	Total # of male detainees	Total # of female detainees	# of detainees assigned to PDSS lawyer for pro bono service	# of detainees who attend an initial interview with a PDSS lawyer	# of police station detainees released on bail by Police	# of detainees released on intervention by PDSS lawyers at the police station outside	# of detainees released on bail by PDSS lawyer	# of detainees released on bail by external pro bono lawyer	# of Detainees charged to court	# of GBV cases
Jun-25	A division, Minna	17	16	1	0	13	2 Male 1 Female 1	0	7 Male 7 Female 0	0	1 Male 1 Female 0	3
	B division, Minna	45	41	4	0	7	30 Male 26 Female 4	0	10 Male 10 Female 0	0	0	0
	Bosso	16	16	0	0	16	13 Male 13 Female 0	0	3 Male 3 Female 0	0	0	0
	GRA	31	30	1	0	7	7 Male 7 Female 0	0	5 Male 4 Female 1	0	3 Male 3 Female 0	0
	Total	109	103	6	0	43	52 Male 47 Female 5	0	25 Male 24 Female 1	0	4 (Male)	3
Jul-25	A division, Minna	73	69	4	9	10	17 Male 13 Female 4	35 Male 35 Female 0	10 Male 9 Female 1	1 Male 1 Female 0	0	0
	B division, Minna	33	25	8	0	13	9 Male 8 Female 1	7 Male 1 Female 6	7 Male 6 Female 1	0	0	0
	Bosso	45	25	20	0	42	17 Male 12 Female 5	4 Male 0 Female 4	17 Male 6 Female 11	0	7 Male 7 Female 0	0
	GRA	59	58	1	0	26	28 Male 27 Female 1	0	11 Male 0 Female 0	0	3 Male 0 Female 0	2
	Tudun Wada	48	43	5	1	14	32 Male 31 Female 1	0	14 Male 10 Female 4	0	1 Male 1 Female 0	0
Total	258	220	38	10	105	103 Male 91 Female 12	46 Male 36 Female 10	59 Male 42 Female 17	1 Male 1 Female 0	12 Male 12 Female 0	2	

Aug 2025													Sept 2025												
A division, Minna	32	26	6	0	18	10 Male 8 Female 2	18 Male 14 Female 4	2 Male 2 Female 0	1 Male 1 Female 0	1 Male 1 Female 0	3														
B division, Minna	15	14	1		6	5 Male 5 Female 0	5 Male 4 Female 1	5 Male 5 Female 0	0	0	0														
Bosso	30	28	2	0	25	13 Male 11 Female 2	0	11 (Male)	0	6 (Male)	0														
GRA	84	81	3	0	20	58 Male 55 Female 3	0	14 (Male)	0	2 (Male)	0														
Tudun Wada	56	43	13	0	15	31 Male 24 Female 7	9 Male 9 Female 0	15 Male 9 Female 6	0	0	0														
Kpakungu	18	13	5	1	9	0	11 Male 9 Female 2	2 (Male)	4 Male 2 Female 2	0	1														
Maitumbi	9	8	1	0	9	1 (Female)		2 (Male)	0	1 (Male)	0														
Total	244	213	31	1	102	118 Male 103 Female 15	34 Male 27 Female 7	51 Male 45 Female 6	5 Male 3 Female 2	10 (Male)	4														
A division, Minna	41	40	1	11	28	8 (Male)	14 Male 13 Female 1	2 (Male)	3 (Male)	3 (Male)	1														
B division, Minna	25	24	1	1	8	7 (Male)	7 (Male)	7 Male 6 Female 1	0	0	0														
Bosso	34	31	3	0	33	15 (Male)	0	3 (Male)	3 (Male)	0															
GRA	54	49	5	0	26	42 Male 39 Female 3	0	7 Male 8 Female 2	0	2 (Male)	0														
Tudun Wada	50	47	3	0	17	35 Male 34 Female 1	4 (Male)	11 Male 9 Female 2	0	0	0														
Kpakungu	23	21	2	0	11	8 (Male)	8 Male 7 Female 1	4 Male 3 Female 1	1 (Male)	1 (Male)	0														
Maitumbi	27	24	3	0	27	6 Male 1 Female	10 Male 8 Female 2	10 Male 8 Female 2	0	3 (Male)	0														
Total	254	236	18	12	150	121 Male 116 Female 5	43 Male 39 Female 4	54 Male 43 Female 11	7 (Male)	12 (Male)	1														

