

GLOBAL PROTECTION FORUM 2022



Up next...



**GLOBAL PROTECTION FORUM
2022 - THEMATIC SEGMENT**

**28 OCT 2022
13:30 to 15:00 CEST**

Engaging with Access Working Groups:
Good Practices and Opportunities



GLOBAL PROTECTION FORUM 2022



Engaging with Access Working Groups: Good Practices and Opportunities

Friday 28 October, 13:30 - 15:00 CEST



INTERPRETATION

This room will have translation enabled for Spanish, French and Arabic speakers

Esta sala tendrá habilitada la traducción para los hablantes de Español, Francés y Árabe

Cette salle sera équipée de traduction pour les orateurs espagnols, français et arabes

يوجد ترجمة باللغات العربية و الانجليزية و الفرنسية و ايضا الاسبانية

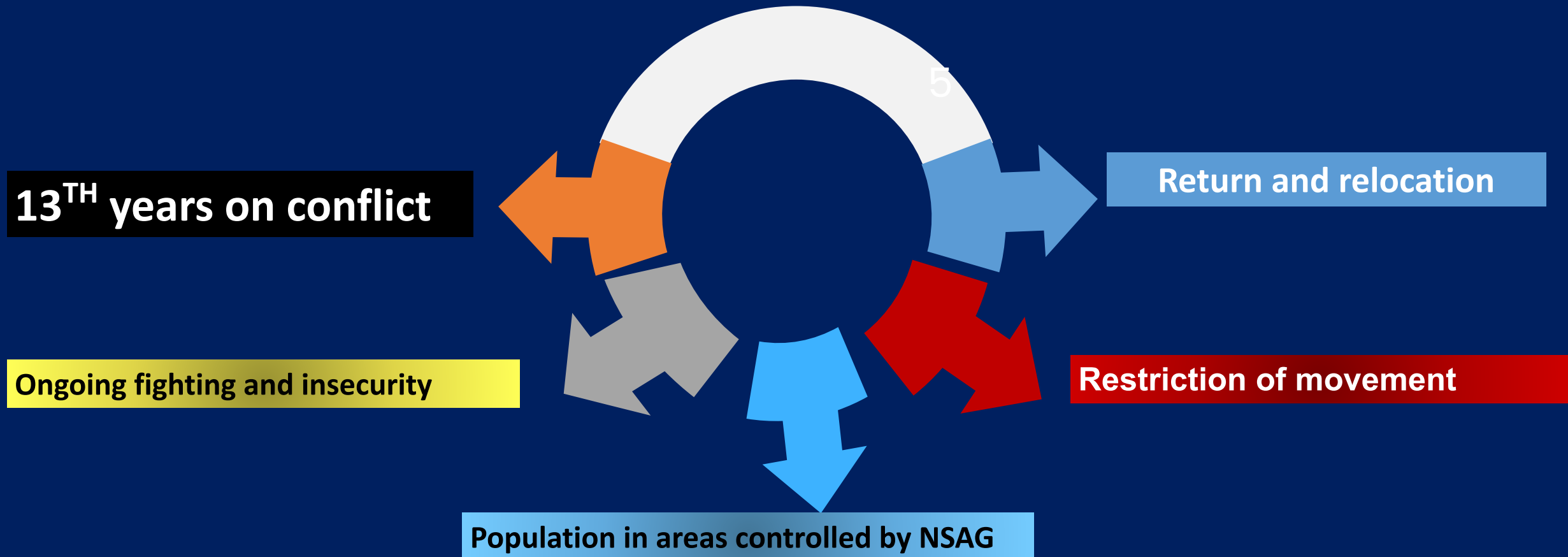


AGREEMENTS

- Whenever possible, keep your camera on
- Please stay muted, unless intentionally joining the conversation
- Active participation is encouraged
- Reach out to the technical team for any questions on interpretation or other IT issues
- Please note that this session will be recorded



OVERVIEW OF ACCESS & PROTECTION IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA





Access that protects

Progress and persistent challenges

Photo credit:
ICRC

Centre on Armed Groups

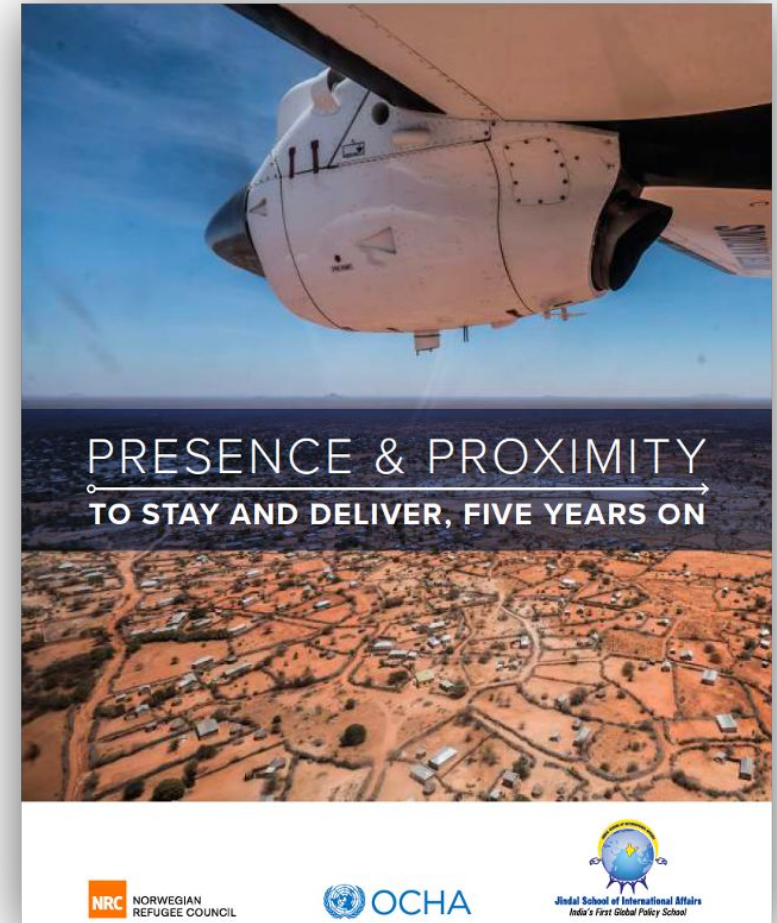
Research. Dialogue. Advice.

Protection and presence

- direct link between a lack of proximity and lack of attention to protection
- tendency to mainstream protection into invisibility
- effective advocacy to belligerents – esp. armed groups – requires presence

Centre on Armed Groups

Research. Dialogue. Advice.



What has changed?

- Much depends on **politics, personalities and perceptions**
- Same old problems – but with **new variants**
 - new conflicts and new obstacles
 - different types of armed groups
- Collective action is **far more effective** – but the barriers to working together effectively remain **high**



