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# 2017

## ANNUAL REPORT

# OVERVIEW OF PSWG OPERATIONAL IMPACT IN 2017

The Protection Sector, including the Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Sectors, enhanced its capacity to **provide life-saving protection assistance** particularly in most affected areas of Borno State, as well as Adamawa and Yobe States. A total of 2.47 million of the most vulnerable individuals were reached from January through December 2017 with protection interventions. The sector **strengthened its operational capacity** to the most vulnerable in **hard-to-reach areas**, especially in Bama, Banki, Gwoza, Pulka, Damasak, Dikwa, Ngala, Monguno and Damboa in Borno state, Gujba and Potiskum in Yobe state and Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika and Madagali in Adamawa state.

Protection achievements in 2017 have included: **profiling, monitoring and registering 434,101** vulnerable individuals, **sensitizing 297,364** on critical protection and human rights issues, including protection from sexual exploitation and mine risk education, providing **276,106** with **protection-based material assistance** such as solar lanterns and hygiene kits, providing **193,559** individuals with **psycho-social support** to promote their well-being, **training 17,736** in core protection principles, and empowering **10,129** men, women, boys and girls through **livelihood** skills training, supplying them with start-up kits and establishing cooperative societies.

The Protection Sector significantly expanded its **access to justice operations** in Borno State in 2017, reaching **10,228** with interventions. Access to justice services interventions included legal representation in court, legal counselling, visits to detention facilities including police/prison visits, the inauguration of mobile courts within two IDP camps to bring justice closer to the people and the roll out of a case management system. Further, **134,923** persons were provided with **legal documentation** including birth certificates, statutory declarations of age and indigene letters to prevent protection risks stemming from lack of identification and as the basis documents towards receiving a national ID card.

Referral pathways were strengthened in 2017, particularly for SGBV cases, child protection cases and for access to justice, with **25,813** individual cases identified through protection monitoring **referred for appropriate and specialized services**. The establishment of **Protection Action Groups** and **Protection Desks** made it easier for communities to report issues and access necessary services. This entire process also focused on building consensus and getting buy in from the community.

Between January and December 2017, **GBV Sub-Sector** partners collectively supported **867,862** individuals (210,036 girls, 390,223 women, 108,898 boys and 158,535 men) with response and prevention services including access to specialized services for survivors. Out of which **17,423** women and girls of reproductive age were provided with **dignity kits** and other critical materials, **239,760** women, girls, boys and men received Psychological First Aid plus other **psychosocial support services**, while some **7,793** individuals were supported with **case management and referrals** and **15,437** mainly women and girls received a range of skills building and basic **livelihood** support services. The engagement with leaders, policy makers and communities on GBV protection and strengthening of community based structures was scaled up during this period. GBV partners prioritized **capacity building for frontline staff** and volunteers on various components of GBV and PSEA.

GBV partners expanded efforts in 2017 to **increase awareness of GBV protection** concerns and services among the affected communities, reaching **572,516** persons including traditional and religious leaders through sensitisations. This is especially important as displacements have further exacerbated already high rates of intimate partner violence, harmful traditional practices, child/forced marriage, among others that existed prior to the conflict. Community mobilisers organise house to house outreach and dialogues to speak about the dangers of GBV and avenues for seeking help & accessing services. While measuring the impact of behavioral change is difficult in the short run, some of the cultural leaders have become allies in the fight against child marriage. This approach has enhanced and strengthened the community-based complaints mechanisms, thereby improving reporting of protection concerns.

**Child Protection** actors provided psychosocial support to **424,057** children and established 206 **child friendly spaces**. **16,583** children were identified as **unaccompanied and separated** of whom **11,583** received case management support. **573** children were **reunified** with their families while **2,991** were placed in **alternative care** arrangements and received follow-up. **6,626** children and women **formerly associated to armed groups**, notably Boko Haram, received community reintegration services. Lastly, **110,732** children received **mine risk education**.

# KEY PSWG ADVOCACY AND COORDINATION ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017

The Sector in 2017 engaged Parliamentarians on the need to **domesticate the AU Kampala Convention** for the protection of internally displaced through advocacy to the House Committee on Refugees, IDPs and Northeast Initiatives in the Nigerian House of Representatives. Consultation workshops took place in Yola and Abuja in November on the finalization of the **draft IDP bill**, which has now successfully passed through the second reading stage on the floor of the House of Representatives.

In March 2017, a **Tripartite Agreement** was signed between the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria and UNHCR to provide a framework for the safe, dignified and voluntary returns of Nigerian refugees returning from Cameroon to Nigeria. This was followed by a Tripartite Commission and Technical Working Group meetings which held in Abuja in August, where the SOPs and Work Plan for the implementation was drafted and adopted. Further meetings on implementation took place in Yola in November/December to assess the level of preparedness in Nigeria and Cameroon and plan for a phased approach for voluntary repatriation beginning January 2018, which will be dependent upon the security situation of the return areas. Advocacy efforts have continued throughout the year to address instances of **forced returns of refugees**.

