

IOM NIGERIA 2021 ANNUAL REPORT



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IOM NIGERIA 2021 ANNUAL REPORT



Foreword



Frantz Celestin
Chief of Mission
IOM Nigeria

I am proud to present to you our 2021 Annual Report. This report reflects the hard work achieved and the considerable impacts that we made last year in the lives of those in need. It takes into account the role we played in responding to a humanitarian crisis in an ever-changing environment and helping thousands of stranded Nigerians return home to rebuild the fabric of

their lives through integrated return and reintegration programming. We pushed our programming boundaries – changing how we think, engage, manage and deliver.

These pages capture the very essence of our approach in supporting the Federal Government of Nigeria and are a testament to the impact of our work in Nigeria over the past two decades. From a two-desk outfit in Lagos, Nigeria, in 2001, we have grown to a staff strength of 1,400 across 5 offices and 9 humanitarian hubs. Our journey has been of resilience, agility and operational diversity to support the people of Nigeria achieve and maintain sustainable development.

In this report, you will see how we have managed to live with the pandemic and tailored our programming accordingly. The spectre of the pandemic is not yet over. We continue to advocate for equitable access of the vaccine. We recognize that we are not safe until all of us are safe. While the impacts on the health-care systems is immediately felt, the social and economic side effects remain a long-term concern. This calls for inclusive, innovative policies and sustainable programmatic approaches that safeguard vulnerable groups, including migrants and crisis-affected populations.

Our strategic retreat with our government stakeholders reinforced what we already know. The solutions we need for the significant issues in Nigeria can only be realized if we commit to listening to and working with the communities we serve. This has been our biggest takeaway for the year. However, we cannot do it alone. The long-term scale changes that people in crisis and migrants require is only possible through concerted partnership efforts. We stand with pride and optimism with the populations we serve, undaunted by the challenges ahead and reimagining a better future for all Nigerians.

All that we achieved in 2021 was made possible by the support, generosity, determination and tenacity of our government counterparts, partners, donors and the IOM staff.

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe
CCCM	camp coordination and camp management
CfW	cash-for-work
DDRR	disengagement, disassociation, reintegration and reconciliation
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ETT	Emergency Tracking Tool
ERL	early recovery and livelihoods
GBV	gender-based violence
HLP	housing, land and property
IBM	immigration and border management
IDP	internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MHA	migration health assessment
MHPSS	mental health and psychosocial support
MIDAS	Migration Information Data Analysis System
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NIS	Nigeria Immigration Service
NFI	non-food item
NSAG	non-State armed group
PWD	person with disability
SEA	sexual exploitation and abuse
S/NFI	shelter and non-food items
TiP	trafficking in persons
VoT	victim of trafficking
UN SARI	United Nations Severe Acute Respiratory Infection
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene



IOM Nigeria 1

An IDP paints a mural at the multipurpose community hall in Yola, North-East Nigeria. © IOM 2021/Natalie OREN

1. IOM Nigeria

After 20 years of operational presence, IOM continues to navigate a complex and dynamic operational landscape. Over the past two decades, IOM Mission in Nigeria has supported the country’s response to migration management and governance issues, ensuring that migration works for all parties concerned. In addition, over the past decade, the Mission has provided principled life-saving humanitarian assistance while ensuring that populations in crisis are resilient and sustainably transition to recovery.

The Mission has four sub-offices in Benin, Lagos, Maiduguri and Yola, and its main office is in Abuja. It operates two MHA centres in Lagos and Abuja and manages the UN SARI Treatment Facility in Abuja and Maiduguri. The operations of IOM in Nigeria are driven by a staff strength of more than 1,400, making the office the biggest operation on the continent.

The work of in Nigeria is guided by the Mission’s 2018–2021 strategy and contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework in line with the Government of Nigeria’s development priorities.

1.1. Progress between 2020–2021: Key highlights

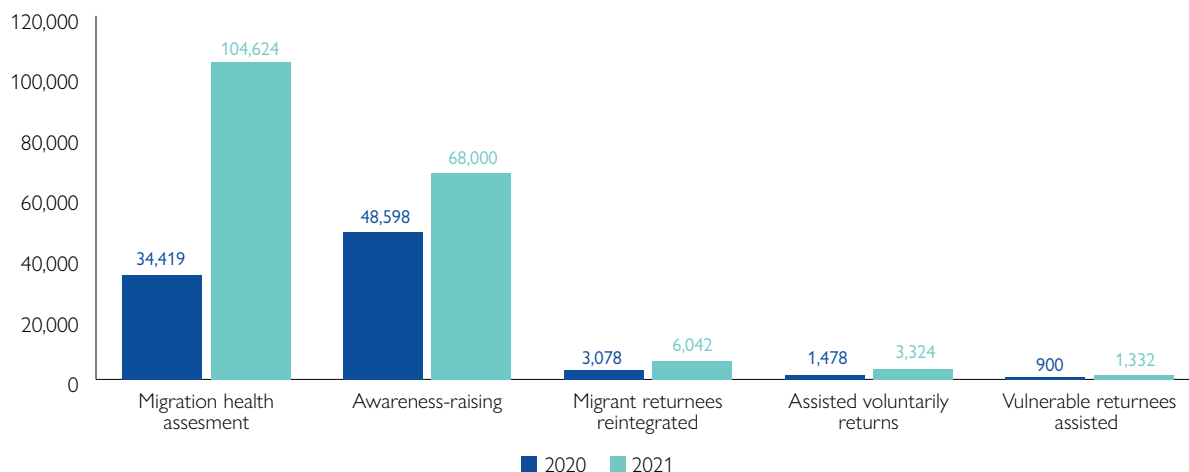
1.1.1. Facilitated migration and migration management

IOM has provided assistance and supported more migrants in 2021 compared to 2020. MHAs were conducted for 104,624 individuals, a 204 per cent increase from last year, while 3,324 voluntary returns were assisted, representing a 125 per cent increase. There were 6,042 returnees reintegrated, signifying a 96 per cent growth, followed by vulnerable migrants supported, and people reached through awareness-raising with 48 per cent and 40 per cent increase respectively. The achievements in 2021 can be attributed to the ease of COVID-19 restrictions that impacted local and global mobility in 2020, and full operational capacity of the Mission.



