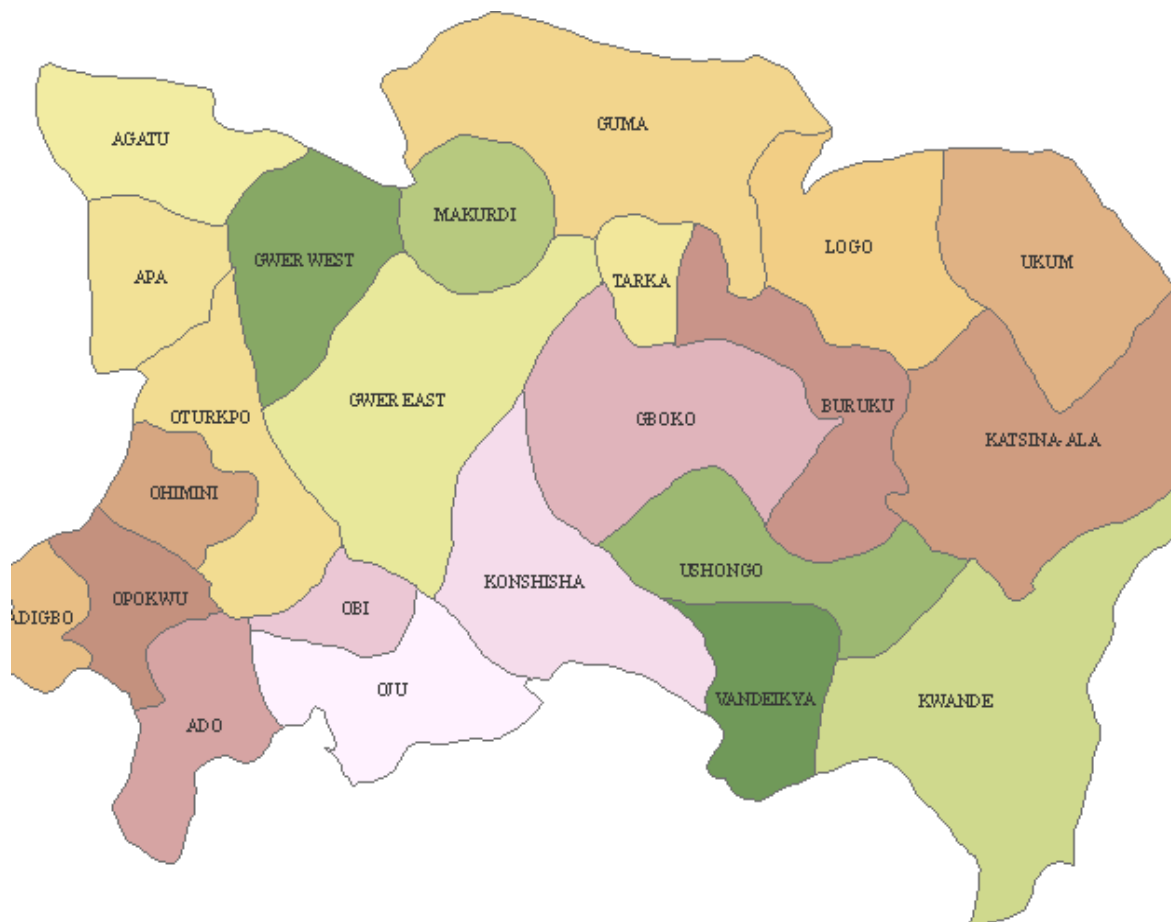


REPORT OF THE MAPPING & ASSESSMENT OF CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN BENUE STATE



SEPTEMBER 2014

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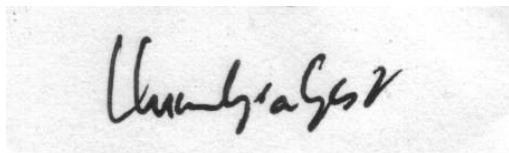
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FOREWORD

The Child Protection System Mapping and Assessment report is the result of remarkable efforts by numerous institutions and individuals dedicated to improving the child protection system in Nigeria. Multiple partners contributed directly to this assessment process, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), UNICEF, IntraHealth International through its *CapacityPlus* project, the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and the Benue State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.

The traditional parallel response approach to child protection has over the past few years received a call for an alternative. The international community through key actors in children related issues (UNICEF, World Vision, USAID) maintained that a systems approach to child protection is the way forward. This requires a considerable conceptual shift from the traditional stand-alone programming focus on particular groups of children in need of protection, to the achievement of more sustainable, comprehensive and long-term responses to child protection issues. A systems approach addresses child protection more holistically, brings greater focus on prevention, and strengthens the critical roles and assets of the key actors responsible for child protection. These key actors include government, civil society, parents, caregivers, families and other community structures – which together provide formal and informal child protection mechanisms and services.

This report presents findings and insights generated through the mapping and assessment of the Benue state child protection system. The process began in September 2013 and was completed in September 2014. The goal of the mapping was to provide State actors with a profile of the existing systems and to provide recommendations to remedy existing gaps as revealed through the mapping exercise. As the Benue State Government through the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development works towards a system based child protection approach, this report serves as a guide to strengthening the existing formal and informal child protection components, functions and local context and its relevance.



IGBARUMUN TSEGBA
PERMANENT SECRETARY
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development

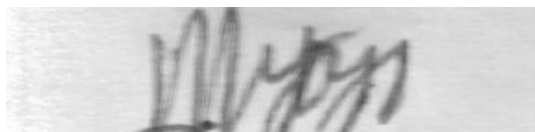
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The success of the Child Protection System Mapping and Assessment in Benue State is a result of remarkable efforts by numerous institutions and individuals dedicated to improving child protection system in Nigeria. The major partners that contributed to this mapping process are Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, United State Agency for International Development (USAID) and United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF) while others that contributed to the assessment process include Intrahealth International through its *CapacityPlus* project tasked with the technical assistance, management of the secretariat and all logistics while Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) provided a conducive and fertile ground for the state team to carry out its activities.

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the various Heads of the line Ministries, Department and Agencies involving in the child protection system for assisting in and ensuring the smooth progress and execution of the mapping and assessment process. We offer our profound gratitude to the Commissioner and Permanent Secretary of Benue State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development for their cooperation during the preparation and completion of the Mapping and Assessment. We also offer our sincere thanks to the Heads of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Networks for their assistance and contribution to the smooth implementation of the mapping and assessment. Certainly, without the ongoing support of these various authorities, the child protection system mapping and assessment could not have been achieved.

The Child Protection System Mapping and Assessment could not have been completed without the tireless efforts of the Child Protection Technical Working Group for their time, support and technical expertise during the entire process.

Last but not least, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the team from, UNICEF, Maestral International and *CapacityPlus*, who supported the mapping team by providing technical and logistical support throughout the process. The State mapping team worked tirelessly to meet deadlines. The high quality of the analyses presented in this report is evidence of their unreserved support.



MRS ANN YAJI
AG. DIRECTOR
CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ACRONYMS

AAN	Action Aid Nigeria
AONN	Association of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Nigeria
AS	Admin and Supply
BENSACA	Benue state Agency for the Control of AIDS
BSHA	Benue State House of Assembly
BSPC	Benue State Planning Commission
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CD	Child Development Department
CJ	Chief Judge
CPN	Child Protection Network
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRA	Child Rights Act
CRL	Child Rights Law
CRIC	Child Rights Implementation Committee
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CYPL	Children and Young Persons' Law
Dept.	Department
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DR	Desk Review
EMMLF	Emmanuel Teryile Memorial Liberty Foundation
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory, Abuja
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FMWA&SD	Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLMC	High Level Management Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDI	In-Depth Interview
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JDPC	Justice, Development and Peace Commission
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGAs	Local Government Area/Agency
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Information
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Benue State
NACCRAN	National Council of Child Rights Advocates in Nigeria
NASoW	Nigeria Association of Social Workers
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficked in Persons and other related matters
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NIS	Nigeria Immigration Service

NPopC /NPC	National Population Commission
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PRS	Planning, Research & Statistics
SEEDS	State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
SEMA	Benue State Emergency Management Agency
SMILE	Sustainable Mechanisms for Improving Livelihoods and Household Empowerment
SOP	Standard of Operation
SUBEB	Benue state Universal Basic Education Board
SURE- P	Subsidy Re-investment Empowerment Programme
SWO	Social Welfare Officers
TIPPLEAA	Trafficking in persons (Prohibition) and Administration Act
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Vulnerable Children
WB	World Bank
YES	Youth Empowerment Scheme

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

Countries throughout the world have begun to systematically reform their child protection systems (CPS). This process has involved moving from an issue/response approach towards the creation of a protective environment and strengthening the CPS.¹ The Federal Government of Nigeria decided in 2010 to be part of this global and regional initiative. As such Lagos State decided to be part of a pilot test to map and assess the existing components of the system. Child Frontiers was recruited to undertake the mapping and assessment of the current CPS in Lagos State. After that assessment was completed in 2013, USAID agreed to support the mapping and assessment of the CPS in an additional six states of Nigeria: Benue, Edo, FCT, Kaduna, Kano and Plateau.² USAID agreed to support CapacityPlus (part of IntraHealth International) and UNICEF to oversee the mapping/assessment in the six states. CapacityPlus coordinated logistics and administration; UNICEF oversaw programmatic issues. The Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development in each of the states and the Social Development Secretariat in FCT enthusiastically supported the initiative. UNICEF, Capacity Plus and USAID approached Maestral International to provide technical assistance to carry out the mapping and assessment in Nigeria.³ Maestral has mapped and assessed CPS in many countries, particularly those in east and southern Africa, using the Mapping and Assessment Toolkit and methodology it developed at the request of UNICEF.