**Protection mainstreaming** efforts were scaled up in 2017, including through the following key initiatives: a **Global Protection Cluster Workshop** in March on ensuring adherence to protection principles within cash-based interventions and best practices in Borno State, which targeted government agencies, I/N NGOs, UN agencies and a series of **trainings for security forces** on mainstreaming human rights and international humanitarian law into operations in the North East. In April 2017, the Protection sector also provided joint training to the CCCM sector targeting local government officials involved in camp management and camp coordination on protection, international human rights and humanitarian law.

In March 2017, the Sector adopted a multi-sectoral approach, working collaboratively with partners, local NGOs and INGOs to lead joint assessment missions and follow up in areas identified to require immediate and critical coordinated response following influxes of refugees/IDP. Such efforts led to the development of a **Coordinated Response Plan for Dikwa and Damasak LGAs of Borno State**.

In May 2017, PSWG played a **leading role in the inter-agency contingency planning** and highlighted the protection concerns triggered by the Boko Haram crisis in the Lake Chad Basin. The sector led advocacy with key interlocutors on the implementation of the Abuja Statement of June 2016 and the Tripartite Agreement on the return of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon.

The Sector, together with the CP and GBV Sub-Sectors, led the initiative to draft a **Centrality of Protection Strategy** for the Humanitarian Country Team, which is pending final validation as of December 2017; the strategy seeks to create and sustain a protective environment, enhance freedom of movement and access and ensure protection mainstreaming, including on the child protection and gender-based violence components.

In September, Protection actors supported a three-day seminar in Adamawa attended by all 36 Attorney Generals of the Nigerian Federation to deliberate and adopt the outcome document, the **National Policy on Justice**, which has a special focus on gender-based violence.

A durable solution plan for IDPs entitled the **Strategy on Protection, Return and Recovery for the North-East Nigeria** was released by UNHCR and UNDP following a series of consultations in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe and Abuja, which informed donor discussions on the way forward for the Lake Chad Basis crisis at the Oslo Conference in February.

**Key advocacy initiatives** included engaging on the continued **return and relocation of IDPs** within Borno State, reinforcing the relevant standards outlined in PSWG advocacy documents (including the Operational Standards for Relocation of IDPs in Newly Accessible Areas in Borno State and the Return Policy Framework for IDPs in Borno State); high-level engagement on the protection issues stemming from the **targeting of IDP sites for attacks** by non-state armed groups and the need to ensure the **humanitarian character of IDP sites** (following the Attacks on IDPs advocacy note in July 2017 and the prior note on Enhancing Security and Protection around IDP settlements) and restrictions on **IDP freedom of movement** (encompassed in the Key Protection Considerations for IDP Movement In and Out of Camps advocacy note). The Sector further drafted various policy documents including framing key messaging on **sexual exploitation and abuse** in the camps; correspondence for the DHC for high-level advocacy on **detention**, a report to the ERC and inputs into the Secretary General's Report on Nigeria.

In May 2017, at the height of the **influx of Nigerian refugees returning from Cameroon to Banki**, serious human rights and protection concerns became evident and humanitarian services were overstretched, calling for more concerted and collaborative efforts with state and federal authorities. PSWG provided critical leadership to the **High-Level Task Force on Returns** chaired by the Deputy Governor in Borno and played a pivotal role in raising key messages with the DHC and OHCT, particularly with regards to relocation of returnees from Banki to Pulka. The sector was also part of the team that was tasked to coordinate on the **Pulka water crisis**.

**Comprehensive protection assessments** were jointly undertaken by protection actors including rapid assessments, vulnerability trend analysis and return intention surveys and analysis reports published, detailing specific protection trends within the most affected areas of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. In September 2017, a **multi-sector needs assessment** was carried out by the Sector, with the findings thereafter followed up upon with relevant state authorities and stakeholders.

Through a series of consultative workshops, PSWG has developed a **Strategy on Persons Associated with Armed Groups** which was shared with protection focal points in November.

The Sector's **Protection Strategy** was revised to reflect the changing protection context and humanitarian response capacity in the North East and to expand upon the Sector's updated 2017 humanitarian response plan.

The **Child Protection Sub-Sector** has pursued its advocacy efforts for the **domestication of the Child Rights' Act** (CRA) in the North Eastern states of Nigeria so as to enable respect of children's rights in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. So far, the CRA has been domesticated in 25 states out of 36 with Kaduna being the latest state to domesticate. The states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe have yet to engage in further discussions around its domestication.

The **GBV Sub-Sector** has continued to **engage with the military and police** to provide protection for women and girls when they go long distances to collect water or firewood. Military focal points in deep field locations are periodically invited to GBV field coordination meetings and receive sensitisation sessions on existing GBV referral mechanisms, GBV and SEA.

To enhance timely access to services for GBV survivors, multi-sectoral coordination has been rolled out to communities outside Maiduguri covering both camp and non-camp locations. Focal points for specific locations have taken the lead in mapping exercises to develop a **GBV services & facilities directory** for each location; have facilitated development of **referral mechanisms** and have coordinated response activities. Periodic GBV field coordination meetings have become operational with referral mechanisms in the following key locations: Ngala, Dikwa, Banki, Bama, Gwoza, Damboa, Pulka, Gubio, Jere, MMC and Bui. In Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, state-level coordination mechanisms are operational where strategic engagements on policy, guidelines, and standard operating procedures are discussed and agreed upon.

