

Child Protection System Strengthening Mapping and Assessment Report

Federal Capital Territory (FCT)



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FOREWORD

The Child Protection system mapping and assessment is a strategic road map document specifically developed by Technical Working Group (TWG) to strengthen the system that provides services to our children. The well-being of children in any nation is extremely significant and inevitable base for the successful human capital development of that country.

This document provides a detailed mapping and assessment of FCT child protection risks and gaps within a child rights framework and examined the structure, functions and capacity, continuum of care, accountability mechanisms and resource mobilization of the existing child protection system in both formal and informal structure.

The benefit of this document is to strengthen our system on child protection, case management, referral process and service delivery in FCT.

We hope that this document will help stakeholders with evidence based decision on system strengthening as part of the transformation agenda of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

I therefore encourage stakeholders to use this document as a valuable resource to child protection system strengthening.



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We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the various Secretariats for facilitating the implementation of the mapping and assessment. We offer our profound gratitude to the Social Development Secretariat for its cooperation during the preparation and completion of the mapping and assessment. We also offer our sincere thanks to Education Secretariat (Gender unit), Legal Services Secretariat, FCT Judiciary, Primary Health Care Board, Economic Planning, Research and Statistic, FCT Treasury (Budget Dept.), FCT Police Command as well as to all the Area Councils, agencies, Parastatal and civil society for their assistance and their contribution to the smooth implementation of the mapping and assessment. Certainly, without the ongoing support of these various State actors and non State actors, the child protection system mapping and assessment could not have been achieved.

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Acronyms

ADI	Agalliao Development Initiative
AMAC	Abuja Municipal Area Councils
AONN	Association of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Nigeria
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDW	Community Development Worker
CJ	Chief Judge
CJC	Child Justice Clinic
CPN	Child Protection Network
CRB	Child Rights Brigade
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRA	Child Rights Act
CRIC	Child Rights Implementation Committee
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOI	Department of Criminal Investigation
FACA	FCT Agency for the Control of AIDS
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FCTA	Federal Capital Territory Administration
FEEDS	Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
FEMA	FCT Emergency Management Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FGMC	Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting
FMWA&SD	Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
LGA	Local Government Area/Agency
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MO	Memorandum of Understanding
MWASD	Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development
NACTAL	Network of Civil Society organization against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour
NASOW	National Social Welfare Worker Union
NAPITP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficked in Persons and other related matters
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NPopC	National Population Commission
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PACA	Parish Action Committee on AIDS
PRS	Planning, Research & Statistic
SDS	Social Development Secretariat
SMILE	Sustainable Mechanisms for Improving Livelihoods and Household Empowerment
SOP	Standard of Operation
STEER	Systems Transformed for Empowered Action and Enabling Responses for Vulnerable Children and Families

SURE- P	Subsidy Re-investment Empowerment Programme
SWO	Social Welfare Officers
TIPPLEAA	Trafficking in persons (Prohibition) and Administration Act
TWG	Technical Working Group
U.N	United Nation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WOTCLEFF	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Countries throughout the world have begun to systematically reform their child protection systems. This process has involved moving from an issue/response approach towards the creation of a protective environment and strengthening the child protection system.¹The 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 child protection system in Lagos State. After that assessment was completed in 2013, USAID agreed to support the mapping and assessment of the child protection system in an additional six States of Nigeria: Benue, Edo, FCT, Kaduna, Kano and Plateau.²USAID agreed to support *CapacityPlus* (part of IntraHealth International) and UNICEF to oversee the mapping/assessment in the six states. *CapacityPlus* coordinated logistics, administration and application; 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, *CapacityPlus* and USAID approached Maestral International to provide technical assistance to carry out the mapping and assessment in Nigeria.³ Maestral has mapped and assessed child protection systems 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 child protection system (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 child protection system. 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).

¹ There are several definitions of the child protection system. 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 child protection system 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 child protection systems 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.

³A team of experts were identified in child protection system mapping to assist with the initiative. David Tobis (team leader), Shar Kurtishi (public finance specialist) and Rebecca Davis (social worker) 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.