1.1 The Child Protection Mapping and Assessment Toolkit

The Toolkit provides a practical method to enable participants to identify the main country child protection risks and gaps within a child rights framework, and to examine the structure, functions and capacity of the existing CPS (both formal and informal, national and sub-national), the continuum of care, accountability mechanisms and resource mobilization approaches. The Toolkit is an Excel-based instrument to gather information about all aspects of a country or state's CPS. The toolkit consists of 22 tools divided into five main sections (General Country Information, System Overview, Child Protection Continuum of Care, Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability, and Summary and Strategies).

The Toolkit primarily gathers existing secondary data, supplemented with interviews of key informants and focus group discussions. In addition, the Toolkit is linked to many data sources providing information about CPS in general and about each country's CPS specifically. As the system is mapped, the Toolkit enables participants to identify system building priorities (recommendations) that are needed to address the main gaps that have been identified.

1.2 Objectives and Process

The main objective of the mapping and assessment is to identify the major gaps in the current CPS in each state, which will provide the basis for specific suggestions on how to

¹ There are several definitions of the CPS. A common theme in the explanation is however a focus on services, laws and policies, social norms and attitudes. UNICEF's definition captures all of the aspects: A CPS is defined as "a set of laws, policies, regulations and services, capacities, monitoring, and oversight needed across all social sectors – especially social welfare, education, health, security, and justice – to prevent and respond to protection related risks." UNICEF Child Protection Strategy, Executive Board Annual Session, 2008. E/ICEF/2008/5/Rev.1

² Initially six other states were selected to participate in the mapping/assessment. These were: Imo, Gombe, FCT, Katsina, Ekiti and Akwa Ibom. It was soon recognized that USAID was supporting efforts by Catholic Relief Services (SMILE project) and Save the Children (STEER project) to strengthen the CPSs in other states. The decision was then made to coordinate the mapping and assessment activities with the reform efforts by CRS and Save and switch the target states to include six in which CRS and Save were working.

³ Aa team of experts in CPS mapping were identified to assist with the initiative. David Tobis (team leader), Maestral), Shar Kurtishi (public finance specialist, Maestral) and Rebecca Davis (social workforce specialist, CapacityPlus) formed the international team to facilitate the mapping and assessment process. Jonna Karlsson was the program coordinator from UNICEF, and David Irene, was hired by CapacityPlus as the national coordinator of the state teams.

improve the existing CPS at the state and LGA level. The mapping and assessment also includes a public financial review of all child protection related services and expenditures in all relevant ministries in each state which will be used as an advocacy tool to increase public allocation and expenditure for child protection services.

The findings of the assessment will also be used as a mechanism to promote better coordination among partners to optimize their support to the development of each state's CPS. In particular the findings will be used to determine the extent to which services are appropriate for and are reaching the most vulnerable children, the quality of such services and the extent to which the services are gender sensitive. This information will assist Nigerian state governments and partners to increase access and improve quality of service delivery for vulnerable children. The assessment will also identify areas in which the Nigerian State Governments require capacity building to fulfil their obligations as duty bearers. The findings will furthermore be used to determine government expenditures on child protection services and the extent to which state governments are using evidence-based arguments in their efforts to increase the budget allocations for child protection.

The mapping and assessment uses a collaborative, inclusive and transparent methodology in which stakeholders throughout the CPS participate in a Technical Working Group (TWG) to reach consensus about the strengths and weaknesses in the CPS, and to develop a strategy for reform. The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) in each state (Social Development Secretariat in FCT) is the lead child protection ministry and led the initiative in their respective state. Other government ministries and agencies (e.g. Planning, Justice, Police, NAPTIP, Health, Education), non-government organizations (e.g. Child Protection Network), and representatives of the formal and informal sectors participated in the mapping/assessment process. The mapping and assessment in the six states of Nigeria was completed in ten months beginning in September 2013 with an orientation workshop until the completion of the state strategic action plan for each state in June 2014. This was the first time that mapping and assessment of so many states was carried out in one country anywhere in the world.

1.3 Information Gathered

The mapping and assessment of six states in Nigeria gathered an enormous amount of information about the CPS in those states. Although much data are available at a national level describing the risks children face, many key indicators needed for planning to improve the CPS 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.⁴ By some accounts, the percentage of people living in poverty has increased in the recent years.⁵ 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.⁶ Benue has the highest percentage of orphans (25%).⁷ The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey DHS 2008

⁴National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria, 2013-2020, Final Draft, Nov. 2012.

⁵The 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).

⁶Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD), The Situation Assessment and Analysis on OVC in Nigeria, 2008

⁷ Nigeria Research Situation Analysis on Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children, Country Brief, Boston University, August 2009.

report estimated that 12% of children in Nigeria are not living with one or both parents.⁸ Thirty nine percent 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.⁹

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 federal Child Rights Act passed in 2003 (#26) which was passed to conform to the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child. Benue, Edo, Plateau and FCT, which have domesticated the Child Rights Act, report that the law has not been adequately implemented and lack 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 MWASD (Social Development Secretariat in FCT) and other state-level ministries, departments and agencies (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 agencies. There is a similar lack of monitoring and coordination between SDS in FCT and local area councils and community service agencies.

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 the wide range of social 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 CPS that focuses on prevention is another gap consistent across the six states.

All states report that their general population does not have adequate awareness of 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 marriage and belief in witches and wizards.

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 important at the moment, the MWASD in each state and SDS in FCT generally expends only a small percentage of the funds allocated for child protection.

The mapping and assessment of the CPS in each of the six states identified these and other issues and gaps. A TWG in each state composed of a broad range of representatives of government and non-government, state and local child protection stakeholders, identified broad strategies and activities to remedy these gaps. This report presents the process the state followed to map and assess its CPS, describes the most significant gaps and presents feasible strategies and activities developed to remedy the gaps in the CPS.

⁸ National Population Commission (NPopC) and ICF Macro. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2008, 2009.

⁹ Nigeria National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

2.1 The State Team: The state team was made up of three Nigeria Consultants,¹⁰ and the SMILE state coordinator, which constituted the secretariat. The secretariat, with the support of the MWASD, provided technical support and guidance to the exercise. The secretariat worked to coordinate the entire process of data collection, validation of data, identification of gaps and the organization of meetings. The secretariat worked with the ministry to involve relevant stakeholders in the collection and verification of data.

2.2 Meeting with Child Protection Stakeholders: The purpose of this meeting held on 24 October 2013 was to identify key stakeholders in child protection and to describe to them the support needed from them during and after the mapping and assessment. The meeting also identified individuals who would be part of the TWG. Benue State MWASD helped identify key stakeholders including representatives from government, non-government organizations, local government organization, formal and informal organizations.¹¹ The stakeholders were informed about the mapping and assessment process. They agreed to serve as members of the Technical Working Group.

2.3 Technical Working Group: A TWG on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) had previously been established. Several key stakeholders were added to that committee. The expanded TWG was briefed on its role which was to assist the mapping secretariat in identifying data source, gathering data, proposing recommendations, developing reform strategies, verifying data and overseeing the mapping exercise.¹²

2.4 Data Collection and Sources of Data: Data were gathered on child protection from key stakeholders. The information was then incorporated into the toolkit. The information was used to describe how the CPS operates and to assess the system's effectiveness, identifying gaps in and how the system can be strengthened. These information was gathered from various organizations including the SMWASD, State Ministry of Education, State Ministry of Health, Nigeria Police, National Human Right Commission, NAPTIP, Child Protection Network, State Planning Commission, State Emergency Management Agency, State Ministry of Information, Juvenile Courts, Ministry of Justice, National Population Commission, Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigeria Prison Service and Non-Governmental Organizations such as CORAFID, Emmanuel Teryle Memorial Foundation, BENGONET, JDPC, IHP, and others.

2.5 Methodology for data collection: The following methods were used in the collection of data: 1) Focus Group Discussions (FGD), 2) Key Informant Interviews (KII), 3) Desk Review, and 4) Case Studies.

2.5.1 Focus Group Discussions: This involved discussion with groups of stakeholders, duty bearers and service providers who have relevant information on child protection.

¹⁰ Norbert George as the State Coordinator. Luter Orkar as SMILE Coordinator

¹¹ MWASD, MOE, MOH, MOJ, Judiciary, Planning Commission, National Population Commission, Children's parliament, Nigeria Prison Service, Nigeria Immigration Service, National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Person, National Human Right Commission, Child Protection Network, CORAFID, ETMLF, ICCAD, The Royalties Care Foundation, Mimi Doo, Otabo Caregivers, Justice Development and Peace Commission, UNICEF, CapacityPlus, Ministry of Information, Nigeria Union of Journalist, Women in Nigeria, Smile Project, State Security Service, AAN/SMILE.

