# PLATEAU STATE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING MAPPING & ASSESSMENT REPORT



**August 2014** 

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Acknowledgment·····	3
Forward ······	···· 4
List of Acronyms ······	···· 5
CHAPTER ONE: Introduction ······	7
1.1 The Child Protection Mapping and Assessment toolkit ······	7
1.2 The Objective of the Mapping and Assessment Process······	0
1.3 Information Gathered······	0
1.5 IIIIOI IIIatioii Gattiei eu	0
CHAPTER TWO: Description of the Mapping and Assessment Process	9
2.1 Setting up the State Team and Secretariat ······	9
2.2 Advocacy Visits to Key Stakeholders ······	·· 10
2.3 Stakeholders Meeting······	·· 10
2.4 Technical Working Group on the Mapping and Assessment ······	·· 10
2.5 Methodology for Information Gathering······	·· 10
2.6 Case Studies······	<b>··11</b>
2.7 Data Validation Process·····	··11
2.8 Gaps/System Building Priorities······	··12
CHADTED THREE The Comp	10
CHAPTER THREE: The Gaps	12
3.1 Non-Gazette of the Child Rights Law	
3.2 Non-functional Family Courts and Other Supporting Structures	
3.3 Weak Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration ·······3.4 Inadequate Knowledge of the CRL/ Child Protection ······	.13
3.5 Inadequate Number of Specialized Child Welfare Officers	
3.6 Lack of Referral System ····································	
5.7 Limited Routine Data Conection Ironi MDAS and NGOS	10
TABLES:	
Table 1: List of Priority Gaps ······	17
Table 2: Costing of CPS Building Priorities (by Year) ··························	18
Table 3: Costing of CPS Building Priorities (by Gan)	29
Table 4: Cumulative Costing····································	31
Table 5: Nominal Role······	··31
ANNEXES: ····································	-32
Annex One A: List of Organizations Visited	32
Annex One B: :List of Participants at the Stakeholders Meeting	.32
Annex One C: List of Key Informants	.33
Annex One D: FGDs held and composition of Groups	
Annex Two A: List of Participants at the Validation Workshop	·34
Annex Two B: List of Participants at the System Priority Building Meeting	
Annex Three: Case Studies 1 and 2 ······	.36

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This document is a result of the hard work of the various Child Protection stakeholders who have worked tirelessly with the Mapping and Assessment team of the Capacity*Plus* in gathering information concerning the state of child protection in our State. The entire process was indeed an eye opener for the Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and other relevant MDAs, NGOs with whom we have been partnering with over the years on the gaps that exist in meeting the protection needs of children



on the Plateau. This entire mapping and assessment process was timely and we thank IntraHealth International/Capacity*Plus*, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNICEF, Maestral International and the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development for coming up with this idea and supporting it.

We thank the Almighty God for the gift of life and the strength He granted all those who contributed their wealth of experience in the process, shared information that resulted in the production of this document. We would want to thank our sister Ministries of Education, Health, Justice and the State Emergency Management Agency, Planning Commission, Disabilities Rights Commission, the Judiciary, Plateau Aids Control Agency and State Universal Basic Education Board.

We would like to appreciate all the Federal Government Agencies that also participated in this process right from the beginning. They are the Legal Aid Council, the National Human Rights Commission- North Central Zone, National Population Commission, the Nigeria Civil Defense Corps, the Nigeria Immigration Service, the Nigeria Prisons Service and the Nigeria Police Force.

This process would not have been completed without the cooperation and involvement of the numerous NGOs who have been our partners in progress in child protection. We appreciate Advocates Center, AONN, Child Protection Network, FOMWAN, Gidan Bege, Kingdom Kids Klub, Inclusive Friends, INTERCEP, NEPWHAN, Red Cross, OCEAN, NBA and FIDA Jos Branch and the STEER project.

I would also want to thank The Commissioner of Women Affairs and Social Development, Honorable Sareh S. Yusuf who accepted this project and ensured its smooth take off. Directors and Staff of the Ministry of Women Affairs for the support granted to the mapping and assessment team during the period of their work. I also wish to acknowledge all those who contributed in one way or the other to the success of this project who I failed to mention. May the Almighty bless you.

It is our sincere belief that this document will be a spring board that will facilitate the emergence of a vibrant and functional Child Protection System which will meet the needs of all the children in Plateau State. Finally, we call on our partners to join us in ensuring that we create a vibrant and functional Child Protection System, that is in line with national and International Standards.

SHerming

Dr. Sumaye Hamza (Phd IFPF), Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development Plateau State. August 2014

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A Bureau for Statistics was carved out of the Planning Commission and the Director of Statistics of Plateau State Planning Commission is now with the Bureau for Statistics.

#### **FORWARD**

The difficult times in which we live in has continued to make the vulnerability of the children on the Plateau more glaring. They have continued to fall victims of traumatic experiences resulting from the insecurity and violence that surrounds them, emotional, physical, mental and sexual abuses, trafficking, deprivation of proper nutrition, education and health.

The Mapping and Assessment of the Child Protection System in Plateau that was carried out by CapacityPlus and its Partners is indeed timely considering the efforts of our amiable Governor Da David Jonah Jang to ensure that he reforms every sector of the State. The outcome of the project will serve as a useful tool which will help our Governor who holds the children on the Plateau close to his heart set in place policies that will remain beneficial to generations of children yet to be born.

The Mapping and Assessment process in the State has brought to the fore gaps which the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development needs to ensure are looked at critically so that the protection needs of children are met. The Report is outstanding and will help the government put in place the structures for a well-functioning Child Protection System. We are aware that this will take years of hard work to achieve but we remain resolute to making it happen for the dear children of Plateau State.

We appreciate IntraHealth International/CapacityPlus, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNICEF, Maestral International and Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development for coming up with this idea and supporting it.

I say with all sense of responsibility that a new era has dawned for the Child Protection System in Plateau State as this document marks the beginning of greater things for the children of the State.

God bless the children of Plateau State!

Sarah Yusuf, Honorable Commissioner, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development Plateau State

#### **List of Acronyms**

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AONN Association of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Nigeria

CAN Christian Association of Nigeria CBO Community Based Organization

CJ Chief Judge

CPN Child Protection Network

CRA Child Rights Act

CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child

CRCs Child Rights Committees

CRIC Child Rights Implementation Committee

CRL Child Rights Law

CRS Catholic Relief Services
CSO Civil Society Organization

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

FAANET Fahariya Adolescent Empowerment Center

FCT Federal Capital Territory FGD Focus Group Discussions

FGMC Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting

FIDA International Federation of Women Lawyers

FMWASD Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development

FOMWAN Federation of Muslim Women Association of Nigeria

HND Higher National Diploma

HIV Human Immuno-deficiency Virus

INGO International Non-Governmental Organization

INTERCEP Int'l Center for Peace, Charities and Human Development.

LAC Legal Aid Council

LGA Local Government Area

MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MOE Ministry of Education

MOE Ministry of Education
MOF Ministry of Finance
MOH Ministry of Health
MOJ Ministry of Justice

MoU Memorandum of Understanding

MWASD Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development

NBA Nigerian Bar Association

ND National Diploma

NEPWHAN Network of Persons Living With HIV/AIDS in Nigeria

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation NHRC National Human Right Commission NPopC National Population Commission

NPF Nigeria Police Force NPS Nigeria Prisons Service

OCEAN Organized Center for Empowerment and Advocacy in Nigeria

OVC Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PASWO Principal Assistant Social Welfare Officer

PLACA Plateau Aids Control Agency
PLWHA Persons Living With HIV/AIDS
PLWD Persons Living With Disabilities
PRS Planning, Research & Statistic

PSUBEB Plateau State Basic Education Board PSBS Pateau State Bureau for Statistics PSPC Plateau State Planning Commission

SEEDS State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy

SEMA State Emergency Management Agency SSCE Senior Secondary Certificate Examination

STEER Systems Transformed for Empowered Action and Enabling Responses for

Vulnerable Children and Families

SURE- P Subsidy Re-investment Empowerment Programme

TWG Technical Working Group

U.N. United Nation

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

USAID United States Agency for International Development

WB World Bank

WD Welfare Department

#### **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

In line with the global trend of developing and strengthening a viable Child Protection System (CPS), the Nigerian Government through the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development embarked on a mapping and assessment of its existing Child Protection system structures. The Federal Government in 2010 together with the Lagos State Government embarked on a pilot test to map and assess the existing components of Child Protection in Lagos and Child Frontiers was recruited to undertake the mapping and assessment. The pilot test was completed in 2013 and based on the success recorded, the mapping and assessment exercise began in Abuja, the country's Federal Capital Territory, Benue, Edo, Kaduna, Kano and Plateau States.

CapacityPlus (part of IntraHealth International) got the support of USAID to carry out the mapping and assessment in the six States mentioned above with UNICEF assisting technically. CapacityPlus worked with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, the State MWASD of the five states and the Social Development Secretariat (a replica of the State MWASD in the FCT) and coordinated logistics and administration.

The mapping and assessment exercise in Plateau State was a rigorous process that brought together all Child Protection actors in the State. The following State Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) were part of the process: The Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development, Education, Health, Finance, Justice, Plateau State; The State's Emergency Management Agency, Planning Commission and Universal Basic Education Board. The following Federal Government MDAs and security agencies with Offices/Commands in the State were also actively involved in the process; Legal Aid Council, National Human Rights Commission-North Central Zone, National Population Commission, The Nigeria Police Force, Plateau State Command; The Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Plateau State Command, Nigeria Immigration Service and the Nigeria Prisons.

The Child Protection Network, Plateau State Chapter and other Child-Based Non Governmental Organizations were also part of the process. However, there were some organizations and agencies that were identified as relevant and invited for the series of programs held during the process but did not show interest.

The mapping team ensured that stakeholders understood the essence of the exercise as not being an audit but rather to identify gaps in the Child Protection system with the aim of addressing them, to ensure a proper running of the system which will result in meeting the protection needs of children in the State. This worked for the team as the stakeholders accepted the entire process seeing it as something that will be beneficial to them and will in the long run ease their work with regards to Child Protection. This can be said to be responsible for the honesty and transparency exhibited by stakeholders in the process of data collection.

