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UN MIGRATION

NIGERIA

PUBLISHER

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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IOM maintains 58 solar-powered boreholes in Borno ©IOM/Nigeria

FOREWORD



2020 was an extraordinary year, full of challenges, some surmountable, others unfortunately not. Individually and collectively, we have had moments of awakening, opportunities to try new approaches and reflect on where we have been to where we are going. Despite these challenges, we have shown resilience, most of it anchored in hope and a desire for a better outcome.

The pandemic laid bare the consequences of conventional development approaches, proving that they are not enough. There is a need to rethink development support tailored to a fast-changing world. Last year, through an intense period of uncertainty, IOM reprogrammed its initiatives to respond to the triple imperatives of the pandemic 1) Reduce the spread and the impact of the disease; 2) support the Federal Government of Nigeria to safeguard development gains made so far and mitigate the pandemic's socio-economic impacts; and 3) continuity of life-saving assistance and services in emergency settings. To respond to the new reality, we challenged our way of thinking including how and where we deliver by focusing on characteristics that make us who we are. As we take stock of the year, our actions are proving their worth.

The pandemic added a new layer of complexity to our operations in the Northeast. Despite this, we continued to deliver by reaching out to our core strength, such as flexibility, responsiveness and agility while strengthening and scaling our transition and recovery efforts, accountability to affected populations and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.

Though COVID-19 exacerbated the existing vulnerabilities of migrants, it opened new spaces for innovative solutions to migration challenges. In some quarters, it reminded us what is essential work and who is carrying that out. We provided comprehensive pre-departure, during travel, and after arrival support to stranded migrants. We negotiated humanitarian corridors and opening of airspace, capitalising on a decentralised and flexible travel management structure and harnessed available technology to access and keep in touch with stranded migrants – including through virtual counselling, online self-registration, and electronic cash-based interventions. While these have been critical during the pandemic, these innovations will serve migrants long into the future.

The pandemic's dramatic impacts revealed the critical need to rethink how we develop evidence-based policies and practices to manage travel in a health-secure manner. Our in-depth work around data, health and border management – specifically at points of entry – brought to the fore the importance of a multisectoral approach and multifaceted expertise. We supported the Federal Government of Nigeria with assessments at points of entry, offering advice on integrating health concerns into complex immigration and border management systems, including through the use of digital technologies. Our experiences demonstrated the need for strong investment in global health security as a key component of well-managed migration systems, as well as dialogue that addresses the links between mobility and health.

None of our success stories would be possible without the generous support of our partners. I want to thank all IOM Nigeria staff who worked tirelessly and tenaciously, some at the frontlines, in an ever-changing working environment with passion and ingenuity to support the Federal Government of Nigeria respond to the needs of its people.

Frantz CELESTIN
Chief of Mission, IOM NIGERIA

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized initials 'FC' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

1. IOM NIGERIA IN 2020

OVERVIEW



1,391

Staff in 2020



2

UN Severe Acute Respiratory
Isolation (SARI) Treatment
Centres established

PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, TRANSITION AND RECOVERY



632,231

Individuals benefited
from improved WASH
facilities and services



157

Organizations utilized
humanitarian hubs services



35,589

Individuals benefitted
from NFI distribution



537,168

Individuals benefited
from CCCM management
services



659

Foot-handwashing stations
designed and installed for
COVID-19 prevention



180

Self Quarantine Shelters
(SQS) constructed



58,800

Individuals provided with
shelter support



500

Individuals benefitted
from early recovery and
livelihoods support



1,300

Supported through
the DRR



713,000

Individuals received protection
support (Mental Health and
Psychosocial Support (MHPSS),
CT in Crisis and GBV)



15

Community buildings
rehabilitated

**FACILITATED
MIGRATION
& MIGRATION
MANAGEMENT**



48,598

Individuals reached through
targeted awareness raising
campaigns



3,078

Returnees reintegrated

1. IOM NIGERIA IN 2020



165

Vulnerable returnees received protection support



5

Policy documents validated



1,169

Returnees equipped with business skills



89

Returnees received medical support



34,419

Individuals accessed migration health services



1,478

Assisted to return to Nigeria



9

Anti trafficking taskforces established



2

Legal hubs established to facilitate access to justice for VoTs



280

Returned and potential migrants accessed employment through the National Electronic Labour Exchange (NELEX) platform



3

IOM laboratories enhanced
to respond to COVID-19

MIGRATION DATA MANAGEMENT



110

Individuals benefitted from
border management
capacity building



11,176

Children under age of 5 enabled
to receive birth certificates
through Biometric registration



25

Border crossing points
equipped with MIDAS system



370,365

Individuals tracked through
Flow Monitoring Points.



5

International Airports equipped
with 56 Migration Information
Data System (MIDAS) tools