The Toolkit primarily gathers existing secondary data, supplemented with interviews of key informants and focus group discussions.⁴In addition, the Toolkit is linked to many data sources providing information about child protection systems in general and about each country's child protection system 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 child protection system in each state, which will provide the basis for specific suggestions on how to improve the existing child protection system 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 child protection system. 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 child protection system participate in a Technical Working Group to reach consensus about the strengths and weaknesses in the child protection system, 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 child protection system in those states. Although much data are available at a national level describing the risks children face, many key indicators

⁴The five major sections of the Toolkit are: General Country Information, System Overview, Child Protection Continuum of Care, Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability, and Summary and Strategies.

needed for planning to improve the child protection system at the state level are unavailable such as the number or percentage of children with disabilities, trafficked children, child marriage and the urban/rural breakdown for birth registration.

The information that was gathered revealed or confirmed many of the priority issues and gaps that need to be addressed to strengthen the child protection system 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.⁵ By some accounts, the percentage of people living in poverty has increased in the recent years.⁶ 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.⁷ Benue has the highest percentage of orphans (25%).⁸ The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey DHS 2008 report estimated that 12% of children in Nigeria are not living with one or both parents.⁹ 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.¹⁰

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 child protection system 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 Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (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 child protection system, and within community service organizations to provide family assessments and case management for vulnerable children and families. Social workers are also needed to

⁵National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria, 2013-2020, Final Draft, Nov. 2012.

⁶The 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).

⁷Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD), The Situation Assessment and Analysis on OVC in Nigeria, 2008

⁸ Nigeria Research Situation Analysis on Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children, Country Brief, Boston University, August 2009.

⁹ National Population Commission (NPopC) and ICF Macro. Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2008, 2009.

¹⁰ Nigeria National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

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 child protection system 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 child protection system in each of the six states identified these and other issues and gaps. A Technical Working Group 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 states followed to map and assess its child protection system, describes the most significant gaps and presents feasible strategies and activities developed to remedy the gaps in the child protection system.

CHAPTER TWO: THE MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

2.1 Structures Created to Map & Assess

The mapping and assessment of the FCT child protection system was launched in September 2013 by recruiting and hiring a team of three Nigeria consultants¹¹ on child protection to serve as the secretariat in FCT; to coordinate the process, to carry out the data collection, enter the data and facilitate validation, gap identification and the strategy development workshop.

The Secretariat for the mapping and assessment was provided with office space within the Social Development Secretariat and *CapacityPlus*. Both organizations provided assistance in logistics. The Secretariat met almost daily to gather, synthesize, compile and enter the data in the toolkit.

Technical Working Group

In order to ensure an effective mapping and assessment process, one of the key challenges is to obtain the endorsement of key stakeholders as well as their consistent and active participation throughout the process. For this reason, an inter agency Technical Working Group (TWG) representing the entire range of child protection stakeholders was established consisting of: government, non-government organizations,

¹¹ Mohammed Adamu Adangba (FCT Mapping Coordinator) Addishiwot Arega (Mapping Assistant) Orji Chiamaka Chrisolyte (Mapping Assistant)

FCT and area councils, formal and informal organizations¹². The TWG was officially established by the mapping secretariat and the Gender Department, Social Development Secretariat (SDS) at the commencement of the mapping process. The role of the TWG was to help the mapping secretariat in identifying data sources, gathering the data, proposing recommendations, develop strategy and to oversee the mapping exercise.

A one day orientation workshop was organized for the TWG to brief the members on the benefit of a system approach on child protection, experience of other countries in moving to system approach, the structure of the toolkit, the data collection method and to gain support from all stakeholders for the mapping and assessment. During this orientation meeting, the TWG endorsed the draft action plan of the mapping and assessment as well. Throughout the mapping and assessment process, beside TWG involvement in the participatory process of identifying and collecting data, the technical working group also met to validate the data gathered, to identify and prioritize the system gaps and later developed a strategy to strengthen the child protection system in FCT.