#### 1.1 The Child Protection Systems Mapping and Assessment Toolkit

The toolkit is an Excel-based instrument developed to gather indepth information about a country or state's CPS and is divided into five main sections (General Country Information, System Overview, Child Protection Continuum of Care, Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability, Summary and Strategies). It was prepared by Maestral International under the supervision and guidance of UNICEF's Child Protection Section in New York. The toolkit provides a practical and user-friendly method to enable participants in the mapping and assessment process to identify the country's main risks with regards to Child Protection, the gaps that exist within the child rights framework and to also examine the scope and capacity of both formal and informal existing CPSs, accountability mechanisms and resource mobilization approaches.

The Toolkit's ultimate objective is to support the development of country-level comprehensive CPS that is well structured and resourced. The Toolkit is linked to data sources that provide general information about CPS specific information about each country's CPS. As information is fed into the Toolkit, the

system is automatically mapped and enables the users to identify system building priorities (recommendations) that are needed to address identified gaps.

#### 1.2 Objectives of the Mapping and Assessment Process

The objectives of the mapping and assessment process in the six States are:

- 1. To look at the existing CPS within them and identify the gaps that prevent them from functioning properly and meeting the protection needs of children.
- 2. To profer suggestions on how to improve the existing systems in each State.
- 3. To scrutinize the public financial review of all Child Protection related services and expenditures in the MWASD being the primary Ministry and all relevant Ministries in the States.

The mapping and assessment process resulted in creating and strengthening collaboration/networking between the actors who before now acted independently, failing to tap from each other's expertise.

#### 1.3 Information Gathered

The mapping and assessment of six States in Nigeria gathered an enormous amount of information about the Child Protection system in those States. Although much data are available at the National level describing the risks children face, key indicators needed for planning to improve the Child Protection system at the State level are unavailable, such as the number or percentage of children with disabilities, trafficked children, child marriage and the urban/rural breakdown for birth registration.

The information that was gathered revealed or confirmed many of the priority issues and gaps that need to be addressed to strengthen the CPS in the six States. The National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria 2013-2020 reported that over 50% of the population lives in poverty defined as less than \$1.25 per day.<sup>2</sup> By some accounts, the percentage of people living in poverty has increased in the recent years.<sup>3</sup> Nationally, children's well-being is compromised in many ways—the 2008 Situation Analysis and Assessment of OVC in Nigeria reported that 17.5 million children could be categorized as OVC and an estimated 7.3 million had lost one or both parents.<sup>4</sup> Benue has the highest percentage of orphans (25%).<sup>5</sup> The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey DHS 2008 report estimated that 12% of children in Nigeria are not living with one or both parents.<sup>6</sup> 39% of children ages 5-14 are engaged in child labor. Approximately 40% of children do not attend primary school, and as many as 40% of children may have been trafficked.<sup>7</sup>

The risk situations in the six States are similar though conditions vary by States. For example, poverty is more extreme in the Northern States of Kaduna, Kano and Plateau than in the Southern States of Benue, Edo and FCT. Emergency conditions in the Northern States increase the risk for children there as well.

Similarities and significant differences characterize the current CPS in the six States. Two of the Northern States, Kano and Kaduna have not domesticated the Child Rights Act, 2003 which was enacted to conform to the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Benue, Edo, Plateau and FCT, which have domesticated the Child Rights Act (CRA) into State Laws report that the law has not been adequately implemented and lacks regulations and policies to protect the rights of women and children.

All of the six States report having significant gaps in the horizontal coordination between the lead Ministry for Child Protection, the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (Social

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria, 2013-2020, Final Draft, Nov. 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The World Bank concludes that poverty in Nigeria has increased from 55% in 2004 to 61% in 2010. The figures are based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD), The Situation Assessment and Analysis on OVC in Nigeria, 2008

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Nigeria Research Situation Analysis on Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children, Country Brief, Boston University, August 2009

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> National Population Commission (NPopC) and ICF Macro. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2008, 2009.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Nigeria National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Development Secretariat in FCT) and other State-level MDAs that are involved in Child Protection. In addition, there are significant gaps in the vertical monitoring and coordination between the MWASD with the Local Government Agencies (LGAs) and community service organizations. There is a similar lack of monitoring and coordination between SDS in the FCT and Local Area Councils and community service organizations.

All States report a shortage of trained, professional social workers both within the MWASD to oversee and create appropriate policies for the CPS and within community service organizations to provide family assessments and case management for vulnerable children and families. Social workers are also needed to provide a wide range of services which are not adequately available in each of the States including but not limited to a well-functioning juvenile judicial system with an effective Family Court; alternative care placements including emergency shelters; family support programs and psychosocial counseling. A lack of a CPS that focuses on prevention is another gap consistent across the six States.

All States report that their general population does not have adequate information on Child Protection issues, including knowledge of children's rights, what constitutes child abuse and awareness of a citizen's responsibility to report abuse. Similarly, almost all states report a gap in community awareness of the harm caused by widespread cultural practices such as FGMC, child early marriage and child witch branding.

Three inter-related problems regarding funding for Child Protection were also identified by all states. First, Child Protection is not a designated category in the budget of any of the states, making planning difficult. Second, the allocated budget for Child Protection in each state is not adequate to address the many systemic Child Protection problems. But more importantly at the moment, the MWASD in each State and SDS in the FCT generally expends only a small percentage of the funds allocated for Child Protection.

The mapping and assessment of the Child Protection system in each of the six States identified these and other issues and gaps. A Technical Working Group (TWG) in each State composed of representatives of Government, Non-Governmental, State and Local Child Protection stakeholders, identified broad strategies and activities to remedy these gaps.

This report presents the process followed by the State to map and assess its CPS, identifies the most significant gaps and presents feasible strategies and actionplans.

# CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

#### 2.1: Setting up of State Team and Secretariat

A Secretariat was set up within the premises of the Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development in Jos to coordinate the mapping and assessment process. The Secretariat was manned by a Coordinator & two mapping assistants. The State Coordinator was recruited by CapacityPlus/IntraHealth, UNICEF and the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs, while the two mapping assistants were recruited by CapacityPlus/IntraHealth.

Their major tasks were to:

- 1. Prepare ground for the commencement of the mapping and assessment exercise in Plateau State.
- 2. Collect and collate data generated and fill them into the toolkit.

Introductory letters were distributed to relevant Ministries and stakeholders, seeking an audience for advocacy. This led to the mapping team holding various formal engagements with relevant stakeholders to prepare their minds towards gaining their support.

#### 2.2: Advocacy visits to Key Stakeholders

The UNICEF Child Protection Specialist including a representative of IntraHealth/CapacityPlus, Deputy Director Federal Ministry of Women Affairs Abuja, and National Coordinator of the Mapping & Assessment Exercise with the State Team paid advocacy visits to the heads of some relevant MDAs and the CPN prior to the commencement of the mapping exercise.<sup>8</sup> The aim of these visits was to get their support through active participation towards the entire exercise.

#### 2.3: Stakeholders Meeting

A one day Stakeholders meeting with over 50 participants was held to brief the large number of Child Protection actors about the mapping and assessment exercise, highlight their roles and responsibilities and gather input/feedback that will further contribute to the success of the data collection exercise.

The meeting allowed participants to have a look at the data collection methods to be used in the exercise. The participants were officers and members of MDAs and Organizations whom the team worked with in generating data for the toolkit. It was agreed during the meeting that all participants should serve as members of the TWG on Child Protection in the State.<sup>9</sup>

#### 2.4: Technical Working Group on the Mapping & Assessment Exercise

The TWG on the Mapping and Assessment was inaugurated at the end of the stakeholders meeting. Due to the relevance of all the participants at the stakeholders meeting to the mapping and assessment process, they all formed the TWG.

The role of the TWG was to identify data sources, gather data, make recommendations, develop strategies, and validate data gathered. The Mapping and Assessment Secretariat coordinated the activities of the TWG.

#### 2.5: Methodology for Information Gathering

The information fed into the toolkit was received from various stakeholders involved in Child Protection activities in the State. The mapping process captured opinions and comments of these key actors as either policy makers or implementers using a three dimensional technique of in-depth interview, focus group discussions and review of existing literatures and materials on Child Protection. The information received is specific to the existing situation affecting children and the limitations within the response environment expected to cater for these children. The stakeholders interviewed and participants at the FGDs were drawn from relevant MDAs, security agencies, the children's parliament, community/traditional institutions, representatives of children homes and civil society organizations.

**Desk Review/Literature Review:** Various documents from the internet links provided in the toolkit were reviewed to support the research process. Also, locally available documents from some stakeholders (such as the State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy from the State Planning Commission) were reviewed by the team. The toolkit sections that were analyzed included: Basic Information and Risk Profile and Policy Context. Information was gathered from Laws, Policies, Guidelines, and Demographic Health Surveys.

**Key Informant Interviews:** Key informant interviews were held with selected stakeholders.<sup>10</sup> To enrich the data generated from the interviews, each key informant interview was used to address a specific section of the toolkit such as:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> See Appendix One A for a list of Organizations visited.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>See Appendix One B for list of participants at the Stakeholders meeting

<sup>10</sup> See Annex One C for list of Key Informants

- a) General Country Information that looked at the context, system, global, legal and policy frameworks, policy and legislative frameworks, and risks environment within Plateau State and how it affects children:
- b) System Overview, including system structures, functions, capacities, and the children and justice sector, with tools assessing the community context and role of civil society;
- c) Continuum of Care, which assesses the protective environment, including norms and attitudes; and
- d) Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability, which assesses the human and financial needs of the system and how well Child Protection is reflected during the budget process.

**Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** FGDs were conducted with different groups of Child Protection stakeholders. Each of the FGDs held was made up of persons relevant to the specific section of the toolkit worked on. For each of the FGDs conducted, the numbers of respondents were often between 9 to 11 and gender was a key consideration in the composition. Women Multipurpose Development Center of the Plateau State Ministry of Women Affairs & Social Development was the venue of all the FGDs with the exception of the FGD conducted within the Chamber of the Gbong Gwom Jos. This provided the opportunity to get information into the toolkit while speaking with stakeholders categorized based on shared characteristics such as human rights activists, professionals, administrators, etc. within the Child Protection sector. The FGDs like other methods mentioned above were used throughout the data gathering process and were employed to also generate data that was fed into various parts of the toolkit together with the stakeholders/participants. Participants for the FGDs were drawn on basis of their area of specialization/expertise. The following MDAs and organizations participated in the FGDs: Ministries of Women Affairs, Education, Justice, Health, Planning Commission, National Population Commission, CPN, National Human Rights Commission, Security agencies, CSOs and traditional/community leaders. In the conducted with the stakeholders of the conducted with the stakeholders of the conducted within the composition.