Psychosocial support session for IDP children in Maiduguri. © IOM 2021/Natalie OREN

Figure 1. Number of beneficiaries supported through facilitated migration management programming in 2020 versus 2021

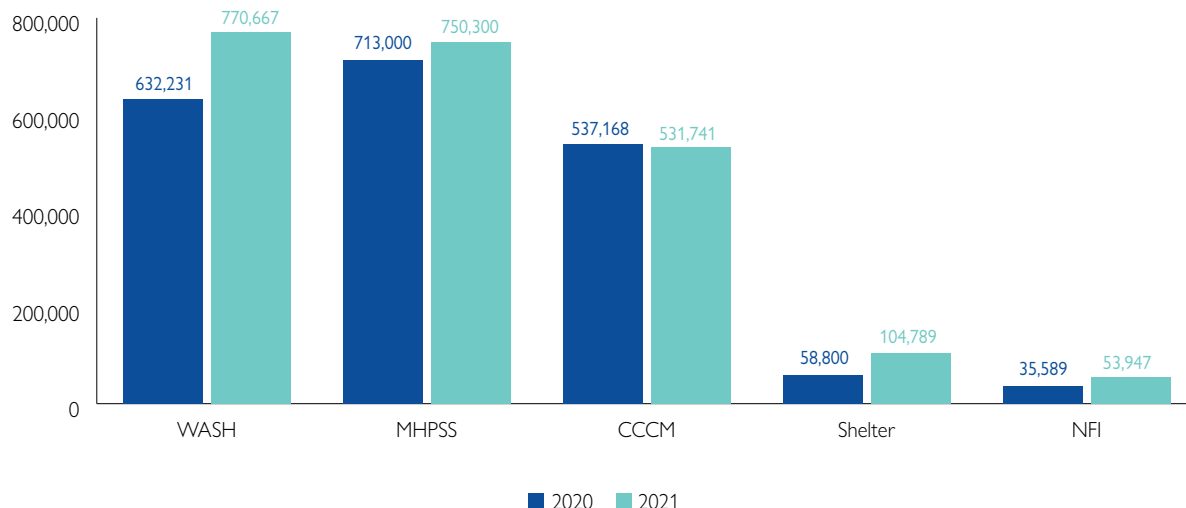


Note: Data on all graphs and table are collected from IOM Nigeria's initiatives.

1.1.2. Preparedness response transition and recovery

In the emergency context, IOM also reached more people in need in 2021. Some programmes like ERL supported 1,000 people, representing a 100 per cent increase from the last report; 104,789 people received shelter support equal to 78 per cent increase, while 770,667 individuals had access to water and improved sanitation, a 22 per cent increase compared to 2020. MHPSS programming supported almost similar number of people while CCCM had a reduction of 5,427 equal to 1 per cent of people who benefited from CCCM activities in 2020. While the growth in operations can be attributed to similar reasons as facilitated migration management, the decline in CCCM can be owed to the closure of some camps.

Figure 2. Number of beneficiaries supported through preparedness, response, transition and recovery programming in 2020 versus 2021

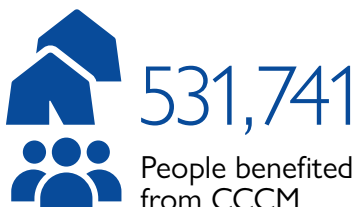


2021 achievements in a snapshot

Preparedness, response, transition and recovery



Organizations utilized the humanitarian hubs



People benefited from CCCM



People benefited from shelter support



People supported with NFI



People accessed WASH services



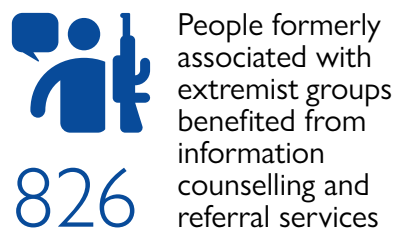
People benefited from MHPSS (Protection)



People benefited from multipurpose community hall



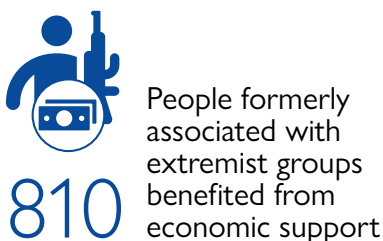
People benefited from CfW (Livelihood)



People formerly associated with extremist groups benefited from information counselling and referral services



People sensitized on social cohesion and reintegration



People formerly associated with extremist groups benefited from economic support



Community members equipped with transhumance tracking tool data collection



Community members equipped with knowledge on common ground approach and conflict sensitivity



Media professionals trained on conflict sensitivity reporting skills



Community members affected by extremist groups received economic support

Facilitated migration management



Voluntarily returned migrants



Completed reintegration process



Vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, assisted



Unaccompanied migrant children assisted



People reached through awareness-raising



People provided with MHAs



DNA samples collected for family reunification



COVID-19 tests conducted



People supported with the vaccination process

Migration data management and collection



Airports with secondary inspection sites



Information of individuals collected (MIDAS)



Movements tracked



Partners benefited from ETT information



People biometrically registered



NIS officials trained



Border crossing points and State command equipped with MIDAS



Preparedness, response, transition and recovery **2**

2. Preparedness, response, transition and recovery



IOM supports the Government of Nigeria in responding to emergencies, addressing development challenges, and promoting peacebuilding and community stabilization in the communities affected by disasters and conflicts. IOM continues to lead the conversation on durable solutions in the North-East.