¹² Child Development Department, MWASD, MOE, MOH, MOJ, Judiciary, CPN, BENGONET, BENSACA, NHRC, AAN/SMILE, Integrated Health Program, Justice, Development and Peace Commission, ETMLF, CORFID, ICCAD, The Royalties Care Foundation, Nigeria Police, Mimi Doo, NAPTIP, WIN, NPopC and Planning Commission.

Component of the toolkit used during the FGD: FGDs provided information for the following components of the toolkit: Data for Decision Making, Structure, Function and Capacities, Work Force, Ministry Priorities, Children and Justice, Justice Process, Community Structures, Functions and Capacities, Civil Society and the Continuum of Care at the state and LGA level.

Who were in the FGD? The stakeholders involved in the FGDs included representatives of State MWASD, State MOE, State MOH, Nigeria Police, National Human Right Commission, NAPTIP, Child Protection Network, State Planning Commission, Juvenile Courts, MOJ, National Population Commission, Nigeria Immigration Service, Nigeria Prison Service and NGOs.

2.5.2 Key Informant Interviews: Interviews were used to gather data from key stakeholders based on their knowledge, expertise and involvement of child protection. Respondents included state and non-state actors, representatives of formal and informal organizations in Makurdi and representatives of the local government areas.

Components of the toolkit used during KII: The components of the toolkit used for interviews were: Basic Information and Risk Profile, Policy Context, Data for Decision Making, Structure, Function and Capacities, Primary Ministry, Secondary Ministries (Education and Health), Children and Justice, and Resources Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability.

Who was interviewed?¹³ The stakeholders who were interviewed cut across the government, non-government organizations, formal and informal organizations.

2.5.3 Desk review: A desk review was also employed to study existing literature on child protection in the state. Many documents and websites were reviewed and analyzed.

Who was involved in the desk review? The stakeholders involved in the desk review include: State MWASD, National Human Right Commission, Planning Commission, Ministry of Justice, National Population Commission, SEMA and BENSACA. The documents that were reviewed were provided by these organizations.

Documents reviewed: Many documents and websites were reviewed and analyzed mainly for the Basic Information, Risk profile and policy context part of the toolkit. Information was gathered from Laws, Policies, Guidelines, Demographic Health Surveys and other national studies.¹⁴

2.6 Case Studies

Two child protection case studies were selected and documented.

How were case studies selected and gaps identified? A case study meeting was held in December 2013 during which two cases were selected from four cases presented by the Child Protection Network. The reason for the selection of these two cases was they are well documented and point out the gaps in the CPSs. In this meeting, the cases were reviewed and gaps were identified. The cases were

¹³ National Human Rights Commission, State Planning Commission, Nigeria Police, State Emergency Management Agency, Judiciary, MWASD, BENSACA, Nigeria Immigration Service, ETMLF, NAPTIP, MOE, MOH and CPN

¹⁴ National Demographic and Health Survey 2008, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Nigeria 2013, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate by LGA, National gender policy, Desk study and scoping mission on poverty and wellbeing in Benue State 2002, The Child Right Act 2003, Young Person and Children Act, Orphans and Vulnerable Children-National plan of Action 2006-2010.

discussed in view with a system approach and lapses in the system were identified. In attendance were representatives of the State MWASD, the secretariat, UNICEF, National Coordinator and two representatives from the CPN.

2.7 Validation of information: A validation meeting attended by 42 people was held in Benue on the 27-29 January 2014. The objective of the meeting was to describe the data gathering process in Benue, identify missing information, seek input from the Benue community on child protection issues, verify information gathered and reach consensus on the assessment. Finally the meeting identified system building priorities to strengthen child protection in Benue State.

The process involved a Round Robin exercise in which the participants were assigned to four groups. Each group was assigned a particular section of the toolkit to review and validate the information gathered. The groups rotated to ensure that each group had an opportunity to comment on all the sections of the toolkit.

The two case studies were also reviewed by all the stakeholders at the workshop to identify gaps in the CPS.¹⁵

2.7.1 How were the priority gaps determined?: The participants reviewed the two case studies to assess the effectiveness of the CPS, assessing the involvement of stakeholders at the federal, state and local levels, as well as the quality of services provided. Child protection gaps were identified and were classified into the following categories: laws, policies, standards and regulations; cooperation, coordination and collaboration; capacity building; services and service delivery mechanisms; communication, financial resources; community education and mobilization for change.

2.7.2 How were System Building Priorities identified? System building priorities were identified to remedy the various gaps identified during the validation meeting. The stakeholders prioritized the gaps and developed a strategy to address each gap. They also identified a time frame and persons responsible for implementation of the reforms.

2.7.3 How were disagreements resolved and consensus reached? During the validation meeting, disagreements were resolved in plenary session. In several instance there were arguments and debates before coming to consensus. The disagreements were on the following issues:

- If the CRL abolished other laws.
- The level of engagement of CSOs in cases of abuse and inadequate care.
- The lead agency in child protection that coordinates child protection actors at the community level.
- Confusion about the structure of and responsibility for child protection activities. The existence of child protection committees at the community level.

All of these issues were resolved in plenary where a consensus was reached through discussion and presentation of compelling information about the various issues.

¹⁵ Ann Ameh: Family unit Nigeria Police; Regina Igbudu; Nigeria Immigration service, Igarumun Tsegba; Perm. Sec. MWASD, Hannah Gbakon; Director MWASD, Tabitha Nevkaa; Director MWASD, Barr. Priscilla Uchi: Legal Dept. MWASD, Grace Achukwu: Director MWASD, Priscilla Atoza: MWASD, James Agbo; Director MWASD, Salome Saror; MWASD, Ferdinard Akka; MoH, Linda Tule; MWASD, Moses Ishember SWO Guma LGA, Tersoo Shaatera; BENSACA, Audu Moses; SWO Ohimini LGA, Olubumi Fasogba; IHP, Vera Adi: ETMLF, Bello Jibrin: NPopC, Aunde Igungu: MoE, Fele N. Williams: BSPC, Mary O. Abah; Red Cross, Jonna Karlsson ; UNICEF, Luter orkar: AAN/SMILE, Tina Ugwu; NAPTIP, NathanielAwuapila; CORAFID, Emmanuel Adoo; CPN, Asemapenda Uger: Judiciary, Justin Gbagir: BENGONET, Iveren Terfa; SEMA, Awashima DeNor: SWO, Ivy Dooga; GHI, Lilian Elenda; FMWASD, Nwamaka C. Onwurah; UNICEF, Nneka: UNICEF, Patience Tarhule:CapacityPlus, Terfa Gba:CapacityPlus, Norbert George:CapacityPlus.

2.8 System Building Priorities and Strategy Development: A three day workshop was held for the TWG and for stakeholders across strata on child protection in Benue to prioritize major system gaps, to identify recommendations or remedies to eliminate the gaps, and to identify strategies to implement the recommendations from the mapping exercise.

These gaps that were prioritized during the strategy development workshop were based on the impact they have on children and their families and their feasibility in terms of time and resources.

Furthermore, the TWG members came up with strategies to address these gaps within the coming 1-2 years after evaluating a range of approaches. The strategies designed to strengthen the CPS aligned with ongoing reforms, sectorial plans and government intervention funds to make best use of existing resources and sustain the change in the system.

2.9 Benue State Child Protection and Assessment Report Validation: A one day validation meeting on the mapping and assessment draft report was held on the 23rd July and 5th September, 2014 with Stakeholders at Pauline Makka Centre, Makurdi. The Stakeholders' observations and comments were inputted into this final report.

CHAPTER THREE: GAPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 INACTIVE CHILD RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

Background

CRIC: The Child Rights Implementation Committee has responsibility for the implementation of the Child Rights Law (CRL) in the state. In 2008, the CRL was domesticated in Benue State but it has not been adequately implemented. The Child Rights Implementation Committee (CRIC) is responsible for the implementation of these laws, making sure that the family court is functional and ensuring that services are provided to children in need.

The CRIC ensures that children have a representative in the court and that the public is aware of the CRL and its provision via documents and the media. The CRIC also ensures that protective mechanisms are in place in schools, and that children are aware of their rights and where to go for services.

The CRIC is inactive in Benue State, limiting access to justice and the protection children receive. Services such as a representative in the court, counseling and care are not provided to vulnerable children. The general public in Benue is not aware of its (child) fundamental rights, perpetuating various kinds of abuse(s) and exploitation.

Recommendations

CRIC: The CRIC should become operational. The MWASD should take the lead to activate the CRIC, working with various partners such as State Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Nigeria Police, State Ministry of Education, State Ministry of Health, NAPITIP, Nigeria Immigration Service and National Human Rights Commission to strengthen the CRIC and to effectively implement the CRIC at the state and LGA level.