#### 2.6: Case Studies

Two cases that were handled by the CPN were studied with the aim of identifying gaps in the process of handling cases of Child Protection issues.

The first case was that of a 14year old girl who worked in the house of a clergy as a help and ended up being impregnated by the clergy. Even though the case was reported to the police, the clergy was not prosecuted and he ended up giving the cousin of the girl some money as compensation. The CPN, FIDA, NHRC and Jos South LGA Welfare Department were all involved in the case but were unable to act as a result of the attitude of the girl's family.

The second case was that of a girl who was accused of witchcraft by her uncles after the death of a family member. She ran away from home on several occasions as a result of these threats. The girl was attacked by her uncles and set ablaze. An NGO that had earlier intervened by reporting the threats on the girl's life attended to her medical needs. The CPN got involved in the matter and the girl's uncles were sued in court. They asked for an out of court settlement and while CPN was working out modalities with the lawyer representing the accused, the girl's mother relocated and the girl also disappeared as a result of continued threats. The girl was later said to have been found with her mother in another community. It was difficult to conclude the case as the mother of the girl showed no interest in the matter.

#### 2.7: Data Validation Process

A three day Validation Workshop was held to verify information gathered during the data collection process to ascertain the accuracy of the data generated and inputted into the toolkit and to agree on key CPS building issues. The workshop participants cut across a larger spectrum of Child Protection actors so as to enrich the process of the validation and ensure consensus on the data generated.

<sup>11</sup> See Annex One D for participants of FGD

Power point presentations enabled active participation and the Round Robin Exercise introduced every other section of the toolkit to all the participants and enabled the capturing of their inputs. Also, the two case studies were reviewed by the participants to identify existing gaps limiting successful Child Protection interventions.

During the validation workshop, the inputs generated were highlighted in red next to those obtained during the FGDs and key informant interviews. This was later reviewed or triangulated by the State Team. The cross referencing enabled the sieving out of wrong or incorrect data. Disagreements were resolved at plenary sessions, where controversial issues were brought to the fore. After serious discussions, consensus was always reached backed with facts and documents.

#### 2.8: Gaps/System Building Priorities

A three day workshop was held for some members of the TWG and other critical stakeholders in Child Protection development to streamline system building priorities for the identified gaps, highlight strategies, make recommendations and pinpoint activities to be conducted.

During the workshop, existing State interventions that can support Child Protection were identified which include understanding the budget process as a means of seeking integration of Child Protection into government budgetary process. A simple matrix indicating the issue/gaps, strategy, actions/activities to be conducted, timeframe and responsible persons/organizations was developed to streamline the prioritized gaps.

#### **CHAPTER THREE: THE GAPS**

#### 3.1 Non-Gazetting of the Child Rights Law

#### **Background**

In May 2005, the Plateau State Government passed and signed into law the Plateau State Child's Rights Law (CRL), 2005. This follows the domestication of the Child Rights Convention by the Federal Government into what is known as the Child Rights Act, 2003. Since the CRL was signed into law in 2005, it has not been gazzetted thereby making the availability of its copies in the public domain impossible. This has limited its usage amongst stakeholders (such as the police, lawyers, judges/magistrates, LGA social workers, CSOs, etc.) and information on its existence and relevance in the public dormain.

The reason adjudged for the non-gazetting was attributed to lack of funds. The Permanent Secretary of MWASD expressed ignorance about this but said that she would investigate, and if true, see how the MWASD can assist in raising the required funds for the CRL to be gazetted.

#### **Impact on Children**

Cases concerning children in the State are not heard in compliance with the CRL thereby depriving many children of access to justice. Cases of child rape/defilement, torture, trafficking, neglect, etc. are on the increase in the State with little or no response to either prevent or mitigate these Child Protection concerns. The situation is further worsened by the low knowledge of the CRL amongst some critical justice personnel such as the police who still rely on the use of the Penal Code for handling cases that concern children. Also, because of the poor knowledge of the CRL resulting from non-gazetting, cases concerning children are either heard in chambers or in open court depending on the view of the court in relation to the gravity of the offence. Based on this, children who are in conflict with the law are often subjected to trial in Regular Courts; this is at variance with the provisions of the CRL.

#### Recommendations

• The MWASD in consultation with the TWG should raise the funds needed to gazette and distribute the CRL widely to all relevant stakeholders in the Child Protection sector.

- The MWASD should also resuscitate and form steering committees that will work with the TWG towards the implementation of the CRL by holding monthly meetings.
- Information flow between the MWASD and MOJ is weak and needs to be strengthened to fast track the gazetting of the CRL.

#### 3.2: Non-functional family courts and other supporting structures

#### **Background**

Section 29 of the Plateau State Child Right Law, 2005 provides for the establishment of Family Courts which are to be manned by trained judges/magistrates and personnel with skills to handle a child in civil and criminal cases. Some courts have been designated as Family Courts by the past Chief Judge of the State but judges have not been assigned to these courts thereby making them non-functional.

Sections 32-37 of the CRL also provides a list of institutions meant to enhance the proper functioning of the Family Courts that have been approved for establishment under the law. These institutions are to provide training instructions for reformation, house children awaiting trail, adoption or fostering, housing and schooling for children in conflict with the law, housing expectant and nursing mothers so as not to have any damaging effect on the proper development of their children. None of these institutions listed in the CRL are on ground right now.

#### **Impact on Children**

Cases concerning children in the State are handled in regular courts though they are most often heard in chambers. Where a child is accused of committing a crime with adults, such a child offender is tried together with the adults and such cases are heard in open court. This means that the standards required by the CRL to be observed while dealing with child offenders are not observed.

The non availability of supporting institutions/facilities also results in the over stretching of the existing facilities. For instance the State owned orphanage is also used to house trafficked children that have been rescued until they are reunited with their families.

#### **Recommendations**

- The MWASD in consultation with the TWG should work towards meeting with the First Lady of the state with the aim of getting her support towards the establishment of these institutions to be placed across the three Senatorial Zones of the State.
- The MWASD/TWG should conduct visits to the new Chief Judge of the state and push for the take off of the Family Courts already designated by the former Chief Judge.
- There is a need to renovate existing children's homes to meet the needs of children living with disabilities and to also provide them with other educational facilities.
- There is also a dire need to renovate and furnish two existing buildings which will be used as a women's center and children's half way home.

## 3.3: Weak Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration amongst Child Protection Practitioners

#### **Background**

There are quite a number of child rights based Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Plateau State who through their activities are doing well in protecting and canvassing for the rights of children in the State. These NGOs provide varying services that include pro bono legal and psychosocial services, while others provide education, health and housing for different groups of vulnerable children. There also exists Federal Government Agencies, State Agencies and Ministries who are in one way or the other tasked with the responsibility of ensuring that the rights of children are protected by their mandates. The existence of these NGOs, Government Agencies and Ministries provide a formidable Child

Protection platform considering that all the above mentioned have varying mandates in Child Protection.

However, inspite of the existence of all these Child Protection actors there seems to be an inability to meet the protection needs of children in the State. These actors act independently without tapping into the strength, knowledge and expertise of the other players.

Data concerning Child Protection issues in the State is non-existent, as NGOs and government agencies with information do not share data. This means that the State does not have a centralized data base on Child Protection issues. The MWASD's role as the coordinating agency in Child Protection is weak as a result of weak information flow between it and other actors.

#### **Impact on Children**

The inability of these seasoned players to tap into the knowledge and expertise of each other by collaborating and networking in dealing with issues of Child Protection has left a sizeable number of children in want of justice, with no attention given to trauma they experienced and much more. Children in Local Government Areas hardly have access to the services of these organizations and agencies.

Also, lack of concise data concerning Child Protection issues makes it difficult for plans to be made to meet the needs of vulnerable children in the State.

#### Recommendations

- MWASD/TWG to partner with other stakeholders such as the STEER Project to strengthen networking between Child Protection actors both at state and local government levels.
- The MWASD to resuscitate, update membership list to strengthen the State Steering Committee and TWG and ensure they meet quarterly/monthly on CP issues.
- Conduct advocacy visits to the leadership of relevant MDAs, security agencies, religious and community/traditional leaders on CP.
- Conduct quarterly CP practitioners forum starting from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2014.

#### 3.4: Inadequate Knowledge of the CRL and CP amongst Community and Religious Leaders

#### **Background**

Community and Religious leaders in the State seem to have little or no knowledge of the provisions of the CRL and issues concerning Child Protection. This poor knowledge among these leaders in the State can be attributed to the non gazzetting of the law which has reduced usage and information on its existence.

Unfortunately, these leaders are also accepting the erroneous belief that they have no real authority (no constitutional backing) to issue statements or take actions that will be binding upon families when child rights are being violated.

#### Impact on Children

Considering the importance of the role that Community/Traditional and religious leaders play in the State particularly with regards to the provisions of the CRL and Child Protection, the inadequate knowledge of these by the above mentioned leaders has affected the availability of a virile Child Protection environment at the local/community level in the State. Though these leaders are positioned for consultation on wide array of cases many of which affected children, but they often mediate with no punishment meted out to violators of children's rights. The violators go unpunished and the child victim has no justice coming his/her way.

#### Recommendations

- The MWASD and MoJ in consultation with the TWG should create a module that will be used in creating awareness amongst these leaders.
- The National Orientation Agency should be mainstreamed into this awareness creation since they have staff in all the LGAs.
- The MWASD, MoJ and the TWG should produce and distribute copies of CRL and other laws on CP in local languages to enhance awareness creation.
- The electronic media should be used to also carry out sensitization throughout the state through radio and TV jingles on CP and the provisions of the CRL.