In February 2017, in Maiduguri, the GBV sector members worked closely with the Office of the Commissioner of Police in response to the increasing number of brothel-like structures that were **targeting young IDP girls for prostitution**. This led to a police operation where these illegal structures were destroyed.

To sustain these positive initiatives, an **inter-agency strategy** has been developed, targeting the security sector and other relevant actors involved in the humanitarian response in the northeast to promote an environment where incidents of GBV and especially sexual abuse and exploitation are prevented and appropriately responded to when they occur. The focus includes engagement with the military, CJTF, Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC), police and relevant government ministries.

The **Housing, Land and Property (HLP)** Sub-Working Group in Borno State ramped up efforts in 2017 to identify and engage on critical HLP issues and concerns relating to increasing returns, particularly situations where houses have been partly or completely destroyed or secondarily occupied by other IDPs. The Sub-Working Group conducted and released a survey titled **HLP issues and concerns in the areas of return in Borno State, North East Nigeria** and held a workshop to validate the assessment findings.

In May 2017, the HLP SWG organized a **round table consultations** with all 16 district representatives under the Emirate Affairs in Borno State to discuss the critical role to be played by local religious and traditional leaders in settling HLP issues during returns and reintegration process and how the sector could advance peaceful coexistence.

## LOOKING AHEAD AND BRIDGING THE GAPS

- The conflict has had unprecedented negative impact on women, girls and boys. Grave violations of human rights are ongoing, requiring a **scaling up of robust protection mechanisms**. Existing unmet protection needs are compounded by critical additional needs in areas recently recaptured by the Government. Access to quality, multi-sectoral SGBV prevention and response services as well as strengthened reintegration programmes for women and girls including those formerly abducted by Boko Harm are essential. Also, there is need to support child protection, education and specific programmes for reintegration efforts particularly targeting youth who have been used by armed groups.
- The Sector is focusing upon **increasing its operational footprint** in areas recently recaptured by the Government in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, to enhance its ability to effectively monitor, refer and respond to violations given the scale of the needs. Recognizing that limited capacity of partners to respond in a timely and effective manner may impede upon life-saving interventions, protection actors are seeking to both plan to allocate more resources to train front line workers and also push for deployment of further capacity to most affected areas to **increase protection by presence**.
- **Funding constraints** remain a challenge for agencies that need to scale up and expand coverage. Protection must be the cornerstone of the humanitarian response in North East Nigeria and must to be placed high on the agenda of the OHCT/HCT in terms of allocation of adequate resources; planning and political support in furtherance of global commitments; as well as in terms of ranking, reporting and appeals, as the crisis in the North East is principally a protection crisis which led to displacement, acute food shortage and other protection concerns. To achieve effective protection and scale up interventions, strong advocacy for urgent financial support is needed. The Protection Sector is further supporting the finalization of the Centrality of Protection strategy, advocating for adequate resources to be allocated for its implementation.
- The Child Protection Sub-Sector will be particularly focusing on stronger **advocacy efforts addressing serious child right's violations** such as arbitrary detention, prosecution for children because of their alleged association to armed groups and the further domestication of the Child's Rights Act in the North East. The Child Protection Sub-Sector will collaborate closely with the **Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting** (CTFMR) grave violations against children to ensure its contribution in reporting and addressing any violations observed by Child Protection actors while implementing activities such as use of children by armed groups, killing and maiming of children, attacks against hospitals or use of schools as well as denial of humanitarian access.





# OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

**2.47**

Million people reached<sup>1</sup>

**2.4**

Million people targeted

**6.1**

Million people in need

**35.9**

Funding received<sup>2</sup>

**88.3**

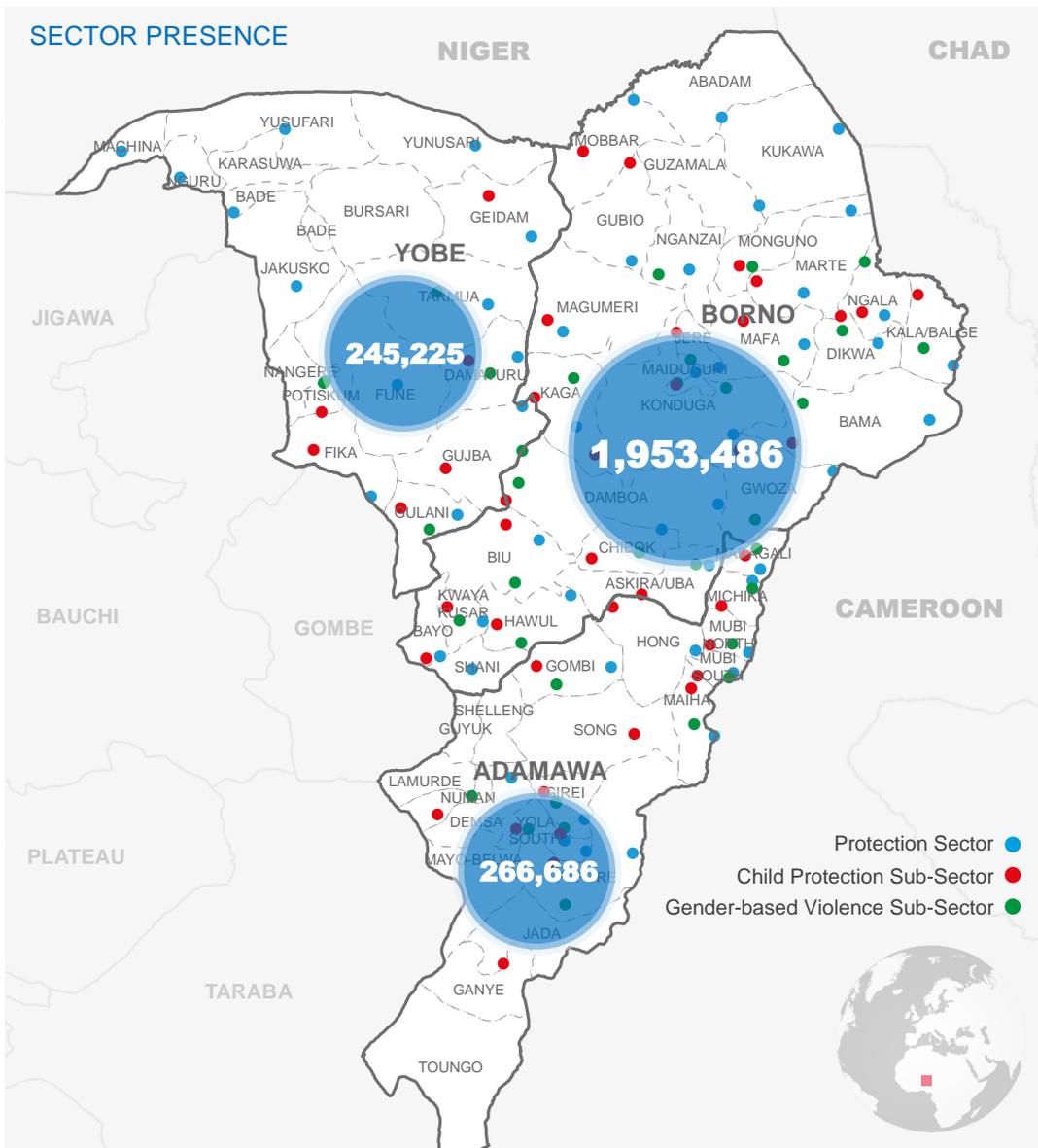
Funding required

**56**

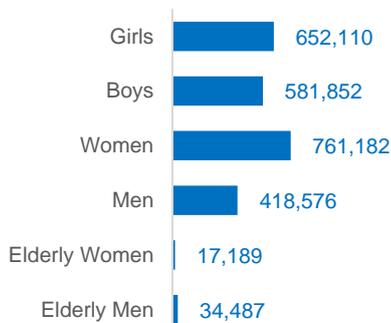
LGAs reached

**58**

Protection partners



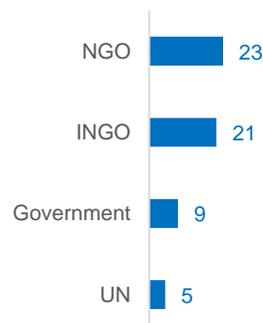
## AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN



## BENEFICIARY TYPE



## ORGANIZATION TYPE



<sup>1</sup>Though the Protection Sector has reached a total of 2.47 million individuals in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States in 2017, 416,096 reached were through operations outside of the HRP/OPS framework, through the activities of 6 international NGOs and 1 national NGO. Therefore, a total of 2.06 million beneficiaries specifically targeted by OPS projects have been reached by the Sector in 2017.

<sup>2</sup>Although the financial tracking system denotes that the Sector has been provided with 41% of funding towards its target of 88 million, this does not reflect the full funding picture for Protection operations in 2017. For those operations included in OPS (reaching 2.06 million individuals), many were funded in 2017 through internal agency sources that are not included in the tracking system. Key activities including access to justice, access to documentation and housing, land and property interventions, CP case management, provision of services to SGBV survivors, psychosocial support to children and strengthening of community-based protection, were funded in 2017 in such a manner.

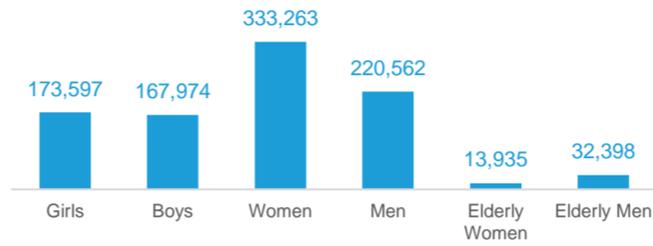


941,730

Individuals

reached through Protection Activities

DEMOGRAPHICS



HRP



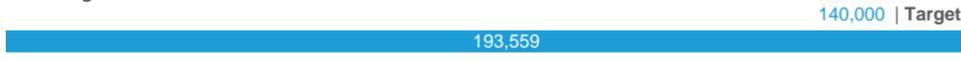
OVERVIEW BY SECTOR, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

1. Targeted protection services are provided to vulnerable individuals and communities with critical protection needs.

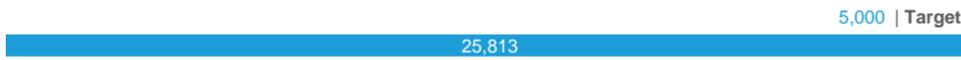
# of vulnerable persons/at risk provided with material assistance



# of vulnerable persons provided with psychosocial support to promote their wellbeing



# of individuals referred to specialized services to other sectors



2. Enhance protection of people in need through livelihood, recovery, and social cohesion; promote a rights-based approach to durable solutions and strengthen justice systems.