The membership of the CRIC and Local CRIC (LCRIC) should be reconstituted to ensure that these committees are made up of committed members. The new CRIC members should be

trained on their responsibilities and on the Child Rights Law, child psychology and monitoring and evaluation of child protection activities. Consultants are needed for technical support to develop an action plan for the CRIC to effectively carry out its roles and responsibilities.

Finally, there should be quarterly meetings of the CRIC at the state and LGA level, which would be chaired by the SMWASD to discuss issues or cases on ground. There is need for an operational budget to cover the cost of monitoring the implementation of the CRL and convening quarterly meetings.

3.2 NON FUNCTIONAL FAMILY COURT

Background

Family Court: The Family Court has not been functional since the CRL was passed in the state. As a result, it is difficult to have proper hearings of cases regarding child protection though some cases are heard in the Juvenile Court. As a result, children do not receive the assistance they need and are denied some of their rights. Similarly, the perpetrators of child abuse are often unpunished. In addition, the CRL provides for assessors to assist in hearing cases in the Family Court. These assessors have a very vital role in the family court.

That the Family Court is not functional denies children their right to services such as care and support, health and legal services, and limits their awareness of their rights. The absence of a functional Family Court undermines enforcement of the rights of children and discourages the society at large and community service organizations from reporting cases of abuse, exploitation and neglect to the appropriate authority.

Recommendations:

Family Court: The Chief Judge of the State has approved the adoption of the Practice Direction drafted by the Nigeria Law Reform Commission for use by the Family Court. The practice direction specifies the scope of work for the Family Court and deals with adjudication and diversion procedures. The practice direction is yet to be put to use due to delay in inauguration of the Family Court.

Ten (10) Judges, twenty-three (23) Magistrates and Five (5) State counsels need to be trained on the CRL and the importance of the Family Court.

Finally, there is a need to identify, hire and orient sixty-two (62) assessors to help the judges and magistrates in the Family Court in the State by the SMWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs. It is the responsibility of the SMWASD to identify, hire and orient these assessors. A review of the documents for the identification of assessors is needed. This will effect a change on the critical stated for the identification of assessors, it should include competent professional in the state not just limiting it to civil servants.

3.3 LACK OF AWARENESS AND AVAILABILITY OF THE CHILD RIGHTS LAW

Background

Though the Benue state CRL came into effect in 2008, there is still inadequate awareness about the existence and provisions of the law among the general public including those directly involved in child protection. Most structures necessary for the implementation and popularization of the law are not in place.

Inadequate awareness about the CRL has contributed to limited access to the use child protection services where they are available. Citizens are not aware of children's rights

provided for in the CRL. They often do not recognize situations in which children's rights are violated. The CRIC, which is charged with educating the public on the CRL, is not fully functional. Thus harmful social and cultural practices such as female genital mutilation and child labor are still practiced.

Recommendations

There should be massive and sustained awareness creation of the CRL and its provisions throughout the state through jingles, talk shows, billboards, promotional materials, town hall meetings and open air sensitizations. A simplified CRL should be available to the general public in soft and hard copies for better understanding.

Traditional rulers should be involved in promoting awareness in communities after they have been made aware of and trained to address practices in communities that are harmful to children.

There should also be statewide awareness on the availability of services provided by the CRL and delivered by child protection actors within each locality. Print, electronic and social media will be engaged through the period of awareness creation as well as showcasing success stories and shortcomings that will emanate from the sensitization and subsequent implementation of the CRL.

The CPN has worked on a soft copy of the CRL, which is currently online via the help of CORAFID and ETMLF, but access is limited to those that are computer literate. As a result of this limitation hard copies are necessary for the public.

The simplified copies of the CRL should be distributed in hospitals, markets, schools, worship centers, and urban and rural communities. Line MDAs, religious and traditional leaders, teachers, women's groups, media and other members of the public should distribute the materials.

The MWASD and Judiciary should work in collaboration with the media to produce jingles and other simple and clear materials on child protection services and the CRL. The information will be aired on radio and television to inform the general public.

3:4 LACK/INADEQUATE CHILD CORRECTIONAL CENTRE, COMMUNITY HOMES, CHILD FRIENDLY STRUCTURE, CHILDREN'S RESIDENTIAL CENTRE, CAREGIVER CENTRES AND EMERGENCY CENTRES

Background

Section 175 and 176 of the Child Right Act makes provision for some specific child friendly centres. The state does not have these child friendly structures/centres in place. There are no community homes and adequate remand home in the state, the state has just one remand home which cannot accommodate all the children in need of correctional services. The living standard in the remand home does not measure up nor meet standard and service(s) provided are of poor quality due to overcrowding.

There are no special children's correctional centres in Benue state. Lack of a child friendly space within the premises of the police command in the state leaves the children in conflict with the law vulnerable to assaults and victimization as a result of being kept in the same cell with adult criminals thereby influencing their behavior negatively when they return to their community.

The government owns only one orphanage, which is inadequate for the number of orphans in the state. The services and facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of these children

thereby compromising the quality of service and care provided to the children.

Furthermore residential centres for pregnant women and nursing mothers are unavailable in the state.

Recommendation

There is need for a “half way home” for children in need of protection in the state. The home should have all the necessary facilities needed for proper development of the child. The MWASD should collaborate with the Ministry of Housing to make available any government structure that can be used for a “half way home”.

For the remand home, there is need to build new structure(s), purchase vehicle, improve the health facilities and renovate the home to meet with standard of operation. A remand home should be located in each zone in the state, which will afford the children a good and conducive/homely environment and access to basic facilities for instant and proper medical care, food and a learning environment.

The Ministry of Works and Housing should be able to provide structures in each zone in the state to be used as correctional/remand homes.

There is need for a proper budgeting for these homes/centres to be included in the budget for the responsible authority.

3.5 WEAK COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN MWASD AND MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs) AND CSOs WORKING ON CHILD PROTECTION

Background

Adequate cooperation, coordination and collaboration mechanisms result in the free flow of information among relevant stakeholders in child protection. This requires having a good referral system in place. Increased collaboration and coordination will reduce duplication of services and improve understanding between NGOs and the government about who is doing what, where and when. Often several NGOs and government organizations provide similar services in similar locations (mainly in urban areas), which limits the services that are provided elsewhere (particularly in rural areas). Adequate collaboration and coordination will result in cases of child abuse, neglect and exploitation being handled quickly and effectively.

There is weak coordination and collaboration between the SMWASD and MDAs. This in turn results in a significant backlog of child protection cases and issues. Most organizations tend to work independently of each other with little or no information shared. Inadequate collaboration and cooperation limits the services that children receive such as which affects service delivery to the child such as legal, health and other child and family supports. There is a need to strengthen the cooperation, coordination and collaboration among SMWASD, MDAs and CSOs.

There is also no existing database for reporting cases of child abuse, violence, exploitation and neglect issues. Lack of a database makes it difficult to have an adequate record of cases of child abuse and neglect. The number of cases handled cannot be properly accounted for. The measure of progress made on child protection cannot be made known due to lack of a central database for protection cases.

Recommendations

Coordination and collaboration between the SMWASD and the MDAs and CSOs can be strengthened with the implementation of quarterly meetings of stakeholders to share best practices. A quarterly meeting with the TWGs and the Steering Committee should be created which should be the responsibility of the SMWASD. A budget should be allocated to cover the cost of these quarterly meetings with the TWG and Steering Committee. The quarterly meeting is to assess their work and discuss their challenges and the way forward. Advocacy visits to the state government are needed for funds to be allocated for these meetings.

The SMWASD should collaborate with the SMILE project and the I-CARE program which deals with CSOs within the entire state to build collaboration and coordination mechanism. SMILE, working with MWASD, should continuously build the capacity of the TWG. There is need for the creation of a central data bank for cases of child abuse. This can be achieved by providing computers and computer accessories needed for data collection and employing an IT expert to manage the data base. There is need for a clear referral pathway at the State and LGA level and standardized implementation of a case management process so as to have proper communication and coordination between relevant stakeholders in child protection.

These changes will create a coordination mechanism for better collaboration among stakeholders in child protection.

3.6 THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF STAFF IN SMWASD IS INADEQUATE

Background

Staff Strength: An organization that deals with child protection has to have a sufficient number of trained staff to respond effectively to situations regarding children at risk. A trained social worker knows how to handle cases relating to child protection in the best interest of the child. The number of trained social workers determines the adequacy of services provided to children in need.

The number of trained social workers in the state and at the LGA level is inadequate to serve children in need of protection. At the LGA level there might be only one trained social worker for the entire LGA. As a result of inadequate staff in the ministry, activities such as counseling, case management, family supports, monitoring and investigation are not efficiently provided, or not provided in a timely manner.

Recommendations

Staff strength: Staff strength should be increased. The SMWASD should organize an advocacy visit to the state government to lift the embargo placed on employment; this will result in the employment of trained social workers. This will increase the number of staff in the ministry to enable the ministry to more effectively carry out its responsibilities.

The ministry staff need to be trained in ICT which will ease the work of the ministry in record keeping, monitoring and evaluation and have a database for child protection cases. The SMWASD should tap into the SURE-P program for graduates, those with a social welfare background to be deployed to the ministry. A total of thirty-five (35) graduates should be deployed and trained in child protection.