## 3.5: Inadequate number of specialized Child Welfare Officers in the Child Welfare unit of the MWASD to handle Child Protection issues

#### **Background:**

The number of child welfare officers under the employment of the State falls below the number required to provide social welfare services to children in Plateau State. This results in an obvious short fall of services they render to areas where their services are required across the State. The MWASD is expected to have social workers under its employment in the 17 LGAs of the State. This however is not the case as the manpower strength of the MWASD cannot meet this need. Due to problems of logistics, the MWASD recently withdrew some of its staff posted to Welfare Departments in some LGAs back to the main office. Presently, there are only seven (7) social welfare officers in the child Welfare Department unit of the MWASD. The number of social welfare officers under the employment of the LGAs is unevenly distributed. For example, there are 40 social welfare officers in Jos North LGA compared to 10 social welfare officers in Jos South LGA.

The qualification for a child welfare officer at both State and LGA levels ranges from SSCE, ND/HND to university degree. Also, the work routine/job discription of the social welfare officers is often not clear cut thus such an officer is also expected to carry out other assignments not related to child welfare. This situation is further worsened at the LGA level due to weak capacity on Child Protection, inadequate logistics and lack of specialized training in Child Protection.

The present embargo on employment in the State has limited the possibility of increasing the number of social welfare officers at the State and LGA levels even though, those under the employment of the LGAs will be capable of responding to Child Protection issues if they are well trained.

#### **Impact on Children**

Based on the rising rate of child rights violations in the State, there is an increased emphasis on responding to violence, abuse and exploitation against children. However, their needs for protection are daily becoming both complex and multi-various and the existing capacity and structures within the Ministry and LGAs are unable to address this development. Specialization is lacking on the special needs of children to manage cases such as trauma support, counseling, providing adequately for children with disability, follow-up, etc. The available social welfare officer's daily experience and heavy work load have impact on their effectiveness to deliver appropriately on Child Protection that they handle, while many LGAs have no knowledge of the response process for children in need of Child Protection.

#### Recommendations

- The MWASD/TWG to request for students to be posted as interns from tertiary institutions offering courses in Social Work, so as to support its work in Child Protection.
- Current staff of the MWASD and LGA Welfare Departments should be trained in areas of case assessment, case management, referral pathways and other relevant areas.

<sup>12</sup> Note this number includes those in the children's home.

- There is a need to recruit a large number of graduate SWOs into the MWASD within the next 2 years.
- There is also a need for frequent specialized training on Child Protection for SWOs and CSOs.

### 3.6: Lack of Referral System amongst State and LGA Frontline Workers and other Stakeholders in Child Protection

#### **Background**

There has been an increase in the number of child abuse cases in the recent past across the entire State with most of them not being reported to government authorities. Cases that are reported are often handled late as most frontline Child Protection workers, particularly those at the LGA levels have little knowledge of other Child Protection actors whom they can partner with; more so not having adequate knowledge of referral pathways. Other factors contributing to delayed or limited assistance are rivalry amongst State and LGA social workers, restrictions placed by donor agencies, secrecy and mistrust, limited resources, and inadequate knowledge of existing services. In addition, the absence of a standardized National and State referral forms to assist frontline workers in networking impedes referrals from the LGA to the State level.

Finally, the weak synergy between social workers at the MWASD and their counterparts at the LGA levels limits information flow on Child Protection issues. As a result, children who are victims of early marriage, defilement/rape/molestation, trafficking, abandonment, physical and mental abuses, etc. do not receive timely attention to guarantee justice. Perpetrators often escape justice and may end up abusing/violating other children.

#### Recommendations

- The MWASD in collaboration with the TWG and STEER project should develop an information sharing platform for State, LGA and community actors involved in Child Protection. Referral pathway guides and Compendium of MDAs, NGOs involved in Child Protection should be produced and distributed.
- A State referral working group of 35 members comprising of social welfare officers from the LGAs, NGOs/orphanages and the State's Director, Child Welfare should be created to link government and NGO service providers at the State and LGA levels.
- The MWASD and the TWG should encourage NGOs working at the community level to partner with LGAs in setting up Child Protection Committees (CPCs) to support networking and referrals at the LGA level linked to CPN at the State level.

## 3.7: Limited Routine Data Collection from MDAs and NGOs on the Magnitude and Prevalence of Child Abuse

#### **Background**

As the cases of child abuse increase in the State, there are no available data of reported cases to the MWASD showing the trend, types, causes and numbers of these incidents. The MWASD does not enforce the need that stakeholders in Child Protection (NGOs/orphanages, ministries, LGAs etc.) report information to them on their interventions and the majority of stakeholders do not see the need to provide such data to the MWASD. While there is an M&E unit within the MWASD, the unit has not been effective in gathering and documenting data on Child Protection activities of relevant MDAs, LGAs, NGOs and communities. The MWASD lacks comprehensive data on child rights violation or protection issues that will enable it monitor intervention programs, develop policies and establish new programs for the State.

#### **Impact on Children**

Inadequate data on Child Protection issues in MWASD has hampered the development of a strategic plan of action to address the problems of abuses thereby putting more children at risk. The lack of comprehensive data has made it difficult to argue for more State support for children in need of protection through increased budgetary allocations to Child Protection.

#### Recommendations

- The MWASD/TWG should strengthen the M&E unit of the Ministry, to enable it to take up a supervisory/oversight function so as to improve data gathering and management for all Child Protection programs in the State.
- Establish an M&E working group made up of 30 M&E officers from the LGAs, stakeholders in Child Protection issues from LGAs and NGOs in the State which would meet monthly.
- Ensure that each LGA has an M&E officer that can be trained to capture Child Protection issues.

Table 1: List of	of PLATEU State Gap	os
		not submitted
Gap #1	CRL Implementation	yet
Gap #2	M&E	
Gap #3	Communication	
Gap #4	Prevention	
Gap #5	Social Workers	
Gap #6	Structure	

Tab	le 2: P	LATEA	U STA	TTE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM	BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN,	000s)								
											Year 1	(2015)		
Pri	Activ	State	Gap	<b>Activity Description</b>	Action	Qty	Unit	Responsib		Develop	ment cost		Recurr	Don
ori ty	ity		no.				Price	le inst.	TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other	ent Costs	or cont
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR Child Protection					1	-	-	100	1,015	-
	1.1	Plate au	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 17 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 2,500N * 17 LGAs)	170	2.5	MWASD /MOI/17 LGAs					425	
	1.2	Plate au	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the Central MDAs level	Transportation cost for 20 visits to MDAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 1,500N * 20 MDAs)	200	1.5	MWASD/ MOI					300	
	1.3	Plate au	3	Child Protection quarterly practitioner forum (50 participants)	Transportation, tea & lunch break cost per person 5,800 N; Lump sum for venue 100,000 N	50	5.8	MWASD				100	290	
	1.4	Plate au	5	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting, research and statistics	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	MWASD	16,800					
	1.5	Plate au	5	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	MWASD				840		
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF Child Protection					-	-	-	-	200	-
	2.1	Plate au	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N)	140	3	MWASD					420	
	2.2	Plate au	3	Quarterly meeting of steering committee dealing with CP issues	Steering committee consists of 10 member that meet in quarterly basis (10 member * 4 * 5,000 N)	40	5	MWASD					200	
	2.3	Plate au	5	Ensure better coverage in Child Protection Services (50 new staff each year; for three consecutive years)	Hire of 50 fulltime Child Protection officer to be deployed among LGA and MDAs (50 staff *12 Months * Avg. Salary)	50	49	MWASD/ CSC					2,450	
	2.4	Plate au	5	MWASD and School of Social work to offer internships for students to increase capacities of future potential workers in CP	35 internships * 6 months (duration of internship) * 10,000 N per month	210	10	MWASD	2,100					

	2.5	Plate au	6	Development, printing and distribution of referrals pathways in CP in Plateau	Printing of 20,000 copies * 300N per copy	20,000	0.3	MWASD/ MOI				6,000		
	2.6	Plate au	6	Development and printing and distribution of frontline actor's compendium of Child Protection services	Printing of 5,000 copies * 500N per copy	5,000	0.5	MWASD/ MOI				2,500		
	2.7	Plate	7	CP Tools for better coordination	Two vehicles (1 Salon, and Bus,	2	7000	MWASD		14,000				
	2.8	au Plate au	7	and coverage of services  Tools for better coordination	Average at 7 Million N)  Equipment for desk officers (2  Laptops)	2	252	MWASD		504				
3		uu	0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF Child Protection SERVICES	Luptopsy				-	-	67,200	-	3,252	-
	3.1	Plate au	2	Staff hire for Family courts (10 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nomrole)	3	271	Judiciary					3,252	
	3.2	Plate au	2	Expanding child spaces within Family courts and furnishing it with appropriate children equipment	Refurbishment of existing children's home and furnishing it with equipment (lump sum of 16,8 Mil Naira)	1	16,800	MWASD			16,800			
	3.3	Plate au	2	Ensure access of CP Services in Family courts (Woman Center and Children half way home and correctional centers)	Building 3 Family Courts 3 senatorial zones (lump sum of 16.8 Mil Naira per facility)	3	16,800	MWASD/ MOJ			50,400			
	3.4	Plate au	7	Adapt and print copies of the national M&E forms such as Orphans & Vulnerable Children Vulnerable Index, Child Status Index, OVC CSO, LGA & State Summary Forms for distribution to stakeholders	5000 books (each book 100 leafs) * 500 N	5,000	0.5	MWASD/ Bureau for Statistics					2,500	
	3.5	Plate au	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase of wi fi router	2	20	MWASD/I CT Agency		40				
	3.6	Plate au	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase monthly internet subscription (2 x 12 months)	24	10	MWASD/I CT Agency					240	
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					1,743	-	-	-	320	-