2.1. Humanitarian hubs

The nine humanitarian hubs are one of the two enablers to the response in the North-East managed by IOM. They provide a safe operating space to humanitarian responders, enabling them to access and provide better quality assistance to the population affected by the conflict. In early 2021, NSAGs attacked two separate towns and the hubs provided a haven, saving the lives of many responders.

The hubs operate under **zero tolerance of any form of harassment or exploitation**. As a result, prevention of SEA refresher courses are held annually. Due to an unreliable power grid and an overreliance on generators, IOM prioritized solarization of the hubs. To date, two have been completed.



167

Organizations utilized the humanitarian hubs



4,585

individuals benefited from hub services



42

hub staff trained on prevention of SEA

IOM staff providing MHPSS through activities for children. © IOM 2021/ Natalie OREN

2.2. Camp coordination and camp management

The ever-evolving situation in the North-East results in more people being displaced and other experiencing “re-displacement”. Together with the relevant government counterparts and partners, the CCCM team focused on improving services across the IOM-managed sites, ensuring that IDPs have access to sustainable services. In addition, IOM’s programming approach in the North-East is centred on strengthening resilience and providing durable solutions. To this end, IOM’s site facilitation supported activities including the following: (a) direct support to beneficiaries, establishing, training and equipping site committees, and governance structures; (b) establishing and managing complaints and feedback mechanisms; (c) promoting community participation; (d) coordinating and enhancing service mapping and reporting gaps in the provision of services; and (e) implementing services provided by partners present in the displacement sites.

In focus

Promoting meaningful inclusion of women and girls: IOM continues to advocate for women’s meaningful inclusion in leadership roles in displacement sites as this improves humanitarian outcomes. Through the Women’s Participation Project, IOM conducted skills trainings for camp leaders and members of the camp sectoral committee to boost their leadership skills. This enabled all community members to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes that impact their daily lives.

“Other people and I with disabilities were not allowed to take part in any camp activity. Now things are different thanks to the sensitization done by the IOM team. We (PWDs) are now participating in camp activities such as face mask production. Also, joining the women’s committee has been extremely helpful because women and girls with disabilities have now been recognized and are involved in camp activities,” says Habiba Mohammed, a 30-year-old woman from Bama.



91

sites managed



4,452

people benefited from CfW activities



70

feedback and complaints desks managed



12,756

camp committee members trained on management of CCCM components



2,089

individuals in Borno State sensitized on the benefits of inclusive participation including PWDs

2.3. Shelter and non-food items

The S/NFI programme is designed to support people affected by crises (conflict and natural disasters) in displacement sites by providing safe, dignified and appropriate S/NFI support while improving shelter outcomes. The support includes construction and rehabilitation of emergency and transition shelters and provision of NFIs.

In focus

Disability and inclusion

IOM shelter responses consider the needs of different groups in communities, including PWDs. IOM upgraded shelters for 116 households to cater for the needs of PWDs. A study on disability inclusion in shelter activities was conducted, focusing on the needs of PWDs living in camp and camp-like settings vis-à-vis accessibility and mobility in the areas outside the individual shelters, access to household WASH facilities, access to basic services within the camp, as well as access to the general neighbourhood. The findings of the assessment will be utilized to improve shelter programming.



IOM improves accessibility to shelters for IDPs with disability in Maiduguri. © IOM 2021/ Natalie OREN



104,789

individuals benefited from shelter support



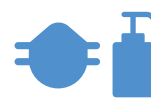
53,949

supported with NFIs



1,999

households received cash support



835

COVID-19 kits were distributed



16

buildings rehabilitated to support 112 households



533

transition and mud-brick shelters constructed



6,798

supported with various initiatives in return and host areas

2.3.1. Housing, land and property

Among the key roles of the S/NFI programme of IOM is advocacy for HLP for crisis-affected populations. This is critical to ensure that people get access to basic accommodation to meet their daily needs. IOM conducted HLP awareness-raising for local authorities and community leaders, conducted tenure mapping in out-of-camp settings in Bama and Banki to appreciate the various tenure arrangements in the host communities, and supported shelter project designs to address needs identified, including housing, property title documentation, secondary displacement and eviction. In addition, assessments to identify HLP needs and gaps associated with displacement, return and places of origin were conducted in Bama, Banki, Damboa, Gwoza and Monguno.

To improve service delivery capacity, 68 IOM staff members received training to improve their capacity on HLP in emergency and early recovery settings and understand how to conduct due diligence for security of tenure integration into programming interventions.



Shelter replacement in Damboa, North-East Nigeria. © IOM 2022/Davies Aura OKOKO



Mudbrick shelters in Ngala. © IOM 2022/Isah KARIBU

2.4. Water, sanitation and hygiene

IOM remains the biggest WASH provider, responding to the crisis in the North-East. The construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of WASH systems, provision of hygiene kits, capacity-building of partners and hygiene promotion are priorities for the Organization. There is continued increase in the scope of community engagement to ensure the systematic participation of beneficiaries through trust-building exercises, participatory approaches and culturally acceptable feedback mechanisms. There are 109 water systems, including solar-powered boreholes, hand pumps and water trucking to facilitate WASH operations in Nigeria. The same number of people were reached through hygiene promotion messaging.

IOM engaged locally renowned radio production companies to air 8 live programmes, 25 mini drama skits and 6 health programmes to diversify reach and amplify WASH messaging. The results from a post-programme survey are positive, with 84 per cent of the listeners indicating they had discussed the topics heard with friends, 73 per cent with spouses, 61 per cent with their children and 43 per cent with IOM volunteers.

Women and girls including PWDs remain the most vulnerable, and it is important to ensure their protection needs are addressed. Part of these efforts include the provision of rechargeable solar lamps to 8,000 women, elderly and PWDs who have limited access to sanitation facilities. The use of rechargeable solar lamps has been widely welcomed and increasingly recognized as a simple yet effective way to make people feel safer and have more control over sanitation facilities access especially during night hours.

