NIGERIA: PROTECTION SECTOR FACTSHEET
AS OF JULY 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- 12,207 stakeholders and IDPs/community members trained/sensitized on protection principles.
- 74,712 children (46% girls) have been reached through psychosocial support activities implemented by Child Protection Sub Working Group members in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States. 61% of children reached are in Borno State, which hosts around 561,500 displaced children.
- 2,244 unaccompanied and separated children are supported through case management system by Child Protection Sub Working Group members in Borno and Adamawa States.
- 938 SGBV survivors reached with support, including medical, legal and psychosocial. 11,488 dignity kits and 2,000 solar lanterns distributed to vulnerable women and young girls.
- Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) has been launched to improve monitoring and information management.
- Protection monitoring system carried out by 314 protection monitors in 10 states.
- Advocacy on the development of a national law and policy ongoing, including through the establishment of a Task Force on the domestication of the Kampala Convention.
- 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; Checklist operationalizing the PSWG paper on returns was finalized in July 2015.
- Consultations with the HCT and sector leads carried out to promote centrality of protection and protection mainstreaming.

SERIOUS PROTECTION RISKS AND THREATS

- Serious protection risks and threats have arisen from the ongoing armed conflict in North East Nigeria.
- Protection Monitoring Summary of July 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. Vulnerable IDPs report needing assistance most urgently in the areas of food, health, education, livelihood, financial assistance and psychosocial support. Top protection issues facing IDPs are denial of access to assistance and separation of family members, with issues including discrimination, injuries due to armed violence, restricted freedom of movement and harassment/sexual violence thereafter. Armed encounters, killing of civilians and destruction of property make up the top safety concerns in affected communities. Key protection concerns for land and property include destruction of housing/property, destruction of crops, land-related conflicts and forced evictions. Trends further indicate that the most common reasons for not having a national ID/certificate are lack of knowledge on how to get an ID and difficulty accessing the civil register, which leads to inability to access assistance, restriction on travel and difficulty in participating in voting.

MEMBERS

Members composed of Government, INGO, NGO, United Nations and national institutions

Protection Sector Working Group | nigabpswg@unhcr.org | nhrcpswg@gmail.com | http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/protection
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 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.