4.2   Plate   au   au   au   au   au   au   au   a	4.1	Plate au	4	1 day stakeholders' dialogue for Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (50 Participants)	Tea break and lunch cost for 50 Participants * 17 LGA (1,800 N cost per unit)	850	1.8	MWASD/ MOI/17LG As	1,530				
au Law(CRL) in 3 other languages (one from each of the senatorial districts)  4.4 Plate au Re-print of CRL (booklet) in Hausa and other local dialect 5 languages * 300N per copy  4.5 Plate au Development of CP Video, audio and print media awareness campaign for faith/community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders  4.6 Plate au Broadcasting of the campaign in major Plateau State TV, Radio and written media  4.7 Plate 7 monthly M&E meetings with TWG 12 events to be organized every year 12 168 MWASD/ 2016	4.2		4	Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (Transportation cost for 5	working group cost to visit all the LGAs (17 LGA * 2,500 N per person *	85	2.5	MOI/17LG	213				
au and other local dialect 5 languages * 300N per copy MOJ/MOI	4.3		4	Law(CRL) in 3 other languages (one from each of the senatorial	Lump sum of 80,000 N * 4 translation	4	80	MOI/17LG				320	
au and print media awareness develop campaign (lump sum of 840,000 Naira)  4.6 Plate au Broadcasting of the campaign in major Plateau State TV, Radio and written media  4.7 Plate 7 monthly M&E meetings with TWG 12 events to be organized every year 12 168 MWASD/ 2016	4.4		4	, ,		50000	0.3				15,000		
au major Plateau State TV, Radio and sum of 1,680,000 Naira) Written media  4.7 Plate 7 monthly M&E meetings with TWG 12 events to be organized every year 12 168 MWASD/ 2016	4.5		4	and print media awareness campaign for faith/community, schools, health care providers and	develop campaign (lump sum of	1	840				840		
	4.6		4	major Plateau State TV, Radio and		1	1680				1,680		
activities	4.7		7	member organized to introduce CP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12	168		2016				

PLATE	AU STAT	E - COSTIN	IG OF CI	P SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 00	00s)									
										,	ear 2	(201	6)	
Prio	Activ	State	Gap	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit	Responsible	De	velopm	ent cos	t	Recur	Dono
rity	ity		no.				Price	inst.	TA/	Equ	Infr	Oth	rent	r
									Trng.	ip	as.	er	Costs	cont.
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND					-	-	-	100	1,015	-
				POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR Child										
				Protection										

	1.1	Plateau	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 17 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 2,500N * 17 LGAs)	170	2.5	MWASD/ MOI/17 LGAs				425	
	1.2	Plateau	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the Central MDAs level	Transportation cost for 20 visits to MDAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 1,500N * 20 MDAs)	200	1.5	MWASD/ MOI				300	
	1.3	Plateau	3	Child Protection quarterly practitioner forum (50 participants)	Transportation, tea & lunch break cost per person 5,800 N; Lump sum for venue 100,000 N	50	5.8	MWASD			100	290	
	1.4	Plateau	5	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting, research and statistics	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	MWASD	16,800				
	1.5	Plateau	5	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	MWASD	-		840		
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF Child Protection					-	-	,	200	-
	2.1	Plateau	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N)	140	3	MWASD				420	
	2.2	Plateau	3	Quarterly meeting of steering committee dealing with CP issues	Steering committee consists of 10 member that meet in quarterly basis (10 member * 4 * 5,000 N)	40	5	MWASD				200	
	2.3	Plateau	5	Ensure better coverage in Child Protection Services (50 new staff each year; for three consecutive years)	Hire of 50 fulltime Child Protection officer to be deployed among LGA and MDAs (50 staff *12 Months * Avg. Salary)	50	49	MWASD/ CSC				2,450	
	2.4	Plateau	5	MWASD and School of Social work to offer internships for students to increase capacities of future potential workers in CP	35 internships * 6 months (duration of internship) * 10,000 N per month	210	10	MWASD	2,100				
	2.5	Plateau	6	Development, printing and distribution of referrals pathways in CP in Plateau	Printing of 20,000 copies * 300N per copy	2000 0	0.3	MWASD/ MOI					
	2.6	Plateau	6	Development and printing and distribution of frontline actor's compendium of Child Protection services	Printing of 5,000 copies * 500N per copy	5000	0.5	MWASD/ MOI					

	2.7	Plateau	7	CP Tools for better coordination and coverage of services	Two vehicles (1 Salon, and Bus, Average at 7 Million N)	2	7000	MWASD					-	
	2.8	Plateau	7	Tools for better coordination	Equipment for desk officers (2 Laptops)	2	252	MWASD					-	
3				ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF Child Protection SERVICES					1	-	-	1	3,252	-
	3.1	Plateau	2	Staff hire for Family courts (10 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nomrole)	3	271	Judiciary					3,252	
	3.2	Plateau	2	Expanding child spaces within Family courts and furnishing it with appropriate children equipment	Refurbishment of existing children's home and furnishing it with equipment (lump sum of 16,8 Mil Naira)	1	16,800	MWASD						
	3.3	Plateau	2	Ensure access of CP Services in Family courts (Woman Center and Children half way home and correctional centers)	Building 3 Family Courts 3 senatorial zones (lump sum of 16.8 Mil Naira per facility)	3	16,800	MWASD/ MOJ						
	3.4	Plateau	7	Adapt and print copies of the national M&E forms such as Orphans & Vulnerable Children Vulnerable Index, Child Status Index, OVC CSO, LGA & State Summary Forms for distribution to stakeholders	5000 books (each book 100 leafs) * 500 N	5000	0.5	MWASD/ Bureau for Statistics					2,500	
	3.5	Plateau	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase of Wi Fi router	2	20	MWASD/ ICT Agency					1	
	3.6	Plateau	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase monthly internet subscription (2 x 12 months)	24	10	MWASD/ ICT Agency					240	
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					1,743	-	-	-	-	•
	4.1	Plateau	4	1 day stakeholders' dialogue for Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (50 Participants)	Tea break and lunch cost for 50 Participants * 17 LGA (1,800 N cost per unit)	850	1.8	MWASD/ MOI/17LGAs	1,530					
	4.2	Plateau	4	1 day stakeholders' dialogue for Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (Transportation cost for 5 TWG members)	Transportation cost for 5 Technical working group cost to visit all the LGAs (17 LGA * 2,500 N per person * 5 TWG members)	85	2.5	MWASD/ MOI/17LGAs	213					

4.3	Plateau	4	Translation of Child Rights Law(CRL) in 3 other languages (one from each of the senatorial districts)	Lump sum of 80,000 N * 4 translation	4	80	MWASD/ MOI/17LGAs				
4.4	Plateau	4	Re-print of CRL (booklet) in Hausa and other local dialect	Printing of 10,000 copies for each of 5 languages * 300N per copy	5000 0	0.3	MWASD/ MOJ/MOI				
4.5	Plateau	4	Development of CP Video, audio and print media awareness campaign for faith/community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Subcontracted media house to develop campaign (lump sum of 840,000 Naira)	1	840	MWASD/ MOI				
4.6	Plateau	4	Broadcasting of the campaign in major Plateau State TV, Radio and written media	Subcontracted broadcasting (lump sum of 1,680,000 Naira)	1	1680	MWASD/ MOI				
4.7	Plateau	7	monthly M&E meetings with TWG member organized to introduce CP activities	12 events to be organized every year (lump sum of 168,000 Naira)	12	168	MWASD/ MOI	2,016			

				•						Υ	ear 3	(2017	')	
Prio	Activ	State	Gap	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit	Responsible	De	velopm	ent cos	t	Recu	Donor
rity	ity		no.				Price	inst.	TA/ Trng.	Equ ip	Infr as.	Oth er	rrent Costs	cont.
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR Child Protection					-	-	-	100	1,015	-
	1.1	Plateau	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 17 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 2,500N * 17 LGAs)	170	2.5	MWASD/MOI /17 LGAs	-				425	
	1.2	Plateau	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the Central MDAs level	Transportation cost for 20 visits to MDAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 1,500N * 20 MDAs)	200	1.5	MWASD/MOI					300	
	1.3	Plateau	3	Child Protection quarterly practitioner forum (50 participants)	Transportation, tea & lunch break cost per person 5,800 N; Lump sum for venue 100,000 N	50	5.8	MWASD	-			100	290	
	1.4	Plateau	5	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting, research and statistics	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	MWASD	16,800					

	1.5	Plateau	5	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	MWASD	-			840		
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF Child Protection					-	-	-	-	200	1
	2.1	Plateau	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N)	140	3	MWASD					420	
	2.2	Plateau	3	Quarterly meeting of steering committee dealing with CP issues	Steering committee consists of 10 member that meet in quarterly basis (10 member * 4 * 5,000 N)	40	5	MWASD					200	
	2.3	Plateau	5	Ensure better coverage in Child Protection Services (50 new staff each year; for three consecutive years)	Hire of 50 fulltime Child Protection officer to be deployed among LGA and MDAs (50 staff *12 Months * Avg. Salary)	50	49	MWASD/ CSC					2,450	
	2.4	Plateau	5	MWASD and School of Social work to offer internships for students to increase capacities of future potential workers in CP	35 internships * 6 months (duration of internship) * 10,000 N per month	210	10	MWASD	2,100				-	
	2.5	Plateau	6	Development, printing and distribution of referrals pathways in CP in Plateau	Printing of 20,000 copies * 300N per copy	2000	0.3	MWASD/MOI						
	2.6	Plateau	6	Development and printing and distribution of frontline actor's compendium of Child Protection services	Printing of 5,000 copies * 500N per copy	5000	0.5	MWASD/MOI						
	2.7	Plateau	7	CP Tools for better coordination and coverage of services	Two vehicles (1 Salon, and Bus, Average at 7 Million N)	2	7000	MWASD					-	
	2.8	Plateau	7	Tools for better coordination	Equipment for desk officers (2 Laptops)	2	252	MWASD					-	
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF Child Protection SERVICES					-	-	1	ı	3,252	1
	3.1	Plateau	2	Staff hire for Family courts (10 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nom. role)	3	271	Judiciary					3,252	
	3.2	Plateau	2	Expanding child spaces within Family courts and furnishing it with appropriate children equipment	Refurbishment of existing children's home and furnishing it with equipment (lump sum of 16,8 Mil Naira)	1	16,800	MWASD						
	3.3	Plateau	2	Ensure access of CP Services in Family courts (Woman Center and Children half way home and correctional	Building 3 Family Courts 3 senatorial zones (lump sum of 16.8 Mil Naira per facility)	3	16,800	MWASD/MOJ						