# of vulnerable persons provided with access to justice (through legal aid and services, HLP Support, detention visits and formal and informal dispute resolutions)



# of vulnerable persons provided with access to legal documentation



# of vulnerable persons provided with livelihood support



# of persons reached through peace-building, coexistence and reintegration interventions



3. Protection issues are effectively addressed and protection is mainstreamed across all sectors, while respect for principled humanitarian action and space is enhanced through capacity building and coordination, including with the military.

# of persons trained



# of persons reached through awareness raising/sensitization and community-based initiatives (including mine risk education)



# of vulnerable persons screened, registered or monitored



# of protection mainstreaming initiatives



# of targeted advocacy interventions



REACHED

125%

138%

516%

74%

N/A

46%

23%

159%

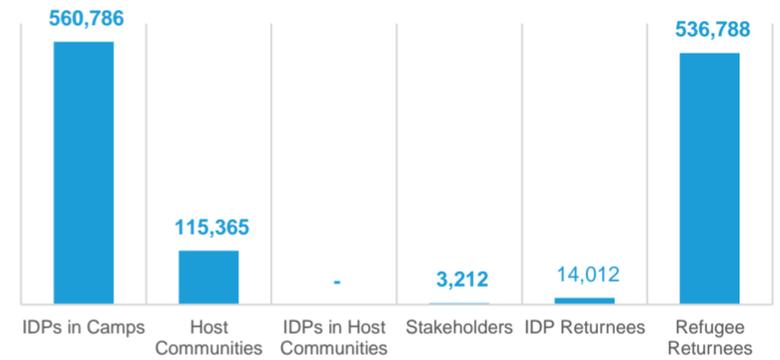
156%

116%

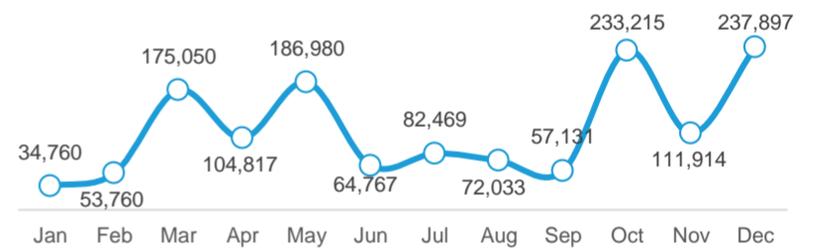
77%

129%

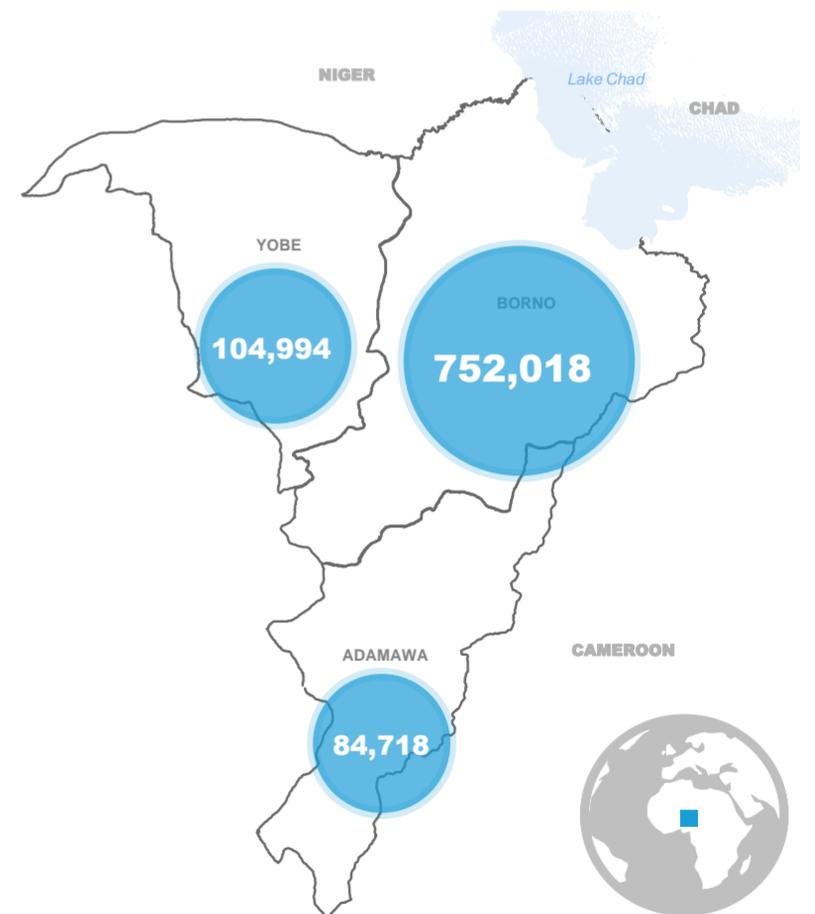
BENEFICIARY TYPE



MONTHLY TRENDS (Individuals reached)



