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# PROTECTION SECTOR NORTH-EAST NIGERIA (PSNE) ANNUAL REPORT 2024



Tailoring training session, Source UNHCR.



Protection

Child Protection

Gender Based Violence

House Land & Property

Mine Action

# Contents

<b>Key Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2024 Protection Response Overview .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Operational Context and Protection Environment .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>The PSNE structure .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Protection Sector North-East Nigeria (PSNE) – Key Achievements .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Child Protection (CP) .....	12
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) .....	15
Housing, Land & Property (HLP) .....	18
Mine Action (MA).....	21
<b>2025 Plan and Way Forward .....</b>	<b>24</b>
Planned Sector Humanitarian Response Figures.....	24
<b>ANNEX .....</b>	<b>25</b>
Protection Sector 2024 Reporting Partners .....	26
Funding Contributions .....	29

## Key Abbreviations

AoR	Area of Responsibility
BAY States	Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States
BSG	Borno State Government
CAAG	Children Associated with Armed Groups
CBPN	Community-Based Protection Networks
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CP	Child Protection
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EO	Explosive Ordnance
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GPC	Global Protection Cluster
HLP	Housing, Land & Property
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGA	Local Government Area
MoWASD	Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NSAGs	Non-State Armed Groups
NHF	Nigeria Humanitarian Fund
PMS	Protection Monitoring System
PM-TWG	Protection Monitoring Technical Working Group
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSNE	Protection Sector North-East Nigeria
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UXO	Unexploded Ordnances
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

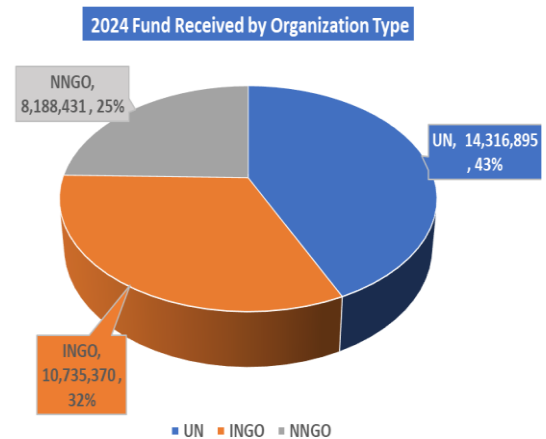
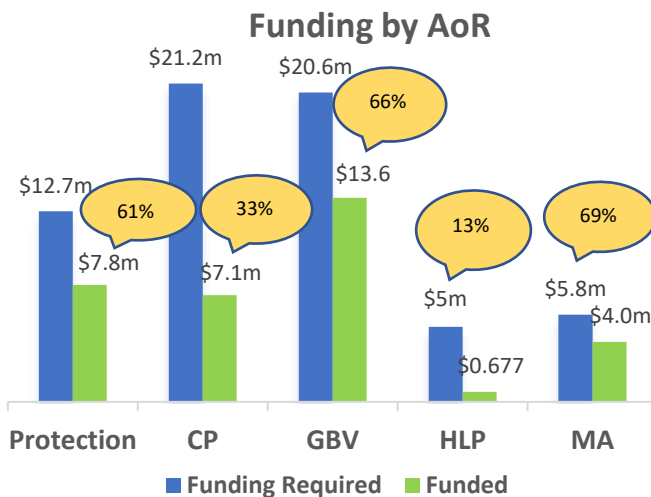
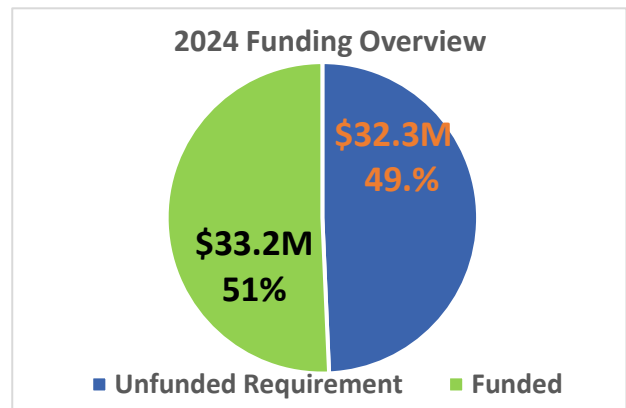
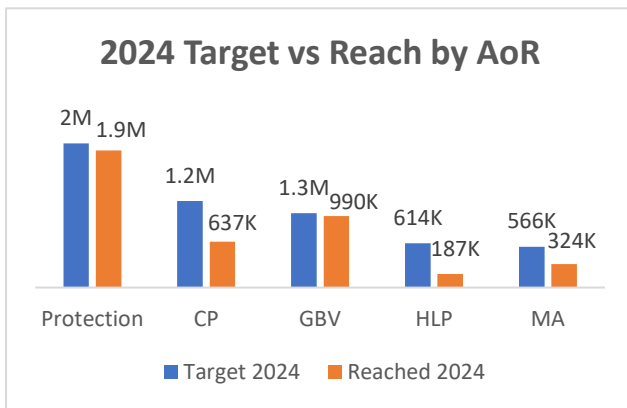
## 2024 Protection Response Overview

In 2024, the PSNE aimed to assist **2 million** individuals among the 4 million people in need of Protection, including IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, and host community members across the BAY states. The projected requirement for these life-saving protection interventions was **\$65.4 million**, covering activities in General Protection, Child Protection (CP), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Housing, Land, and Property (HLP), and Mine Action (MA).

Throughout the year, the PSNE and its Areas of Responsibility (AoRs) received **\$33.2 million**, which equals **51%** of the annual funding

requirement, and successfully reached **1.9 million individuals, 60% female (1,177,150) and 40% male (772,096)** of the targeted 2 million people in 2024.

**851k (44%)** individuals mainly reached through prevention activities, such as protection information sharing, awareness raising, community outreach, sensitization, and risk education. In contrast, the combined reach of various response activities including general Protection, CP, GBV, HLP and MA collectively accounts for **54%**. These response activities are more resource-intensive and demand a higher level of partner capacity.



## Operational Context and Protection Environment

The protection context in Northeastern Nigeria was marked by the volatile security for civilians in home areas, the precarious conditions of living in protracted IDP sites, and the displacement caused by severe floods. In this fragile environment, State authorities reinforced the search for durable

solutions, with the objective to trigger the transition from the humanitarian response to development.

The exposure of civilians to threats to their physical integrity from armed violence remained significant outside urban centres. Attacks by armed groups on

civilians, particularly in farming areas continued to be reported. Movements outside garrison cities were often a risky endeavour for people who need to attend their fields or collect firewood. Farmers were exposed to risks of abductions, often forcing communities to pay ransoms for their liberations. Communities were requested to pay taxation to armed groups. In areas where armed groups compete for control, communities were often targeted to obtain their submission. Collective transport and escort systems were often put in place by security forces to accompany people to farming areas, but they mostly provided relative security along the main roads. Up to 386 civilians were killed or injured by explosive ordnance. All incidents occurred in localities (or Local Government Areas – LGAs) where IDPs originate from.

A total of 214 incidents of attacks on civilians by NSAG were reported in 2014 (PSNE protection monitoring), with more than 300 people killed and 125 persons injured. More than 80 civilians were killed in one single attack by a NSAG in the village of Mafa (Yobe State), last September<sup>1</sup>. A total of 107 incidents of abduction, with 400 victims, were reported in 2024, with the largest abduction committed on 29 February against an estimated 200 people was reported in Ngala (Borno State)<sup>2</sup>. Up to 35,000 individuals were newly displaced by the insurgency between January and September 2024 in the BAY States (source: IOM DTM).

More than 900 cases of conflict-related gender-based violence were reported in 2024, of which 65 percent were children. GBVIMS data indicates that CRSV in the BAY states in 2024 was predominantly perpetrated by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG), often following population attacks or abductions where women and girls may be forced into marriage or face sexual violence in captivity. Motivations behind CRSV were varied, with sexual violence used as a means of power, control, intimidation, or punishment of individuals or communities. The CRSV perpetrated against children in the context of the BAY states usually resulted from abduction by NSAG.

The protection context was also marked by protracted displacement as the vast majority were displaced between 2014 and 2020. Since their original displacement, IDPs were obliged to develop solutions for their self-reliance, including farming or menial jobs. While IDPs found housing solutions on their own in host communities, about 45 percent of the IDPs in BAY States continued to live in collective sites in urban centres. Living conditions there were very precarious and were conducive to protection concerns, including gender-based violence, insufficient security, lack of education for children, etc.