Children are effective messengers and promoters of sustainable change, and their participation in hygiene promotion is crucial for the programming of IOM in Nigeria. In 2021, 50 hygiene clubs were created, reaching over 2,000 children in schools. A campaign called Hygiene Promotion through Art enhanced the learning and participation of children in safe hygiene practices through arts (such as dancing, music, quiz, debate, crafts and storytelling) reached over 1,000 young people.

As part of its commitment to sustainability and innovation in WASH programming, IOM piloted an on-site wastewater treatment plant in Maiduguri Stadium camp that offered a reliable means of disposing waste, putting an end to indiscriminate dumping of liquid waste. Plans are underway to scale this effort.



770,667

had access to water and reached through hygiene promotion and community engagement activities across 118 IDP camps



5,507

sanitation facilities operated and maintained daily



29

organizations with a variety of WASH NFI kits in BAY States reaching over 575,000 beneficiaries



WASH hygiene promotion volunteers in Gubio Camp, Maiduguri, North-East Nigeria. © IOM 2021/Natalie OREN

“When the pandemic began, we were anxious about COVID-19 and the vaccine, because we had heard different stories, but through the radio show, I received better clarity and understanding, and I am now willing to take the vaccine to stay safe. During the group discussion, they taught us how to wash our hands, avoid crowded places and wear our face masks properly”, said Lalidi, an IDP at Teacher’s Village, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council.

2.5. Protection

2.5.1. Mental health and psychosocial support

IOM is a key partner in providing MHPSS services, helping individuals cope and recover from trauma. The services are delivered directly through the staff and partnerships of IOM with humanitarian actors, and government health and education institutions. Every year, IOM deploys over 100 staff in deep fields to provide much-needed services to individuals in need.

Over the past year, IOM has contributed to the improvement and standardization of the provision of specialized services in remote areas to avoid stand-alone pharmacological interventions in partnership with the neuropsychiatric hospitals in Yola and Maiduguri. In the capacity-building efforts of IOM, local capacities were enhanced and a sustainable system was set up to detect, diagnose, treat and monitor individuals with mental conditions and reduce caregiver burden.



750,300
individuals reached



15
safe spaces operated and maintained



6,371
individuals received specialized mental health services

IOM piloted a postgraduate professional master’s programme in counselling and conflict transformation in partnership with the University of Maiduguri in Borno State. There were 30 MHPSS protection practitioners sponsored by IOM, and 100 practitioners independently enrolled and benefited from the pilot programme. The programme has been instrumental in creating local capacities to sustain the delivery of mental health and psychosocial care and make the services affordable and available as per the local context.

In the last quarter of 2021, an e-learning platform was launched. The first cohort of 99 MHPSS practitioners from Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria benefited from the training. This initiative aims to create a network of community-based MHPSS providers and strengthen service provision in the Lake Chad Basin Region.

Mitigating gender-based violence and counter-trafficking in crisis

Thousands of IDPs and other affected populations are exposed to GBV, SEA, human trafficking, kidnapping and forced labour. Children are particularly at risk of recruitment by armed groups. IOM strengthens law enforcement’s capacity to respond to GBV, SEA and TiP and provides mental health and psychosocial support, safe spaces, shelter and livelihood support to the victims and those at risk in BAY States.

IOM supported the development of the Borno Strategy on anti-TiP in emergencies. The strategy provides guidance on the provision of direct assistance and coordination among partners. In addition, capacity-building efforts of IOM included training of government



1,320

women and girls received solar lanterns as part of the GBV risk mitigation



102

VoTs were assisted in 2021



779

government officials and partners capacity developed

Focus group discussion with IDPs in Bama. © IOM 2021/Amanda NERO

officials and partners on community engagement in prevention and response to GBV and equipped with communication skills when responding to GBV/TIP cases at their respective workplaces.

In Adamawa State, 6,554 people benefited from comprehensive protection services provided at the multipurpose community hall. Services provided include livelihood support, recreational activities, support groups, peer-to-peer skills building, informal education, awareness and sensitization activities.

2.6. Early recovery and livelihoods

Through ERL programmes, IOM contributes to improving the living conditions of IDPs and returnees in host communities by providing coordinated CfW activities and vocational skills training.

The CfW programme provides a framework for affected communities to constructively re-invest their labour back into their communities while earning income for self-sustenance and transition from humanitarian dependence. In Yola South, Adamawa State, a market structure was built as part of efforts to simulate livelihood opportunities.

Vocational training is central to ERL programming, as it equips IDPs with skills and knowledge to start and sustain small-scale businesses. IOM provides practical skills trainings coupled with start-up kits and/or cash grants for business start-ups, conducts weekly monitoring of the beneficiaries' established businesses, and provides related business management guidance.



1,000

people benefited from CfW activities



285

trained on various skills (such as carpentry and masonry, soap and antiseptic production and briquette production)



2,000

households supported with briquettes and fuel-efficient stoves

IDP woman in Maiduguri producing wheat with livelihood and vocational training support by IOM. © IOM 2021/ Natalie OREN

2.7. Sector coordination

IOM co-leads the CCCM, Shelter and NFI humanitarian response, and co-chairs the MHPSS Working Group with the Ministries of Health in BAY States. Through this mechanism, IOM, in close coordination with relevant partners, supports the Government of Nigeria by providing emergency solutions for the population living in dire conditions. The sector provided 29 sector partners with platforms to coordinate humanitarian response for the affected populations.

A camp closure and camp decommissioning capacity-building exercise was commissioned for the Government of Borno State to provide technical support for the government-planned camp closures, returns and relocations of IDPs across the State. The decongestion strategy was developed and validated by stakeholders, a crucial step in addressing the challenges of congested camps and improving service provision.