OVERVIEW BY LOCATION



PARTNERS

Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council, OXFAM International, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Nigeria Bar Association, Ministry of Womens Affairs and Social Development, National Human Rights Commission, State Emergency Management Agency, American University of Nigeria, Family Health International, Action Initiative for Peace and Development, Centre for Caring, Empowering & Peace Initiative, Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience, Institute for Peace & Conflict Resolution, Sanitation & Hygiene Education Initiatives



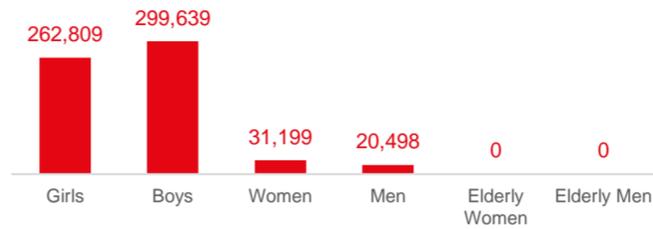


# 614,145

## Individuals

reached through Child Protection Activities

### DEMOGRAPHICS



### HRP



### OVERVIEW BY SECTOR, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

**1: Improve access to well-coordinated child protection services and psychosocial support activities for girls and boys impacted by the conflict, children at risk and survivors.**

# of community members reached with information on care, protection and psychosocial support for children



# of functional Community-Based Child Protection Mechanisms



# of CFS /Children's Clubs/After School Clubs/Mobile CFS established



# of children provided with psychosocial support and attending CFS /Children's Clubs/After School Clubs/Mobile CFS



**2: Unaccompanied and separated children, and other children with protection concerns are assessed and receive holistic support through case management and referrals to specialised services.**

# of unaccompanied and Separated children (UASC) identified



# of children at risk and survivors supported through the inter-agency case management system



# of UASC placed in alternative care arrangements and followed-up



# of unaccompanied and separated children reunified



**3: Effective monitoring, prevention and response to grave violations of children's rights, with a focus on reintegration of children (girls and boys) associated with armed groups.**

# of boys and girls associated with armed groups who have benefited from community reintegration support (including survivor of Boko Haram related sexual violence and children born out of Boko Haram related sexual violence)



# of girls and boys benefitting from mine risk education



# of functional State Level Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRM)



# of quarterly reports and annual reports submitted on MRM



### REACHED

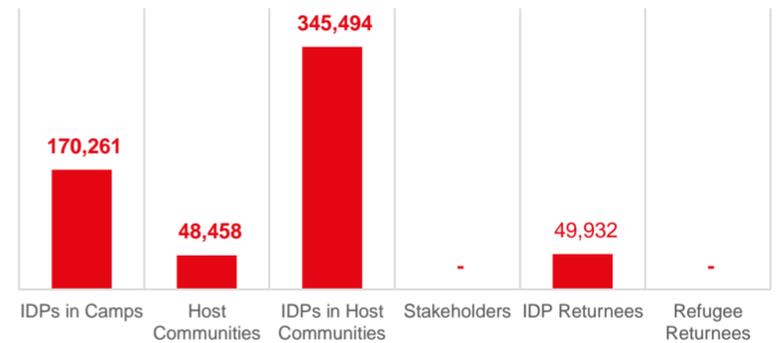
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23%