				centers)										
	3.4	Plateau	7	Adapt and print copies of the national M&E forms such as Orphans & Vulnerable Children Vulnerable Index, Child Status Index, OVC CSO, LGA & State Summary Forms for distribution to stakeholders	5000 books (each book 100 leafs) * 500 N	5000	0.5	MWASD/ Bureau for Statistics					2,500	
	3.5	Plateau	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase of Wi Fi router	2	20	MWASD/ICT Agency					-	
	3.6	Plateau	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase monthly internet subscription (2 x 12 months)	24	10	MWASD/ICT Agency					240	
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					1,743	-	-	-	-	,
	4.1	Plateau	4	1 day stakeholders' dialogue for Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (50 Participants)	Tea break and lunch cost for 50 Participants * 17 LGA (1,800 N cost per unit)	850	1.8	MWASD/MOI /17LGAs	1,530					
	4.2	Plateau	4	1 day stakeholders' dialogue for Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (Transportation cost for 5 TWG members)	Transportation cost for 5 Technical working group cost to visit all the LGAs (17 LGA * 2,500 N per person * 5 TWG members)	85	2.5	MWASD/MOI /17LGAs	213					
	4.3	Plateau	4	Translation of Child Rights Law(CRL) in 3 other languages (one from each of the senatorial districts)	Lump sum of 80,000 N * 4 translation	4	80	MWASD/MOI /17LGAs						
	4.4	Plateau	4	Re-print of CRL (booklet) in Hausa and other local dialect	Printing of 10,000 copies for each of 5 languages * 300N per copy	5000 0	0.3	MWASD/MOJ /MOI						
	4.5	Plateau	4	Development of CP Video, audio and print media awareness campaign for faith/community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Subcontracted media house to develop campaign (lump sum of 840,000 Naira)	1	840	MWASD/MOI						
	4.6	Plateau	4	Broadcasting of the campaign in major Plateau State TV, Radio and written media	Subcontracted broadcasting (lump sum of 1,680,000 Naira)	1	1680	MWASD/MOI						
	4.7	Plateau	7	monthly M&E meetings with TWG member organized to introduce CP activities	12 events to be organized every year (lump sum of 168,000 Naira)	12	168	MWASD/MOI	2,016					

											TOTA	۱L		
Prio	Activ	State	Gap	<b>Activity Description</b>	Action	Qty	Unit	Responsib		Develop	ment cost		Recu	Doi
rity	ity		no.				Price	le inst.	TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other	rrent Costs	con
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR Child Protection					-	-	-	300	3,045	-
	1.1	Plateau	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 17 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 2,500N * 17 LGAs)	170	2.5	MWASD/ MOI/17 LGAs	-	-	-	-	1,275	-
	1.2	Plateau	3	Child Protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the Central MDAs level	Transportation cost for 20 visits to MDAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 1,500N * 20 MDAs)	200	1.5	MWASD/ MOI	-	-	-	-	900	-
	1.3	Plateau	3	Child Protection quarterly practitioner forum (50 participants)	Transportation, tea & lunch break cost per person 5,800 N; Lump sum for venue 100,000 N	50	5.8	MWASD	-	-	-	300	870	-
	1.4	Plateau	5	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting, research and statistics	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16800	MWASD	50,400	-	-	-	-	-
	1.5	Plateau	5	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	MWASD	1	-	-	2,520	-	-
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF Child Protection					-	1	-	-	600	-
	2.1	Plateau	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N)	140	3	MWASD	-	-	-	1	1,260	-
	2.2	Plateau	3	Quarterly meeting of steering committee dealing with CP issues	Steering committee consists of 10 member that meet in quarterly basis (10 member * 4 * 5,000 N)	40	5	MWASD	-	_	-	-	600	-
	2.3	Plateau	5	Ensure better coverage in Child Protection Services (50 new staff each year; for three consecutive years)	Hire of 50 fulltime Child Protection officer to be deployed among LGA and MDAs (50 staff *12 Months * Avg. Salary)	50	49	MWASD/ CSC	-	-	-	-	7,350	-

	2.4	Plateau	5	MWASD and School of Social work to offer internships for students to increase capacities of future potential workers in CP	35 internships * 6 months (duration of internship) * 10,000 N per month	210	10	MWASD	6,300	-	-	-	-	-
	2.5	Plateau	6	Development, printing and distribution of referrals pathways in CP in Plateau	Printing of 20,000 copies * 300N per copy	20000	0.3	MWASD/ MOI	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
	2.6	Plateau	6	Development and printing and distribution of frontline actor's compendium of Child Protection services	Printing of 5,000 copies * 500N per copy	5000	0.5	MWASD/ MOI	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
	2.7	Plateau	7	CP Tools for better coordination and coverage of services	Two vehicles (1 Salon, and Bus, Average at 7 Million N)	2	7000	MWASD	-	14,000	-	-	-	-
	2.8	Plateau	7	Tools for better coordination	Equipment for desk officers (2 Laptops)	2	252	MWASD	-	504	-	-	-	-
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF Child Protection SERVICES					-	-	67,200	-	9,756	•
	3.1	Plateau	2	Staff hire for Family courts (10 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nomrole)	3	271	Judiciary	-	-	-	-	9,756	-
	3.2	Plateau	2	Expanding child spaces within Family courts and furnishing it with appropriate children equipment	Refurbishment of existing children's home and furnishing it with equipment (lump sum of 16,8 Mil Naira)	1	16,800	MWASD	-	-	16,800	-	-	-
	3.3	Plateau	2	Ensure access of CP Services in Family courts (Woman Center and Children half way home and correctional centers)	Building 3 Family Courts 3 senatorial zones (lump sum of 16.8 Mil Naira per facility)	3	16,800	MWASD/ MOJ	-	-	50,400	-	-	-
	3.4	Plateau	7	Adapt and print copies of the national M&E forms such as Orphans & Vulnerable Children Vulnerable Index, Child Status Index, OVC CSO, LGA & State Summary Forms for distribution to stakeholders	* 5000 books (each book 100 leafs)	5,000	0.5	MWASD/ Bureau for Statistics	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
	3.5	Plateau	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase of WiFi router	2	20	MWASD/I CT Agency	-	40	-	-	-	-
	3.6	Plateau	7	Provide both M&E and Child Development units with internet access	Purchase monthly internet subscription (2 x 12 months)	24	10	MWASD/I CT Agency	-	-	-	-	720	-
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					5,228	-	-	-	320	-
	4.1	Plateau	4	1 day stakeholders' dialogue for Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them	Tea break and lunch cost for 50 Participants * 17 LGA (1,800 N cost per unit)	850	1.8	MWASD/ MOI/17LG As	4,590	-	-	-	-	-

			information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (50 Participants)										
4.2	Plateau	4	1 day stakeholders' dialogue for Religious and community leaders in each of the LGA to provide them information on the fundamental human rights procedure rule of 2009 (Transportation cost for 5 TWG members)	Transportation cost for 5 Technical working group cost to visit all the LGAs (17 LGA * 2,500 N per person * 5 TWG members)	85	2.5	MWASD/ MOI/17LG As	638	-	-	-	-	-
4.3	Plateau	4	Translation of Child Rights Law(CRL) in 3 other languages (one from each of the senatorial districts)	Lump sum of 80,000 N * 4 translation	4	80	MWASD/ MOI/17LG As	-	-	-	-	320	-
4.4	Plateau	4	Re-print of CRL (booklet) in Hausa and other local dialect	Printing of 10,000 copies for each of 5 languages * 300N per copy	50,000	0.3	MWASD/ MOJ/MOI	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
4.5	Plateau	4	Development of CP Video, audio and print media awareness campaign for faith/community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Subcontracted media house to develop campaign (lump sum of 840,000 Naira)	1	840	MWASD/ MOI	-	-	-	840	-	-
4.6	Plateau	4	Broadcasting of the campaign in major Plateau State TV, Radio and written media	Subcontracted broadcasting (lump sum of 1,680,000 Naira)	1	1680	MWASD/ MOI	-	-	-	1,680	1	-
4.7	Plateau	7	monthly M&E meetings with TWG member organized to introduce CP activities	12 events to be organized every year (lump sum of 168,000 Naira)	12	168	MWASD/ MOI	6,048	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: PL	able 3: PLATEAU STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (By Gap) (NGN, 000s)											
					Year 1 (2015	<b>)</b>						
Priority	<b>Activity Description</b>		Develop	ment cost		Recurrent						
GAP		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other	<b>Development Costs</b>	Costs	Donor cont.				
1	CRL Implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2	M&E	-	-	67,200	-	67,200	3,252	-				
3	Communication	-	-	-	100	100	1,635	-				
4	Prevention	1,743	-	-	17,520	19,263	320	-				
5	Social Workers	18,900	-	-	840	19,740	2,450	-				
6	Structure	-	-	-	8,500	8,500	-	-				
7	Other	2,016	14,544	-	-	16,560	2,740	-				

	Year 2 (2016)											
Priority	<b>Activity Description</b>		Develop	ment cost								
GAP		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other	Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.				
1	CRL Implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2	M&E	-	-	-	-	-	3,252	-				
3	Communication	-	-	-	100	100	1,635	-				
4	Prevention	1,743	-	-	-	1,743	-	-				
5	Social Workers	18,900	-	-	840	19,740	2,450	-				
6	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
7	Other	2,016	-	-	-	2,016	2,740	-				

	Year 3 (2017)							
Priority	<b>Activity Description</b>		Developm	ent cost				
GAP		TA/	TA/			Development	Recurrent	Donor
		Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other	Costs	Costs	cont.
1	CRL Implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	M&E	-	-	-	-	-	3,252	-
3	Communication	-	-	-	100	100	1,635	-
4	Prevention	1,743	-	-	-	1,743	-	-
5	Social Workers	18,900	-	-	840	19,740	2,450	-
6	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other	2,016	-	-	-	2,016	2,740	-

	TOTAL							
Priority	<b>Activity Description</b>	l	Developm	ent cost		Development	Recurrent	Donor
GAP		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other	Costs	Costs	cont.
1	CRL Implementation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	M&E	-	-	67,200	-	67,200	9,756	-
3	Communication	56,700	-	-	2,820	300	4,905	-
4	Prevention	6,048	-	1	17,520	22,748	320	-
5	Social Workers	-	14,504	ı	-	59,220	7,350	-
6	Structure	-	-	16,800	-	8,500	-	-
7	Other	638	40	1	15,840	20,592	8,220	-

