

NIGERIA: PROTECTION SECTOR FACTSHEET

AS OF JUNE 2015

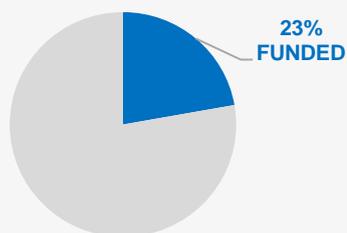


2.2 million
PEOPLE IN NEED



1.3 million
PEOPLE TARGETED
Sources: SRP March 2015

FUNDING REQUIRED
USD 28.4 MILLION



COVERAGE



MEMBERS

Members composed of Government, INGO, NGO, United Nations, and State

HIGHLIGHTS

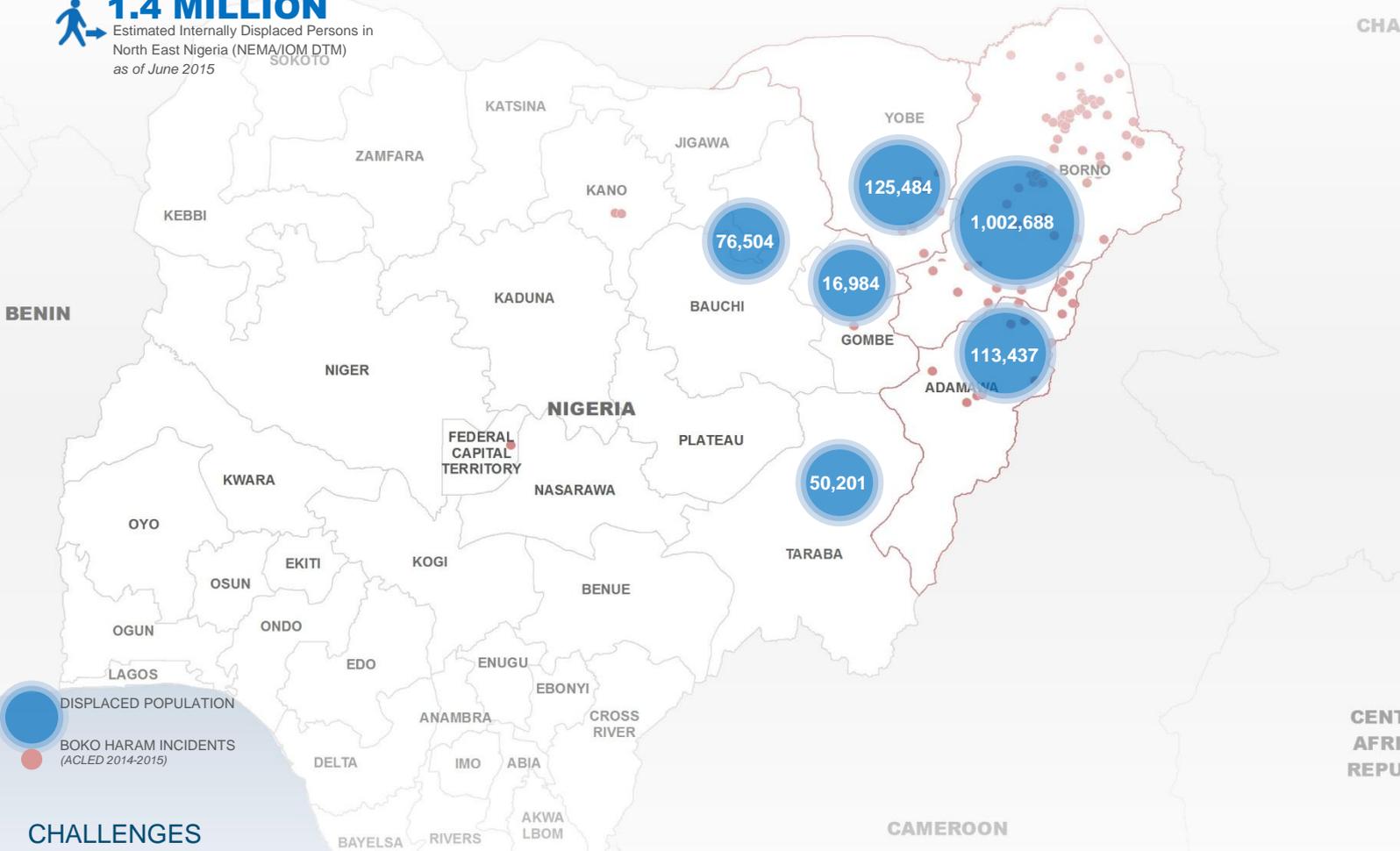
- A total of 71,174 women, men, boys and girls reached with psycho-social support services in Borno, Yobe, Gombe, and Adamawa States; and 115 IDP women in Plateau, Nasarawa and Kaduna states. Capacity building conducted for 63 psychosocial service providers from Borno and Adamawa States on SGBV response in emergencies.
- 58,619 children have been reached thus far through child protection interventions, including psycho-social activities, carried out by Child Protection Sub-Working Group members in Adamawa, Gombe and Borno. 76% of such children are in Borno State which hosts around 561,505 displaced children.
- Consultations among members of the Task Force on Law and Policy on the review of the draft policy on internal displacement held. Support by the Global Protection Cluster sought.
- Protection monitoring system ongoing through 314 protection monitors present in 10 North East and North Central states.
- 11,488 dignity kits and 2,000 solar lanterns distributed to vulnerable women and young girls.
- Advocacy in ensuring the compliance of return of IDPs with applicable international, regional and national standards carried out. The PSWG position paper on IDP returns was adopted at the technical level in April 2015 and validated by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in June 2015.