2.8. Disengagement, disassociation, reintegration and reconciliation

DDRR continue to support the Government of Nigeria in navigating the challenging and dynamic complexities that arise in violent extremist contexts and strengthening disassociation systems, reintegration process for individuals exposed to violent extremism, and promoting reconciliation in the affected communities. The mass defections in the last quarter of the year reinforce the need for and importance of coordinated, whole-of-government/community approaches.



826

reintegrated low-risk NSAGs supported through information counselling and referral services



753

individual psychosocial sessions conducted



237

group psychosocial sessions held for beneficiaries and their community members in BAY States



Nigerian returnee working in a poultry farm in Benin City with assistance provided by IOM. © IOM 2021/Elijah ELAIGWU

In 2021, IOM Nigeria supported four governments of the Lake Chad Basin Region (Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria) with a series of DDRR technical workshops. The four workshops served as exchange platforms for experience-sharing on national efforts in designing and implementing DDRR policies and programmes.

At the heart of successful DDRR programming is strategic communications among all parties. IOM Nigeria supported the Government in developing a strategic communications plan to promote reintegration and reconciliation in North-East Nigeria. The communications plan aims to support the Government in disseminating clear and reliable information on programmes and policies linked to defection, rehabilitation and reintegration. The plan is an outcome of 14 town hall meetings with over 600 representatives from key stakeholders including community members.

Comprehensive community outreach interventions are central to successful reintegration initiatives. Interventions include family and community visits to the rehabilitation and transition facilities with the former low-risk associates, and awareness-raising in the communities of return. IOM Nigeria's approach includes supporting vulnerable individuals or households in return communities with livelihood activities to strengthen the programme, as well as guaranteed achievement of programme outcomes.



810

reintegrated low-risk NSAG associates supported with livelihood opportunities



3,949

vulnerable community members supported with livelihood opportunities in communities of return



3,512

reached through community outreach

2.9. Contributing to the mitigation of conflict over natural resources between farmer and herder communities

As part of transition and recovery programming, IOM Nigeria have been promoting peaceful coexistence among the farmers and herder communities in Adamawa State by contributing to the mitigation of conflict over natural resources, through locally owned conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, in partnership with Search for Common Ground and Mercy Corps.

The project uses Transhumance Tracking Tool, an IOM-developed data collection and information management system that identifies patterns and trends related to the farmer–herder crisis.

Community response networks, community safety architecture dialogues and peace architecture dialogues platforms have been



78

community members trained on the Transhumance Tracking Tool information management system



420

community members trained on the common ground approach and conflict sensitivity

established, providing an opportunity for community members to respond to early warning signs of conflicts, serve as foundation for strengthened traditional conflict resolution mechanisms at the local government level, and provide avenues for ministries, departments and agencies, security agencies, civil society organizations, religious groups, media organizations and traditional leaders to relate and discuss issues raised in the communities.

The **Adamawa Forum on Farmer and Herder Relations** is an independent trust-building platform designed for communities to express their opinions on improving peaceful relationships between farmers and herders through research and policy briefs. The platform comprises of academia, government officials, civil society groups and traditional and religious leaders.

Natural Resource Management Committees were established in 10 communities for convening dialogues and developing action plans to improve resource management. The project continues to raise awareness on environmental conservation, climate change, sustainable agricultural practices, livestock route management and land tenure management.



20 media professionals trained on conflict-sensitive reporting techniques, social cohesion and peaceful conflict resolution



Group of farmers in Yola, North-East Nigeria. © IOM 2021/Natalie OREN



Facilitated migration and migration management 3

3. Facilitated migration and migration management



IOM Nigeria supports the Government of Nigeria in strengthening migration management and governance in the country to reap the development benefits of migration through policy development and implementation, promoting labour migration, migration health, assistance to voluntary returns and protection of vulnerable migrants.

3.1. Labour mobility and human development

The Labour Mobility and Human Development programme has continued working closely with government and non-government partners to implement projects and initiatives that: (a) foster synergies between labour migration and development; (b) promote regular labour migration channels; and (c) support safe, informed and fair labour migration for migrants, their families and communities.



135

officials received capacity development training



Launch of the National Diaspora Policy in Abuja on 18 May 2021. © IOM 2021/Stylia KAMPANI

In 2021, IOM supported the Government of Nigeria in improving migration governance through the implementation of the National Policy on Labour Migration Action Plan and National Border Management Strategy Implementation Plan, as well as the launch of the National Diaspora Policy. The Organization also assisted in building the capacity of government officials on the following: (a) labour migration management, migration data management and labour migration laws; (b) emerging and contemporary issues on labour migration within the Nigerian and African context; (c) global best practices on labour migration management; and (d) human-rights and victim-focused approach in border management.

Through the Labour Mobility and Human Development programme, IOM has promoted fruitful cooperation between the Government and the Nigerian diaspora by supporting the development, validation and adoption of the National Diaspora Policy, which was adopted by the Federal Executive Council of Nigeria in April 2021.

3.2. Migrant protection and assistance

3.2.1. Assisted voluntary return and reintegration

IOM supported Nigerian citizens across Africa and Europe to voluntarily return home. Upon arrival, they were profiled to determine their needs and level of vulnerabilities and given onward transportation to destination States, temporary accommodation, immediate medical care and counselling, and referrals for further support and reintegration.

The reintegration process incorporated counselling, and socioeconomic support through businesses start-up and skills acquisition in hairdressing, fashion, cosmetics and construction sectors. The business skills trainings enable migrants to identify their areas of interest and forge partnerships with individuals of similar interests.

The reintegration process is conducted in partnership with the Government, private sector, communities of return, civil society organizations and the Case Management Expert Team who work closely with returnees.