Finally, there is a need to develop a plan for staff recruitment, orientation and deployment by the SMWASD to have an adequate number of staff in the ministry.

3.7 COUNTERPART FUNDING PROPER IMPLEMENTATION BY THE GOVERNMENT AND NO BUDGET FOR CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES

Background

Budget: The State Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (SEEDS) which has been replaced by “Our Benue, Our Future” of the state describes the priorities of the government and presents an annual budget breakdown for the MDAs. The budget of each ministry is presented in our Benue, Our Future, which the government will approve for each fiscal year. Our Benue, Our Future has no separate budget category for child protection for the MDAs, making it very difficult to identify figures in the budget concerning child protection. As a result, it is very difficult to create a comprehensive, integrated CPS.

A separate budget for child protection is necessary to enable the SMWASD and line ministries to create a well-functioning CPS. Without a budget for child protection little can be done to address the needs of children in the state.

Counterpart funds: These are funds donated to the state by international partners to address issues in the health sector, educational sector and cases relating to children. Access to these funds can only be made available only when the state government signs the agreement on counterpart funding.

Recommendations

Counterpart funds: There is need for advocacy to the governor by the high level management committee for the proper implementation of bilateral agreements as provided and the state government should regularly pay in their contribution on time. Also more information has to be provided on the benefit of releasing funds in good time as work done will be able to yield desired results.

Budget: The SMWASD should present a single consolidated budget on child protection to the Benue State Planning Commission (BSPC) on child protection so as it can easily be defended in the Benue state House of Assembly (BSHA).

The SMWASD should involve the state planning commission to have easier access to funds for child protection under the Government Cash Counterpart contribution portfolio. The state planning commission has the ability to make sure counterpart funds released by the government to the MDAs.

There is need for the SMWASD and other line ministries involved in child protection to pay advocacy visits to the State House of Assembly for the inclusion of child protection in the budget for the state.

Table 1: List of Benue State Gaps	
Gap #1	Legal
Gap #2	Financial
Gap #3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism
Gap #4	Cooperation
Gap #5	Capacity Building

Table 2: BENUE STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s) (By Year)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	Year 1 (2015)					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					1,500	-	-	-	1,150	-
	1.1	Benue	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 23 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 5,000N * 23 LGAs)	230	5	MWASD/CPN/TWG on VC					1,150	
	1.2	Benue	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection and trace the CP budget in the Government systems. This can be achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs	Annual budget & MTEF preparation 2 day training for the MWASD (Group size of 15 members)	1	1500	MWASD	1,500					
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					26,376	-	-	-	840	-
	2.1	Benue	1	Quarterly meeting of the CRIC at the state and LGA level which would be chaired by the SMWASD to discuss about issues or cases	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N + 3,000 Lunches)	140	6	MWASD					840	
	2.2	Benue	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in all LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD	3,360					
	2.3	Benue	5	Conduct a Training needs Analysis (TNA) on Child Protection staff for the Benue State and develop a 2 year plan for capacity building	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2,520	MWASD	2,520					
	2.4	Benue	5	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (52 Staff)	1	,3360	MWASD	3,360					

	2.5	Benue	5	Institutionalized capacity building for CP staff (Social workers, Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	MWASD	16,800					
	2.6	Benue	5	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for Stakeholders, Service provider	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD	336					
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					5,200	1,680	-	16,800	4,800	-
	3.1	Benue	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1,680	MWASD		1,680				
	3.2	Benue	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Benue State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment, Consumables and process funding, i.e. Transportation, medical and feeding. (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16,800	MWASD				16,800		
	3.3	Benue	5	Develop a plan for staff recruitment, orientation and deployment by the SMWASD so as to have adequate number of staff in the ministry at any time	Hire a consultant to develop a hiring plan, guidelines for staff needs and staff appropriations (10 working days)	10	20	MWASD	200					
	3.4	Benue	5	Hire of new CP staff to be deployed across LGAs	20 new staff * average salary of 20,000N * 12 months	240	20	MWASD/ LGSC					4,800	
	3.5	Benue	5	Production and dissemination of practice direction and the Family Court will be functional in al the 23 LGA and at the state level	Lump sum (5 million N)	1	5,000	Judiciary	5,000					
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					10,758	-	-	60	58,898	-
	4.1	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	Hire a consultant for 7 working days (38 Participants: 20 members central and 18 LGA level)	7	504	MWASD	3,528					

	4.2	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	Venue costs and lunches for 38 members (Venue 60,000 N one day ; Lunch + team break 4,500 per person; Transportation 3,000 x 2 days)	76	15	MWASD				60	1,140	
	4.3	Benue	1	Training on child right legal requirements, child psychology and monitoring and evaluation of child protection activities on annual basis	Hire a consultant to develop and conduct training on Child Right, Child Psychology and Child Protection (30 working days). Training will be provided to all CP staff and stakeholders	30	30	MWASD/ Judiciary	900					
	4.4	Benue	3	Capacity Building for ten (10) Judges, twenty-three (23) Magistrates and Five (5) counsel from the state on the child's rights and the importance of the Family Court and Child Protection. Two (2) person for planning and organization of meeting	Institutionalized 2 days training for 39 staff (lump sum of 6,000,000N in bi-annual basis)	1	6000	Judiciary	6,000					
	4.5	Benue	3	Two day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors in the Family Court by the Judiciary/MWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment training)	A Consultant fee for the lecture 50,000 N/ Day; A cost for the venue 60,000 N/ Day, (total 110,000 N/Day x 3 days)	3	110	Judiciary	330					
	4.5	Benue	3	Three day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors to help out the judges and magistrate in the Family Court in the State by the SMWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment training)	Lunch costs for 64 participant * 3 days * 3,000 N per participant	1	5,000						5,000	
	4.6	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 annually * 4,000 N)	140	4	MWASD					560	
	4.7	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the High level management	High level management Committee sitting allowance (10 members * 10,000 N /Day)	10	10	MWASD					100	

				committee										
4.8	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the CRIC and LCRIC	CRIC and LCRIC operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis, (Tea break =1,500,Lunch=3000 Transportation CRIC 3,000 and LCRIC 6,000)	472.5	4	MWASD						1,890	
4.9	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for assessors	Assessors sitting allowance (62 members * 10,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	480	62	Judiciary						29,760	
4.10	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Judges	Judges sitting allowance (10 members * 15,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	720	10	Judiciary						7,200	
4.11	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Magistrate	Magistrate sitting allowance (23 members * 12,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	576	23	Judiciary						13,248	

BENUE STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	Year 2 (2016)					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					1,500	-	-	-	1,150	-
	1.1	Benue	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 23 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 5,000N * 23 LGAs)	230	5	MWASD/CPN/TWG on VC					1,150	
	1.2	Benue	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection and trace the CP budget in the Government systems. This can be achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs	Annual budget & MTEF preparation 2 day training for the MWASD (Group size of 15 members)	1	1500	MWASD	1,500					
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					20,160	-	-	-	840	-
	2.1	Benue	1	Quarterly meeting of the CRIC at the state and LGA level which would be chaired by the SMWASD to discuss about issues or cases	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 annually * 3,000 N + 3,000 Lunches)	140	6	MWASD					840	
	2.2	Benue	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in all LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD						
	2.3	Benue	5	Conduct a Training needs Analysis (TNA) on Child Protection staff for the Benue State and develop a 2 year plan for capacity building	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2,520	MWASD						
	2.4	Benue	5	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (52 Staff)	1	3,360	MWASD	3,360					

	2.5	Benue	5	Institutionalized capacity building for CP staff (Social workers, Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	MWASD	16,800					
	2.6	Benue	5	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for Stakeholders, Service provider,	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD						
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					5,000	-	-	1,680	4,800	-
	3.1	Benue	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1,680	MWASD						
	3.2	Benue	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Benue State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment, Consumables and process funding, i.e. Transportation, medical and feeding. (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16,800	MWASD				1,680		
	3.3	Benue	5	Develop a plan for staff recruitment, orientation and deployment by the SMWASD so as to have adequate number of staff in the ministry at any time	Hire a consultant to develop a hiring plan, guidelines for staff needs and staff appropriations (10 working days)	10	0	MWASD					-	
	3.4	Benue	5	Hire of new CP staff to be deployed across LGAs	20 new staff * average salary of 20,000N * 12 months	240	20	MWASD/ LGSC					4,800	
	3.5	Benue	5	Production and dissemination of practice direction and the Family Court will be functional in al the 23 LGA and at the state level	Lump sum (5 million N)	1	5000	Judiciary	5,000					
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					7,230	-	-	-	57,758	-
	4.1	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	Hire a consultant for 7 working days (38 Participants: 20 members central and 18 LGA level)	7	504	MWASD						

