



Protection Sector Working Group

Protection Response to NE Nigeria Emergency: Priorities, Gaps & Needs





Priority: IDPs

- Capacity building for national and local institutions on principles of protection, CCCM/out-of-camp coordination and durable solutions.
- Advocacy for the adoption of the Nigerian IDP Policy and for the enactment of IDP legislation.
- Training for security operatives and other stakeholders on protection from the effects of armed conflict.
- Advocacy for the Government to establish more police posts in affected areas and deploy adequate armed security personnel to flash points.

Priority: IDPs in host communities

- PSWG will coordinate to build synergies and develop skills and practical tools for protection advocacy, including a system for exchanging good practices.
- Mapping of potential local/national partners for protection will be undertaken, which will be used to develop programs addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.
- Protection monitoring and profiling mechanisms will be established.

Priority: Protection of Children



- Provision of support for unaccompanied and separated children.
- A tracing system is established to reunite separated children and divided families.
- Psycho-social programs are provided to displaced children and other children affected by the violence.
- Support the release and reintegration of children affected by the conflict in the NE.



Priority: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence



- Referral pathways are established for women, girls and boys who have been abused or who are at risk.
- SBGV trainings are provided to:
 - Medical personnel and social workers
 - Community volunteers on community sensitization for stakeholders (religious, community leaders, women leaders etc)
- Dignity kits and solar lanterns are provided to at-risk displaced women and girls.

Other Protection Concerns



- North-Central Conflict: Promote peace-building strategies to address root causes of displacement and build resilience of host communities
- Natural Hazards
- Elections



Protection Gaps

- Nigeria has no legislation dealing explicitly with IDPs (as it has ratified but not domesticated the Kampala Convention).
- Gaps exist in the availability of credible data and information for humanitarian planning.
- Deficiency in information sharing between the government and its humanitarian partners and also among humanitarian partners.
- Weak coordination of the humanitarian response, including the protection response, leading to replication of activities and waste of resources.
- At the state-level, PSWGs are non-existent and there are serious capacity and knowledge gaps.
- Paucity of institutions and funds devoted to conflict-sensitive peace-building which are needed to achieve durable solutions.
- Absence of critical services, such as psycho-social support for women and children.
- Pronounced lack of women's participation in peace building.
- SGBV cases are under-reported due to the stigma attached to SGBV, which misdirects or undermines response planning.
- Over 90% of IDPs are living in host communities, which leads to difficulty in registering and providing protection and assistance to the majority of IDPs.



Protection Needs

- Need for humanitarian partners to strengthen their data/information gathering and analysis by developing better tools and carrying out more frequent monitoring and assessments in prioritized areas.

Initial response: UNHCR working on a partnership agreement with IOM to beef up data collation and management

- PSWGs should be established at the state-level in prioritized areas.

States' PSWG are part of the Protection workplan for 2015.

- Need for protection training to be provided to all humanitarian actors (including government agencies) to ensure that humanitarian principles and standards are respected and that a protection lens is applied to the entire humanitarian response.

Ongoing

- Urgent need to scale up psycho-social support to women and children who have survived abduction, rape, forced marriage or conscription into militias.

Under consideration for implementation

- Important to build women's capacity for conflict prevention, management and peace building so they can contribute meaningfully to post-conflict reconstruction programs in affected areas.

Under consideration / ongoing with Protection Monitors being put in place (prevention of abuses); UNHCR is adding 240 Protection Monitors to the currently existing 60 of NHRC to ensure delivery of physical protection, thereby preventing occurrence of massive abuses.

THANK YOU