***THANK YOU.
GRACIAS.
MERCİ.***

#PROTECTIONFORUM2022

#ACCESSTHATPROTECTS

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@ProtectionClust



@ProtectionCluster

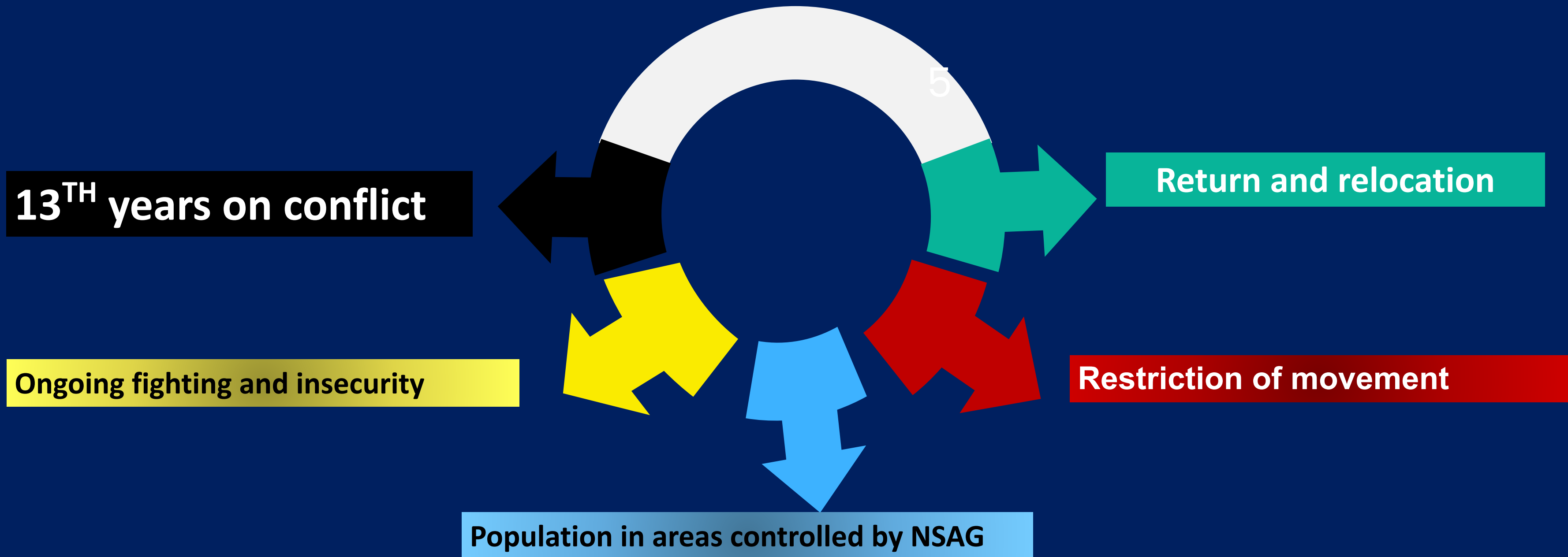


@global-protection-cluster





OVERVIEW OF ACCESS & PROTECTION IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA



KEY ACCESS ISSUES AND PROTECTION IMPLICATION

- With the conflict in its 13th year and ongoing, security risk to the population and humanitarian workers persist.
- Attacks on civilians and aid workers continues
- Significant number of the population are in within areas controlled by NSAG.
- Military dug trenches around all major towns. This has prevented access by the population
- Movement by road to many LGAs are via UNHAS helicopter.
- Protection Actors deployed in LGAs are limited to LGA HQ
- IDPs and returnees also have limited movement outside the military set perimeters.
- UXOs/IEDs in return areas and the limited demining programs/focus. Access issues arising
- Farming by IDPs/returnees is restricted as to the kind of crops to grow due to security reasons thus having protection implications with the limited livelihood.
- Dealing with people coming from inaccessible areas.
- Criminalization of any engagement with NSAG members (perception of making them legitimate)
- Humanitarian assets and personnel continue to be a target for NSAGs, both during road movement and within garrison towns
- Infiltrations and targeted kidnapping of humanitarian personnel were recorded in 2022, and occurrence of Illegal Vehicular Checkpoints along the main supply routes remain high
- Physical environment constraints including heavy rains and flooding make some areas hard to reach and sometimes temporarily inaccessible.

ACCESS AND PROTECTION COLLABORATION/GOOD PRACTICES

- Several overlap between Access (CMCoord) and Protection
 - Established a WhatsApp community group between Access/CMCoord and Protection Sector
 - Regular meeting with the military on key protection and access related issues at State and LGA levels.
 - Developed RFI together with the aces and CIMCOORD WG
 - Invitation to the Access WG to training Protection Actors on Access and to address question
 - Capacity building and training of military personnel
 - Using community-based groups to obtain protection information.
 - Access/Protection briefing with Donors (planned)

CHALLENGES

- Dealing with people coming from NSAG controlled areas.
- Military's security measures vs security/safety of the population.
- Military case handling VS humanitarian.
- Perception of the military of safety (tents in camps for ex)
- Lack of information on NSAG controlled area
- Criminalization of any negotiation with NSAG (though not legal)
- Perception of NSAG about humanitarian actors.

Global Protection Forum
« Access that Protects »

ENGAGING WITH ACCESS WORKING GROUPS: GOOD PRACTICES AND OPPORTUNITIES

28 October 2022



Good practices and opportunities

Ensuring a coordinated approach on access

Potential for engagement at various level:

1. Monitoring, reporting and analysis of access constraints
2. Coordination mechanism: access WG, access strategies
3. Policy development: Joint Operating Principles, ground rules, engagement with armed groups
4. Advocacy: key messages
5. Negotiation: part of the negotiation team