3,324

migrants assisted with voluntary return



6,042

returned migrants completed reintegration



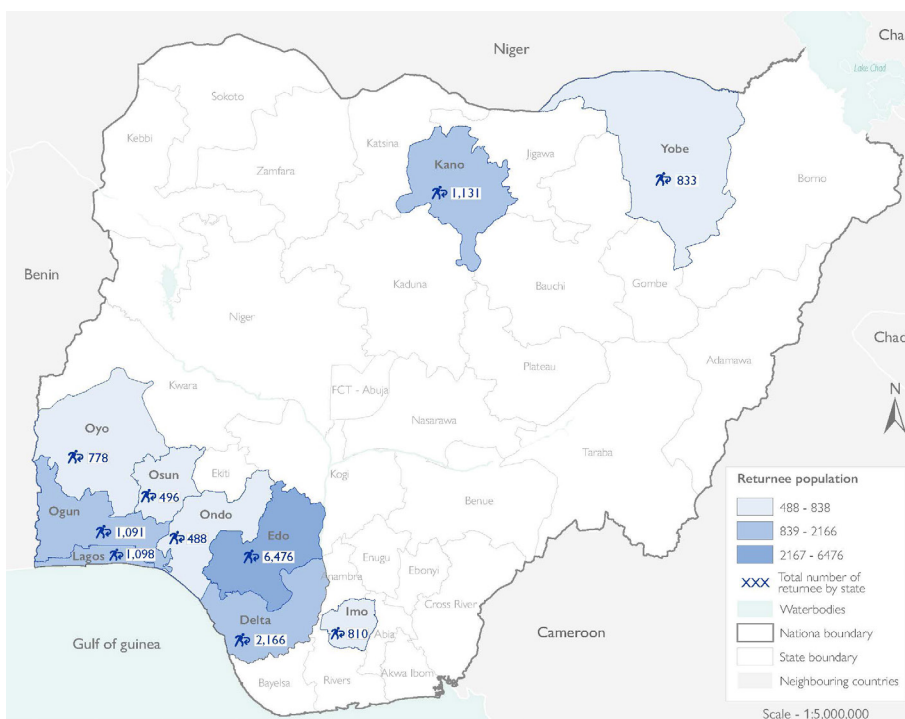
41

Case Management Expert Team members received capacity-building on reintegrated approach to reintegration

Table 1. Top ten destination countries in 2021

Country	Male	Female	Total per country
 Austria	55	1	56
 Chad	53	90	143
 Egypt	23	23	46
 Germany	147	46	193
 Ghana	3	59	62
 Lebanon	4	48	52
 Libya	435	522	957
 Mali	17	165	182
 Niger (the)	737	410	1 147
 Sudan (the)	69	85	154
Total for 10 countries	1 543	1 449	2 992
Other countries	185	151	336
Grand total for 10 countries and other countries	1 728	1 600	3 328
Total for all returnees			6 656

Figure 3. Top ten States of origin of returned migrants



Source: IOM Nigeria, 2022.

Note: 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.

3.2.2. Assistance to vulnerable migrants

Among the assisted returnees, some are VoTs, survivors of GBV, unaccompanied minors, returnees with severe mental health and psychosocial needs, physical health needs, and those exposed to violence or experienced other forms of exploitation.

IOM provided the vulnerable migrants with MHPSS, individual economic reintegration, facilitated family tracing and reunification for unaccompanied children and adults with severe mental health challenges. **MHPSS** was provided through peer-to-peer support, psycho-education group sessions, referrals to specialized health services, and counselling for family members. To strengthen resilience within families, caregivers and family members of returned migrants received capacity-building on psychosocial support, caregiving and communication skills to disseminate the right information.

The capacity of 24 partners was developed on family tracing and unification process, and 51 State and non-State actors gained knowledge and skills on key child protection approaches, alternative care and assistance to unaccompanied and separated children within the migration context.

IOM and NAPTIP launched the national identification, screening and reporting tools of VoTs to facilitate a harmonized approach to victim identification and reporting and strengthen the referral and protection of potential and trafficked persons.



Participant of the "Speaking through Arts" initiative in Benin City, May 2021. © IOM 2021/ Elijah ELAIGWU



1,332

vulnerable migrants including VoTs assisted. To enhance the protection of the VoTs and survivors of GBV, IOM rehabilitated and provided material support to 5 shelters, 3 owned by NAPTIP and 2 for Patriotic Citizen Initiatives



26

family tracing and reunification facilitated



200

returned migrants benefited from MHPSS



78

caregivers and family members of returned migrants received capacity-building on MHPSS



154

State and non-State actors gained skills on the standardized screening and reporting tools of VoTs



10

people with severe mental health needs received specialized care

3.2.3. Awareness-raising

Using communication for development (C4D) strategies, IOM implements projects designed to support positive behaviour change to prevent irregular migration, human trafficking and exploitation, smuggling of migrants, and promote regular migration. The community-based approach of IOM includes, among others, community dialogue, community theatre, school advocacy campaigns, peer education and advocacy, and use of broadcast and social media.

In commemoration of the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, a six-kilometre walk was organized in Benin City with Edo State Ministry of Health, Edo State Task Force on Human Trafficking and the Genius Hub.

The **Blue Bus sensitization campaign** was launched in March 2021 as part of the awareness-raising initiatives on irregular migration. The bus serves as a one-stop shop, where potential migrants and communities can seek information on safe migration pathways and report trafficking cases, as well as provide counselling for VoTs.

The **Migrant Room programme** was developed and implemented in Edo State to ignite and mainstream migration discussions in schools among students, enabling them to identify signs of trafficking, as well as safe migration pathways and available local opportunities.

Art as a form of expression was adopted to help migrants who cannot verbalize their experiences have an opportunity and platform through painting or crafted arts to narrate their ordeal to the wider society and raise awareness. Migrants as volunteers were trained and produced 44 paintings, which were exhibited and donated to the Ministry of Culture, community members, potential migrants and representatives of returnee's association.