Natural disasters continued to take a toll on communities. In September and October 2024, extensive flooding displaced 729,000 people across the country, including 478,000 in the three north-eastern states of Nigeria. Homeless people gathered in camps, particularly in Maiduguri/Jere (Borno State), where humanitarian assistance was provided. In Maiduguri, sites which had been closed by the authorities had to reopen to give people displaced a place to stay. However, conditions in these sites were insufficient and gave rise to serious concerns, such as GBV, unaccompanied and separated children, children and other vulnerable groups at risk of neglect.

State governments took the lead in the search for durable solutions. In 2024, each State adopted strategies or action plans on durable solutions to displacement, with the support of the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement. The plans outline comprehensive pathways towards durable solutions, which encompass local integration, return to ancestral homes, and relocation to safer areas. Additionally, the plan intends to tackle the root causes of conflict and other crises that contribute to displacement, ensuring a holistic approach to resolving these challenges. In Borno State, State authorities actively pursued the policy of relocation or return of IDPs. In 2024, State authorities continued to decongest the remaining informal sites, in particular by rehousing displaced people in various housing settlements of 500 to 1,000 homes across the state. At least 3,000 households were relocated outside

<sup>1</sup> [Statement by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, Mohamed Malick Fall, on the killing of scores of men and boys in Mafa, Yobe State | OCHA](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Mr. Mohamed Malick Fall, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria: Statement on the reported abduction of scores of civilians in Ngala, Borno \(6 March 2024\) | OCHA](#)

sites during 2024. Assistance for the relocation was provided, such as cash and food rations. Transportation was also available in several cases. However, the protection of IDPs in their new settlements remained a challenge in areas, where

## The PSNE structure

The Protection Sector for Northeastern Nigeria (PSNE) is led by the Ministry for Women Affairs of the Borno State and co-led by UNHCR. The coordination is ensured by UNHCR, with the support of IRC (until March 2025). The Protection Sector includes Areas of Responsibilities (AOR) groups for GBV (led by UNFPA), Child Protection (UNICEF), HLP (NRC) and Mine Action (UNMAS). UNHCR also coordinates protection working groups in Adamawa and Yobe States. There are also protection working groups in up to 15 critical localities in Borno and Adamawa states, coordinated by UNHCR NGO partners or other

insecurity remained precarious, preventing the access to essential services or hampering livelihoods. Many IDPs made the choice not to return to their home areas and go back or stay in urban centres.

NGOs. The Protection sector comprised 96 partners including 65 national NGOs, 19 International NGOs, 6 government partners and 6 UN agencies.

The sector notably extended its involvement in the Disability Working Group Nigeria by actively participating in various coordination meetings and workshops focused on disability issues. This included attending multi-sectoral needs assessment dissemination workshops, where comprehensive evaluations of the needs of people with disabilities were shared and discussed.

## Protection Sector North-East Nigeria (PSNE) – Key Achievements

### Protection Monitoring

Protection Monitoring was the backbone of the PSNE's capacity for advocacy and coordination. It enabled its coordination team and members to identify key trends of protection risks facing IDPs,

returnees and host communities, and to guide all relevant stakeholders in their efforts to prevent them and mitigate their impact. The PSNE protection monitoring is based on a methodology developed in 2023, which includes interviews with community members and key informants. The



questionnaire captures the perception of interviewees on security, freedom of movements, access to services etc. The PSNE organized a three-day training on Protection Monitoring System (PMS) for 26 protection monitors in October. The training aimed to improve participants' theoretical understanding of protection analysis and protection information management and their practical usage of the Household Assessment (HHA) and Protection Incident Reporting (PIR) tools for Protection risk-focused Protection monitoring.



Throughout the year, 13 protection partners collected household-level data through 56,929 household assessments in a total of 37 LGAs, 18 LGAs in Borno, 13 LGAs in Adamawa, and 6 LGAs in Yobe state. The Protection Monitoring System consolidated the data collected into interactive and static monthly [protection monitoring dashboards](#). In addition, monitoring teams identified people in situation of vulnerability and in need of protection. A total of **27,432 (17,220 female and 10,212 male)** who faced protection concerns were referred to services across other all relevant sectors.



## Advocacy

Based on its protection monitoring, the PSNE published a number of advocacy notes in response to critical protection concerns. The notes were posted on the website of the PSNE and shared with its members and the Humanitarian Country Team to guide their advocacy with the relevant interlocutors.

**Advocacy Note on the Relocation of IDPs from ISS Camp, Ngala to Logumane in Borno State (January 2024):** The Protection Sector published an [advocacy note on the relocation of IDPs from ISS Camp, Ngala to Logumane](#) in Borno State. While acknowledging the government's commendable initial delivery of assistance and some access to basic services, the note highlighted areas for improvements in relation to information, dignity and concerns for the safety in relocation areas. The note provided recommendations for the government of Borno, donors, the humanitarian community, and Protection partners to ensure voluntary and informed relocations.

**Flash Alert on Killing and Abduction of Civilians in Borno State, Nigeria (March 2024):** The Protection Sector produced [a flash alert report](#) which focused on the increased attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings and abductions, kidnappings, and forced disappearance of IDPs, returnees, and host community members in Borno State, North-east Nigeria. The flash alert points out the detailed trend of the unlawful killings and abductions, an overview of affected Local Government Areas (LGAs), an analysis of the Protection incidents and its Protection impact on the population. The flash alert also provided recommendations for the Borno State government, donors, sectors, and Protection partners to ensure the safety and security of IDPs and returnees and access to basic services and safe livelihood.

**The Need for Protection of Civilians in North-East Nigeria, Protection Analysis Update (April 2024):** The PSNE published a Protection Analysis Update (PAU) on the [Need for Protection of Civilians](#) in North East Nigeria. The analysis covers protection risks requiring immediate attention including attacks on civilians and other unlawful killings and attacks on civilian infrastructure; abduction, kidnapping, and forced disappearance; and theft, extortion, eviction, or destruction of personal property. The document provided a

detailed overview of the protection risks of attacks on farmers and civilians and its impact on the affected community, progress made on protection, access-related challenges and actions.

**Dialogue with stakeholders:** Throughout the year, the protection sector engaged a dialogue on protection with all relevant stakeholders. At the State level, the Protection Sector participated in meetings with authorities, including the Technical Working Group on Return (Borno State), and specific officials, to share concerns and recommendations, in particular with regard to the closure of camps and the relocation policy. The PSNE also participated in meetings for the Civil-Military Coordination, during which it provided protection updates and recommendations for the safety of civilians.

A similar advocacy work was done at the local level, through the coordinators of the protection sector working groups, who also engaged continuously with authorities at the LGA levels, and with security officials on protection issues. General protection partners actively engaged in community outreach and advocacy efforts, reaching a total of 29,919 (12,201 female and 2,729 male) stakeholders, community leaders, and other sectors at the field level. The advocacy initiatives aimed to reduce protection risks faced by the affected populations by addressing service provision gaps and tackling community-level issues in both camps and host communities.

The PSNE and its Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) (Child Protection (CP), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Housing, Land, and Property (HLP), and Mine Action (MA)) conducted a donor engagement meeting with 19 key donors and the sector's lead agencies on 17 September 2024 in Abuja. Donors were provided with an overview of the protection context and trends, sector objectives vs achievements, funding situation, challenges and gaps in the protection response, and priorities for the remaining months of the year.

### Strategy development and technical guidance

The PSNE worked with its members to adjust its work to the context and new developments. A

number of thematic strategies were developed with partners.

**Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) Workshop (March 2024):** The PSNE in collaboration with the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) conducted a Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) workshop with 20 SAG members and key protection partners. The PSNE presented the purpose of the CCPM exercise, its intended outcomes, and an overview of the 2023 survey results and core deliverables of the sector based on the survey feedback. The members further discussed the outcomes of the 2023 CCPM, key achievements of the sector, and action points agreed on the identified areas that need further improvement.