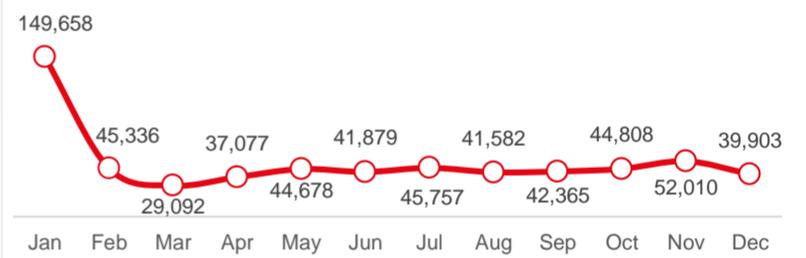
32%

65%

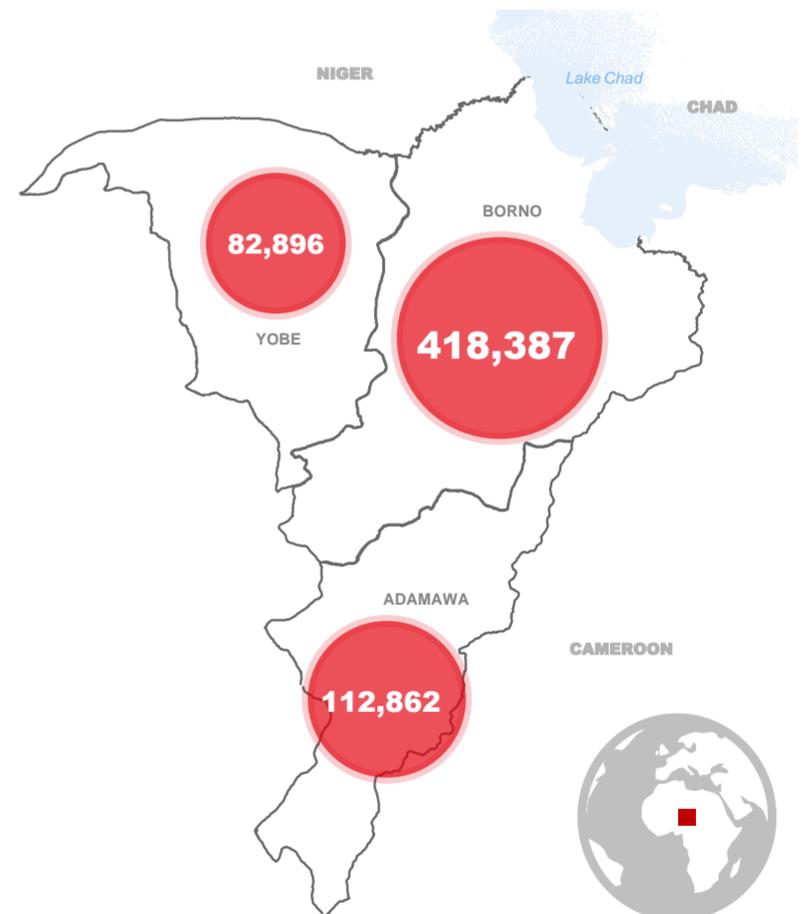
### BENEFICIARY TYPE



### MONTHLY TRENDS (Individuals reached)



### OVERVIEW BY LOCATION



### PARTNERS

Cooperazione Internazionale, Danish Refugee Council, International Alert, International Organization for Migration, International Rescue Committee, Plan International, Save the Children, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, Ekelsiyar Yanuwa A Nigeria, Center for Community Health Development, NEEM Foundation, Women in New Nigeria