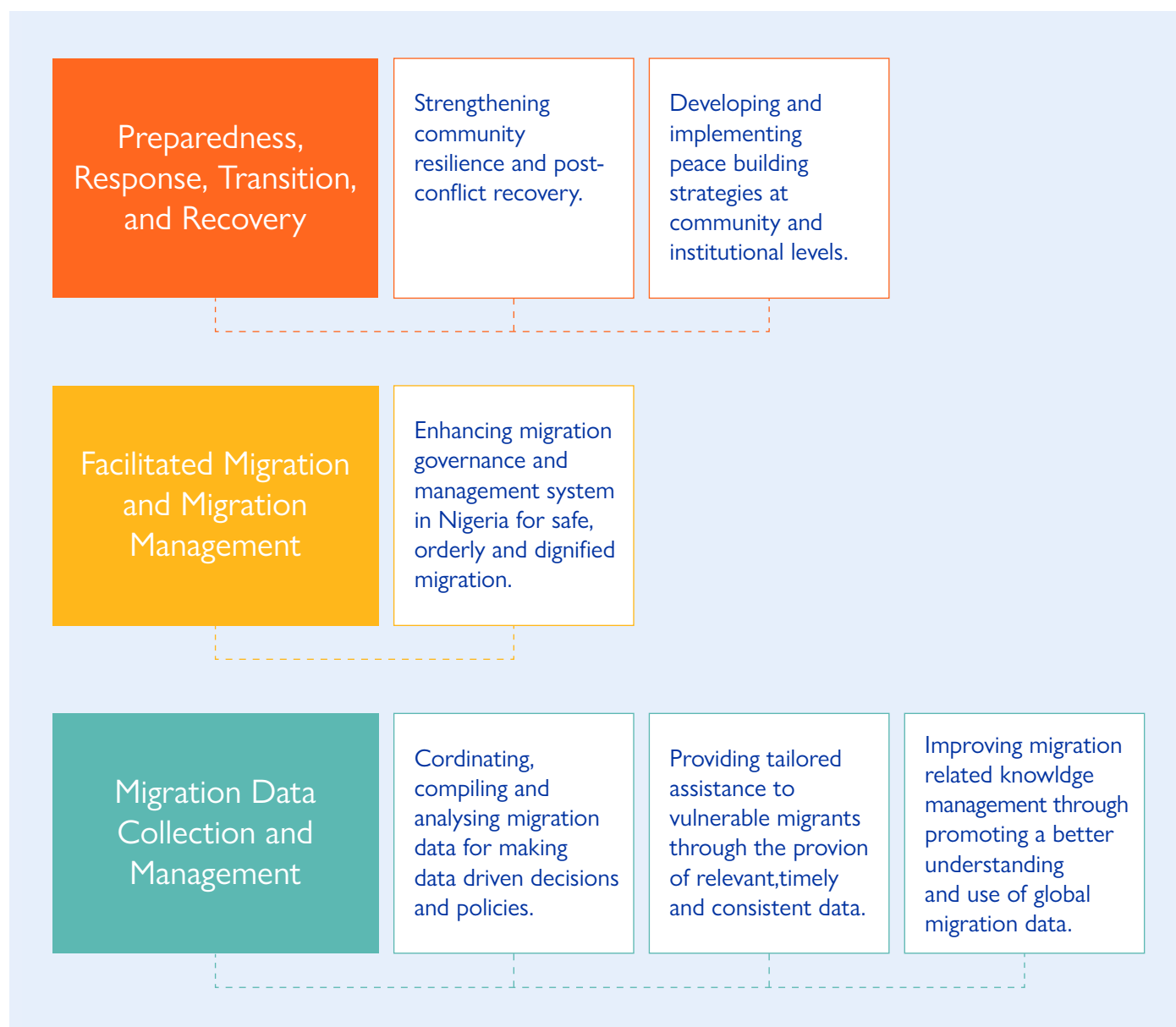
520

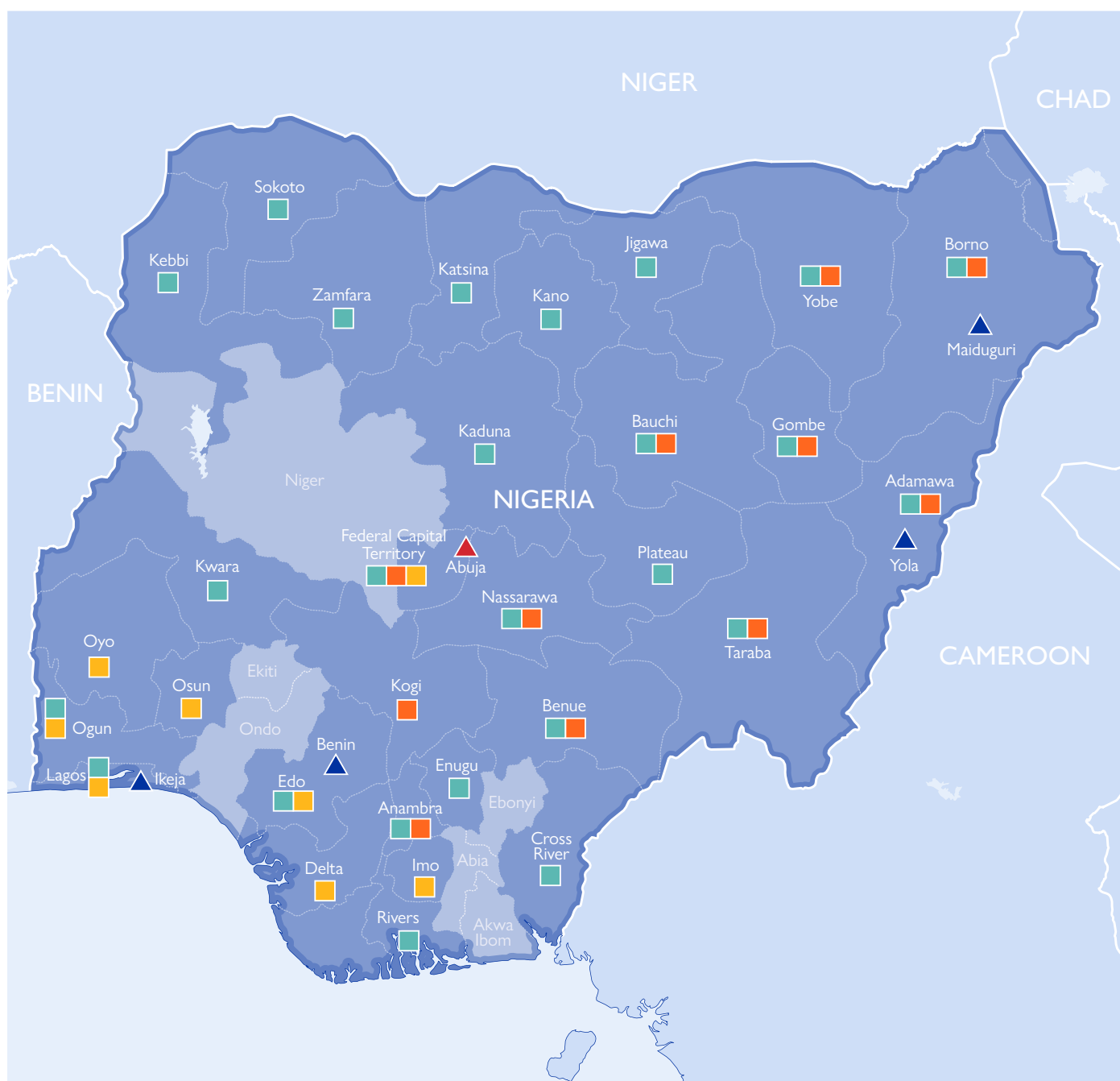
Villages analyzed for stability
through stability index analysis

2. IOM NIGERIA

Since its establishment in 2001, IOM continues to support the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGoN) in its efforts to strengthen migration management and governance, encourage sustainable social and economic development, and respond to the needs of populations in crisis. IOM works closely with its partners (State and Non-State Actors) in all the four sub-offices (Benin, Lagos, Yola and Maiduguri) and the main office in Abuja, in the development, design and implementation of its programming. IOM's operations are guided by the mission's 2018-2021 strategy.

At the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), IOM has active roles in the Programme Management Team (PMT), Operations Management Team (OMT), Gender Thematic Working Group (GTG), Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group, and co-chairs the UN Network on Migration. As part of broader UNCT COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts, IOM co-leads the Humanitarian Response and Points of Entry (PoEs) pillars and is one of the Staff Duty of Care co-coordinators. IOM is also managing the UN Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) center in Abuja, which serves UN staff, their dependents, INGOs and the diplomatic community. In the Northeast, IOM also manages the UN SARI serving the humanitarian community.