Community members from four local governments in Ogun States were trained to build the capacity of community members, youth groups and leaders on the use of community dialogue to raise awareness on migration issues. The training empowered community members as facilitators, who can stir up conversations on issues of irregular migration and TiP.



68,000

people sensitized regularly on the dangers of irregular migration



45,915

persons were sensitized through the Blue Bus campaign



42

students in Edo State reached through the Migrant Room programme



158

community members empowered as facilitators for community dialogues



Migration Health Division 4

4. Migration Health Division

Migration health assessment centres

The Migration Health Division works to enable migrants to benefit from improved standards of physical, mental and social well-being, so that they can contribute to the social and economic development of their home country and host communities.

Through the MHA centres in Lagos and Abuja, IOM provides health assessments, vaccinations, DNA sample collection, medical escorts, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment under directly observed therapy for resettlement purposes. The DNA sample collection service is provided as part of the pre-consular services offered to embassies.

In 2021, there was an increase of a 204 per cent of medical health assessments conducted for potential migrants compared to 2020.

United Nations Severe Acute Respiratory Infection Treatment Facility and IOM polymerase chain reaction laboratory

IOM continued to manage the UN SARI Treatment Facility and conducting COVID-19 tests as mandated by the United Nations Country Team. The facility provided care to home-based and in-facility patients, and supported medical evacuations transfers to ensure continuity of care in UN SARI.

The UN SARI Treatment Facility became among the nine health facilities selected to deploy the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control's COVID-19 case management Surveillance Outbreak and Response Management and Analysis System (SORMAS) tool for patient management. The facility is also among the selected accredited laboratories in line with the Civil Aviation Authority appointed for outbound QR-coded COVID-19 testing and reporting.

In support of the Government's efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19, IOM supported the vaccination process of individuals from the diplomatic community, the United Nations and international organizations' staff and dependants through United Nations- and government-sourced vaccines.



104,618

health assessment conducted



500

DNA samples collected



9,645

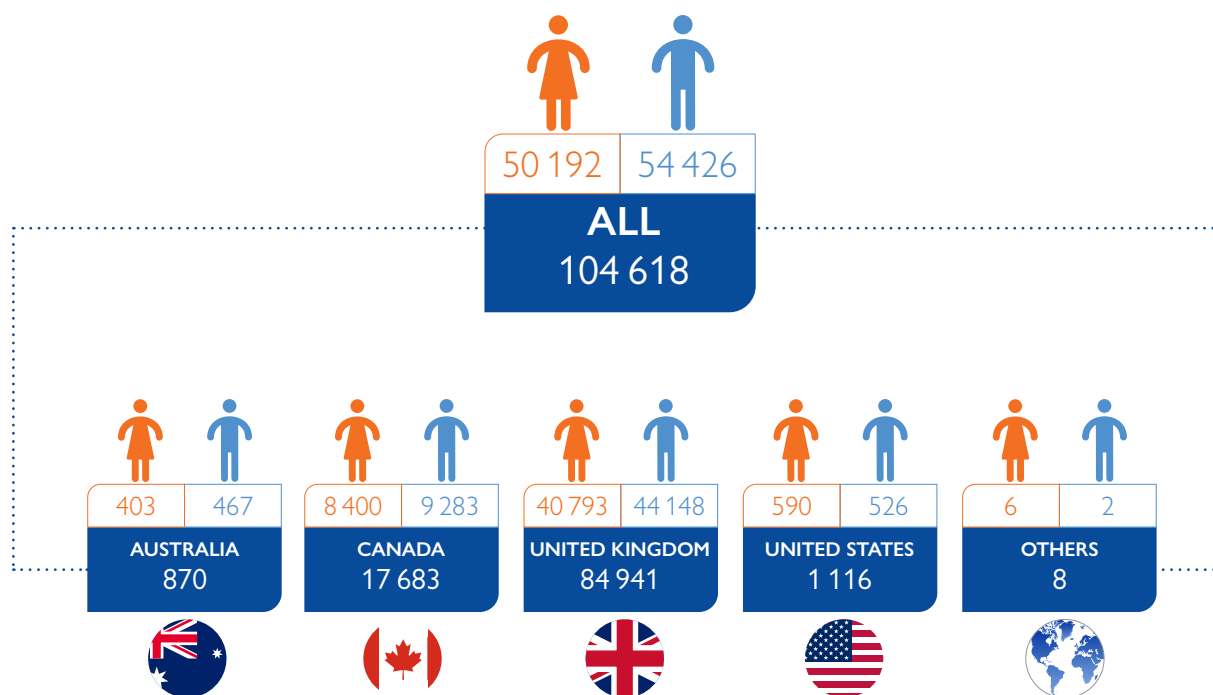
COVID-19 tests conducted



5,401

individuals vaccinated

Figure 4. Medical health assessments conducted for migrants in 2021



Medical staff conducting health assessment for a migrant in Lagos. © IOM 2021/Natalie OREN



Migration data collection and management 5

5. Migration data collection and management



Understanding the power of data and reflecting the rich complexity characterizing the movement of people, the work of IOM seeks to assist the Government in coordinating, compiling and analysing data to make informed decisions, elaborate fact-based policies, provide relevant, timely, reliable and consistent data while maintaining and upholding data protection principles and policies.

5.1. Immigration and border management

The Organization's IBM is rooted in the MIDAS architecture. In Nigeria, the IBM strategy has a threefold approach: operational, technical and legal approaches. In 2021, Akwa Ibom State Command, Oron and Ibaka border crossings were equipped with MIDAS and solar power systems. This expands the MIDAS architecture in Nigeria to 5 international airports, 7 State commands, 14 land borders and 4 seaports.

5.1.1. [Advanced Passenger Information System](#)

Secondary inspection sites were constructed at Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport in Abuja, Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos, Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport and Port Harcourt International Airport as part of the required infrastructure for the implementation of the Advance Passenger Information System. To ensure data protection, IOM, with the relevant stakeholders and the Ministry of Justice, produced a report on privacy and data protection laws in the context of cross-border data-sharing to combat crime.