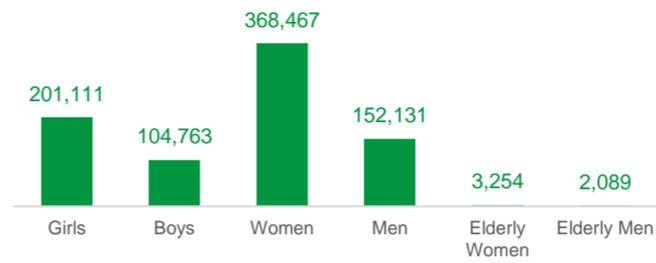


## 831,815

### Individuals

reached through Gender-Based Violence Activities

#### DEMOGRAPHICS

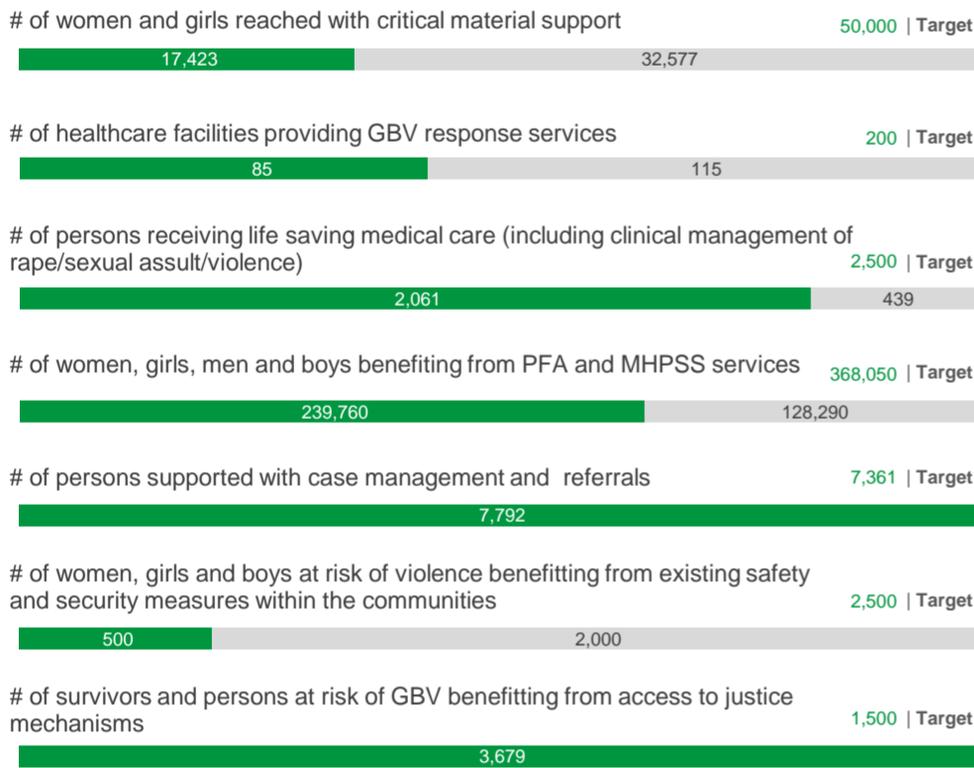


#### HRP

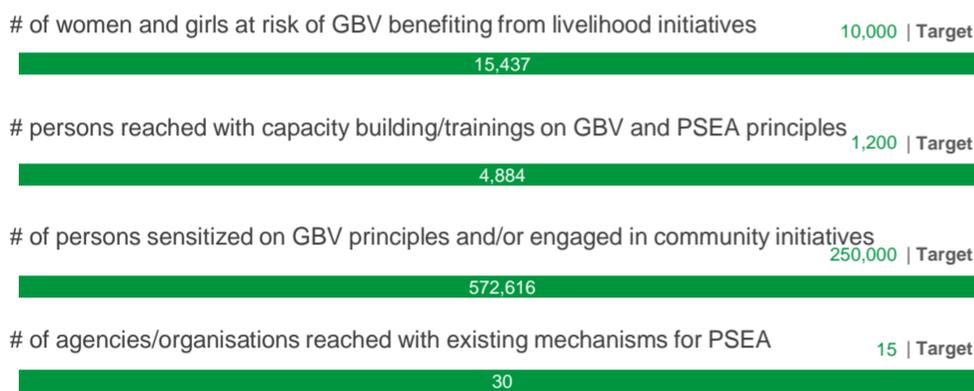


#### OVERVIEW BY SECTOR, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

1: Increase access to a comprehensive and well coordinated GBV services including livelihood support for survivors



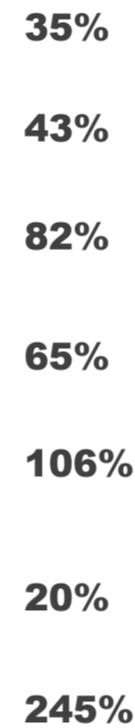
2: Increase awareness and enhance systems for the prevention of GBV including SEA through mitigating risk factors and strengthening community protection strategies



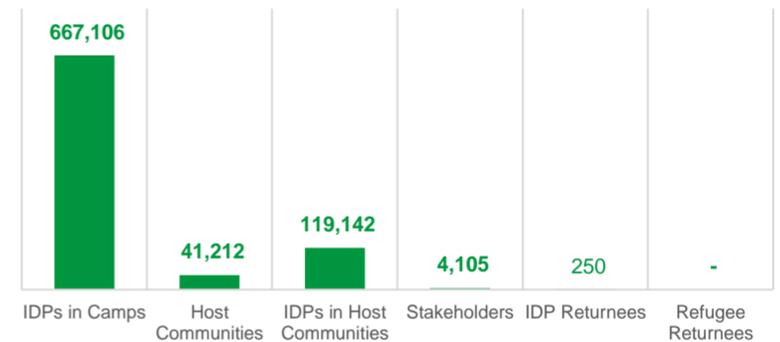
3: Mainstream GBV into all humanitarian response and maintain updated & comprehensive data needed to inform advocacy, planning, implementation and M&E of interventions



#### REACHED



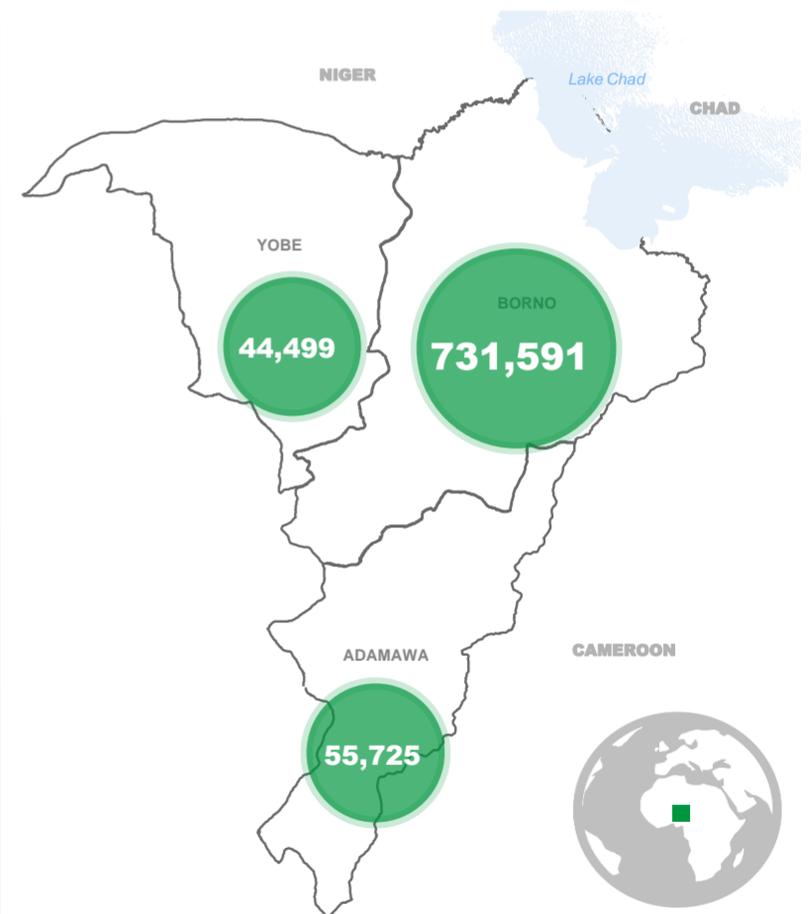
#### BENEFICIARY TYPE



#### MONTHLY TRENDS (Individuals reached)



#### OVERVIEW BY LOCATION



#### PARTNERS

Family Health International, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Mercy Corps, Médecins du Monde France, Plan International, United Nations Population Fund, Danish Refugee Council, Gender Equality Peace and Development Center, State Ministry of Women Affairs, Nigerian Red Cross Society, ActionAid, State Ministry of Women Affairs,