Credit: OCHA Ukraine

Good practices and opportunities

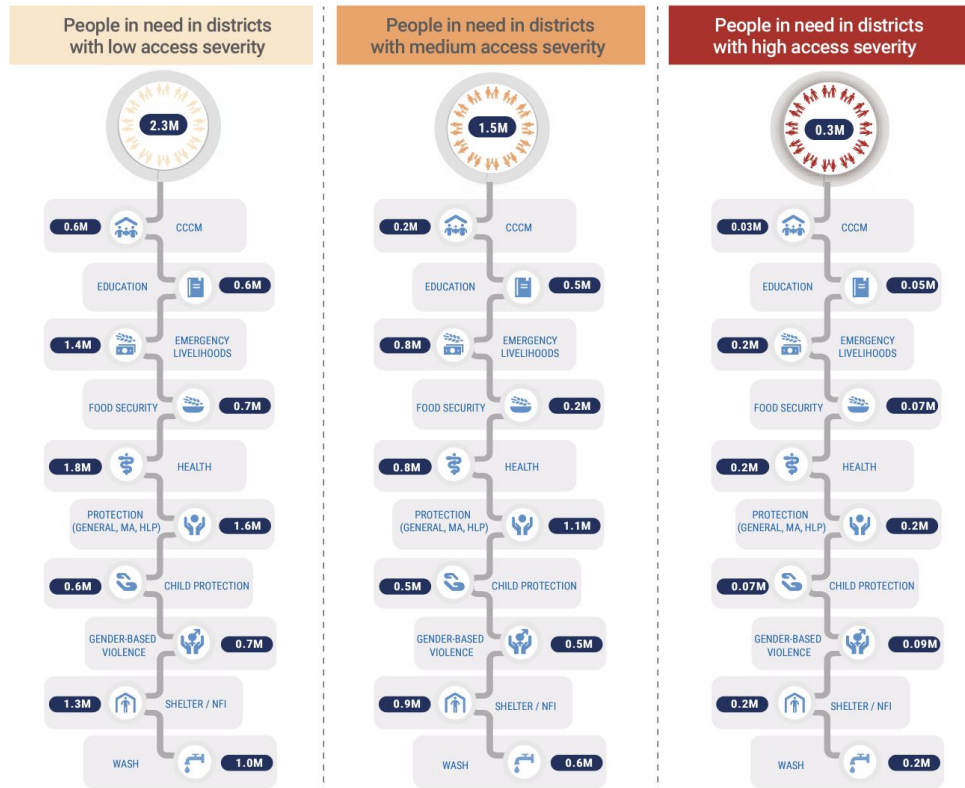
Iraq



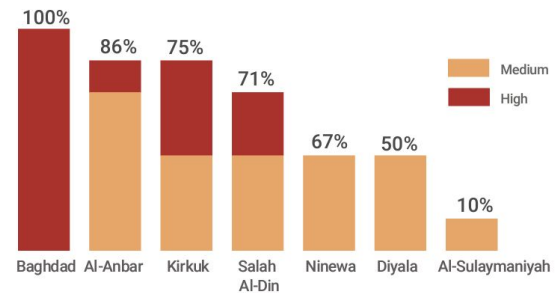
OCHA

IRAQ Humanitarian Access Severity Overview (April 2020) District Access Severity affecting People in Need

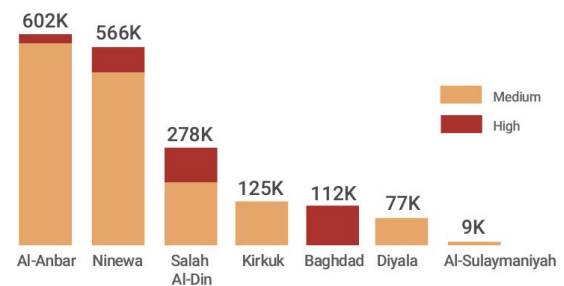
In the first quarter of 2020, humanitarian access significantly deteriorated in Iraq with a four-fold increase in the number of high severity districts since November 2019, as a result of the government suspension of national-level access authorizations for non-government organisations (NGOs) in early December 2019, which was compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures. Of 4.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Iraq, more than 1.77 million (343,000 IDPs) live in districts with moderate to high access constraints in the governorates of Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah Al-Din and Sulaymaniyah.