**Protection Sector Principled Returns / Relocation Strategy in the Context of Government-Led Camp Closures (April 2024):** Given the Government camp closures taking place in Borno State and plans to close camps in Adamawa State, the Protection Sector developed a [Principled Returns / Relocation Strategy in the Context of Government-Led Camp Closures](#). The strategy was developed based on reports from key protection partners during two workshops held with 49 Protection and Government counterparts in Borno and Adamawa State. The strategy serves as a comprehensive guide for Protection Actors involved in providing protection and assistance to the population residing in camps, and partners working with populations affected by the closure of camps and providing protection responses to those who have relocated and those who opt to locally integrate. The strategy provides detailed guidance for partners on Protection Incident Reporting (PIR), key considerations (before, during, and after camp closure), key awareness and sensitization, camp closure checklist and return observation format.

**Guidance Note on Protection Considerations for Flood Response (October 2024):** Following the catastrophic flooding in Maiduguri, the Protection Sector issued a guidance note on protection considerations for the flood response in Borno state, northeast Nigeria. The note outlined key protection risks and provided recommendations to guide protection partners and other humanitarian actors assisting the flood-affected community. The guidance note included a

presence list of protection partners operating in sites housing IDPs affected by the floods in Maiduguri to ensure effective coordination, Protection service provision, and referrals by averting duplication of efforts.

**Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection (CVA4Prot) Guidance for Protection sector/ AoRs and Actors in Northeast Nigeria (October 2024):** Given critical need for a coordinated, conflict-sensitive, and safe utilization of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), the Protection sector and AoRs in collaboration with partners and the Cash Working Group developed a guidance note on [Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection \(CVA4Prot\)](#). This guidance aims to establish a minimum standard for protection partners providing Cash and Voucher Assistance for Protection, to strengthen the connection with case management, ensure consistency among protection partners, and align these interventions with the protection sector guidance and international guidelines.

### Capacity Building

The protection sector provided training to protection stakeholders, with the objective to strengthen public institutions and communities on protection. Training events were held both at the State and LGA levels. In 2024, General protection partners trained **312 (135 female and 177 male)** humanitarian partners on protection mainstreaming; provided targeted training for **1,585 (666 female and 919 male)** local leaders and government actors; and facilitated training on Protection Risk Analysis and technical protection issues for **3,308 (1,767 female and 1,541 male)** protection actors. The capacity-building sessions aimed to strengthen protection systems and enhance compliance with international standards by ensuring that all actors are well-equipped to uphold and promote protection standards.

**Training on Protection Principles for Law Enforcement Officers (22-23rd October 2024):** In response to concerns on the safety and security of people displaced by the floods, the Protection Sector in collaboration with IOM and UNHCR organized two two-day training workshops for 96 frontline law enforcement officers (police, the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), and the civil defence) and government partners in two batches.

The training aimed to ensure the protection of the affected population and prevent reported protection concerns in the camps by enhancing the knowledge of frontline law enforcement officers on protection standards and good security practices. The training covered key protection principles, humanitarian assistance and risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, responding to GBV disclosures and referral pathways, trafficking in Persons (TiP) response, CMCOORD, and safe distribution and crowd control security measures. The training team also included trainers from the Nigeria Police Force, WFP, the Borno Women Development Initiative, and OCHA. A total of 188 stakeholders engaged in the flood response were reached through these two workshops and other training events organised by protection partners on human rights, protection mainstreaming, PSEA, protection standards, and crowd management practices.

### Protection at the community level

During the year, Protection partners supported **245 Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs)** across the BAY states. They trained **911 (429 female and 482 male)** CBPN members and conducted meetings with **2,044 (1,102 female and 942 male)** CBPN members to discuss prevalent protection risks and solutions (referral, liaison with other actors to provide assistance, etc.). The training and support of partners enabled the CBPNs to function their role effectively and successfully identify and refer **7,192 (4,830 female and 2362 male)**, individuals who exhibited extreme levels of vulnerability, were exposed to protection risks, and suffered human rights violations to access protection and multi-sectoral services. Additionally, CBPNs conducted advocacy on prevalent protection risks and solutions by organizing several meetings with **784 (421 female and 363 male)** local stakeholders in various locations.

A total of **7,044 individuals (4,372 female and 2,672 male)** participated in community dialogues, mediation sessions, and peacebuilding and reconciliation activities facilitated by general protection partners. The sessions contributed to the reduction of tensions, prevention of violence, and promotion of peaceful resolution of conflicts within communities, as well as strengthening social cohesion across the BAY states.

Information and awareness campaigns on protection were also conducted at the community level, reaching a total of **294,987 individuals (194,733 female and 100,254 male)**. Information-sharing sessions organized by partners aimed to empower women, girls, boys, and men with the knowledge and resources necessary to ensure their protection. Protection topics included human rights, explosive ordnance, safety and security, peaceful coexistence, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) prevention messages, and information on available services and referral pathways.



In December, the PSNE in collaboration with GISCOR organized a one-day workshop on [community engagement](#) to take stock of the protection work with communities, and identify good practices and lessons learned. A total 28 participants representing members of protection community groups and protection partners implementing community-based protection programmes and working with protection community groups. The workshop intended to ensure that support provided to community protection structures (CPSs) effectively contributes to their meaningful engagement in the protection of their communities and helps them achieve protection gains in terms of prevention, response, and recovery. Through interactive presentation and group work the workshop covers an overview of the protection community structures in place, protection achievements of community structures, Capacity building for community structures, and community engagement, and reporting and measuring achievements. The workshop ensued to map the various forms of community empowerment, identify good practices and lessons learned, and agree on way forward on capacity building needs and reporting of community-based protection activities.

## Provision of protection services

Where necessary, in areas where existing capacities for protection services were insufficient, protection partners continued to provide life-saving support to individuals at risk, including vulnerable IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, and host community members facing protection risks and human rights violations. Specialized interventions included general case management services for **25,661 individuals**, Individual Protection Assistance (in-kind and cash) for **19,833 individuals**, issuance of civil documentation for **73,089 individuals**, legal counselling, and representation for **12,286 individuals**, and psychosocial support activities for **32,855 individuals**. These key protection services addressed the needs and vulnerabilities and contributed to the improvement of the protection conditions of the displaced population. During the floods (Sep-October 2024), protection partners reached 5,616 (4,030 female and 1,586 male) vulnerable individuals with psychosocial support. Also, partners (632 female and 216 male). referred 848 persons affected by the floods to relevant services, while

**Protection partners also reported that a total of 14,930 (12,201 female and 2,729 male) vulnerable individuals** were reached safe livelihood, skills acquisition, and empowerment interventions, while Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was provided to **587 vulnerable IDP and returnee women households**. These interventions included tailored training on entrepreneurship, agriculture, business management; handwork/skill acquisition, and financial skills/ finance management training and provision of startup. These interventions significantly enhanced the livelihood skills and opportunities for vulnerable households and mitigated harmful coping mechanisms among the affected populations thereby reducing their exposure to Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) attacks and unexploded ordnances/explosive remnants of war.

## Response Gaps and Challenges

- **Support to communities:** The direct provision of protection services by humanitarian partners becomes a challenge, as funding resources continued to decline, and the majority of IDPs

remained displaced at least from 2020. IDPs have developed livelihoods in areas of displacement and have progressively integrated locally. At the same time, State authorities pursue a policy in support to durable solutions, including through return and relocation, to areas, where protection partners have limited access. Community-based protection capacities are flexible and will move with the people. Support to community protection capacities need to be prioritised and demonstrate tangible results, as they will be helpful and relevant in any locations where IDPs choose to settle.

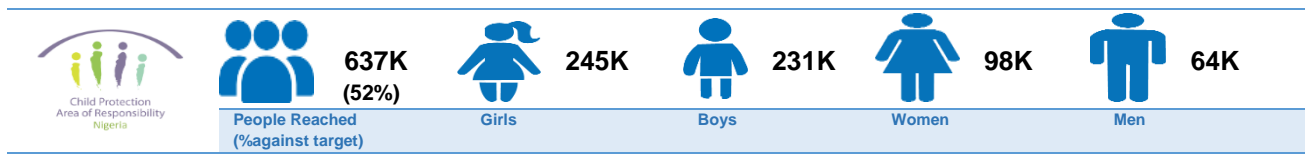
- **Localisation:** In the transition context, the protection work needs to be further entrusted to national and local partners. They have demonstrated their ability to deliver protection

efficiently, with a flexible access to communities, and to advocate for IDPs and returnees with local stakeholders. The Protection sector needs to support the technical capacity of Nigerian protection NGOs and ensure their visibility with donor institutions.

