

# NIGERIA: PROTECTION MONITORING SUMMARY

AS OF JUNE 2015



## 314 deployed for protection monitoring

to North East and North Central States of Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, FCT, Gombe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Yobe



Map showing presence of protection monitors

## VISION

Protection monitoring seeks to collect and analyse information on protection trends in the most affected States to ensure appropriate response by the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG), Inter-sector Working Group (ISWG) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as well as other stakeholders in Nigeria. It will be used as a basis for evidence-based advocacy, ensuring sectoral protection mainstreaming, as well as for the referral of cases of protection violations.

## WHERE MONITORS ARE

Since April 2015, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) have deployed 314 protection monitors to ten States of the North East and North Central region (Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, FCT, Gombe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Yobe) to carry out both individual and community-level protection monitoring. Thirty monitors and one State supervisor were deployed to each of the States, as well as four additional staff members at NHRC in Abuja to supervise protection monitoring.

## WHAT PROTECTION MONITORS DO

Protection monitors carry out regular individual and community monitoring. Working with communities, monitors use enabled mobile phones to report on violations and protection risks based on questionnaires. For individual monitoring, monitors collect sensitive information from victims, survivors and witnesses of violations and protection risks, to enable responses by protection stakeholders. Information for community monitoring is gathered from key informant interviews and focus group discussions in affected communities on the vulnerabilities and protection issues impacting them. The information collected from the individual and community monitoring questionnaires is then coded to ensure confidentiality and sent to a secure database, which compiles and stores all data. A State supervisor has been appointed for each State who supervises and coordinates activities by monitors.

## SUMMARY FINDINGS AND PROTECTION TRENDS

- **Reported protection incidents:** Forced displacement, killing and security incidents make up the dominant share of all reported cases of protection abuses.
- **Vulnerable groups:** The most prevalent categories of persons with specific needs reported are elderly heads of households, single elderly, child heads of household, pregnant/nursing mothers and female heads of household.
- **Safety & Security:** Among those who reported not to feel safe in their communities, the top reasons cited are killing of civilians, armed encounters and destruction of property.
- **Documentation:** 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. The most reported impact of lack of access to documentation includes inability to access assistance, restriction on travel and difficulty in participating in voting.
- **Housing, Land and Property:** Destruction of housing/property, destruction of crops, land-related conflicts and forced evictions are reported as main protection concerns.
- **Durable solutions:** A majority of IDPs report that they wish to return to their areas of habitual residence or relocate to other areas.