**NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF NIGERIA – REPORT ON CHILD EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS**

1. **DATA ON THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE**

Overall number of girls, women, boys men in IDP camps and host communities that the monitors under the National Human Rights Commission and the UNHCR IDP Monitoring project in the North East and the North Central( Report is not segregated to girls or women but females in general):

**2017**

Boys – 56998

Girls – 60126

Women – 64183

Men – 83882

 46 cases of female forced/ early marriage in Yola, Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba, Benue.

These incidences are as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency and the herdsmen attacks.

**2018(January – June)**

Boys – 22256

Girls – 21156

Men – 19682

Women -21773

1. cases of female Forced/ Early marriage in March and June reported in Yobe, Adamawa, Borno
2. **MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN DATA GATHERING, CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL FACTORS**

**DATA GATHERING:**

This was done through the re-training of monitors.

**CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS:**

1. The report task team analyses the data that monitors send in. This is done weekly.
2. Based on the analysis of the data, awareness creation and training for IDPs on identified prevalent issues within that locality, is organized.
3. **SPECIFIC CHALLENGES AND GAPS IN THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF THE PRACTICE**

A major challenge is the non-passage of Child Rights Law in some states of the Federation and lack of full implementation of the Law in States that have enacted it.

This challenge can be overcome by engaging in more advocacies for the passage and more sensitization for the implementation of the Child Rights Act among the citizenry.

1. **LESSONS LEARNED AND PROMISING PRACTICES IDENTIFIED**

Many cases of Forced/ Early marriage are as a result of poverty. The practice of providing livelihood support and facilitating the attendance of free schools for children, helps in eliminating child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings.

1. **IMPACT THAT EXACERBATING FACTORS HAVE HAD ON CHILD EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGES**

The displacement has made more young girls vulnerable to early marriage, and more parents/guardians are under undue pressure to give out their children for early marriage.

1. **MEASURES IN PLACE TO ADDRESS THE ROOT CAUSES AND EXACERBATING FACTORS OF CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE**
2. NHRC/UNHCR IDP Monitoring Project.
3. Provision of livelihood support
4. Facilitation of free education for children
5. Training for MDAs with Protection mandates
6. Promoting child participation e.g. the Yobe Children Parliament
7. **MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO EH=NHANCE THE AGENCY AND AUTONOMY OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS, INCLUDING IN RELATION TO THEIR PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION IN THE DESIGN , IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF MEASURES AND INITIATIVES**

 The Protection Action Group (PAG) under the NHRC/UNHCR IDP Monitoring Project. This PAG is made up of IDPs, and is inclusive of all sexes. This PAG is aimed at ensuring involvement/participation of members of the community so that continuity can be ensured.

1. **MEASURES TAKEN TO EFFECTIVELY ENGAGE FAMILY MEMBERS, COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN RAISING AWARENESS**
2. Providing livelihood support to families, households and communities
3. Providing free education for children
4. **CONCRETE ACTIONS TAKEN TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATE PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS AT RISK AND TO VICTIMS OR SURVIVORS**

**EFFORTS TAKEN TO ENHANCE COORDINATION OF PROGRAMMES TOWARDS THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF CHILD EARLY/FORCED MARRIAGE**

The UN-OCHA coordinates International interventions in the humanitarian Sector while Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) coordinates at the national level. The PSWG is in all states under the NHRC/UNHCR IDP Monitoring Project. It is made up of all MDAs, CSOs, and NGOs working in the humanitarian sector. The PSWG has monthly meetings to synergize activities.