- **Reinforcing State protection institutions:** The localisation should also aim to ensure the inclusion of IDPs and returnees and other people in need of protection to social or protection services. The capacity of public social services requires support. A dialogue with State authorities and institutions supporting the development of these services (such as the World Bank) is necessary to promote the transition from humanitarian protection partners to sustainable protection schemes.



## Child Protection (CP)



### Key Protection Risks

Child Protection needs increases in 2024, due to persistent conflict and insecurity, limited funding to support CP programming, camp closure and the continued influx of people from NSAG-controlled areas, and other socio-economic conditions. The well-being of children is threatened by multiple child protection risks/needs inclusive of early/child marriage, family separation, physical and sexual violence, psycho-social distress, recruitment by non-state armed groups, limited access to food, limited access to education, and inadequate parental care, particularly for children with disabilities. Also, the current economic inflation has further exposed children to risk, as care givers do not have enough resources to provide the basic needs of the children leading to neglect and harmful child labour. Girls, especially adolescent girls, will be at risk of early child marriage and sexual violence continues to significantly affect the physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being of children, and social norms affecting children's rights.

### Achievements

The CP AoR targeted **1.2 million** children and caregivers to be reached with specialized Child Protection Humanitarian services together with the government and partners in 2024. At the end of the program year in review, the CP AoR through its partners reached a total of **637,033 (52%)** Children and caregivers (excluding birth registration).

### Development of Guidance Note for Case Management of Children with Disabilities

CP AoR in collaboration with FRAD and with funding from the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), facilitated the **development of a guidance note on case management for children with disabilities**. As part of this process, a consultation workshop was conducted across Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states to gather critical insights and input from key

stakeholders. Following these consultations, the guidance note was validated by the Case Management Task Force (CMTF) and officially incorporated as an annex to the case management framework.

### CVA + Child Protection Initiative (Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB))

CP AoR in collaboration with Save the Children organized **a five-day capacity-building training was conducted in Abuja for Cash and Child Protection partners** on the effective use of CVA to achieve child protection objectives. During the training, participants were equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to design, implement, and monitor CVA interventions that address the specific needs of children at risk.

### Capacity building on Harmonized Child Protection Case Management and CPIMS+

The CP AoR, in collaboration with UNICEF, supported the capacity building of partners across the BAY States. A total of **107 caseworkers and their supervisors** were trained on the Harmonized Child Protection Case Management tool and the use of CPIMS+. This training has equipped them with the necessary skills to effectively carry out child protection case management interventions and ensure proper documentation of child protection cases in CPIMS+.

### World Children's Day Celebration

The CP AoR in collaboration with the Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and in partnership with CP AoR partners, commemorated **World Children's Day** with a series of engaging activities. Under the theme "Listen to the Future," the celebration served as a platform to inspire collective action, encouraging stakeholders to engage meaningfully with children's hopes, dreams, and visions for a better world.



### Establishment of Protection in School Technical Working Group

The CP AoR in collaboration with the Education and Gender-Based Violence AoRs, established the **Protection in Schools Technical Working Group (PiSTWG)** to coordinate efforts across the Education, Child Protection, and GBV sectors. The PiSTWG aims to ensure the safety and well-being of children in schools across the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe); implement high-quality interventions focusing on School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV), child protection monitoring, and school safety; strengthen collaboration between the Education, GBV, and CP sectors to enhance coordinated responses; and conduct regular evaluations and develop essential resources such as handbooks, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, and policies to guide best practices.

### Case Management for Victims of Abuse, Neglect, Exploitation and Violence

**27,711, (12,432 boys and 15,279 girls)** unaccompanied/separated children, repatriated and relocated children, victims of neglect, violence, child labor early/forced marriage, and abuse including children with disabilities were reached with comprehensive case management services, and referrals for multisectoral support across sectors. The services provided to the children included family tracing and reunification for **658 (324 girls, 334 boys)** unaccompanied and separated children, NFIs, justice/ legal support, health, nutrition, livelihoods, and education etc. based on the specific needs of each child. This alleviated suffering and provided hope for normalcy

and a cheerful childhood to the children across the BAY states.

### Reintegration and social economic support for children associated with armed groups (CAAG)

As part of the reintegration support, partners in close collaboration with the Borno state Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD), Borno state Ministry for Local Government and Emirates Affairs (MLGEA), and other implementing partners including the military, community, and religious leaders supported and advocated for the release of **3,298 CAAGs (1,953 Girls, 1,345 Boys)** from administrative custody and returned them to their communities/families without retribution. A comprehensive response was provided to the CAAGs including counseling services, interim education engagements, recreational activities, life skills training, and NFIs to eventual social-economic reintegration support and follow-up visits. Through this intervention, the communities accepted the children back and peacebuilding and reconciliation engagements have continued at community and household levels.

### Mental Health Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS)

Child Protection interventions reached **341,118 children (172,809 girls, 168,309 boys)** with access to MHPSS services across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe. Children received tier 1&2 community-based psychosocial support services and referrals to specialized services to support them regain normalcy, reducing the occurrence of post-traumatic stress disorder, and giving them skills to adopt positive coping mechanisms through structured activities and specialized responses to mental health. The supported children demonstrated signs of resilience through regained self-esteem and interest in learning.

### Community Engagements and Awareness on Child Protection

The preventive approach was a cornerstone of the child protection response in 2024. Partners and community structures engaged in awareness-raising programs on child rights, positive parenting, advocacy against harmful social norms such as early/child marriage, and referral pathways as well

as cross-sectoral issues such as health, GBV, and Mine Action. This intervention reached **241,384 people (58% female and 42% male)** and helped in the gradual change of perceptions and behaviors in favor of children. During these engagements,

### Birth Registration for Children under 5 years

Birth registration was a key indicator for Child Protection AoR in 2024. UNICEF in collaboration with National Population Commission in Borno and Yobe reached a total of **932,938 children under 5 years** with birth registration.

### CP AoR Annual Report and CCPM Validation Workshop

The **Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) retreat** was organized in Abuja, Nigeria, in collaboration with the State Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development from Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa. The retreat aimed to review the CP AoR's achievements from January to December 2024, assess challenges, and develop strategies to enhance child protection services in 2025. The retreat served as a platform to strategically plan for 2025; identify gaps and recommend solutions to improve program delivery and effectiveness and enhance coordination structures; explore the linkages between humanitarian response and long-term development and formulate a strategy for integrating CP and GBV interventions within the HDP framework.



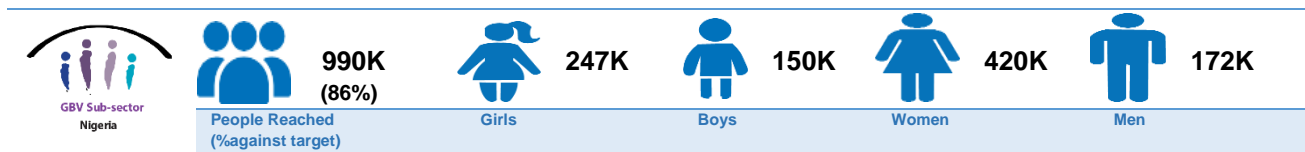
### Flood Response

- The CP AoR participated in the RRM and conducted a rapid assessment highlighting Needs in Teachers Village Camp (TVC), Bakassi and Gubio.
- The CP AoR collaborated with NHF to advocate and secure critical resources for flood-affected areas in Borno amounted to 1 million USD projected for the GBV and CP under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for floods.
- CP AoR in collaboration with UNICEF: provided a tent for all CP partners across the IDP Camps to serve as CP one-stop center to foster coordination and regulate duplication of activities. UNICEF through the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development provided 100 insertion kits to support the response in Bakassi and Dalori IDP Camp. Through the one-stop center, CP actors provided tailored services including family tracing and reunification, psycho-social first aid, awareness raising and sensitization, and case management.
- CP AoR partners established Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Bakassi and Teachers Village Camps, for children to participate in psychosocial support activities, such as play, games, and art.

### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

- **Limited Funding:** Several Child Protection partners had to exit certain LGAs due to lack of funding to sustain key specialized child protection services leading to a huge gap in some LGAs.
- **High caseloads of Children formerly Associated with Armed Groups (CAAG)** lead to congestion in the transit centers which hinders the reintegration of children with their families at the community level.
- **Insufficient Number of Social Workforces** in some LGAs creates a gap in Child Protection services and limited capacity to coordinate Child Protection partners at the local level.

## Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



### Key Protection Risks

In 2024, gender-based violence (GBV) risks in Northeast Nigeria were exacerbated by the ongoing conflict, economic hardship, and floods. The armed conflict in Northeast Nigeria continued to expose women and girls to sexual violence, including rape, abduction, and forced marriages. Women, girls, and children were also subjected to sexual exploitation and abuse. Early and forced marriage remained a significant issue, as families married off daughters to reduce perceived vulnerability, ensure protection, or alleviate financial burdens. The conflict and economic strain also contributed to a rise in intimate partner violence, with women facing increased levels of physical, emotional, and psychological abuse within the home. According to 2024 GBVIMS Mid-Year Report there was an alarming increase in reported GBV incidents in Northeast Nigeria, particularly in the context of intimate partner violence, child sexual abuse, and forced marriages.

- Intimate Partner Violence: 73% of reported GBV incidents involved intimate partner violence (IPV), a significant increase from 57% in 2023 and 63% in 2022. 98% of married or cohabitating survivors reported that the violence occurred within the context of IPV.
- Child Sexual Abuse: 14% of reported incidents involved child sexual abuse, a decrease from 2023 but an increase from 9% in 2022. On average, one in five reports involved children.
- Forced Marriage: 10% of reported incidents were related to forced marriages, a slight decrease from 11% in 2023, but still a significant issue.
- Rape: Rape accounted for 17% of the total GBV incidents in 2024, marking a 5% increase compared to 2023 and 2022.
- Sexual Slavery: 2% of sexual violence incidents were related to sexual slavery, 7% of total rape or sexual violence incidents were connected to sexual slavery, which has decreased significantly (15% in 2022).

- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA): 3% of GBV incidents were classified as SEA, an increase from previous years (1% in 2023).

### Achievements

In 2024, the GBV AoR and its partners reached **990,131** beneficiaries of which **667,558** were women and girls across the BAY States through lifesaving GBV interventions reaching 76% of the 1,317,980 targeted people for the year. The GBV AoR continued to ensure access and delivery of lifesaving GBV interventions such as GBV case management, psychological first aid, and psychosocial support. During the reporting period, the AoR, with its partners, provided lifesaving GBV services for a total of **667,558** women and girls, among them 473,163 in Borno, 78,333 in Adamawa and 116,062 in Yobe States.

**Dignity Kit Distribution:** Over **15,784** Dignity kits were distributed to women and girls of reproductive age. To improve the standardisation and dissemination of Dignity Kits, the Dignity Kit Task Force (DKTF) has been revamped with a revision of its Terms of References (TORs) and the standardisation of dignity kits.

**Awareness Raising:** The GBV AoR sustained efforts to increase community awareness on GBV and reached **851,264** people (94,300 in Adamawa, 625,868 in Borno, and 131,096 in Yobe) through the mobile outreach teams with several key information related to GBV prevention and response.

**Capacity Building:** Partners achieved significant capacity-building milestones in GBV response, reaching a total of **3,306** individuals through diverse training and outreach activities including GBV referral pathways training on safe referrals for non-GBV specialists; capacity building on GBV service provision, gender mainstreaming, and IEC material development; and training on PSEA, gender integration and mainstreaming, GBV case management, and GBV in Emergencies.

**GBV Referral Pathway:** A [Referral Pathway Dashboard](#) was updated for BAY states during the reporting period. The referral dashboard serves as a tool and guide for GBV actors participating in GBV response efforts by connecting survivors securely and promptly with service providers. It is made available to all humanitarian organisations.

**Revision of GBV Standard Operation Procedures (SoPs) in Yobe and Adamawa:** The GBV AoR initiated the [GBV Standard Operation Procedures \(SOPs\)](#) for Yobe and Adamawa State and developed guidance notes and key messages to provide actions to be considered for ensuring GBV service provision continues to be effective in Northeast Nigeria, these will be finalized and disseminated in 2025.

**Commemoration of 16 Days of Activism:** The GBV AoR commemorated 16 Days of Activism on 25 November 2024 with the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD) and GBV AoR partners in the BAY states, with the theme *“Tracing the Root, Standing Against Gender-Based Violence”*. The campaign focused on addressing the root causes of GBV, raising awareness, and building long-term solutions through strengthened partnerships among stakeholders. It highlighted the achievements of partners, school-based GBV activities, the impact of climate change on GBV, GBV prevention, and raising awareness on the importance of preparedness and GBV risk mitigation.

### GBV AOR Coordination

The GBV AoR, led by MoWASD and UNFPA, held monthly and quarterly meetings to improve coordination among stakeholders and address gender-based violence (GBV) in the region. The GBV AOR also held workshops and retreats to strengthen GBV intervention mechanisms and set priorities for 2025. The GBVIMS technical working group analyzed GBV trends in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe on a monthly basis. Training was organised on GBV case management and on GBV information management. The GBV AoR collaborated with partners to conduct an Adolescent Assessment on GBV and sexual and reproductive health. Advocacy notes were disseminated on critical issues (such as the abduction of women in Ngala, access to justice). Training sessions were held to update GBV trainers. Additionally, a School-Related GBV Task Force was inaugurated in

collaboration with the Education Sector (see also section on Child Protection).

### Floods Response

- GBV AoR in collaboration with CCCM sector partners conducted safety audits in camps hosting flood-affected populations to assess the risks and vulnerabilities faced by women and girls. The safety audits included examining the physical environment, access to services, lighting, security patrols, and the safety of shelters. GBV AoR disseminated [GBV AoR CCCM GBV safety Audit report](#) and the [service mapping for Bakassi, Gubio, and TVC](#).
- GBV AoR partners developed [a comprehensive handbook of key messages on Gender-Based Violence \(GBV\) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\)](#), aimed at enhancing awareness and response across humanitarian actors.
- The GBV AoR collaborated with the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) to secure critical resources for flood-affected areas in Borno that amounted to 2.2 million USD, with an additional 1 million USD requested for integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)/GBV interventions under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for floods.

### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

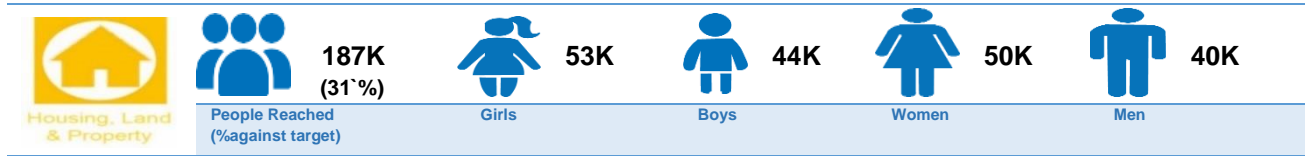
- **Security Challenges:** Ongoing conflict and instability in Northeast Nigeria, have severely disrupted security. This situation impedes access to survivors, making it difficult for GBV actors to reach vulnerable populations in conflict zones, particularly in remote areas. Armed groups may also exploit vulnerable individuals, leading to an increase in GBV, particularly sexual violence.
- **Healthcare Services:** Many GBV survivors struggle to access medical care, particularly sexual and reproductive health services. There are limited facilities for emergency care and treatment for survivors of rape and sexual assault.
- **Legal and Security Assistance:** Access to legal assistance for survivors is limited. Security services, such as protection from perpetrators, are often inadequate, and law enforcement were overwhelmed or non-responsive due to resource constraints or fear of reprisals.

- **Livelihood Services:** Economic empowerment and livelihood support services were often insufficient, leaving survivors at risk of further exploitation or abuse due to lack of financial independence.
- **Stigma and Social Norms:** GBV survivors faced significant social stigma, particularly in rural areas. Many survivors feared being ostracized by their communities, making them reluctant to report incidents or seek help.
- **Underfunded Programs:** Many GBV programs faced insufficient funding, limiting their capacity to scale up and meet the growing demand for service.



Commemoration of 16 Days of Activism, Source GBV AoR.

## Housing, Land & Property (HLP)



### Key Protection Risks

The destruction of homes and infrastructures as a result of the severe floodings during the year, particularly in Adamawa and Borno States, destabilized affected communities, delayed recovery efforts and increased housing insecurity. Enforced returns of IDPs from flood-affected areas, without adequate support for rebuilding homes or compensating victims, perpetuated the vulnerability of these families. Additionally, HLP assets were revoked, confiscated, or appropriated for the clearing of waterways leading to displaced communities, without proper compensation or the provision of alternative solutions.