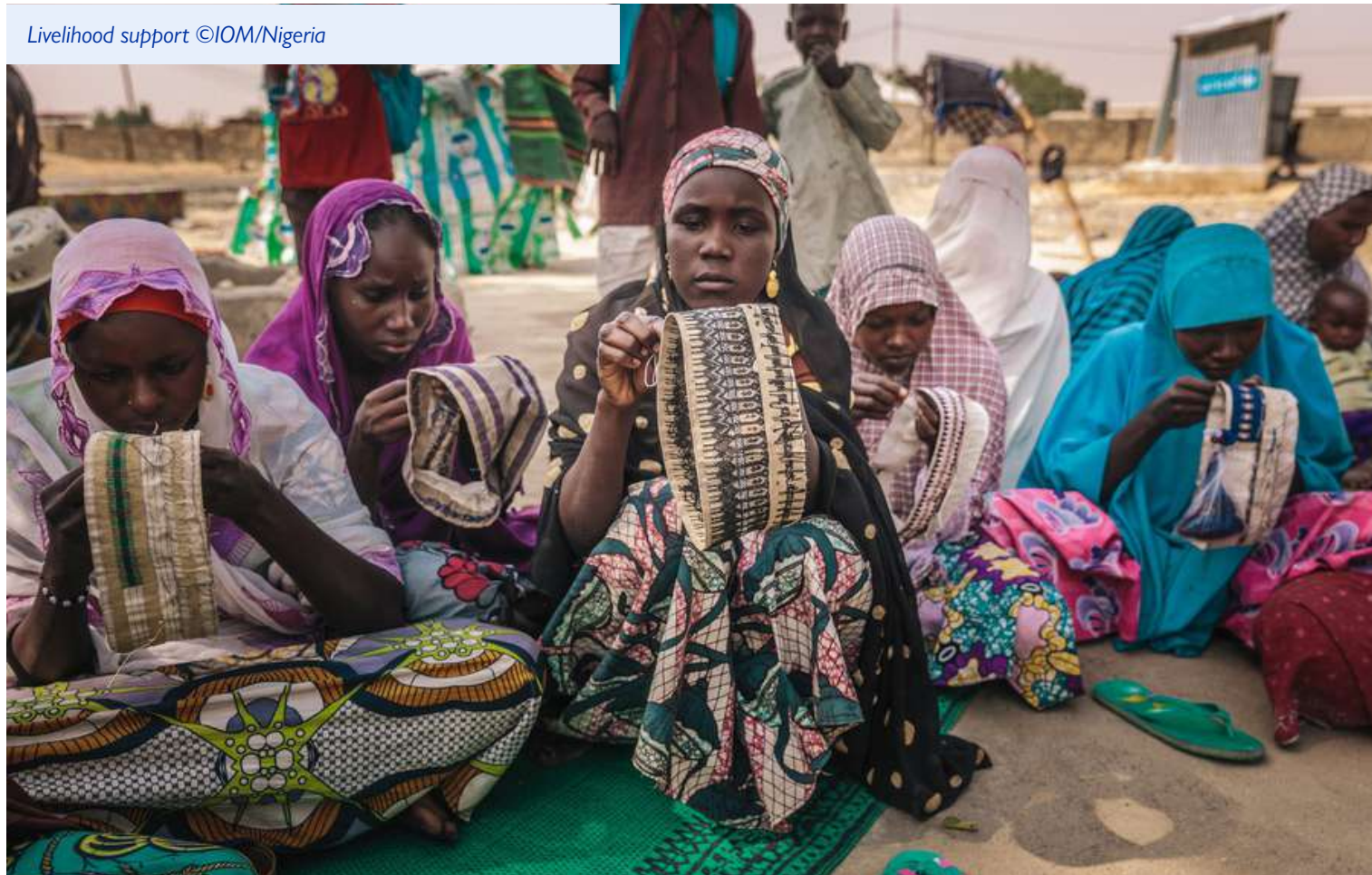


- ▲ Main office ▲ Sub offices
- National boundary
- State boundary
- State presence

ACTIVITIES PRESENT IN STATES

- Facilitated Migration and Migration Management
- Migration Data Collection and Management
- Preparedness, Response, Transition and Recovery

This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.



3.1 PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, TRANSITION AND RECOVERY

IOM contributes to the FGoN's efforts to save lives, reduce vulnerabilities and accelerate recovery transition by applying resilience, peacebuilding, and stabilisation approaches and as part of comprehensive efforts to operationalise the triple nexus.



3.1.1 Humanitarian Hubs

IOM operates nine humanitarian hubs in Borno State, Northeast Nigeria. The hubs are one of the four critical enablers to the response, particularly in the deep field where services and infrastructure, including accommodation, telecommunications, and internet connectivity, are critically lacking. In addition to these core services, the humanitarian hubs provide staff-welfare facilities for humanitarian workers, including recreational facilities.

9,633 humanitarian aid workers from 157 partner organisations accessed services from the humanitarian hubs. In addition, 42 hub staff received training to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.

In response to COVID-19, IOM implemented a number of non-clinical COVID-19 preventive measures in coordination with WHO. Specific units with their sanitary facilities were allocated as temporary accommodation for residents and guests with COVID-19 symptoms until their transfer to the designated isolation centres.



The hub provides safe and comfortable accommodation especially now that they replaced the tents with concrete structures. Staying at the hub enables me to do my daily activities with less stress.

Usman Bala,
GISCOR Field Mobilization Officer

3.1.2 Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

To support Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) programme works with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the respective State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in the management of displacement sites in Borno and Adamawa States. IOM conducts site improvements, care, and maintenance to mitigate hazards and risks.

537,168 individuals benefited from various interventions across 115 sites, such as the provision of shelter maintenance materials/tools, management of fire stations, supply of sand for sandbagging, and sand filling for rain season response. Seven different consultation meetings and training for 3,851 camp residents were held to build site committees' capacity and support the establishment of governance structures to ensure sustainability and ownership of the interventions by the affected population. To promote inclusion, some of the training focused on women and people with disabilities, such as a sensitisation session on the benefits of having women and girls in the camp life and decision-making processes. IOM further conducted 16 trainings for 304 individuals from camp committees and 44 individuals from partner organisations and managed 100 complaints and feedback mechanisms in displacement sites to promote Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

As part of the camp decongestion process, IOM secured land and constructed 200 improved ES'. 400 households living outside camps, and in return, areas received shelter repair kits and cash grants to rehabilitate their damaged houses. To support efforts towards a more durable and transitional shelter solution, IOM developed alternative shelter designs with a longer lifespan that are more fire and wind resistant, adapted to the cultural context, and enable self-repair and maintenance possibilities. This solution is based on a gradual transformation approach from an emergency shelter into a mud-brick shelter. Four prototypes were constructed in Maiduguri.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM developed the design and site plans for self-quarantine shelters (SQS) and constructed 180 SQS' in Adamawa and Borno States. These facilities allow for isolation and quarantine for individuals exposed to the virus or coming from outside the State or Local Government Area (LGA). Additionally, COVID-19 mitigation kits were prepared and prepositioned within the SQS facilities to provide necessary items for users and prepositioned 500 kits in critical locations.