Moreover the Director of Gender Development Department agreed, based on the work plan and in line with the National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria, 2013-2020 to establish a steering committee/high level management committee which shall comprise high level officials (secretaries of the mandate secretariats of FCT, Chairmen of the Area Councils, directors of departments etc) to facilitate the endorsement of the final recommendations of the mapping and assessment and to gain government support in the implementation.

2.2 Data/Information Gathering

A detailed action plan was developed (Annex I: Action Plan) for the data gathering to systematize and determine which secretariats, departments and agencies were to be mapped and assessed and to track the progress of data gathering process. Appropriate modification was made on the toolkit to customize it to FCT with input from mapping secretariats, agencies, department, area councils, religious and traditional structures and CSOs to ascertain the context in which the current child protection system exists, how the system is structured, its capacity and functions through participatory process with TWG.

Data Collection Methodologies

The principal data collection methodologies are: 1) Desk /Literature Review, 2) Focus group discussions, 3) Key informant interviews, and 4) Case studies

In order to check the validity and accuracy of the data collected, two or more of the above stated qualitative data collection methods were used.

Literature Review/Desk Review

Many documents and websites were reviewed and analyzed mainly for the Basic Information, Risk Profile and Policy Context part of the toolkit. Information was

¹² Gender Dept, Legal Service Secretariat, Education Secretariat Gender Unit, Legal Unit SDS, Child Welfare Division, Family Service Division, SDS, HIV unit SDS, FEMA, Primary Health Board, NAPTIP, Child Protection Network (CPN), NACTAL, NHRC, Bwari area council, Gwagwalada area council, kwali area council, AMAC, Kuje area council, Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), Economic, Planning Research and Statistics FCT, Legal Aid Council. FCT Police Command, FCT Family Court, Magistrate & High Level. AONN. Child Justice Clinic. WOCLEF, Legal Aid Council, NPopC, Social Welfare Depart. PRS, SDS. Religious & Traditional Rep. Speaker FCT children parliament. Abaji area council.

gathered from Laws, Policies, Guidelines, Demographic Health Surveys and other national studies¹³

Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions (FGD) were organized for stakeholders, duty bearers and service providers. However, four (4) focus group discussions were conducted (three before the validation meeting and one after the validation meeting) to understand the child protection system of FCT at a deeper level on continuum of care,¹⁴ social workers¹⁵, children and justice, justice process, community structure functions and capacities¹⁶.

Each group discussion ranged from eight (8) to twelve (12) respondents who were selected by the TWG to represent the range of stakeholders in child protection in FCT, including gender, religion, FCT and area councils, government and CSOs. This range in representation gave a balance in each of the FGDs.

For instance, on Children and Justice, eleven (11) respondents were drawn from Family Court, Child Justice Clinic, Police (Anti-Human Trafficking, Women and Children Protection Unit), Child Welfare Division, Child Protection Network, Area Councils (Welfare & Education Department), Family Service Division, Civil Society, Legal Unit (SDS), Legal Service Secretariat and Social Workers Union. The objective was to obtain diverse information on children and justice. The venue for all the FGDs was at the conference room of CapacityPlus for the purpose of conduciveness of respondents. Most importantly all information entered into the toolkit during each FGD was read to the respondents.

Key Informants Interviews

All stakeholders and service provider were interviewed using the toolkit's structured questions; the selection was based on their knowledge, expertise, and direct involvement on child protection. People interviewed were selected with the consultation and coordination of the TWG and Gender Department SDS. Respondents include state and non-state actors, and formal and informal organization in FCT and

¹³ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Nigeria, 2011,2013 (Main Report, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), FCT (Establishment of Functionaries and departments) and Ministry of federal capital Territory (Dissolution) order No . 1, 2004, Child Right Act 2003, Young Persons and Children Act, Labour Law, Gender Department: End Of Year Report 2012, FCTA Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (FEEDS),National Gender Policy, Civil Service hand book, FCTA Education sector strategic operational plan,2011-2015,Orphans and Vulnerable Children- National Plan of Action 2006-2010,National Policy on Protection & Assistance to Trafficked Person in Nigeria 2008,FCTA Social Development Secretariat Handbook on Child Welfare