Instances of theft and vandalization of HLP assets constructed for displaced populations, particularly in camps and informal settlements, were widely reported. These incidents eroded community trust and undermined recovery efforts. In the context of the return or relocation of IDPs, a surge in HLP disputes was observed, particularly between original owners reclaiming properties and secondary occupants. In return sites, boundary disputes over farmland - exacerbated by faded markers due to prolonged disuse - heightened tensions. Prolonged and unresolved HLP disputes in these areas cause significant psychological and emotional distress.

The economic strain caused by rising rent costs due to inflation and limited housing supply led to forced evictions of IDPs renting accommodations in host communities. Additionally, displaced individuals reported cases of exploitation by landowners, including extortion, forced labour, sexual exploitation, and forced marriage as conditions for accessing land and housing.

Land grabbing by formal and informal armed groups, particularly in Pulka (Borno) and Madagali (Adamawa), restricted access to farmlands for original owners. Additionally, land confiscation by authorities targeting individuals suspected of

affiliation with NSAGs exacerbated tensions and displacement. Farmers in garrison towns faced harassment and attacks on farmlands by NSAGs. These incidents often resulted in injury or death, further discouraging agricultural activities and compounding food insecurity. Rising living costs and the limited availability of affordable housing forced many displaced individuals into substandard living conditions.

### Achievements

#### Capacity Building

Through the delivery of comprehensive capacity-building workshops and training sessions, a total of **708 participants** were empowered with critical knowledge on HLP rights. This initiative targeted local communities, government stakeholders, and humanitarian partners, significantly improving the awareness and ability to address HLP issues on the ground.

The capacity-building efforts also saw the provision of material support to **12 Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR)**, which enhanced local mechanisms and actors working on HLP matters. In Borno and Yobe states, sessions on HLP mainstreaming reached diverse stakeholders, including FSS partners and CCCM/Shelter/NFI partners, improving the coordination and integration of HLP rights within broader humanitarian responses.



HLP training, Source NRC.

## Awareness Raising

The awareness sessions by HLP partners directly reached **19,603 participants**, significantly increasing knowledge about HLP rights. Partnering with local radio stations to broadcast programs on women's and girls' rights in accessing housing, land, and property amplified the reach of these messages, particularly in addressing harmful traditional practices. One-on-one counseling provided to **1,327 individuals** offered tailored guidance and practical support, which has proven crucial for many vulnerable community members in understanding and asserting their rights.



## Advocacy

Advocacy efforts made a considerable impact by convening roundtable discussions that brought together **policymakers, CSOs, NGOs, and religious institutions** to foster dialogue on equitable access to housing, land, and property. The alignment of religious leaders from both Christianity and Islam on gender-sensitive interpretations of HLP rights demonstrated a strong commitment to culturally relevant advocacy, resulting in a more inclusive approach to HLP. Collaborative partnerships with ministries and international agencies further strengthened the advocacy efforts, promoting lasting reforms and amplifying HLP rights across multiple sectors.

## Service Delivery

- **Insufficient Funding and Sector Prioritization:** The AoR only received about 13.5% of the required funding, limiting the scope and impact of critical interventions.

Service delivery was pivotal in directly improving the lives of those affected by HLP issues. The assistance provided to **144,926 individuals** in obtaining certificates of occupancy bolstered their tenure security, a vital step towards stabilization. Legal referrals led to the resolution of key disputes involving women, addressing immediate threats to their property rights. Cash assistance to 546 households mitigated the effects of eviction and displacement, and the facilitation of access to essential humanitarian services, including shelter and education, benefitted **18,915 individuals**.

## Gender and Social Inclusion

Promoting women's leadership in community discussions on HLP and prioritizing marginalized groups such as widows, persons with disabilities, and the elderly—has enhanced the inclusivity of HLP programs. These efforts have contributed to more equitable decision-making processes and ensured that vulnerable populations receive tailored support in addressing their housing, land, and property needs.

## Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

- **Limited Access to Land for Humanitarian Assistance:** Land for settlement and livelihood activities within garrison towns remains severely restricted. Areas outside these towns are often inaccessible due to security concerns, including fears of NSAG attacks and risks from explosive contamination. Limited access to land, coupled with economic challenges, exacerbated tenancy issues and overcrowding in informal settlements. This heightened protection risks for vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities.
- **Economic Hardship:** The removal of fuel subsidies, the devaluation of the Naira, and inflation have significantly increased the cost of living. These economic pressures have heightened eviction risks and forced vulnerable populations into dire conditions, further straining access to HLP services. Financial shortfalls have compelled partners to scale down projects, leaving significant gaps in service delivery. Additionally, the lack of prioritization of HLP issues within the

broader UN funding system has exacerbated these challenges.

- **Legal and Administrative Challenges:** The coexistence of multiple legal systems governing land tenure in Nigeria creates confusion and conflict. Administrative bodies often exacerbate these challenges by prioritizing revenue generation over equitable land management. A lack of legal aid service providers has hindered the resolution of HLP

violations, particularly for women and other vulnerable groups. Many affected individuals remain without legal representation or support for restitution or protection.

- **Eviction-Related Challenges:** The absence of adequate pre- and post-eviction monitoring and cash support has left displaced populations without essential assistance to mitigate the impacts of evictions.



*Distribution of customary certificates of occupancy in Mubi, Source NRC.*

## Mine Action (MA)



**324K**  
(57%)

People Reached  
(%against target)



**87K**

Girls



**94K**

Boys



**81K**

Women



**62K**

Men

### Key Protection Risks

In 2024, explosive ordnance (EO) continued to cause deaths and severe injuries, restrict freedom of movement, and hinder safe access to livelihoods and essential services, creating a significant barrier to recovery. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and local communities faced increased risks while traveling on roads, seeking to rebuild and return to their homes, or engaging in farming and other livelihood activities.

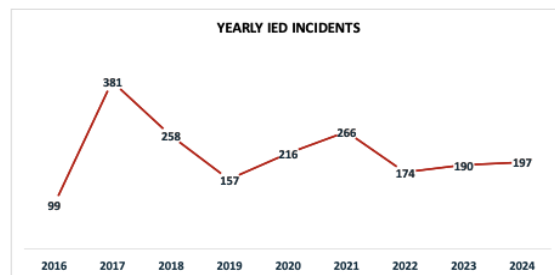
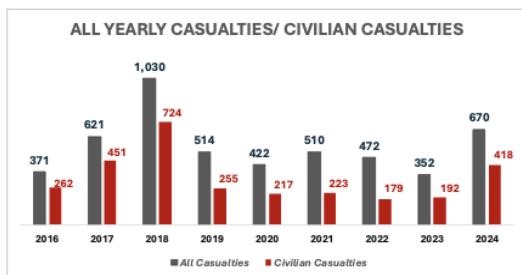
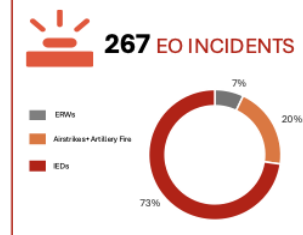
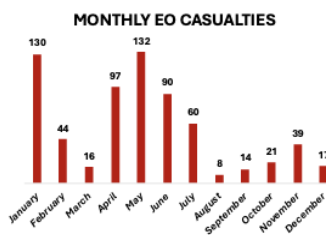
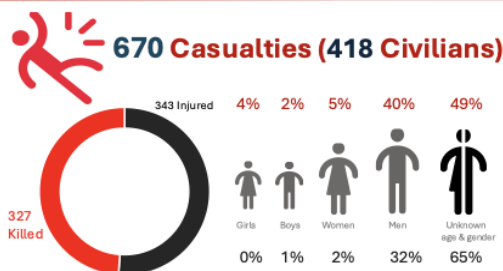
The number of explosive ordnance (EO) casualties recorded by the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) in 2024 reached 670, exceeding the totals from 2023, 2022, 2021, and 2020. Civilians were disproportionately affected, accounting for 63% of all recorded casualties, an 8% increase compared to 2023. Additionally, the civilian mortality rate rose by 11% compared to the previous year.