	(NGN, 000s)	Year 1 (2015)		Year	r 2 (2016)		Year	r 3 (2017)		TOTAL			
Priorit	Activity	Developmen	Recurren	Dono	Developmen	Recurren	Dono	Developmen	Recurren	Dono	Developmen	Recurren	Dono
y GAP	Description	t Costs	t Costs	r	t Costs	t Costs	r	t Costs	t Costs	r	t Costs	t Costs	r
				cont.			cont.			cont.			cont.
1	CRL Implementation	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
2	M&E	67,200	3,252	-	-	3,252	-	-	3,252	-	67,200	9,756	-
3	Communication	100	1,635	-	100	1,635	-	100	1,635	-	300	4,905	-
4	Prevention	19,263	320	-	1,743	-	-	1,743	-	-	22,748	320	-
5	Social Workers	19,740	2,450	-	19,740	2,450	ı	19,740	2,450	ı	59,220	7,350	-
6	Structure	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-
7	Other	16,560	2,740	-	2,016	2,740	-	2,016	2,740	-	20,592	8,220	-
SUBTOT	AL	114,803	7,657		21,583	7,337		21,583	7,337		157,968	22,331	-

	(NGN, 000s)	Year	1 (2015)	Year	2 (2016)	Year 3	3 (2017)	TOTAL	
Priority GAP	<b>Activity Description</b>	Gov. cost	Donor cont.						
1	CRL Implementation	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
2	M&E	70,452	-	3,252	-	3,252	-	76,956	-
3	Communication	1,735	-	1,735	-	1,735	-	5,205	-
4	Prevention	19,583	-	1,743	-	1,743	-	23,068	-
5	Social Workers	22,190	-	22,190	-	22,190	-	66,570	-
6	Structure	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	8,500	-
7	Other	19,300	-	4,756	-	4,756	-	28,812	-
TOTAL		113,960	-	28,920	-	28,920	-	171,799	-

Table 4: Plateau State Cumulative Costing							
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL			
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST	114,803	21,583	21,583	157,968			
TOTAL RECURRENT COST	7,657	7,337	7,337	22,331			
DONOR CONTRIBUTION	-	-	-	-			
GRAND TOTAL (NGN, 000s)	122,460	28,920	28,920	180,299			

Table 5: NOMINAL ROLE	Grade	Step/Scale	Monthly Salary
DIRECTOR – GL 17 <sup>9</sup>	GL 17	9	454,344
DEPUTY DIRECTOR – GL 16 <sup>9</sup>	GL 16	9	241,681
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR – GL 15 <sup>7</sup>	GL 15	7	184,750
CHIEF OFFICER – GL 14 <sup>8</sup>	GL 14	8	138,079
ASSISTANT CHIEF – GL 13 <sup>6</sup>	GL 13	6	117,820
PRINCIPAL OFFICER – GL 12 <sup>3</sup>	GL 12	3	95,322
SENIOR OFFICER – GL 10 <sup>6</sup>	GL 10	6	88,385
SENIOR OFFICER I – GL 09 <sup>6</sup>	GL 9	6	76,127
SENIOR OFFICER II – GL 08 <sup>7</sup>	GL 8	7	66,675
GL 07 <sup>5</sup>	GL 7	5	49,414
ASSISTANT OFFICER – GL 06 <sup>5</sup>	GL 6	5	30,425
CLERICAL OFFICER – GL 05 <sup>12</sup>	GL 5	12	30,963
CLERICAL ASSIATANT – GL 04 <sup>3</sup>	GL 4	3	21,687

### Annex One 'A': List of Organizations Visited During the Advocacy

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	ORGANIZATION'S REPRESENTATIVE
1	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	Commissioner
2	Ministry of Health	Commissioner
3	Plateau State Planning Commission	
4	Ministry of Justice	Director, Litigation
5	National Human Rights Commission, North Central- Jos	Chief Public Affairs Officer
6	Child Protection Network, Plateau Chapter	Coordinator and Secretary

### Annex One 'B': List of Participants at the Stakeholders Meeting

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Dalang Benjamin Samanta	AONN	31	Talatu Sule	NEPWHAN
2	Sandra Chikan	Kingdom Kids Klub	32	Mairo Sani	FOMWAN
3	Lekdorra Peter	NPF	33	Joseph D. Gwaisom	MWASD
4	Isa D. Agale	NpoPC	34	Setle Fidelia	MWASD
5	Na'ilah N. Yakubu	LAC	35	Safiratu Fomwul	Mangu LGA
6	Dr. Benny Daudu	FIDA	36	Pwol Grace B.	Jos North LGA
7	Nanle Kimberly	NHRC	37	Gwamfa N. Kannap	MWASD
8	Walman D. Simon	YPH	38	Ibrahim Angai	Jos South LGA
9	Gloria Ishaku	NPF	39	Elisha Akwom	Gidan Bege
10	Madaki Fatimah	PSPC	40	Jimmy Samuel	Gidan Bege
11	Rahila Dafes Mwelbish	PSUBEB	41	Hanatu F. Dung	МОН
12	Daniel T. Diemkwap	MOH	42	Osim Jones	NBA
13	Umar Farouk Musa	JNI	43	Pius Uwanmanua	Capacity Plus
14	Tony Obemeasor	CPN	44	Jonna Karlsson	UNICEF
15	Dana'n Claribel	MOE	45	David Irene	Capacity Plus
16	Ladi A. Madaki	FIDA	46	Lilian N. Elendu	FMWA&SD
17	Manasseh A.P.	Red Cross	47	Rhoda O. Adamu	OCEAN
18	Barr. Rauta Dakok	MOJ	48	John Mark Abuh	Way For Health
19	Chinyere Ibezim	INTERCEP			
20	Muokwugwo Veronica E.	NPS			
21	Peter Mamden	Langtang LGA WD			
22	Hajara Yahaya	NSCDC			
23	Patricia Pam	Inclusive Friends			
24	Teleh Mustapha Yila	STEER Project			
25	Clement Iornongu	CPN			
26	Folomdet Solomon	FAANET			
27	Na'anmiap Hyacienth	CPN			
28	Ladi Shaiyen	Shendam LGA WD			
30	Umar Zanna	VSD			

#### **Annex One 'C': List of Key Informants**

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION
1	Gwamfa N. Kannap	MWASD	Director, Child welfare
2	Manasseh A. Panpe	CPN	Coordinator
3	Anthony Obemeasor	CPN	Desk Officer
4	Namang Danjuma	SEMA	Director, Finance & Supply
4	Gongden MicaH Sunday	Planning Commission*	Director, Statistics
5	Na'ilah N. Yakubu	LAC	Senior Legal Officer
6	Hanatu F. Dung	МОН	Reproductive Health Coordinator
7	Dana'an Claribel	MOE	Deputy Director
8	Ladi A. Madaki	FIDA	Chairperson
9	Elizabeth Angai	MOJ	Ass. Chief State Counsel
10	Dr. Bala Magaji	PLACA	Executive Director
11	Isa D. Agale	NpoPC	Director

<sup>\*</sup>Now the Bureau for Statistics

#### Annex One 'D': FGDs held and composition of groups

The following FGDs were held:

- 1. Child Protection Network: participants were all members of the CPN but from different organizations who are major actors of Child Protection in the State.
- 2. Children Parliament: is made up of children representatives drawn from the 17 LGAs of the State. They are all from different cultural and religious backgrounds.
- 3. NGOs/Children Home: child rights based NGOs and private owned Children homes formed participants in this group.
- 4. Justice: had Legal Officers of different ranks from the Ministry of Justice, Legal Aid Council, National Human Rights Commission, Judiciary and Lawyers in private practice as participants.
- 5. Lead Ministry and Line Ministries: officers of the MWASD, MOE, MOJ and MOH formed participants in this group.
- 6. Traditional/Community Leaders: Some members of the Plateau State Traditional Council (who were first class and second class chiefs) formed this group.

# Annex Two 'A': List of Participants at the Child Protection System mapping Validation Workshop, Crest Hotel, Jos, Plateau State $3^{RD}$ - $5^{TH}$ February, 2014

s/n	Name	Organization	Designation
1	ALEX PAM	Capacity Plus	NOTE TAKER
2	ANTHONY OBEMEASOR	CPN	D/OFFICER
3	AUGUSTINE EBONYI (DR)	APIN JUTH	CONSULTANT PAEDIATRICIAN
4	CECILIA D. HOMMUK	LGC	D.Dir. SS Dept
5	CHINYERE IBEZIM	INTERCEP	PROG OFFICER
6	CHRISTIANA A. ISAH	NIG IMMIRATION	CHIEF SUPREINTENDT
7	COMFORT DIMKA	SADEC	PROGRAM MANAGER
8	DAMANS SIMON MASARA	LGC	DSS
9	DANAAN CLARIBEL	MOE JOS	DEP DIRECTOR
10	DAUDU ISA AGAIE	NPOPC Plateau	ASST DIRECTOR
11	ELIZABETH ANGAI	MIN OF JUSTICE	ACSC
12	FRANKLIN OLONIJU	CapacityPlus Plateau	State COODINATOR
13	GODIYA MAKAMA	CapacityPlus	Mapping Asst
14	GONGDEN MICAH SUNDAY	S.P.C	DIR. STATE
15	GRACE N PAM	NHRC	ASST DIRECTOR
16	GWAMFA N KANNAP	MWASD	DIRECTOR
18	HANNATU F DUNG	MIN OF HEALTH	RH COORD
19	IDOKO AUDU JACOB	NIG POLICE FORCE	O/C LEGAL
20	JAMES PHILIPS	JAPACAT	CEO
21	JOAN J.A. WUYA	CapacityPlus	Mapping Asst
22	JULIANA FUANTUAM	MWASD	PASWO
23	LADI A MADAKI	JUDICIARY	CHIEF MAG
24	LILIAN ELENDU	FMWA&SD	DEP DIRECTOR
25	MANASSEH A PANPE	CPN	COODINATOR
26	MARY JATAU	PDRC	EX. CHAIRMAN
27	MARY OMBLE WUYA	OCEAN	DIRECTOR
28	MUOKWUGWO VERONICA E.	NIG. PRISON SERVICE	DCP
29	NA'ILAH YAKUBU	LEGAL AID COUNCIL	SNR LEGAL OFFICER
30	NAMANG DANJUMA	SEMA	DIRECTOR
31	ONYEKELUEZE IFEYINWA	CISCOPE	NOTE TAKER
32	PAM STEPHEN DUNG	INCLUSIVE FRIENDS	NETWORKING & LOGISTICS
33	PATRICIA PAM	INCLUSIVE FRIENDS	FINANCE/ADMIN
34	RAUTA J DAKOK	MIN OF JUSTICE	DIRECTOR
35	REHAB DAVID	DOLPHIN CONSULT	ED
36	ROSE BIRIGI	PSUBEB	ASST DIRECTOR
37	SANDRA CHIKAN	KINGDOM KIDS	DIRECTOR
38	SETLE FIDELIA	MWASD	OVC OFFICER
39	TUKUR ZAKARI A	SPC	P.O II
40	UMAR ZANNA I	VSD INC	PROG OFFICER
41	WALMAN D SIMON	YPH	PRINCIPAL