PROTECTION TRENDS

- Serious protection risks and threats have arisen from the ongoing armed conflict in North East Nigeria.
- Protection Monitoring Summary of June 2015 reveals forced displacement, killing and security incidents as most prevalent protection abuses. The main categories of persons with specific needs include the elderly, child heads of household, pregnant/nursing mothers and female heads of household. Killing of civilians, armed encounters and destruction of property make up the top safety concerns in affected communities. Destruction of housing/property, destruction of crops, land-related conflicts and forced evictions are cited as key protection concerns for land and property. Trends further indicate that the most commonly reported reasons for not having a national ID/certificate are lack of knowledge on how to get an ID and having difficulty with accessing the civil register, which leads to inability to access assistance, restriction on travel and difficulty in participating in voting.
- Especially prone to vulnerabilities are groups such as survivors and those at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, children and young persons, persons with disabilities and chronic diseases, single female heads of households, pregnant/nursing women and elderly persons. Abductions, sexual slavery, forced recruitment and other major violations of human rights have affected thousands of women, children and their families.
- Many IDPs and affected communities have witnessed atrocities, resulting in significant trauma.




1.4 MILLION
 Estimated Internally Displaced Persons in
 North East Nigeria (NEMA/IOM DTM)
 as of June 2015



CHALLENGES

- Gaps in national legal and policy frameworks for the protection of IDPs.
- 90% of IDPs are in host communities and many are in insecure locations, making it difficult for PSWG members to immediately address protection needs of particularly vulnerable IDPs. Major gaps in ensuring protection of and assistance to these “invisible” IDPs.
- Immediate, medium term and long term support to address the impact of trauma and physical violence on immediate survivors and secondary victims, including unwanted pregnancies and associated stigma to enhance reintegration into communities/families.
- Limited presence of child protection actors in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe is hindering the identification and response to the needs of children at risk and survivors among displaced population.

GOALS

- Ensure predictable, accountable and effective coordination of protection response at the National and State levels.
- Ensure the centrality of protection in the humanitarian response in Nigeria through effective mainstreaming of protection in all humanitarian sectors.
- Ensure that PSWG members are accountable to affected populations through consultative and feedback mechanisms.

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure that gaps in the response to protection issues are systematically identified and addressed including through protection monitoring activities and participation in joint assessments.
- To advocate for a protective environment for vulnerable groups such as displaced persons, survivors and those at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, children and young persons, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- To support HCT’s advocacy work in protection including compliance with international standards on durable solutions.
- To provide targeted trainings and capacity building on protection for humanitarian actors, authorities and other relevant actors.
- To support the effective mainstreaming of protection in all humanitarian sectors.
- To provide support and guidance to sub-sector working groups and PSWGs at the State-level.