¹⁴ Child Welfare Division- SDS, Child & Youth Protection Foundation, FCT, Child Right Act School Club, Community Based CPN-FCT, Abuja Municipal Area Councils, Abaji Area Councils, Kuje Area Councils, Bwari Area Councils, Gwagwalada Area Councils, Kwali Area Councils, Family Mentoring Initiative, FCT-CPN Coordinator, FCT-Smile Project Coordinator

¹⁵ Social Worker Union (President) FCT, Child Welfare Division- SDS, Social Worker Union (Sec) FCT, Social welfare Department, Abuja Municipal Area Council (Welfare unit), Abaji Area Council(Welfare unit), Kuje Area Council(Welfare Unit), Bwari Area Council(Welfare Unit), Gwagwalada Area Council(Welfare Unit), Kwali Area Council(Welfare Unit), Family Mentoring Initiative

¹⁶ AONN, Catholic Church Bwari area council, Bwari area council, Bwari area council (V.I mam), Traditional & Religious leader Bwari area council, ADI/AONN Bwari area council, PACA, Bwari area council, Heart of Gold, Bwari, Bwari area council

Area Councils¹⁷ The interview questions addressed each issue in the four sections of the child protection system mapping and assessment toolkit. Those sections include:

- General Country Information which establishes a context within which the system operates including the global legal and policy frameworks, the policy and legislative frameworks, and the specific risks that children face within FCT;
- System Overview, including system structures, functions, capacities, and the children and justice sector, with tools assessing the community context and role of civil society;
- Continuum of Care, which assesses the protective environment, including norms and attitudes;
- Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability, which assesses the human and financial needs of the system and how well child protection is reflected during the budget process.

SDS as the main child protection agency, FCT Treasury (Budget Dept) and FCTA Economic, Planning, Research and Statistics described how they prepare their budget and the overall annual budget cycle. Key individuals from the three agencies were interviewed on the above issues and on existing policy documents which guides the budget preparation. These key individuals¹⁸ described the role and activities of donors in child protection and on the coordination of donor funds in FCT.

Case Studies

Case studies were also used to better understand the overall child protection processes, outcomes, and players. The case studies added strength to what is already known through key informant interviews and FGD. Two (2) case studies were conducted in FCT, one with a child victim of abuse by the step mother for alleged stealing one thousand naira and the other, a child in conflict with the law. The objective is to identify the various referral pathways and gaps in the child protection system (Annex II for the full stories). The two cases were from the Department of Criminal Investigation (DOI) FCT Police Command, Anti-Trafficking, Women and Child Protection Unit, and Child Welfare division, Gender Department, Social Development Secretariat. The two cases were selected based on consultation with TWG.

Subsequently, the mapping and assessment secretariat synthesized the information drawn from different sources and documented in the toolkit for validation.

2.3 Stakeholder Validation

Participants in the Validation Workshop were drawn from varied stakeholders in the child protection system in FCT including the Technical Working Group. The three (3) day workshop with 59 participants in attendance (see annex III for the full list) was aimed at consensus building around key child protection system priorities and to validate information gathered in the toolkit of the mapping exercise.

¹⁷NAPTIP, NACTAL, WOCLEF, Eco. Planning, Research & Statistics FCT, Rehabilitation & Destitute unit (Social welfare), FEMA, Education Secretariat (Gender Unit), Social Welfare Worker Union, Child welfare division, family division, FCT Population Commission, Legal Secretariat, Family Court Magistrate and High Court level

¹⁸ Lawal A. Mohammed, Head of International Cooperation, Eco. Planning, Research and Statistics FCT, Imokhai O. Fidelis FCT Budget office, Obiwole Olatunji HEAD, Budget Office- SDS

The workshop participants reviewed the case studies, using group work, power point presentations and round robin technique. These approaches were used to add and confirm information in all parts of the toolkit and allowed as many participants as possible to provide their remarks and recommendations on the information gathered. All these approaches enhanced the free flow of information to deliver the expected output.