The majority of incidents in 2024 were caused by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), which accounted for 73% of all recorded incidents, often

occurring on main or secondary roads or in crowded areas. 2024 was marked by an increase in the use of person-born IEDs, which had not been recorded since 2021. Explosive remnants of war (ERW) also continued to pose significant risks to communities, particularly to children. 16 child casualties were recorded in 2024, a 32% decrease compared to the previous year. Borno State remains the most heavily impacted, accounting for 92% of all incidents in 2024. The risk of explosive ordnance is particularly severe in areas such as Gwoza, Konduga, Monguno, Ngala, and Marte.

Available data indicates that out of the 15 LGAs of IDP's return or relocation, 12 LGAs are where most explosive ordnance incidents occurred in 2024, accounting for 85% of civilian casualties recorded by the Mine Action Area of Responsibility (MA AoR). With the closure of IDP camps in Borno State and the subsequent return or relocation of IDPs to high-risk LGAs, their risk of exposure to explosive ordnance (EO) significantly increases.

## UNMAS EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CASUALTIES AND INCIDENTS Jan- Dec 2024



Source: UNMAS Nigeria Incident Tracking Matrix

## Achievements

### Coordination of the Mine Action Sector

The National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) was established, and a coordinator was appointed, whilst the center is yet to become operational. The MA AoR held regular coordination meetings at national and local levels and improved data collection through the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). Moreover, the sector reviewed the EORE information education and communication (IEC) material, adapting it to the evolution of context, gender, and conflict sensitivity concerns. Advocacy efforts continued for better integration of MA in the humanitarian response, development nexus, and durable solutions.

### Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)

The MA AoR reached **324,805 (87,640 Girls, 93,777 Boys, 80,889 Women, 62,499 Men)** across 22 LGAs with face-to-face EORE sessions, out of the 566,253 targeted population for 2024. Additionally, more than 300,000 people were reached by radio broadcast messages on the risks of EO and safer behaviors. EO awareness sessions reached 557 humanitarian workers from the UN, and national, and International NGOs.



### Capacity building

The AoR has focused on the reinforcement of national and local capacities and localization efforts. More than **140 community volunteers** were empowered as EORE facilitators in Borno and Yobe states and more than 1,800 community resources increased their understanding of safer behaviors, enhancing self-protection capacities

including in hard-to-reach areas where humanitarian access is limited.

The MA AoR has also worked with the National Security & Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), the National Police Force (NPF) and the military to increase coordination and their capacity to raise awareness and protect the communities against the risks of EO. During the reporting period, **121 officials** have been trained.



### Victim assistance (VA)

**54 victims of explosive ordnance incidents** and other people in need for other causes from Damaturu, Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Mafa, Monguno, Ngala LGAs received victim assistance services, mainly through referrals. The AoR worked towards the improvement of identification and integration of victims of EOs into the broader humanitarian response.

### Non-technical survey (NTS)

Through **11 surveys** conducted by MA AoR partners, explosive devices and improvised explosive devices were successfully identified, mapped, and reported.



## Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Despite significant efforts in 2024, the sector continues to suffer from **gaps in data collection, especially in hard-to-reach areas.**

The **lack of specialized services**, first response capacities, and equipped hospitals outside the main state capitals constitutes a significant barrier to the provision of adequate support to victims of explosive ordnance.

**Gaps in funding** did not allow the sector to cover all affected LGAs. Additional funding is needed to continue delivering explosive ordnance risk education.

**Gaps in surveys and battle area clearance**, especially in areas of return/relocation continued to represent a risk for the communities. Nigerian authorities need to train and deploy additional resources for EOD and IED disposal, in particular in hard-to-reach areas and areas of returns.



Children participating in a EORE session, Source MA AoR.

## 2025 Plan and Way Forward

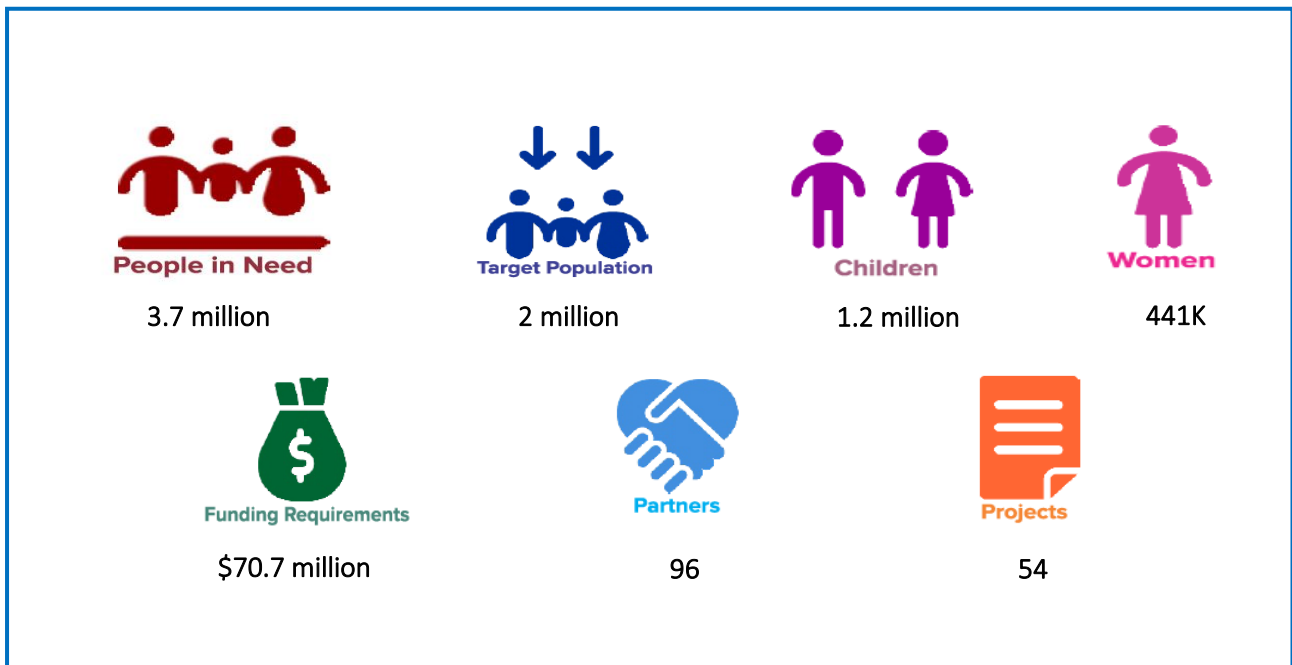
The Protection Sector's objectives align with the broader humanitarian strategy for Nigeria (2024-2025), which aims to save lives, provide protection, and ultimately reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. The following are the Sector's 2024-2025 objectives:

**Objective 1:** Improve protection information management to ensure timely protection response to individuals who have experienced protection risk in realization of their basic human rights.

**Objective 2:** Enhance community-based protection mechanisms through empowering community-based structures and enhancing community driven solutions to protection issues.

**Objective 3:** Support the provision of lasting protection sensitive solutions for the affected population, by working along with national and developmental actors to ensure protection is mainstreamed and community participation is optimized.

## Planned Sector Humanitarian Response Figures





# ANNEX



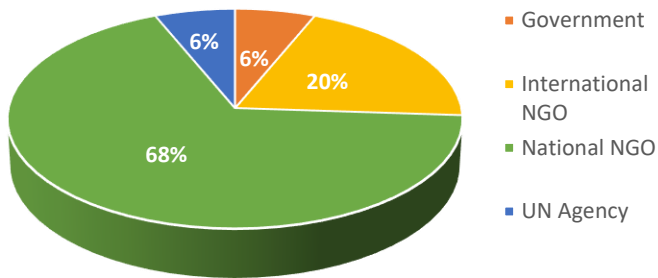
## Protection Sector 2024 Reporting Partners