### Annex Two 'B': List of Participants at the System Priority Building Meeting

# CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM MAPPING SYSTEM PRIORITY BUILDING MEETING KINI COUNTRY HOME, AKWANGA NASARAWA STATE $3^{RD}\text{-}5^{TH}\ FEBRUARY,\ 2014$

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESIGNATION
1	Mrs. Sarah Yusuf	MWASD	Honorable Commission
2.	Dr. Sumaye Hamza	MWASD	Permanent Secretary
3	Solomon Musa	МОН	Secretary Admin
4	Hanatu Dung	МОН	Reproductive Health Coordinator
5	Rauta J. Dakok	MOJ	Director
6	James Ukatu Giwa	MOJ	Director
7	IdokoAudu Jacob	NPF	O/C legal/Prosecution
8	ASP Iwara Arikpo	NPF	O/C AHT/WM Child Protection
9	John Chirdan	MOF	Deputy Director, Budget
10	Fatimah Madaki	PSPC	-
11	Gwamfa N. Kannap	MWASD	Director
12	Manasseh A. Panpe	CPN	Coordinator
13	Wukatda Wokji Beben	PLACA	Senior Program Officer, SKM
14	Barr. Clement Iornongu	CPN	Member
15	Grace N. Pam	NHRC	Zonal Coordinator
16	Gongden Micah Sunday	PSPC	Director, Statistics
17	Nailah Yakubu	LAC	Senior Legal Aid Officer
18	Muokwugwo Veronica E.	NPS	DCP Prisons
19	Namand Danjuma	SEMA	Director, Finance and Supply
20	Juliana Fuantuam	MWASD	PASWO

#### **Annex Three: Case Studies**

#### Case Study # 1:

AGE: 16years SEX: Female

EDUCATION: was in school HEALTH: had no health issues

LIVING CONDITIONS/FAMILY BACKGROUND: she lived with her mother and seven brothers and is from an economically disadvantaged background. Her father had two wives (her mother and another) before he died. She is a twin and is a slow learner. She lived in Cho Nyango (a rural area) in Gyel District near Jos.

CASE CIRCUMSTANCE: Witchcraft Accusation.

The victim was accused of being a witch by her paternal uncles. The accusation started a long time ago after a relative of hers died in a car accident in Lagos and she was said to have been responsible for his death. She had run away from home on several occasions and there was a time she stayed away from home for about four months. The accusation came up again after one of her step brothers was sick and diagnosed with Tuberculosis. She was then accused of 'tying' him.

The owner of a child based NGO who also runs an educational programme in the community knew about the victim and her problem intevened a number of times by speaking with her family. She had cause to report the matter to the police when threats against the victim worsened and this led to the police holding a meeting with the family and the village head of Cho Nyango. This meeting resulted in the uncles of the victim undertaking that they will not do anything to harm her.

However, 4 weeks later the uncles caught her, beat her up and set her ablaze and when her mother tried to raise alarm they threatened to kill her. The owner of the NGO got to find out about the incident, took the girl to the hospital where she was treated for the burns she sustained and also accommodated the girl after she was discharged from the hospital and continued to treat her. She also reported the matter to the police and the Jos South Local Government Welfare Department. The Jos South Welfare Department visited the victim and met with her uncles. The Welfare Department reported the matter to the CPN immediately.

The CPN filed a suit at the Barkin Ladi State High Court under the Fundamental Human Rights Enforcement Rules and sued the 4 persons that set her ablaze. The matter was not reported to the Police considering the time that will be spent to investigate first. The CPN got a medical report and pictures of the victim that were taken immediately the incident happened to use as exhibits. They also got the Statements of some eye witnesses. It took the CPN about 3 weeks to file the case. The matter was mentioned in Court and all the respondents were present.

The Community through its leaders and the church were in Court on that day to plead and ask the court for an out of court settlement on the ground that the Community realized the wrong done and the perpetrators were remorseful. The court obliged them and ordered that CPN should meet with the community for settlement. They were to come up with a terms of settlement. The meeting did not hold on the day it was scheduled to hold and was postponed. The CPN included stringents provisions in the draft of the terms of settlement stating that the respondents will be held liable for anything that happens to the victim. There was also a provision that the respondents will serve a term of community service and serve as advocates that will speak against such occurances in the community to show a form of reformation.

The meeting for settlement was held between the CPN and the community on the  $29^{th}$  of May, 2013. On the  $20^{th}$  of June, 2013 the court was informed that the terms of settlement had not been drafted. The Judge sitting on the case was transferred to another court but he moved to the new court with the case file to enable him continue hearing the matter. The matter was further adjourned to the  $14^{th}$  of October, 2013 for report of settlement.

It was learned that the victim's mother was threatened by her family and the community and as a result it became difficult for the CPN to meet with her or get any useful information. She later left the community and moved to Vom, another rural area near Jos. Before the 14th of October (sometimes in August), a staff of the NGO where the victim was housed called the CPN lawyer handling the case to inform him that the victim had disappeared from the community. Two days later, the CPN was informed victim was found with her mother in Vom and is safe.

The lawyer met with the village head to plan a meeting so that the terms of settlement would be agreed on. The meeting did not hold because at about the same time, the Lawyer got employed with the Plateau State Ministry of Justice and had to report to work. He however handed over the case file to the Secretary of the CPN and cannot say why the meeting did not hold and has no information on the status of the case in court. The Secretary of the CPN was called to find out the status of the matter. According to him, it became difficult to make any progress because of the fact that the mother of the victim became inaccessible as a result of threats and intimidation on her by the community. He also said that he was unable to meet with the Community's lawyer because the lawyer was said to have travelled. CPN has not had any contact the victim since then.

#### STRENGTHS OF THE RESPONSE:

- 1. The Communication between the Local Government Welfare Department and CPN was quick and smooth.
- 2. Communication between the owner of the NGO and CPN helped a great deal.
- 3. The NGO's link with the community helped CPN get into the community by meeting with the Community leaders.
- 4. The Community was enlightened concerning the negative effect of witchcraft branding and promised not to handle such cases in that manner again.

#### WEAKNESSES OF THE RESPONSE:

- 1. Negative pressure from family and community on the victim's mother which affected the progress of the prosecution of the perpetrators.
- 2. The court's order for out of court settlement.

#### CASE STUDY # 2:

AGE: 14 years SEX: Female

EDUCATION: was in school HEALTH: had no health issues

LIVING CONDITIONS/FAMILY BACKGROUND: she lives with her paternal aunt and her family who are economically disadvantaged. Her parents were seperated before her mother died about two years ago. Her father and his wife reside in their village in Taraba State where he farms.

#### CASE CIRCUMSTANCE: Impregnated by a Clergy.

The victim who was attending an afternoon secondary school worked as a help in the clergy's home in the mornings before attending school in the afternoon. The clergy sexually abused her a couple of times after giving her monitary gifts and she got pregnant. The incident was reported to the police by the victim's cousin and the clergy initially denied but later admitted that he had slept with the victim. They had an agreement at the police station and it was agreed the clergy will pay the sum of N 20,000.00 monthly for the victim's upkeep till she delivers the baby and that he will also be responsible for her antinatal care and delivery bills. He will also continue to pay the N 20,000.00 after delivery until when a DNA test is conducted and the results show that he is the father of the child.

The matter was reported by the cousin of the victim to the National Human Rights Commission, North Central Zonal Office Jos. The Complaint was lodged at the NHRC when the girl's family felt that the clergy had plans to get the result of the DNA test doctored so as to absolve himself of being responsible for the pregnancy. Immediately the complaint was lodged at the NHRC, the clergy filed a claim at the Upper Area Court kasuwan Nama against the victim asking the court to compel her to release the then 3 months old baby for a DNA test and to also order that he stops further payments of the monthly maintenance fee of N 20,000.00. A court summons was served on the victim. The victim's cousin notified the NHRC of this and the CPN was told so as to enter appearance for the girl as the matter was slated for the next day, 24 hours after the court summons was served on the girl. On noticing the mistake they made by openly admitting that the clergy had sexual intercourse with a minor in their Statement of Claim and seeing that the victim got legal representation, the clergy's lawyer applied for an out of court settlement and the court obliged him.

A DNA test was conducted when the baby turned 6 months and two weeks later, the results showed that the clergy was indeed the father of the child. A meeting between the clergy, his employers and the victim's family was held without the knowledge of CPN or the NHRC. A sum of N400, 000.00 was offered to the family of the victim so as to 'settle' the matter, with an agreement that the clergy and his wife will take sole custody of the child when she turns 1 year old. The Family of the victim demanded for N 800,000.00 and asked that the baby be left in their care till she turns 11/2 years. There was a disagreement concerning when the clergy will take custody of the child as a result of which the clergy threatened to reduce the monthly allowance from N20.000.00 to N 10,000.00 monthly which the victim's family kicked against. It was at this point that the CPN was notified.

Another meeting was held with the victim's family, the clergy's family (including his wife), religious representatives, the clergy's regional leaders and the CPN for settlement. The CPN took a position that if any money was going to be collected as part of the settlement, it should be solely used for the victim's education, CPN thus proposed that a new school admission should be gotten for the victim and her school fees for her remaining school years be paid up front and open a savings account for her where the remaining money would be deposited. Her family kicked against this and accused the CPN of being bribed by the clergy. It was learned that the victim's family collected the said N 4000.00 from the clergy.

#### Handicaps faced:

- The family was interested in the money offered by the clergy and saw the CPN as being in the way and preventing them from getting the money. They turned out to be hostile towards the CPN and made it impossible to take a position in the interest of the girl.
- The Police was compromised right from the onset as it was learned the Assistant Commissioner of Police was an acquaintance of the clergy.











The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.