3.1.3 Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI)

58,800 individuals benefited from shelter support and 35,589 from Non-Food Items (NFI) support as an aftermath of the crisis. The support included the provision of standard or improved emergency shelter (ES) kits, constructed or reinforced emergency shelters, and cash support to the IDPs. As a result of a spate of fire outbreaks in different locations during the dry season, leading to the loss of their shelters and NFIs, IOM provided 807 ES kits to 4,439 individuals. In addition, in preparation for the rainy season, IOM distributed ES kits in various locations for 4,148 IDPs living in poor quality self-made shelters. IOM's activities during the reporting period included the rehabilitation of over fifteen buildings as alternative housing solutions for the affected population.

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3.1.4 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

IOM's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) strategy seeks to provide immediate support to communities in displacement sites by effectively addressing their WASH needs and supporting long-term preparedness and resilience. IOM recognises access to safe, equitable, and adequate WASH services for conflict-affected populations as an essential life-saving service. In 2020, IOM scaled up its WASH interventions in 111 sites across 12 LGAs in Borno and Adamawa States, benefiting **375,825** people with water supply through solar-powered boreholes and water trucking. **435,890** people accessed improved sanitation through construction, operation, and maintenance of sanitation facilities such as latrine and shower stances.

The NE WASH Sector rationalisation strategy mandates that one agency provides a complete WASH package in a camp, resulting in IOM being a sole WASH service provider in 25 camps in Borno State. To this end, prioritising the rights of vulnerable groups, people living with special needs (PLWSN), children, and the elderly was an integral part of WASH services throughout the year, with efforts made in advocacy for the development of improved, accountable, and effective ways to reach vulnerable groups.

IOM designed, installed, and managed 659 foot-operated-handwashing stations. Also, the program reached **632,231** people through targeted awareness-raising campaigns in Borno and Adamawa States; and assisted more than 22,000 people affected by the cholera outbreak and floods in Adamawa State. To ensure sustainability, community ownership of the WASH programme and support community centred WASH interventions, 409 hygiene promotion community volunteers (HPCVs) and 623 WASH committees (WASHCOMs). In addition, 276,188 individuals were assisted with solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal services in Borno State throughout the year.



Water tanks for water supply ©IOM/Nigeria

3.1.5 Protection

Mainstreaming protection in crises is at the core of IOM's interventions to ensure that affected populations benefit from safe, dignified, and equitable access to services. Following an integral approach, IOM contributes to improving the protection and living conditions of crisis-affected populations through various interventions.



Handwashing Station in the North East ©IOM/Nigeria

• Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

IOM seeks to strengthen crisis-affected populations' well-being, including in areas of voluntary return in the three most affected states in the Northeast. IOM is delivering MHPSS services through 14 established safe services where beneficiaries can freely access support. To strengthen its operation and continue providing support in hard to reach areas, IOM deploys more than 100 staff in the field through three teams; mobile teams who conduct regular needs assessments to understand the MHPSS needs of the affected individuals; referral teams who facilitate the referrals to specialised mental health services; and local community animators who are recruited to promote continuous community engagement in the MHPSS services.

In 2020 more than **713,000** people (children, GBV survivors, VoTs, and victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, and persons with disabilities) received comprehensive MHPSS services in camps, camp-like settings, and host communities. For effective mental health care, IOM partnered with the Specialist Hospital in Yola and the Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital in Maiduguri, to deploy psychiatric nurses in deep fields and constructed a Multipurpose Community Hall (MPCH) to address some of the identified needs and gaps in improving psychosocial well-being of vulnerable groups.

• Gender-Based Violence, and Counter Trafficking in Crisis

To address gender-based violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and fight against trafficking in persons, IOM contributes to strengthening law enforcement's capacity and relevant stakeholders to respond to such crimes and promote gender equality. In 2020, 33,819 individuals reached through GBV, SEA, and counter trafficking (CT) sensitisation sessions, and 538 partners received capacity building on protection mainstreaming in the humanitarian responses. IOM worked with civilian law enforcement, especially Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), and the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) to strengthen their capacity to respond to GBV, SEA, and TIP, and deployed female police units as protection officers to IDP camps and host communities.

To facilitate gender inclusion in governance structures and participation in the decision-making process, IOM established and trained 20 women committees with 163 members in IDP camps and host communities where GBV prevention and response mechanisms were openly discussed. IOM also supported the development of awareness-raising messages on gender equality, focusing on community participation and collaborated with law enforcement agencies and women's committees to disseminate the messages and conduct FGDs.

3.1.6 Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL)

As the displaced population continues to return to their places of origin, there is a need to restore infrastructure, promote early recovery of economic means of livelihood, and facilitate a robust resilience-building process. IOM's ERL portfolio includes rehabilitation of essential community infrastructure and support for small enterprise recovery with long-term opportunities, including Cash for Work (CfW) initiatives and vocational skills training.

“

Ladi Marcus is a 33-year-old widowed mother from Borno who lost her husband to the insurgency. She has been living at the CAN IDP center in Maiduguri for seven years and was among those trained on groundnut oil extraction and commodity grinding, a training organized by IOM between December 2019 and February 2020. Upon completion of the training, she received NGN 180,000 (470 USD) as a business start-up grant which she used to procure two commodity grinding machines. She uses one whilst leasing the other one for a monthly fee to generate additional income. Before the crisis, she was involved in farming and groundnut oil extraction and has reinvested part of her income in farming as she cultivates groundnut and grains in her farm. The widow was recently able to enroll her three children in school.