Gaps of the child protection system were identified from the two cases reviewed; group members debated and reached consensus on most issues during the various sessions. Issues on which group members could not agree were captured for further exploration by the mapping secretariat.

After the validation workshop, a focus group discussion was held on the most debated issues and missing information. Consensus was reached on these issues.

2.4 System Building Priorities and Strategy Development

A three day workshop was held for the TWG and for stakeholders¹⁹ across strata on child protection in FCT 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 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 child protection system aligned with ongoing reforms, sectoral plans and government intervention funds such as subsidy re-investment empowerment programme (SURE-P) to make best use of existing resources and sustain the change in the system.

2.5 FCT Child Protection and Assessment Report Validation

A one day validation meeting on the mapping and assessment draft report was held on the 30th June, 2014 with stakeholders²⁰ at conference room of the Social Development

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²⁰ Hajia (Mrs.) Amina Abubakar, Director Gender Dept. Barr. Amade Mary Iyoma, Head Legal Unit, SDS. Zabainatu Aliyu, Head HIV Unit, SDS. Bai Groria Iveren, NAPTIP. Justice Agbaza Omakiano Charles FCT Judiciary, Chief Magistrate Binta Mohammed FCT Judiciary. Nita Priscilla Laubakta Asst. Director PRS, SDS. Lillian N. Elendu Deputy Director, Child Welfare FMWA &SD. Adeyemi d. Ajayi Deputy Director Family Service Division, SDS. Agnes Hart Deputy Director, Child Welfare Division, Gender Dept. Odunsi Tolulope FCT Treasury (Budget Dept). Mrs Francisca Edor, Asst. Director OVC Gender Dept. SDS. Ismaila Isa FEMA. Erigle Abayomi Beyond Mentor Inc. Opeyemi Ipinnaiye Coordinator SMILA Project. Adam Ahmad Adam, Bwari Area Council. Halima Sadiya Mohammed, Legal Services Secretariat. Ms Yachit Dala, NHRC. Mr. Kolawole Olatosimi, NACTAL. Khadijar A. Iya, S.I. Magazine. Anderson Achibong, CPN-Coordinator. Rashida

Secretariat. Stakeholder's observations were inputted into this final report. The final mapping and assessment draft report vetting meeting was held on the 27th August, 2014 with stakeholders²¹ at the conference room of the Social Development Secretariat.

Limitations: There is inadequate data on child protection issues specific to FCT to refer or triangulate some of the information gathered. Others are limited information on child protection issues from some stakeholders at the community level of the Area Councils.

CHAPTER THREE: THE GAPS

3:1 Lack of Standard Operating Procedures to Document and Implement the CRA

Background

There is inadequate data on child protection issues specific to FCT to refer or triangulate some of the information gathered. Others are limited information on child protection issues from some stakeholders at the community level of the Area Councils.

The FCT domesticated the Child Rights Act (CRA) of 2003 following the enactment of the Act by the National Assembly. This ACT is consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other global and regional covenants and instruments, with no significant departures from the CRC. The Child Rights Act provides a comprehensive policy and legal framework on child protection issues. Child Protection Legislation is not fragmented but consolidated in one Act.

The CRA makes provisions for the establishment of two structures for implementation namely: 1) Family Courts which operate at the High Court and Magistrate level and hear cases related to children and 2) Child Rights Implementation Committee (CRIC) which is comprised of individuals from government, non-governmental organizations, community service organizations, as well as traditional and community leaders. The role of the CRIC is to monitor child protection services and administration in the State/FCT, and ensure that the Child Rights Act is being implemented. Although both structures were established in 2008, neither is fully functional.