Oct 2025	A division, Minna	52	47	5	1	42	13 13 Male 0 Female	17 16 Male 1 Female	6 5 Male 1 Female	16 15 Male 1 Female	1	
	B division, Minna	54	46	8	0	18	27 25 Male 2 Female	10 7 Male 3 Female	17 14 Male 3 Female	0	0	
	Bosso	33	33	0	0	33	13 13 Male 0 Female	1 1 Male 0 Female	19 19 Male 0 Female	0	0	
	GRA	74	72	2	0	38	28 2 Male 0 Female	2 2 Male 0 Female	30	1	0	
	Tudun Wada	46	41	5	0	19	23 20 Male 3 Female	1 1 Male 0 Female	20 19 Male 1 Female	0	1 (Male)	0
	Kpakungu	30	29	1	0	11	10 9 Male 1 Female	11 11 Male 0 Female	7 7 Male 0 Female	0	1 (Male)	0
	Maitumbi	19	18	1	0	8	2 2 Male 0 Female	5 4 Male 1 Female	4 4 Male 0 Female	1 (Male)	0	1 Male
	Total	308	286	22	1	169	116 Male 110 Female 6	47 Male 42 Female 5	103 Male 98 Female 5	2 (Male)	19 Male 18 Female 1	2
Nov 2025	A division, Minna	56	53	3	7	31	23 (Male)	12 Male 11 Female 1	6 Male 4 Female 2	13 (Male)	0	
	B division, Minna	49	43	6	0	30	6 (Male)	3 (Male)	28 Male 22 Female 6	0	1 (Male)	0
	Bosso	28	25	3	0	28	4 (Male)	2 (Male)	12 Male 9 Female 3	0	10 (Male)	1
	GRA	100	95	5	0	55	64 Male 62 Female 2	2 (Male)	20 Male 17 Female 3	3 (Male)	1 (Male)	2
	Tudun Wada	62	57	5	3	18	34 Male 32 Female 2	2 Male 1 Female 1	18 Male 16 Female 2	0	7 (Male)	2
	Kpakungu	22	19	3	2	10	7 (Male)	6 Male 4 Female 2	5 Male 4 Female 1	2 (Male)	0	1
	Maitumbi	19	15	4	0	16	4 Male 3 Female 1	4 Male 3 Female 1	7 Male 5 Female 2	0	0	0
	Total	336	307	29	12	188	142 Male 137 Female 5	31 Male 26 Female 5	96 Male 77 Female 19	7 (Male)	32 (Male)	6

Dec 2025	A division, Minna	21	16	5	0	20	9 Male 6 Female 3	3 Male 2 Female 1	1 (Male)	0	7	3	
	B division, Minna	19	18	1	0	10	2 (Male)	0	10 Male 9 Female 1	0	0	0	
	Bosso	25	24	1	0	25	5 (Male)	2 Male 1 Female 1	7 (Male)	0	11	1	
	GRA	48	45	3	0	25	17 Male 15 Female 2	0	9 (Male)	2 (Male)	1	1	
	Tudun Wada	35	35	0	0	9	16 (Male)	0	15 (Male)	0	0	0	
	Kpakungu	17	15	2	0	7	4 (Male)	3 Male 1 Female 2	3 (Male)	0	2	0	
	Maitumbi	11	11	0	0	11	1 (Male)	1 (Male)	8 (Male)	0	0	0	
	Total	176	164	12	0	107	54 Male 49 Female 5	9 Male 5 Female 4	53 Male 52 Female 1	5 (Male)	21	5	
	Jan-1	A division, Minna	13	8	5	0	12	5 Male 4 Female 1	5 Male 1 Female 4	0	0	3	0
		B division, Minna	23	23	0	0	4	3 (Male)	1 (Male)	18 (Male)	0	0	0
Bosso		28	27	1	0	26	10 (Male)	0	15 Male 14 Female 1	0	3	0	
GRA		50	46	4	0	14	15 Male 13 Female 2	6 Male 5 Female 1	9 Male 8 Female 1	0	0	0	
Tudun Wada		20	18	2	0	7	8 Male 7 Female 1	0	8 Male 7 Female 1	0	4	0	
Kpakungu		13	13	0	0	3	3 (Male)	3 (Male)	6 (Male)	1 (Male)	0	1	
Maitumbi		8	6	2	0	8	2 (Male)	1 (Male)	3 Male 1 Female 2	0	0	0	
Total		155	141	14	0	74	46 Male 42 Female 4	16 Male 11 Female 5	53 Male 48 Female 5	1 (Male)	10	1	

Feb-1											
A division, Minna	36	34	2	0	23	12 (Male)	6 Male 4 Female 2	4 (Male)	0	14	0
B division, Minna	58	55	3	0	15	19 Male 18 Female 1	9 (Male)	13 Male 12 Female 1	0	0	0
Bosso	46	46	0	0	45	13 (Male)	2 (Male)	28 (Male)	0	3 (Male)	0
GRA	67	57	10	0	33	30 Male 29 Female 1	1 (Male)	14 Male 5 Female 9	0	0	2
Tudun Wada	40	35	5	0	22	16 Male 14 Female 2	18 Male 17 Female 1	17 Male 15 Female 2	0	4	1
Kpakungu	38	37	1	1	13	8 Male 7 Female 1	1 (Male)	21 (Male)	6 (Male)	3	0
Maitumbi	18	17	1	0	17	10 (Male)	1 (Male)	4 Male 3 Female 1	0	1	1
Total	303	281	22	1	168	108 Male 103 Female 5	38 Male 35 Female 3	101 Male 88 Female 13	6 (Male)	25	4



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