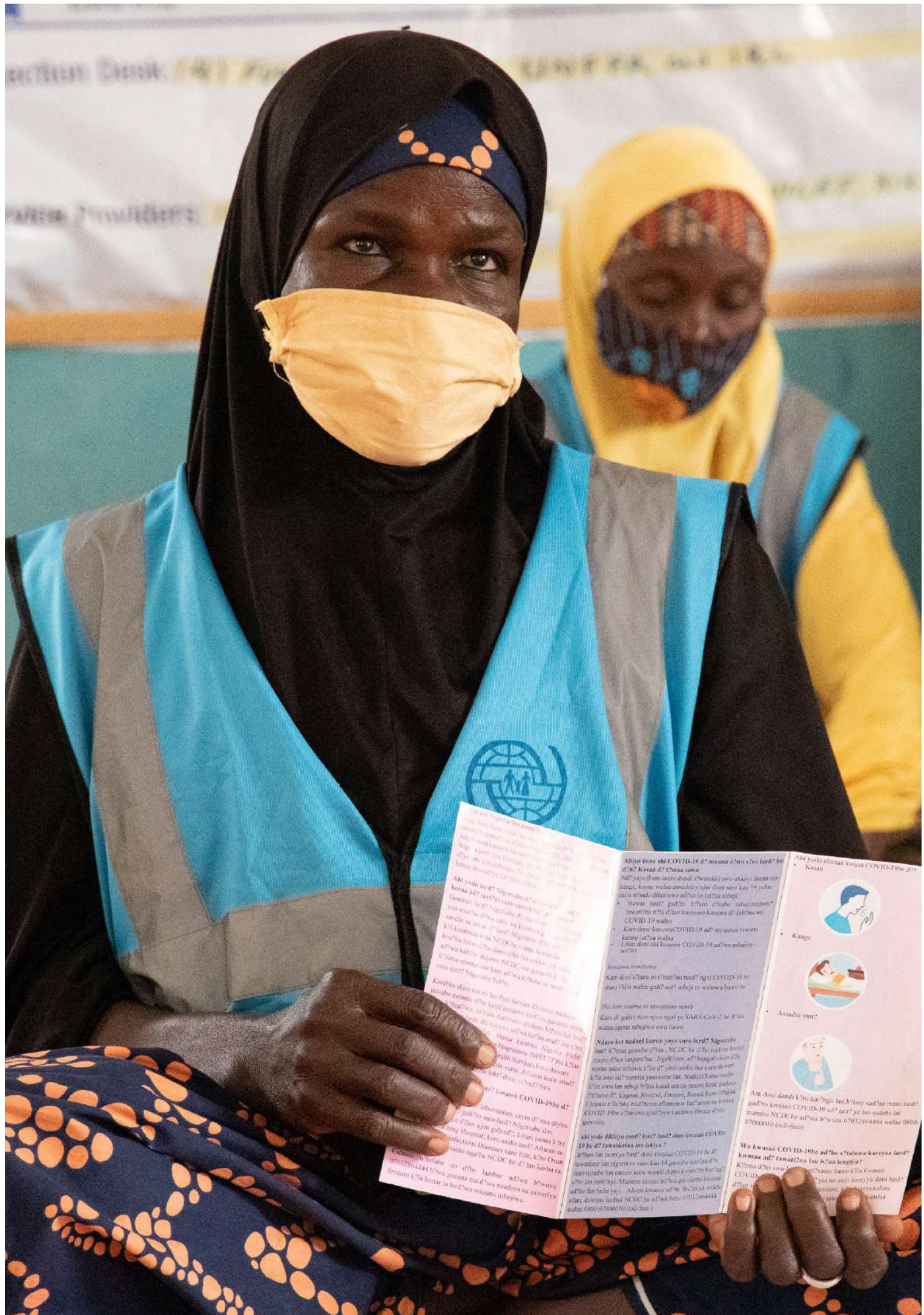
“I am so happy and grateful to God and IOM for helping me out of poverty”.



Livelihood support ©IOM/Nigeria

In 2020, 650 people benefitted from ERL interventions, where 350 beneficiaries, of whom 20 per cent were women, benefited from short term employment through CfW projects. These include the rehabilitation of Yolde-Pate primary health care centre, Women Development Centre (WDC), and the Gwoza Primary Health Care's spaces in Northeast Nigeria. IOM provided practical skill-trainings coupled with start-up kits or cash grants for business start-ups, conducted weekly monitoring of the beneficiaries' established businesses, and provided related business management guidelines. The business skills training included but was not limited to; bricks production, barbing, baking, handcraft, tailoring and embroidery, leather works, and shoemaking.

Community Mobilization Volunteers share COVID-19 prevention messages at an IDP camp in Borno: IOM/2021 ©IOM/Nigeria →



3.1.7 Sector Coordination

IOM co-leads the CCCM, Shelter, and NFI clusters and co-chairs the MHPSS Working Group with the Ministry of Health in the BAY States. Through this mechanism, IOM, in close coordination with designated government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), UN agencies, and I/NGOs, supports the FGoN by providing emergency solutions for the population living in displacement sites. The Sector provides a space for the coordinated response of the humanitarian response actors.

In close collaboration with Federal MDAs and the Borno State Government, a camp decongestion strategy was developed and validated by stakeholders, a crucial step in improving service provision and addressing overcrowded camps' challenges. To ensure a better coordinated NFI response, the Sector developed a customised Online Prepositioning Tracking System (OPTS), which helps in managing prepositioning activities where partners can place requests for NFI and track request progress. Several capacity-building sessions for partners were organised, and partners were trained on Psychological First Aid (PFA), Mainstreaming MHPSS in humanitarian responses, and Basic Psychosocial Skills, with 230 individuals trained in sector information management tools. As lead of the WASH Sector Technical Working Group (TWG), IOM designed sanitation facilities for people living with special needs (PLWSN), foot-operated handwashing stations, and improved mud-brick shared sanitation facilities. Additionally, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Sector developed operational guidelines for COVID-19 response to ensure safety in delivering assistance to the displaced population and host communities while adhering to the WHO and the government protocols.

3.1.8 Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration (DDRR)

Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration programme is part of a regional Lake Chad Basin strategy to address the effects of the armed conflict in the region. It focuses on supporting the affected governments in strengthening disassociation incentives for individuals exposed to violent extremism and promoting community stabilisation and reconciliation in the affected communities.

The programme has supported the development of various standard operating procedures (SOPs) and supported capacity building efforts for programme implementers, relevant MDAs, and partners. In 2020, more than 1,300 direct beneficiaries' next of kin were traced, resulting in 1,325 individual and 299 group psychosocial support sessions being conducted. 598 beneficiaries benefitted from health screenings, and assessments and 291

beneficiaries were assisted through shelter, WASH, NFI, food, cash-for-work and medical support modalities.

IOM piloted and established nine social cohesion community platforms which are used as catalysts to promote peace, social cohesion, and reintegration. Members of the social cohesion community platforms play a critical role in community reintegration. More than 225 community leaders were trained on conflict resolution and sensitisation activities for reintegration and reconciliation processes.

As part of a social impact project previously identified through one of the platforms, a building was rehabilitated by the community members themselves and former associates through CfW modalities. The building will be dedicated to gatherings of women working in similar business areas or similar interests to enhance social cohesion. The programme further provided economic opportunity for the beneficiaries by creating a village savings and loan association (VSLA). Some of the participants contribute part of their income on a weekly basis to expand their businesses and actively contribute to community infrastructure repairs.



**Rufai is an active member of one of the community platforms in Gwoza who lost his parents to the NSAGs. Asked why he is invested in the platforms, he said*

"It is better to have them (former BH associates) live with us here as productive community members than to have them out there killing more people. It is not easy to forgive and accept them back, I would rather work with them to build our village than have them destroy it".

**Not his real name*



3.2 FACILITATED MIGRATION AND MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

IOM Nigeria supports the FGoN to strengthen the management and governance of migration in the country and provide sustainable return and reintegration support to returning Nigerian migrants. Through its programming, IOM has advanced national migration policies, procedures, minimum standards of operation, coordination, and referral systems, directly benefiting the most vulnerable returnees, their families, communities, and partners.



3.2.1 Migration Policy and Governance

IOM continued to provide technical assistance to State and Non-State actors targeted at strengthening the migration governance framework as established in the 2015 National Migration Policy by building their capacities at the Federal and State levels and systematically engaging with policymakers to ensure that migration governance and management remains a priority for the FGoN.

To establish a broader migration governance framework, IOM, throughout the year, provided technical support to the FGoN for the adoption of migration subsector policies and action plans, including advocacy for the adoption of the Draft National Diaspora Policy and Action Plan and the launch of National SOP on Return, Readmission and Reintegration.