Family Court: Presently the Family Court at the magistrate level hears an average of only six child related cases per month, mostly cases associated with adoption and fostering. Cases related to child abuse, exploitation and trafficking are yet to be heard in Family Court. These cases are referred to the regular magistrate court due to lack of written procedures and structures (correctional center for young offenders etc.) to

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enforce the CRA. The Family Court has only one judge at the magistrate level and six at the high court level. The judge at the magistrate level sits once a week on Wednesdays, while the high court level is not functional because of the reasons stated above. In addition, the court at the magistrate level does not have assessors or supporting staff from the Gender Department of SDS as stipulated in the Act to assist in the hearing of these cases. As a result, child protection cases are not heard in Family Court and other cases heard in Family Court are delayed, putting children's safety at risk. The lack of access to and delays in Family Court hearings discourages the public or community service organizations from filing court cases. As a result, children do not receive the assistance they need, perpetrators of child abuse are not adequately penalized and child rights are not enforced.

Child Rights Implementation Committee (CRIC): The Child Right Implementing Committee is mandated to monitor the availability of child protection services including the administration of justice. The committee met only once due to lack of budget and capacity, hence it is currently not functional. As a result, no government entity monitors child protection work or champions child protection issues in FCT.

Recommendations

Family Court: The draft Child Right Act Enforcement Procedure Rule covers the administration and practices in Family Court, as well as services and legal representation available to children and families that appear in Family Court. These procedures will cover all child cases including those related to child abuse, exploitation and custody; hence, it was recommended that the draft Child Rights Act Enforcement Procedure Rule should be signed into law for the effective implementation of the CRA.

Advocacy is needed to encourage the Chief Justice (CJ) to sign the procedures and assign more judges specifically to the Family Courts at the magistrate level. This includes carrying out advocacy visits to the CJ by Social Development Secretariat, Gender Department and Technical Working Group (TWG).

Awareness raising and sharing information from the communications department of the FCT Judiciary to the general public on the existence and services of a Family Court and the support of SDS could be done through jingles and billboards. Sensitization training of members of the Nigerian Bar Association on children's rights and the importance of Family Court in FCT could be provided by the training unit of FCT Judiciary.

To make the Family Court at both the magistrate and high court level in FCT fully functional, there is a need to assign five (5) supporting staff at magistrate level (Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Court Bailiff, Court Clerk and Messenger) by Judiciary service committee and Chief Registrar of the FCT High Court and also the FCT Judiciary. These positions would work closely with Social Development Secretariat and the SURE-P project to put in place structures like child correctional centers etc., as stipulated by CRA.

FCT Judiciary should work with SDS to involve and train SDS assessors to assist in the hearing of cases at the Family Courts. The Family Court judges, support staff and assessors will need to be trained by the training unit of FCT Judiciary on the Child Rights Act and handling child protection cases; provision should be made for two computers and stationery for documentation at magistrate level and six computers at the High Court level of the Family Court.

Finally, there is also a need to increase the number of Family Courts with child friendly spaces (crèches) at the magistrate level to four in 2015/16.

Child Rights Implementation Committee: FCT Administration (FCTA) and Social Development Secretariat need to reaffirm their commitment to the mandate of the CRIC which operates under the Gender Department of SDS. The twenty six (26) member Child Rights Implementing Committee needs an operating budget to cover the five sub-committee's (Protection Committee, Committees on Child Participation, Development, Child Survival and on CSOs & NGOs working on child protection) costs of monitoring the CRA, including convening quarterly meetings of the committee.

There is the need to train and provide technical support to CRIC to develop an action plan to effectively carry out its roles and responsibilities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the CRA. The CRIC needs to be trained on child rights legal requirements, child psychology and on M&E of child protection activities. Advocacy by SDS, TWG and SMILE is needed to gain FCT government's support for the CRIC to operate effectively.

3.2 No MOU and Procedures to Standardize Coordination/ Interaction between the Different Secretariats (FCT, Local Area Councils, CBOs and other Agencies)

Background

Even though SDS is mandated to coordinate child welfare related programs in FCT, lack of an MOU or a procedure which standardizes the communication and coordination between the concerned secretariats, agencies and CSOs, hampers the timely provision of child protection services.