	4.2	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	Venue costs and lunches for 38 members (Venue 60,000 N one day ; Lunch + team break 4,500 per person; Transportation 3,000 x 2 days)	76	15	MWASD						
	4.3	Benue	1	Training on child right legal requirements, child psychology and monitoring and evaluation of child protection activities on annual basis	Hire a consultant to develop and conduct training on Child Right, Child Psychology and Child Protection (30 working days). Training will be provided to all CP staff and stakeholders	30	30	MWASD/ Judiciary	900					
	4.4	Benue	3	Capacity Building for ten (10) Judges, twenty-three (23) Magistrates and Five (5) counsel from the state on the child's rights and the importance of the Family Court and Child Protection. Two (2) person for planning and organization of meeting	Institutionalized 2 days training for 39 staff (lump sum of 6,000,000N in bi-annual basis)	1	6,000	Judiciary	6,000					
	4.5	Benue	3	Two day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors in the Family Court by the Judiciary/MWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment training)	A Consultant fee for the lecture 50,000 N/ Day; A cost for the venue 60,000 N/ Day, (total 110,000 N/Day x 3 days)	3	110	Judiciary	330					
	4.5	Benue	3	Three day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors to help out the judges and magistrate in the Family Court in the State by the SMWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment training)	Lunch costs for 64 participant * 3 days * 3,000 N per participant	1	5,000						5,000	
	4.6	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 annually * 4,000 N)	140	4	MWASD					560	
	4.7	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the	High level management Committee sitting allowance (10 members *	10	10	MWASD					100	

				High level management committee	10,000 N /Day)									
	4.8	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the CRIC and LCRIC	CRIC and LCRIC operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis, (Tea break =1,500,Lunch=3000 Transportation CRIC 3,000 and LCRIC 6,000)	472.5	4	MWASD					1,890	
	4.9	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for assessors	Assessors sitting allowance (62 members * 10,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	480	62	Judiciary					29,760	
	4.10	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Judges	Judges sitting allowance (10 members * 15,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	720	10	Judiciary					7,200	
	4.11	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Magistrate	Magistrate sitting allowance (23 members * 12,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	576	23	Judiciary					13,248	

BENUE STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	Year 3 (2017)				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									Development cost					
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infra s.	Other		
1				STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					1,500	-	-	-	1,150	-
	1.1	Benue	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 23 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 5,000N * 23 LGAs)	230	5	MWASD/CPN/TWG on VC	-				1,150	
	1.2	Benue	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection and trace the CP budget in the Government systems. This can be	Annual budget & MTEF preparation 2 day training for the MWASD (Group size of 15 members)	1	1,500	MWASD	1,500					

				achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs										
2				DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					20,160	-	-	-	840	-
	2.1	Benue	1	Quarterly meeting of the CRIC at the state and LGA level which would be chaired by the SMWASD to discuss about issues or cases	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 annually * 3,000 N + 3,000 Lunches)	140	6	MWASD					840	
	2.2	Benue	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in all LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD						
	2.3	Benue	5	Conduct a Training needs Analysis (TNA) on Child Protection staff for the Benue State and develop a 2 year plan for capacity building	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2,520	MWASD						
	2.4	Benue	5	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (52 Staff)	1	3,360	MWASD	3,360					
	2.5	Benue	5	Institutionalized capacity building for CP staff (Social workers, Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	MWASD	16,800					
	2.6	Benue	5	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD						

				Stakeholders, Service provider										
3				ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					5,000	-	-	1,680	4,800	-
	3.1	Benue	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1,680	MWASD						
	3.2	Benue	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Benue State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment, Consumables and process funding, i.e. Transportation, medical and feeding. (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16,800	MWASD				1,680		
	3.3	Benue	5	Develop a plan for staff recruitment, orientation and deployment by the SMWASD so as to have adequate number of staff in the ministry at any time	Hire a consultant to develop a hiring plan, guidelines for staff needs and staff appropriations (10 working days)	10	0	MWASD					-	
	3.4	Benue	5	Hire of new CP staff to be deployed across LGAs	20 new staff * average salary of 20,000N * 12 months	240	20	MWASD/LGSC					4,800	
	3.5	Benue	5	Production and dissemination of practice direction and the Family Court will be functional in all the 23 LGA and at the state level	Lump sum (5 million N)	1	5,000	Judiciary	5,000					
4				STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					7,230	-	-	-	57,758	-
	4.1	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	Hire a consultant for 7 working days (38 Participants: 20 members central and 18 LGA level)	7	504	MWASD						

	4.2	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	Venue costs and lunches for 38 members (Venue 60,000 N one day ; Lunch + team break 4,500 per person; Transportation 3,000 x 2 days)	76	15	MWASD						
	4.3	Benue	1	Training on child right legal requirements, child psychology and monitoring and evaluation of child protection activities on annual basis	Hire a consultant to develop and conduct training on Child Right, Child Psychology and Child Protection (30 working days). Training will be provided to all CP staff and stakeholders	30	30	MWASD/ Judiciary	900					
	4.4	Benue	3	Capacity Building for ten (10) Judges, twenty-three (23) Magistrates and Five (5) counsel from the state on the child's rights and the importance of the Family Court and Child Protection. Two (2) person for planning and organization of meeting	Institutionalized 2 days training for 39 staff (lump sum of 6,000,000N in bi-annual basis)	1	6000	Judiciary	6,000					
	4.5	Benue	3	Two day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors in the Family Court by the Judiciary/MWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment training)	A Consultant fee for the lecture 50,000 N/ Day; A cost for the venue 60,000 N/ Day, (total 110,000 N/Day x 3 days)	3	110	Judiciary	330					
	4.5	Benue	3	Three day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors to help out the judges and magistrate in the Family Court in the State by the SMWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment	Lunch costs for 64 participant * 3 days * 3,000 N per participant	1	5,000						5,000	

				training)										
	4.6	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 annually * 4,000 N)	140	4	MWASD						560
	4.7	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the High level management committee	High level management Committee sitting allowance (10 members * 10,000 N /Day)	10	10	MWASD						100
	4.8	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the CRIC and LCRIC	CRIC and LCRIC operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis, (Tea break =1,500,Lunch=3000 Transportation CRIC 3,000 and LCRIC 6,000)	472.5	4	MWASD						1,890
	4.9	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for assessors	Assessors sitting allowance (62 members * 10,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	480	62	Judiciary						29,760
	4.10	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Judges	Judges sitting allowance (10 members * 15,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	720	10	Judiciary						7,200
	4.11	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Magistrate	Magistrate sitting allowance (23 members * 12,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	576	23	Judiciary						13,248

BENUE STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)

									TOTAL					
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible Inst.	Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont
									TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1				STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					4,500	-	-	-	3,450	-
	1.1	Benue	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	Transportation cost for visits to 23 LGAs (Group of 10 stakeholders * 5,000N * 23 LGAs)	230	5	MWASD/CPN/TWG on VC	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
	1.2	Benue	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection and trace the CP budget in the Government systems. This can be achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs	Annual budget & MTEF preparation 2 day training for the MWASD (Group size of 15 members)	1	1500	MWASD	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
2				DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					66,696	-	-	-	2,520	-
	2.1	Benue	1	Quarterly meeting of the CRIC at the state and LGA level which would be chaired by the SMWASD to discuss about issues or cases	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 annually * 3,000 N + 3,000 Lunches)	140	6	MWASD	-	-	-	-	2,520	-
	2.2	Benue	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in all LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD	3,360	-	-	-	-	-
	2.3	Benue	5	Conduct a Training needs Analysis (TNA) on Child Protection staff for the Benue State and develop a 2 year plan for capacity building	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2520	MWASD	2,520	-	-	-	-	-
	2.4	Benue	5	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (52 Staff)	1	3360	MWASD	10,080	-	-	-	-	-

	2.5	Benue	5	Institutionalized capacity building for CP staff (Social workers, Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16800	MWASD	50,400	-	-	-	-	-
	2.6	Benue	5	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for Stakeholders, Service provider,	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD	336	-	-	-	-	-
3				ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					15,200	1,680	-	20,160	14,400	-
	3.1	Benue	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1680	MWASD	-	1,680	-	-	-	-
	3.2	Benue	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Benue State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment, Consumables and process funding, i.e. Transportation, medical and feeding. (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16800	MWASD	-	-	-	20,160	-	-
	3.3	Benue	5	Develop a plan for staff recruitment, orientation and deployment by the SMWASD so as to have adequate number of staff in the ministry at any time	Hire a consultant to develop a hiring plan, guidelines for staff needs and staff appropriations (10 working days)	10	0	MWASD	200	-	-	-	-	-
	3.4	Benue	5	Hire of new CP staff to be deployed across LGAs	20 new staff * average salary of 20,000N * 12 months	240	20	MWASD/LGSC	-	-	-	-	14,400	-
	3.5	Benue	5	Production and dissemination of practice direction and the Family Court will be functional in al the 23 LGA and at the state level	Lump sum (5 million N)	1	5000	Judiciary	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
4				STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					25,218	-	-	60	174,414	-
	4.1	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	Hire a consultant for 7 working days (38 Participants: 20 members central and 18 LGA level)	7	504	MWASD	3,528	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2	Benue	1	Orientation workshop on CP	Venue costs and lunches for 38	76	15	MWASD	-	-	-	60	1,140	-