5.1.2. [Foreigner Registration Application System](#)

IOM launched the second phase of the Foreigner Registration Application System, which aims to enhance the institutional capacity of the Government in better managing the evidence of identity, document issuance and control through biometrics. The data captured at the border crossing points is synchronized with the State commands and NIS Headquarters, hence promoting data harmonization for the Government's use and planning purposes. The second phase builds on the success of the first phase of the project piloted in three States and deployed by the Government across 36 States in the country.

To mainstream gender in the border management context in Nigeria, a **gender mainstreaming handbook** was produced after a gender analysis study was conducted for NIS and NAPTIP. This is part of the efforts to support the border management agencies' continuous learning, enhanced through the Personnel Training Resource Centres in six States. In 2021, over **437** NIS officers were trained through the Personnel Training Resource Centres.

5.1.3. COVID-19 response at the point of entry

In support of the Government of Nigeria's efforts to control and prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus along the borders and border communities, 19 border crossing points were provided with sensitization, infection prevention and control materials. Solar-powered boreholes and isolation centres were constructed at four land border crossings: Jibiya in Katsina State, Ilela in Sokoto State, Maigatari in Jigawa State and Kamba in Kebbi State. The isolation centres enable the Government to immediately quarantine and provide rapid care to COVID-19 suspected cases, and the solar-panelled boreholes ensure regular access of water, which promotes sanitation and hygiene at the borders.



Participants at a national biometric registration workshop in Lagos, 15–17 November 2021. © IOM 2021

5.2. Displacement Tracking Matrix

DTM gathers and analyses data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations that enables decision makers and responders to provide the affected populations with more targeted assistance.

Data of 3,184,058 displaced individuals was collected, movements of 107,481 individuals were tracked through the DTM ETT, and returnees were tracked in the north-east, north-west and north-central zones through DTM's Mobility Tracking Assessments. Information produced was disseminated through the weekly ETT utilized by 237 partners to provide assistance to the affected communities.

New beneficiaries were biometrically registered in Borno, enabling 205,837 to receive food items, and children under 5 years of age were registered and issued birth certificates in collaboration with the National Population Commission.

A stability index survey was conducted in BAY States to capture persistent community vulnerabilities and grievances, foster recovery and stability, and laid the foundations for the sustainable return of displaced persons, and prevent additional forced displacement.



Data of
3,184,058
displaced individuals collected



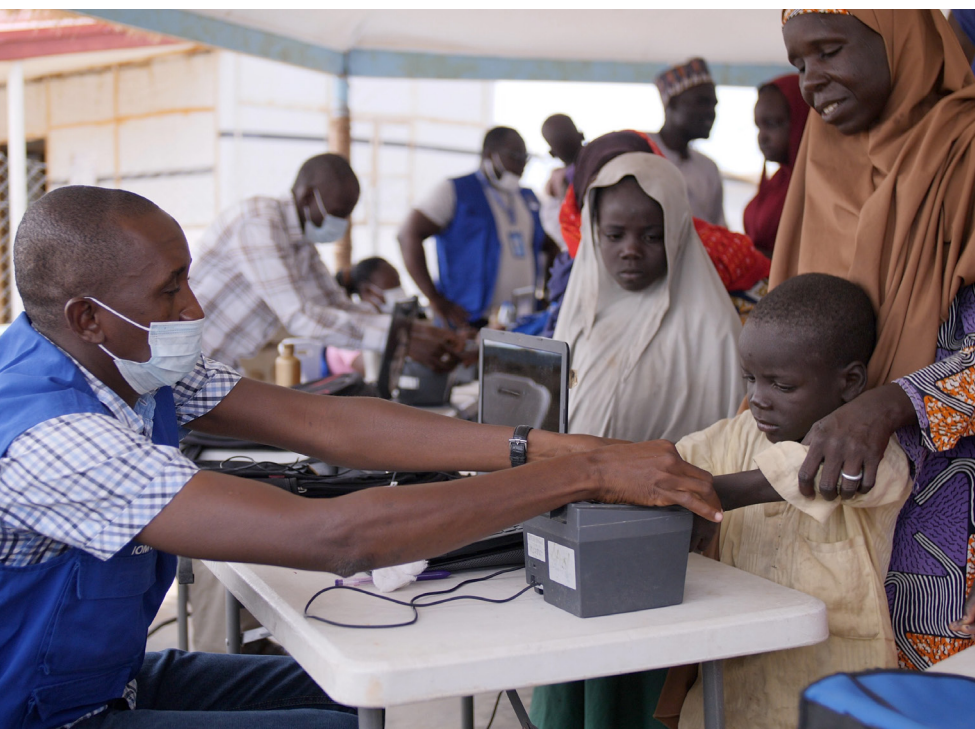
1,943,400
returnees tracked through Mobility Tracking Assessment tool



2,035,609
new beneficiaries biometrically registered



19,300
children received their birth certificates



Biometric registration of IDPs in Maiduguri. © IOM 2021/Natalie OREN



Investments in the work of IOM 6

Stakeholders meeting for the review of the Global Compact for Migration implementation on 18–21 October 2021 in Abuja. © IOM 2021/Mariam OWOEYE

6. Investments in the work of IOM

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 critical development and life-saving humanitarian work. Unearmarked and earmarked resources underpin the operational capacity, networks and in-country presence of IOM, allowing the Organization to provide the much-needed on-demand support to the Government while sustaining its core universal character. On behalf of the millions of lives impacted in 2021, IOM is grateful to all its partners for their generous support.





IOM Nigeria staff with Deputy Director General for Operations, Ugochi Daniels at IOM Nigeria's twentieth anniversary celebrations in Abuja, 31 October 2021. © IOM 2021/Amanda NERO



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