S/n	Organization	Organization Type	Area of Responsibility
1	Action Health Incorporated	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
2	Action Aid	International NGO	Gender Based Violence
3	Adamawa State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	Government	Child Protection
4	Africa Initiative for Children with Disability	National NGO	Child Protection
5	African Humanitarian Aid International	National NGO	General Protection
6	African Youth for Peace Development and Empowerment Foundation	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
7	Agaji Global Unity Foundation	National NGO	Housing Land and Property
8	Allamin Foundation for Peace and Development	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
9	American University of Nigeria	National NGO	General Protection
10	BOAID Humanitarian Foundation	National NGO	General Protection
11	Borno State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	Government	Child Protection
12	Borno Women Development Initiative	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
13	Care Best Initiative	National NGO	CP and GBV
14	Care First Community Initiative	National NGO	Housing Land and Property
15	CARE International	International NGO	GP and GBV
16	Caritas Nigeria	National NGO	CP and GP
17	Cedar Foundation for Disability	National NGO	Mine Action
18	Center for Advocacy, Transparency and Accountability Initiative	National NGO	CP, GP and MA
19	Center for Child Care and Human Development	National NGO	CP and GBV
20	Center for Community Health Development	National NGO	Child Protection
21	Centre for Social Cohesion, Peace and Empowerment	National NGO	Mine Action
22	Child Protection and Women Empowerment Initiative	National NGO	Mine Action
23	Concern for Women and Children Development Foundation	National NGO	GBV and GP
24	Danish Refugee Council	International NGO	CP, GBV, GP and MA
25	Ekklisiyar Yan' uwa a Nigeria	National NGO	GBV and GP
26	Enrich Girl Child of their Right Initiative	National NGO	CP and GP
27	Fal-Mal Hope Initiative	National NGO	Housing Land and Property
28	Family Health International - FHI 360	International NGO	CP and GBV
29	First Step Action for Children Initiative	National NGO	GBV and MA
30	Five Teams Empowerment Initiative	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
31	Future Resilience and Development Foundation	National NGO	CP, GP, GBV and MA
32	Gender Equality Peace and Development Center	National NGO	CP and GBV
33	Global Peace Development	National NGO	Housing Land and Property
34	Goal Prime Organization of Nigeria	National NGO	CP and GBV
35	Goggoji Zumunchi Development Initiative	National NGO	CP and GBV
36	Grassroot Empowerment and Resilience Initiative	National NGO	CP and GP
37	Grassroot Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience	National NGO	GBV, GP and MA
38	Green Concern for Development	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
39	Green Generation Initiative	National NGO	CP, GP, GBV and HLP
40	Grow Strong Foundation	National NGO	GBV, GP and MA
41	Health Care Development Focus Initiative	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
42	Hearty Helping Hand Initiative	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
43	Hope for Street Children and Vulnerable people Foundation	National NGO	Child Protection
44	International Medical Corps	International NGO	Gender Based Violence

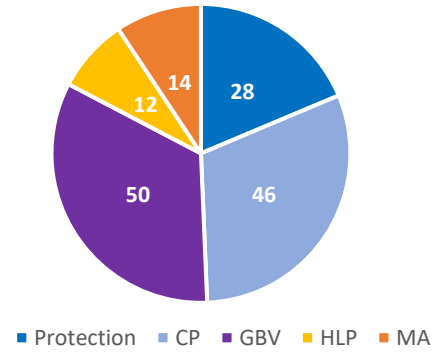
45	International Organization for Migration	UN Agency	CP, GP, GBV and HLP
46	International Rescue Committee	International NGO	CP, GBV and GP
47	INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization	International NGO	CP, GBV and GP
48	Jabu Development Foundation	National NGO	Housing Land and Property
49	Jen Initiative for Integrity and Development	National NGO	Child Protection
50	Learning Through Skills Acquisition Initiative	National NGO	CP and GBV
51	Life At Best Development Initiative	National NGO	CP, GBV and MA
52	Life Helpers Initiative	National NGO	Child Protection
53	Malteser International Order of Malta World Relief	International NGO	Gender Based Violence
54	Médecins du Monde	International NGO	Gender Based Violence
55	Mercy Corps	International NGO	GBV, GP and HLP
56	Ministry of Home Affairs, Information and Culture	Government	Child Protection
57	Ministry of Local Government and Emirate Council Affairs, Borno	Government	Child Protection
58	Nable Action for Peace and Empowerment Initiative	National NGO	Child Protection
59	National Human Rights Commission	Government	General Protection
60	NEEM Foundation	National NGO	General Protection
61	New Foundation For Displaced Persons	National NGO	Child Protection
62	Ngulde Global Foundation	National NGO	Child Protection
63	Nigerian Bar Association	National NGO	GP and HLP
64	Nkafamiya Rescue Mission	National NGO	CP, GP, GBV and HLP
65	Norwegian Church Aid	International NGO	Gender Based Violence
66	Norwegian Refugee Council	International NGO	GP and HLP
67	Novel Alliance for Development Aid	National NGO	CP and HLP
68	Plan International	International NGO	Gender Based Violence
69	Première Urgence Internationale	International NGO	GBV and GP
70	Protection Without Borders	National NGO	Child Protection
71	Rapid Action Aid Initiative	National NGO	GBV and GP
72	Restoration of Hope Initiative	National NGO	Child Protection
73	Rise to Inspire Africa Initiative	National NGO	Child Protection
74	Royal Heritage Health Foundation	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
75	Sahei Gender Development initiative	National NGO	Mine Action
76	Salient Humanitarian Organization	National NGO	General Protection
77	Save the Children International	International NGO	CP and GBV
78	Sirri Care Foundation	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
79	SOS Children's Villages	International NGO	Child Protection
80	Street Child Organization	International NGO	CP, GBV and MA
81	Taimako Community Development Initiative	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
82	Terre des Hommes	International NGO	Child Protection
83	The Alliance for International Medical Action	International NGO	Gender Based Violence
84	The Big Smile Foundation	National NGO	Mine Action
85	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	National NGO	Child Protection
86	United Nations Children's Fund	UN Agency	Child Protection
87	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN Agency	CP, GBV and GP
88	United Nations Mine Action Service	UN Agency	Mine Action
89	United Nations Population Fund	UN Agency	Gender Based Violence
90	Women In the New Nigeria and Youth Empowerment Initiative	National NGO	Gender Based Violence

91	World Health Organization	UN Agency	Gender Based Violence
92	Yerwa Empowerment Foundation	National NGO	Child Protection
93	Yobe Peace and Community Development Initiative	National NGO	Child Protection
94	Yobe state Ministry Of Youth, Sport and Social Development	Government	Child Protection
95	Zenith of the Girl Child and Women Initiative Support	National NGO	Gender Based Violence
96	Zireenza Support Foundation	National NGO	CP and GBV

**Partners by Type of Organizations**

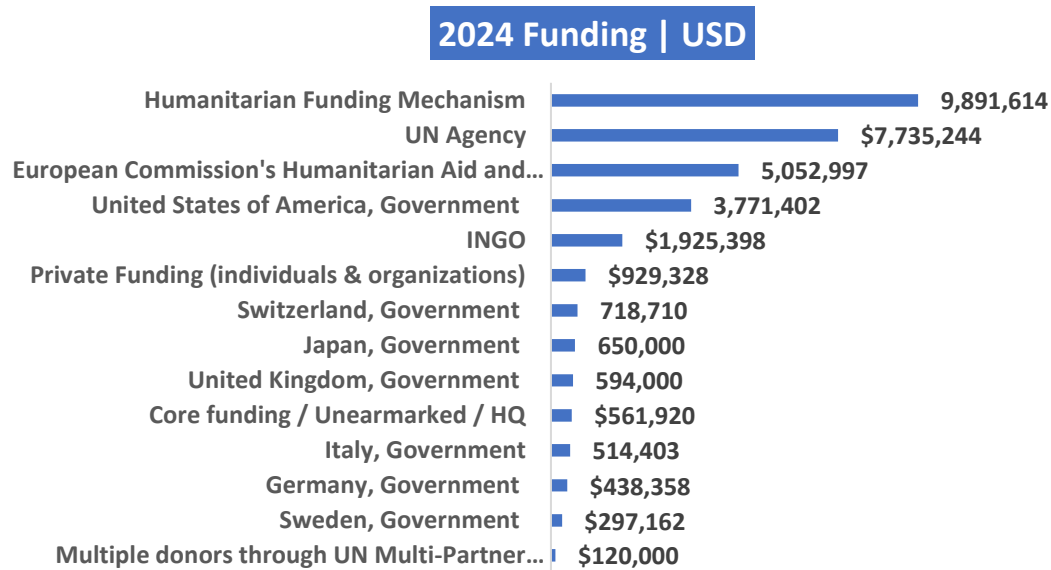


**Partners by Area of Responsibility**



## Funding Contributions

The Protection Sector would like to thank the following donors for their generous support in 2024:



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