Together with the Resident Coordinator, IOM co-chairs the UN Network on Migration, promoting coordination of UN Agencies' interventions to enhance safe and orderly migration. Within this framework, IOM led the process of supporting the FGoN's participation in the Regional Review of the Global Compact for Migration and provided technical assistance to the migration TWG to implement a national plan for the localised GCM.



Since I came back, it has been IOM helping me, I returned not knowing I was pregnant, but IOM came to my aid during delivery, God will bless IOM and staff.

IOM returnee

3.2.2 Migration Data Management

In 2020, IOM worked with partners to constitute a Migration Data Management Working Group (MDWG) to oversee the Migration Data Management Action Plan implementation. The action plan is a key component of the National Migration Data Management strategy developed to assess, manage, use, maintain and protect migration data. The strategy also addresses data quality issues and recommends a collaborative approach to establishing a standard migration data framework based on good practices.

IOM supported nine MDAs with equipment to enhance migration data collection and initiated the National Migration Policy Action plan's implementation by supporting pilot projects managed by CSOs. Within the reporting period, 377 State and Non-States Actors generating migration data in Nigeria had their capacities strengthened through various trainings.

3.2.3 Labour Migration and Human Development (LHD)

IOM's approach to labour migration fosters the synergies between labour migration and development and promotes regular migration pathways as an alternative to irregular migration. IOM does this by facilitating the development of policies and programmes that are in the interest of migrants and society, providing effective protection and assistance to labour migrants and their families.

In recognition of the increasingly influential role of CSOs in setting and implementing development agendas across the world, IOM has involved CSOs working in policy and operational areas of labour migration in the implementation of the National Policy on Labour Migration (NPLM) Action Plan. To this end, IOM awarded grants to the Humanity Foundation and the African Youth Growth Foundation to implement two pilot projects from the NPLM action plan.

133 Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment (FMLE) staff from 4 geopolitical zones were trained to strengthen labour migration governance's policy framework. The series of trainings contributed to enhancing the capacity of participants on emerging and contemporary issues on labour migration management within the Nigerian context and global best practices on labour migration management, which resulted in the development of a draft Migrant Resource Centres' Communication Strategy.



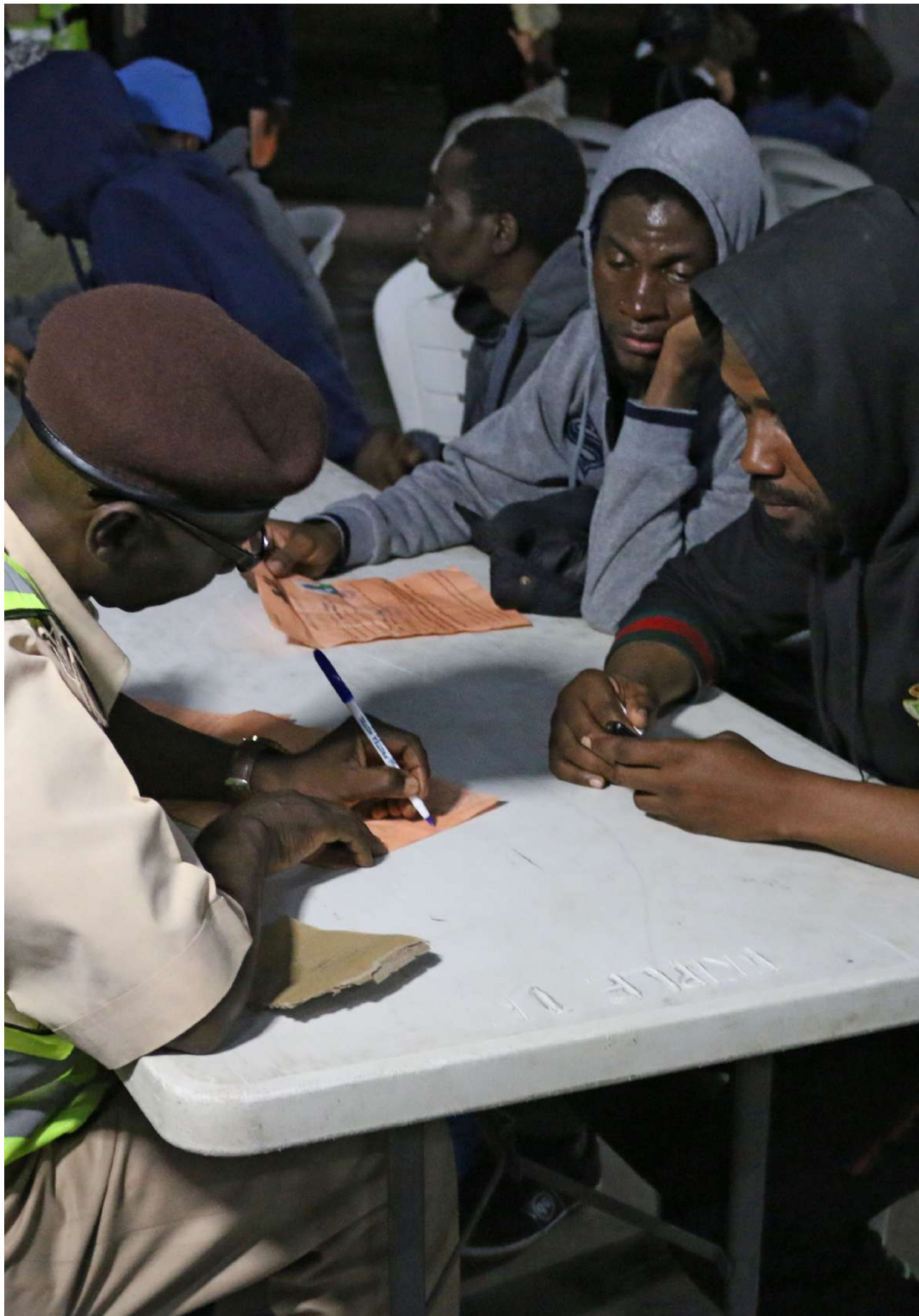
Returnees volunteering to mentor children as part of MHPSS ©IOM/Nigeria

In addition, IOM supported the FMLE to upgrade the National Electronic Labour Exchange (NELEX) to incorporate additional functionality to enhance its performance based on areas of need of the ILMD. As a result, 46 staff of the FMLE were trained to manage the platform effectively. To this end, 280 people managed to secure employment through the NELEX. The categories of the secured employment include 37% in Services (Plumbers, Electricians, Chefs, Cleaners, Drivers, and Cooks), 13% Information Communication and Technology, 2% Manufacturing, 6% Agriculture, 12% Media and Communications, 29% Human Capital, and 1% for other sectors.

In line with the FGoN's diaspora engagement for national development priorities, IOM convened two meetings of the Standing Committee on Diaspora Matters (SCDM) to advocate for the speedy adoption of the draft National Diaspora Policy and Action Plan by the Federal Executive Council and to ensure effective coordination of diaspora activities at the national level. The SCDM comprises of MDAs, CSOs and other stakeholders with diaspora related mandates in Nigeria.