% of districts within the governorate with medium to high access severity



People in need in districts with medium to high access severity by governorate

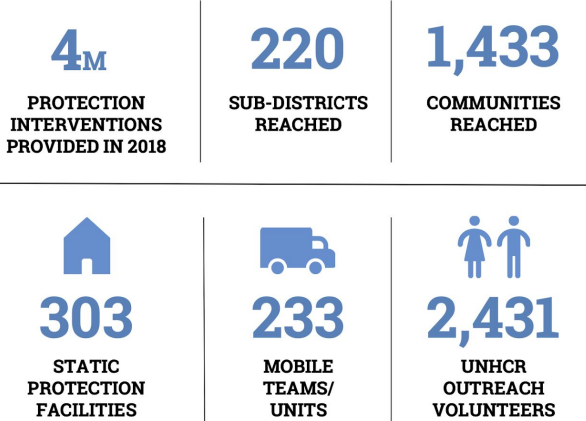
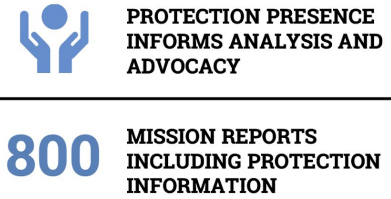


Good practices and opportunities

Syria – “Quality of Access”

- Access for protection-related activities/ services :**
- a. Presence of protection actors
 - b. Ability to carry out assessments missions and maintain presence
 - c. Sustained interventions through static facilities and mobile activities
 - d. Ability to carry out evidence-based advocacy on key protection concerns

“Quality of access” – protection presence/services



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OCHA

Questions?



Access that protects

Progress and persistent challenges

Photo credit:

Centre on Armed Groups

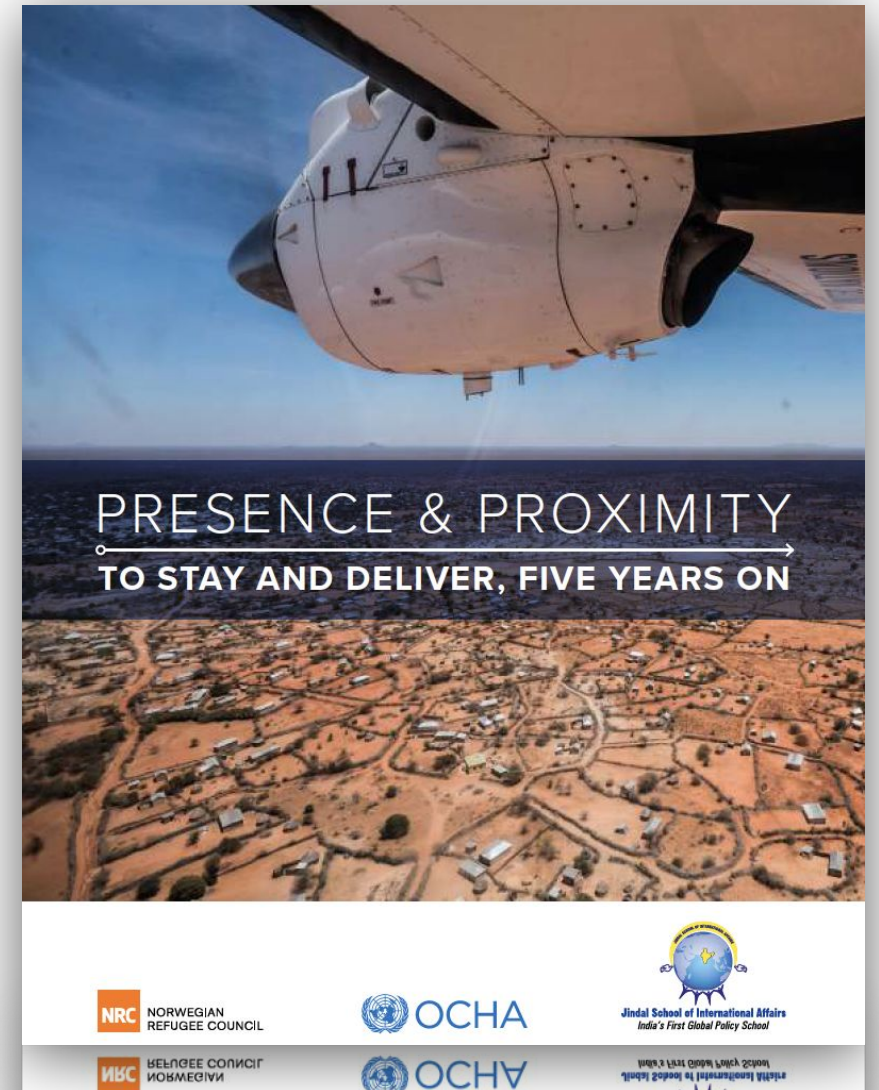
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