				issues to be provided to Child Rights Implementation Committee	members (Venue 60,000 N one day ; Lunch + team break 4,500 per person; Transportation 3,000 x 2 days)									
	4.3	Benue	1	Training on child right legal requirements, child psychology and monitoring and evaluation of child protection activities on annual basis	Hire a consultant to develop and conduct training on Child Right, Child Psychology and Child Protection (30 working days). Training will be provided to all CP staff and stakeholders	30	30	MWASD/Judiciary	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
	4.4	Benue	3	Capacity Building for ten (10) Judges, twenty-three (23) Magistrates and Five (5) counsel from the state on the child's rights and the importance of the Family Court and Child Protection. Two (2) person for planning and organization of meeting	Institutionalized 2 days training for 39 staff (lump sum of 6,000,000N in bi-annual basis)	1	6000	Judiciary	18,000	-	-	-	-	-
	4.5	Benue	3	Two day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors in the Family Court by the Judiciary/MWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment training)	A Consultant fee for the lecture 50,000 N/ Day; A cost for the venue 60,000 N/ Day, (total 110,000 N/Day x 3 days)	3	110	Judiciary	990	-	-	-	-	-
	4.5	Benue	3	Three day capacity building for sixty-two (62) Assessors to help out the judges and magistrate in the Family Court in the State by the SMWASD in partnership with CPN, CRIC, SUBEB, NAPTIP and CSOs (every year refreshment training)	Lunch costs for 64 participant * 3 days * 3,000 N per participant	1	5,000		-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	4.6	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 annually * 4,000 N)	140	4	MWASD	-	-	-	-	1,680	-
	4.7	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the High level management	High level management Committee sitting allowance (10 members * 10,000 N /Day)	10	10	MWASD	-	-	-	-	300	-

				committee										
4.8	Benue	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the CRIC and LCRIC	CRIC and LCRIC operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis, (Tea break =1,500,Lunch=3000 Transportation CRIC 3,000 and LCRIC 6,000)	472.5	4	MWASD	-	-	-	-	5,670	-	
4.9	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for assessors	Assessors sitting allowance (62 members * 10,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	480	62	Judiciary	-	-	-	-	89,280	-	
4.10	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Judges	Judges sitting allowance (10 members * 15,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	720	10	Judiciary	-	-	-	-	21,600	-	
4.11	Benue	4	Judiciary to provide sitting allowance for Magistrate	Magistrate sitting allowance (23 members * 12,000 N/per day, once a week for a month for a year)	576	23	Judiciary	-	-	-	-	39,744	-	

Table 3 : BENUE STATE – SUMMARY COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s) (By Gap)								
		Year 1 (2015)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	4,428	-	-	60	4,488	3,130	-
2	Financial	4,860	-	-	-	4,860	-	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	6,330	-	-	-	6,330	5,000	-
4	Cooperation	-	1,680	-	16,800	18,480	52,758	-
5	Capacity Building	28,216	-	-	-	28,216	4,800	-
		Year 2 (2016)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	900	-	-	-	900	1,990	-
2	Financial	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	6,330	-	-	-	6,330	5,000	-
4	Cooperation	-	-	-	1,680	1,680	52,758	-
5	Capacity Building	25,160	-	-	-	25,160	4,800	-
		Year 3 (2017)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	900	-	-	-	900	1,990	-
2	Financial	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	6,330	-	-	-	6,330	5,000	-
4	Cooperation	-	-	-	1,680	1,680	660	-
5	Capacity Building	25,160	-	-	-	25,160	4,800	-
		TOTAL						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	6,228	-	-	60	6,288	7,110	-
2	Financial	7,860	-	-	-	7,860	-	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	18,990	-	-	-	18,990	15,000	-
4	Cooperation	-	1,680	-	20,160	21,840	106,176	-
5	Capacity Building	78,536	-	-	-	78,536	14,400	-

	(NGN, 000s)	Year 1 (2015)			Year 2 (2016)			Year 3 (2017)			TOTAL		
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Dev. Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.	Dev. Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.	Dev. Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.	Dev. Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
1	Legal	4,488	3,130	-	900	1,990	-	900	1,990	-	6,288	7,110	-
2	Financial	4,860	-	-	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	7,860	-	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	6,330	5,000	-	6,330	5,000	-	6,330	5,000	-	18,990	15,000	-
4	Cooperation	18,480	52,758	-	1,680	52,758	-	1,680	660	-	21,840	106,176	-
5	Capacity Building	28,216	4,800	-	25,160	4,800	-	25,160	4,800	-	78,536	14,400	-

	(NGN, 000s)	Year 1 (2015)		Year 2 (2016)		Year 3 (2017)		TOTAL	
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.
1	Legal	7,618	-	2,890	-	2,890	-	13,398	-
2	Financial	4,860	-	1,500	-	1,500	-	7,860	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	11,330	-	11,330	-	11,330	-	33,990	-
4	Cooperation	71,238	-	54,438	-	2,340	-	128,016	-
5	Capacity Building	33,016	-	29,960	-	29,960	-	92,936	-
TOTAL		128,062	-	100,118	-	48,020	-	276,200	-

Table 4: Benue State Cumulative Costing				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST	62,374	35,570	35,570	133,514
TOTAL RECURRENT COST	65,688	64,548	12,450	142,686
DONOR CONTRIBUTION	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (NGN, 000s)	128,062	100,118	48,020	276,200

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

Annex One: Benue state Child Protection System Mapping Work Plan

MILESTONE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES	TIMEFRAME	Responsible
Step 1. ORGANIZATION			
1. Launch initial meetings with state coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the mapping and assessment exercise. Description of toolkit. Capacity building of state coordinators and government officials on how to use the toolkit. 	3 rd – 7 th September, 2013	Capacity Plus
2. Orientation session TK overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical application of tool kit. 	3 rd – 7 th September, 2013	Capacity Plus
3. Establish technical working group & Steering committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the stakeholders concerned. Both state and non-state actors Invitation of the various stakeholders Establishing the TWG Drafting the TWG TOR. 	28 th October – 8 th November, 2013	MWASD and Mapping Team
Step 2. PLAN			
1. Determine who does what and when	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an action plan on ways of data/information collection Identify methods for obtaining data Develop data collection tracking tool 	16 th – 18 th September, 2013	Draft by Mapping Team and Approval from MWASD
2. Establish communication and coordination mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a contact list of all key stakeholders. Regular meetings with the working group. Creation of a yahoo group within the TWG and the key stakeholders. Establishment of a focal desk officer in the identified social welfare structure. Advocacy visits. 	28 th October – 8 th November, 2013 Ongoing	Mapping Team
3. CUSTOMIZE AND TRANSLATE			
1. Identify what to map/assess	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the tool kit and user guide. Extract what to map and assess from the different domain of the tool kit. Selecting the appropriate mapping methodologies for the identified indicators in the toolkit. 	30 th September – 31 st October, 2013	State Mapping Team
2. Customization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tailoring the tool kit into the state context of child protection. 	30 th September – 31 st October, 2013	State Mapping Team
3. Translation	N/A.		
Step 4. MAP AND ASSESS			
1. Gather existing data from Primary and Secondary Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up meeting with key stakeholders to collect reports, policies. Conduct desk review. Conduct Focus group discussion. Conduct Key informant interview. 	1 st -30 th November, 2013	State Mapping Team
2. Synthesize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross reference sources using 	1 st - 15 th December,	Mapping Team

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> triangulation method Data quality analysis. Documentation 	2013	
5. Data verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing validation meeting with all the stakeholders. 	15 th - 30 th December, 2013	Mapping Team
Step 5. FUTURE PLANS			
1. Dialogue and Prepare Priority Recommendations Final Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send out invitations to stakeholders Identifying major priorities 	4 th -10 th , January, 2014	Mapping Team
2. Strategy for Moving Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile final report Design advocacy strategies Advocate for the passage of the outcome of the mapping 	11 th - 20 th January, 2014	Mapping Team, MWASD and Steering committee
3. Implementation Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send out invitation to stake holders Draft implementation time frame with stakeholders Monitor the implementation 	21 st January - Ongoing	Mapping Team & MWASD
4. Resource Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing budget based on the identified priorities Validate the budget 	21 st - 30 th January, 2014	Maestral International
5. Final Endorsement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for a steering committee meeting Validate and get endorsement from high officials Advocacy visits 	1 st Feb - ongoing	MWASD, State Mapping Team, & UNICEF, other stakeholders

ANNEX 2: List of Participants at Benue State child protection system mapping and assessment exercise