Capacity building for partners reintegration ©IOM/Nigeria



3.2.4 Migrant Protection and Assistance (MPA)

IOM, in close partnership with the FGoN, provides protection and assistance to migrants in need, including VoTs, smuggled migrants, rejected asylum seekers, migrants in irregular situations, stranded migrants, unaccompanied and separated migrant children (UMSC), and migrants subjected to violence, exploitation or abuse.

Migrants in vulnerable situations require tailored protection and assistance that directly responds to their immediate needs and address the risk factors contributing to their vulnerability. To this end, IOM ensures that the assistance provided focuses on addressing migrant vulnerabilities throughout the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) process. In 2020, 1,478 migrants received support to return home.

• Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR)

The main source of stress for returnees who find themselves in a state of regret, and limbo between what they set out to achieve and what they have at hand upon return, is often the uncertainty about their future, source of income and their place within the community. To support the sustainable reintegration of returnees and their communities, IOM, through its partnership

with more than 30 stakeholders, supported the FGoN in providing technical support, capacity building and sustainable reintegration to returning Nigerian migrants.

More than 3,500 returnees accessed counselling support and successfully set up a micro-business of their choice in their respective communities. Despite the pandemic-imposed restrictions, 1,034 returnees received support to improve their businesses through a series of business skills and management training. This was achieved by strengthening home-based rehabilitation and direct assistance support through orientation and PFA sessions for vulnerable returnees' families. Also, case management support was shifted to e-counselling, enabling the continuation of much-needed support to vulnerable returnees whose needs were heightened by the pandemic restrictions.

In Edo State, community-based projects were successfully launched, including pineapple and cassava processing factories, an automated mobile cassava processing unit and fish farms. These income-generating initiatives serve returnees and unemployed youths in migration prone communities who are at risk of migrating irregularly. Also, more than 65 stakeholders were capacitated to provide sustainable reintegration support.



Launch of Community-Based Reintegration (Cassava and Pineapple Processing) Projects in Edo State, March 2020 ©IOM/Nigeria

← MPA - Registration of returned migrants ©IOM/Nigeria



Assistance to vulnerable migrants - Counter trafficking - Launch of the Task Force on Human Trafficking in Ogun State ©IOM/Nigeria

• Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants – Counter Trafficking (CT)

Through its whole of society and whole of government approach, IOM's CT approach is facilitated by strengthening coordination mechanisms at Federal and State, building the capacities of State and Non-State Actors on prevention, comprehensive protection of victims using a migrant centred approach, strengthening identification mechanisms and referral pathways, facilitating access to justice for trafficked persons, provision of voluntary return and reintegration, access to shelter, food, clothing, medical services, family tracing and reunification support, MHPSS, and provision of social and economic support

More than 400 of the most vulnerable stranded migrants due to the pandemic were returned from Lebanon, Mali and Niger. In addition, needs-based rehabilitation and reintegration assistance was provided to 900 vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, UMSCs, migrants with health needs, GBV survivors, single-headed households and other migrants exposed to violence, exploitation, and abuse. More than 165 vulnerable migrants received psychosocial counselling, psycho-education support or and specialised clinical services.

Nine task forces to fight against Human Trafficking were established in Uyo, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Cross River, Lagos, Oyo, Enugu, Ebonyi and Anambra States; these were modelled around the Edo and Delta State-level Task Forces. To complete the Edo and Delta taskforces, two legal hubs in Edo and Delta States were established to provide comprehensive and national led services in fighting against trafficking in persons and facilitate access to justice for the victims of trafficking. In addition to this, more than 60 stakeholders, including health care providers, counsellors and shelter staff, were capacitated on victim-centred approaches to service delivery, based on IOM's global best practices.



Assistance to vulnerable migrants - Legal hub ©IOM/Nigeria

• Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants – Protection

Assistance to vulnerable migrants in Nigeria focuses on ensuring support is provided on equitable access to need-based services, including access to mental health and psychosocial support while upholding the dignity of these migrants. The protection interventions aim to strengthen existing protection systems for migrants with psychosocial vulnerabilities. IOM provides Mental Health and Psychosocial Support to enhance the mental well-being of migrants through the provision of direct support to individuals identified with mental health needs, supporting the national referral mechanisms, and building the capacity of the State and Non-state actors to deliver comprehensive mental health services. Psychosocial support is provided to GBV survivors, VoTs UMCs, and returnees displaying psychological distress symptoms upon arrival.

The MHPSS assistance includes rapid screening for high levels of psychological distress as part of the post-arrival assistance to identified at-risk individuals, health promotion to encourage uptake of relevant services at primary health care facilities, group and individual counselling, peer-to-peer support, psycho-educational group sessions, migrant and family support to coping mechanisms, resilience and how to access support. In 2020, 103

returnees with severe psychological distress were identified, provided with psychological counselling, and some cases were referred to the referral partners to access specialised assistance. To ensure comprehensive and quality services, 621 state and non-state actors such as the primary health care workers received technical and operational capacity building on MHPSS such as the Mental Health Gap Action Programme, to provide individual, group, and community psychosocial support and referrals in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Health. In addition, material support was extended to shelters in Lagos, Oyo, and Edo States to enhance their ability in providing services to the vulnerable migrants and to promote peer to peer support 14 mentors (volunteer returnees) were selected and capacitated in Basic Psychosocial Skills to support the newly arrived returnees in the psychosocial reintegration process.

To mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, MHPSS activities were designed and implemented to reduce the psychological impact of COVID-19 on the reintegration of migrants by mainstreaming COVID-19 Risk Communication messages in awareness-raising programme and adopted tele-counselling to continue the delivery of services.



Role-play exercises conducted by volunteer returnees during psychosocial mentorship training ©IOM/Nigeria





Awareness during the COVID-19 pandemic. ©IOM/Nigeria

- **Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants**
 - **Awareness Raising**

Advocacy and awareness-raising on regular migration and the dangers of irregular migration have been core to IOM's strategies in combating irregular migration and promoting safe, dignified, and orderly migration. Through the use of Communication for Development (C4D) strategies, IOM implements projects designed to support positive behaviour change to prevent human trafficking and exploitation and smuggling of migrants. IOM community-based approach includes, amongst others, community dialogue, community theatre, school advocacy campaigns, peer education and advocacy, use of broadcast and social media.

Over 48,598 people were reached through various sensitisation initiatives, such as 33 community theatre performances organised across Edo and Delta States. In close coordination with the National Orientation Agency (NOA), 38 community dialogues sessions were organised, and 941 action plans to address trafficking in persons were developed. In addition, 13,752 persons were reached through various community-level interventions such as market outreach and engagement with traditional and religious institutions.

Awareness-raising became a key component of IOM's COVID-19 risk communication approach for disseminating information to combat the spread of the virus and address misinformation. Bulk short messages service (SMS) strategies, including radio programmes such as interactive talk shows with volunteer messengers and market sensitisation, were employed.



Awareness during the COVID-19 pandemic. ©IOM/Nigeria

← Awareness raising in the market ©IOM/Nigeria

3.2.5 Migration Health Division (MHD)

IOM operates two Migration Health Assessment Centers (MHACs) in Abuja and Lagos, providing health assessments, migration radiologic examinations, DNA sample collection, migration-targeted vaccinations, migration-specific health counselling, and medical escort services. Both centres own radiology units and Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACs), enabling MHACs to access the radiological services of the Tele-Radiology Centres in Nairobi, Kenya, Manila, Philippines. This has improved the quality of chest x-ray images, quality of radiology reports and turnaround of the reports.

Despite the COVID-19 related challenges, 34,419 individuals were examined, making this the highest number of examinations performed since the programme's inception in 2014. Of the total examined, 73% (25,197) of the migrants were travelling to the United Kingdom, followed by 23% (7,799) migrants travelling to Canada.

The UNCT mandated IOM to manage the UN Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) centre in Abuja, which serves UN staff, their dependents, INGOs and the diplomatic community. In the Northeast, IOM manages the UN SARI serving the humanitarian community. Also, IOM's three laboratories were enhanced to provide COVID-19 testing services. The laboratories

are accredited by the Nigeria Centre of Disease Control (NCDC). From the start of operations, a total of 1,352 COVID-19 tests were performed.

3.2.6 Free Movement of Persons and Migration (FMM) in West Africa – Regional programme

IOM supports the ECOWAS Commission on migration governance at the regional level through the Free Movement of Persons and Migration (FMM) in West Africa programme. The programme aims to maximise the development potential of free movement of persons and migration in West Africa by strengthening the operational and technical capacities of the ECOWAS secretariat, national institutions, non-state actors, and local authorities to address migration issues and governance in the region. FMM has established and institutionalised the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), which acts as a catalyst and a platform for policy development and harmonisation by the ECOWAS Member States on the region's migration issues.

The programme supported the validation of key region migration policy frameworks, including the ECOWAS Regional Migration Policy, ECOWAS Regional Border Management and Free Movement Training Manual, MIDWA Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and the Guidelines for the Harmonisation of Migration Data Management in the ECOWAS Region.



MHAC ©IOM/Nigeria



Official opening of the IOM managed UN SARI ©IOM/Nigeria



3.3 MIGRATION DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT

To frame, focus and amplify its existing engagement on data while reflecting the rich complexity characterising the movement of people, IOM's work seeks to assist the FGoN in coordinating, compiling, and analysing data to make informed decisions, elaborate fact-based policies; provide relevant, timely, reliable and consistent data while ensuring protection data policies are maintained. This is done to support sustainable development, effective humanitarian action, and peaceful societies and support implementation, monitoring, and reporting on relevant international frameworks.



3.3.1 Immigration and Border Management (IBM)

IBM's work seeks to support the FGoN in addressing complex immigration and border management challenges to maintain the delicate balance between facilitating cross-border movements while maintaining border security and protecting migrants' rights by enhancing the operational and technical capacities of the FGoN to manage cross-border movements effectively.

IOM has developed a Border Management Information System (BMIS), the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS), that allows States to process and record traveller information upon entering and exiting border crossing points. Integrated with the national watch list and INTERPOL I 24/7, Nigeria's MIDAS architecture is the biggest and most complex globally and is linked to two sea, and fourteen land borders, five International Airports, and three Nigeria Immigration Services (NIS) state commands.

In 2020, four North-West State commands, Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, and Katsina, were equipped with solar power systems to respond to the erratic power supply and efforts to "green" the NIS' operations. Sokoto and Kebbi were fully equipped with MIDAS architecture. The two international airports Murtala Mohammed International Airport (MMIA) in Lagos and Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport (NAIA) in Abuja, had their capacity to process passenger information enhanced through the provision of 56 additional MIDAS equipment for the full coverage and operationalisation of MIDAS in all Passenger Processing Points (PPPs).



Front view: Personnel Training Resource Centre (PTRC) at the NIS Awka, Anambra State Command. ©IOM/Nigeria

The NIS is the primary stakeholder for IBM's border management work, and to this end, IOM invested in strengthening NIS officers' capacity through training, advisory services, material, and technical assistance. Six NIS Personnel Training Resource Centers (PTRCs) were established across the country, and an e-learning platform was developed to complement the PTRCs. In 2020, the platform IBMNG-Learning was enabled for mobile access for both Android and iOS operating systems. Additionally, 110 NIS officers received capacity building through various trainings in MIDAS user and installation, specialised trainings, and complimentary migration course. The IBM initiatives are enhanced through the promotion of inter-agency coordination across the government MDAs.

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MIDAS achieves real time synchronization of data between all of Nigeria's International Airports and the NIS Headquarters in Abuja. It ultimately creates a faster and more efficient airport experience, while also ensuring that persons crossing Nigeria's borders through the Airports do not pose any threats to national and international security.

**Buhari Administration Five years fact sheet:
May 2020**

← MIDAS equipment hand over to NIS at Abuja and Lagos Airports ©IOM/Nigeria

3.3.2 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

IOM supports the FGoN, humanitarian actors, and migration partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs, returnees, and migrants to enable these stakeholders to provide better context-specific support.

DTM's mobility tracking assessments enabled the collection of information of almost 4.5 million displaced individuals and returnees in 14 states in the Northern part of the country. These assessments help determine the numbers and composition of forcibly displaced populations, assess their location, reasons for displacement and vulnerabilities allowing for targeted and timely assistance.

Using the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), IOM tracks sudden displacements across the BAY states based on displacements patterns into these locations. In 2020, 100,247 individuals were tracked, including their departures and arrivals. The information collected also included data on female-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, food, health, education, market conditions and general conditions in the locations of origin to understand their situation better and allow for sectoral responses.

IOM utilised the Biometric Registration (BR) for automated recognition of individuals to ensure effective migration data management in North-East Nigeria. Data of 37,210 new individuals were collected in conflict-affected LGAs, which allowed six organisations to provide humanitarian assistance to 488,205 individuals. In addition, IOM, together with UNICEF, facilitated the identification of 11,176 children under the age of five who did not have any documentation and collaborated with the National Population Commission (NPC) to assist with the issuance of birth certificates to enable them to access social services.

Stability Index analysis was conducted in 34 LGAs representing 163 wards in 520 villages/locations to determine 'pockets of stability' and the relatively more impactful factors on the decisions of returnees to remain in place or to move. The analysis highlighted the importance of assessing the return intentions of individuals who are still displaced to provide the necessary assistance for reintegrating those who already returned to their areas of origin and those who intend to return in the future.



DTM ©IOM/Nigeria



INVESTMENTS IN IOM'S WORK

The dynamic and complex environment that IOM operates in requires elevation both in needs and scope for financial investments to ensure continuity and sustainability for our critical development and life-saving humanitarian work. Unearmarked and earmarked resources underpin IOM's operational capacity, networks and in-country presence, allowing IOM to provide the much needed on-demand support to the FGoN while sustaining our core universal character. On behalf of the millions of lives impacted in 2020, IOM is grateful to all its partners for their generous support.





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