S/N	Name	Designation	Agency	S/N	Name	Designation	Agency
1	Amos Uzua	Member	Benue State Child Protection Network	37	Barr. Joshua Tyoyer	State Coordinator	NHRC
2	Dooga Ivy	SWO	Gboko Local Govt Area	38	Bello, Jibril	Chief Cartographer	NPopC
3	Ishember Moses	PSWO	Guma Local Govt Area	39	Ann Onyaema Ameh	ASP	Nigeria Police Force
4	Audu Moses	SWO	Ohimini Local Govt Area	40	Mercy O. Ugwu	Editor	Aboki Publishers
5	Adoo Emmanuel	Member	Benue State Child Protection Network	41	Luter Orkar	State Coordinator	Action AID/SMILE
6	De Nor Awashima	CSW	Katsina-Ala Local Govt Area	42	Norbert George	State Coordinator	CapacityPlus
7	Tsegba Igbaramun	Perm Secretary	MWASD	43	Tarhule, Patience	MAPS Assistant	CapacityPlus
8	James Agbo	Director	MWASD	44	James Gba	MAPS Assistant	CapacityPlus
9	Grace Achukwu	Director, Social Welfare	MWASD	45	Uger Asema Isaac	Magistrate	Benue State Judiciary
10	Gbakon, Hannah	DWA	MWASD	46	Lilian Elendu	Deputy Director	FMWASD
11	Atoza Priscillia	ADCD	MWASD	47	Veronica Ashiekaka	Director, Child Development	MWASD
12	Nwamaka C. Onwurah	Programme Assistant, SPAC/CP Sections	UNICEF	48	Nneka Oguagha	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF
13	Salome Saror	Rep of Dir, Child	MWASD	49	Nevkaa, Tabitha I.	Rep of Hon Comm	MWASD
14	Tule Linda	ACDO	MWASD	50	Noriko Izuma	Chief Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF
15	Uchi, Priscillia	Legal Officer	MWASD	51	T.M. Shija Esq	Chief Magistrate	Judiciary
16	Celina M. Mbahon	CSA	MWASD	52	M.D. Amine Esq		Ministry of Justice
17	Fele N. William	SPO	State Planning Commission	53	Thokighar T. Koko		BSPC
18	Felicia Ikyegh	Chief Magistrate	Benue State Judiciary	54	Elo .E. James		NAPTIP
19	Aunde Igungu	DSPE	Ministry of Education	55	Dabiet C.Y		NAPTIP
20	Labeth, David T	Deputy Director	Ministry of Education	56	Kpetch, Esther Mimi		SUBEB
21	Akaa, Ferdinand	Desk Officer, EMIS	Ministry of Education	57	Ukpi, Jane		NHRC
22	Iveren Terfa	Principa Admin Officer	SEMA	58	Akopusugh, Magdalene	Finance office	MWASD
23	Agba Angev	M & E Officer	Ministry of Health	59	Katur Igb		BSCP
24	Shaapera Tersoo	Asst. Protection Officer	BENSACA	60	Kuityo, Seember	Officer	Rehab Board
25	Christiana Ingor	Asst. Lecturer	Benue State University	61	Jingle Desmond	Officer	NHRC
26	H.R.H., Chief Sule, A	Ter Makurdi II	Makurdi Traditional Council	62	Akaakar, Josephine	Officer	NHRC
27	Nathaniel Msen Awuapila	Chairman	Benue State Child Protection Network	63	Austin Abugh		Royalties Care Foundation
28	Kwaghbee Jack	Member	Benue State Child Protection Network	64	Haruna, Sophie		NAPTIP
29	Justin Gbagir	Chairman	BENGONET	65	Erdoo Tivlumun		NPopC
30	Mary Ogwa Abah	ADCM	Nigerian Red Cross Society	66	Utenger Peter		Initiative for Community Change and Social Development
31	Fasogba Olubunmi	Prevention Officer	Health Information Centre	67	Nomhwange, Judith		Ministry of Information
32	Tsavnannde Jude	Technical Assistant	Emma Toryila M F	68	Akwane Shadrah		Ministry of Health
33	Tyotyev James T	Technical Assistant	Emma Toryila M F	69	Nwanchor Stephen	Officer	Nigeria Prison Service
34	Adi, Vera	Executive Director	Emma Toryila M F	70	Lucy Ackanyon		Nigeria Union of Journalist
35	Regina Igbudu	Swift Immigration	Nigeria Immigration Services	71	Daniel Ogwoju	MAPS	CapacityPlus
36	Ugwu Tina	Zonal Commander	NAPTIP				

Annex Three: Case Studies

CASE 1: A CASE OF GRAVE ABUSE BY TERMPERMANTAL AUNT

“John” hails from Mbativ Village in Gboko LGA of Benue State. A few years earlier John was taken to Kpegi village in Abuja FCT by an aunt. However, the aunt began to subject the child to grave and prolonged abuse, failing to keep her promise of care and support to the boy’s parents, both of who are alive and living in Mbativ. John was taken to Abuja because his parents felt they could not adequately take care of him.

Sometime in 2012 reports reached the FCT Child Protection Network about a boy that was allegedly being maltreated by his relative in the area. A ‘Good Samaritan’ reported the matter and with the help of the FCT Police Command John was rescued, having been severally beaten and injured by his aunt. John still carried the scars of injuries all over his back and other parts of his body due to repeated whipping by his aunt. He was about 15 years old when he was rescued. CPN discovered during investigation that he had also been withdrawn from school by the aunt.

CPN Abuja immediately reported the matter to the National Human Rights Commission in Abuja and as well arranged for the transfer of John to their facility at Gwarinpa Abuja, while also linking up with Benue State Child Protection Network [BnSCPN] through the Civil Organizations Research Advocacy and Funding Initiatives Development [CORAFID] for possible assistance toward the reunification of the child with his family in Benue State. CORAFID, which is the chairing organization of BnSCPN, immediately initiated discussion about the matter with the Benue State MWASD as well as with John’s family at Mbativ. The discussions proceeded successfully as MWASD pledged to provide educational support services while John’s parents also looked forward to reuniting with their son.

Sometime in mid-February 2012, BnSCPN through two staff of CORAFID visited the CPN office in Gwarinpa where John was ceremonially handed over for onward re-unification with the family, as mutually desired.

The BnSCPN Chairman formally received John on behalf of the Network and pledged to ensure that the boy was re-united with his family as soon as possible. The funding for the entire process of negotiating with Abuja CPN, making necessary visits and receiving as well as conveying John to his home State was done by the BnSCPN chairing organization, CORAFID.

It turned out, however, that John later revealed his dislike for the idea of meeting his parents again and wished to stay away from them for some time. Thus, during the formal presentation of John to the Government of Benue State through the Permanent Secretary of the MWASD, Mrs. Judith Hirnyam, the Executive Facilitator of CORAFID and Chairman of BnSCPN through her representative at the presentation ceremony earnestly appealed to the Government of Benue State to grant John comprehensive scholarship, as also earlier suggested by FCT CPN officials during the handing over ceremony. This appeal was granted by MWASD; thus John has been on comprehensive scholarship since then. John who is now in JSS1 at the Government Model Secondary School, Makurdi, started school upon return to Benue at Primary 5 and completed primary education in July 2013. John has been visited a number of times by CORAFID officials and BnSCPN representatives and he has said that he is happy to be living under the care of the Government of his State and receiving State sponsorship.

CASE 2: A CASE OF 19 CHILDREN TRAFFICKED IN KATSINA-ALA, BENUE STATE

On November 18, 2012 in Katsina-Ala town of Benue State, a member of Benue State Child Protection Network [BnSCPN] based in Katsina-Ala called the Chairman BnSCPN to report the shocking incidence of abduction of 19 children aged between 1 year and 15 years (boys and girls) being trafficked through the town to Abuja. It was early on the day of a local market in the area and many families had left to the market to buy and sell when the child abductors took off with the children, having earlier secured the cooperation of a traditional ruler in the area who convinced doubting parents that the children were being taken to Abuja where a certain philanthropist would provide for their education and or training and upkeep till they would reach adulthood. The abductors who packed all 19 children in a Gulf car (a very distasteful way to ensure that the children were stealthily trafficked out of the area), where however, identified and arrested by men of the local vigilante, somewhere around Government College, Katsina-Ala, where a BnSCPN member teaching in the College was readily on hand to offer necessary advice. Following their arrest by the local vigilante, the child abductors were forthwith taken to the Katsina-Ala Divisional Police Station. The Police commenced the arrest of persons alleged to be involved in the crime.

Upon being notified of the crime BnSCPN Chairman immediately notified the MWASD, UNICEF 'A' Field Office in Enugu through the Child Protection Specialist, National Human Rights Commission [NHRC], and National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons [NAPTIP] and as well detailed three BnSCPN representatives to monitor the issue in both Katsina-Ala and at the State Headquarters of the Nigeria Police in Makurdi as well as liaise with the ministries departments and agencies [MDAs] so far notified.

Following a tip off that the sponsor of the trafficking business who was reportedly based in Abuja was at about that time making arrangements to travel out of the country, BnSCPN immediately alerted relevant accessible persons and agencies. Meanwhile, the State Command of the Nigeria Police in Benue State continued with investigations and arrest of suspected persons and eventually the matter was transferred to the Police Headquarters in Abuja FCT.

However, following the transfer of the case to the Police Headquarters it became difficult for the BnSCPN to receive reliable and timely information about proceedings of the case. As at date, it is believed that investigation into the case has been completed and prosecution is either ongoing or also completed. However, BnSCPN is unable to give accurate information about the status of the case. At any rate, the matter attracted wide publicity and many traditional rulers in the State condemned the involvement of one of their own in such dastardly act.



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