Child protection service provision in FCT is a concurrent responsibility of the three tiers of government: the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (FMWA&SD), the Social Development Secretariat (SDS), and Area Councils. CBOs also have a visible role to play in child protection service delivery. FMWA&SD role is mostly limited to advising the government on gender and children's issues and to initiate policy guidelines, while FCT Social Development Secretariat manages orphanages, carries out adoption and provides child protection services.

The six Area Councils also provide child protection services at the Area Council level. These three government bodies are autonomous and are not obligated to report to each other. Apart from these, other secretariats such as health, education, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and other government institutions and agencies also have a role in child protection as child protection is a cross cutting issue.

In addition to this, the interaction between the Social Development Secretariat and CBOs is relatively sporadic and there is no MOU which obligates and standardizes this interaction. Most stakeholders do not give prompt feedback to the child welfare division, Gender Department SDS. There is no periodic reporting exchange between CBOs and the Gender Department, SDS. Knowledge in SDS about the activities of CBOs and area councils is limited even though it has a core function and is mandated to coordinate all child welfare issues in FCT. No standard of operation and referral procedures are in place to guide the work of the stakeholders involved in child protection activities. Lack of coordination and standards of operations compromise the quality of services provided to children and delay child protection service delivery.

On the other hand, the Gender Department, SDS could not efficiently perform its mandate of coordinating child related services of all stakeholders due to inadequate

capacity of staff, limited equipment such as computers, and vehicles, and the lack of child friendly office space and a center. Some critical positions are not filled; other divisional units are under staffed.

Recommendations

Sustaining Technical Working Group: The recently created child protection Technical Working Group (TWG), which involves all partners working on child protection, should be sustained by Social Development Secretariat, Gender Department. SMILE, working with the Gender Department, should continuously build the capacity of TWG.

Social Development Secretariat through Gender Department should initiate a working relationship and guidelines to be signed by CSOs, NGOs and Networks which obligates the aforementioned organizations working on child protection to communicate with Social Development Secretariat, Gender Department.

Social Development Secretariat should set standards for operation, referral, communication and coordination on all child protection issues in FCT. Gender Department capacity should be enhanced through technical training to assist/ provide technical support on the development of these procedures. Once these standards are approved by all TWG members, they should be made available to stakeholders.

A budget should also be allocated through the Gender Department to the forty member TWG to cover for sub-committees (Protection, Participation, Development and Survival) and also transport allowances, venue and refreshment for quarterly meetings to appraise their progress and discuss challenges and the way forward.

Liaising Desk in Gender Department: The capacity of a designated desk officer in the Child Welfare Division, Gender Department should be strengthened to serve as a liaison with partners. This desk officer should have the capacity to coordinate all stakeholders working on child protection activity, organize quarterly review meetings, design reporting templates, develop an action plan for the desk and review and compile stakeholders' activities which would be shared with stakeholders.

The Desk Officer should also develop a database of stakeholders/partners (contact management system). Also, staff capacity in the Child Welfare Division on child protection should be enhanced through training by SDS with the support of FCTA Establishment and Training.

Eight computers and two office vehicles (Hilux and 20 seater bus) should be provided to the Gender Department by SDS for monitoring and coordination. One additional office space in the Child Welfare Division should be available for this desk officer to function properly.

3.3 Limited Preventive Programs Provided on Child Protection

Background

There is an important relationship between emotional experiences as children and physical and mental health as adults. Prevention programs are vital to provide activities that promote actions or behaviors that prevent child abuse/neglect in order to have healthy new generation. Besides, cost of providing prevention services is relatively lower compared to funds expends to treat children abused/neglected.

In FCT, provisions of preventive programs are left to Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the resources allocated by SDS for child protection usually go into treatment

programs/services and non for preventive activities. Although, the coverage and quality of preventive programs lead by CBOs and NGOs are not coordinated by SDS and not enough to have impact. The existing preventive programs and activities from NGOs are not fully effective in reducing risk factors of child abuse, neglect, trafficking etc.

There's no needs assessment conducted in a larger scale so far to determine preventive and child protection service needs in FCT. It is only SMILE's Rapid Assessment conducted in two area councils at the commencement of their Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) project to identifying major service priority areas for OVCs is available at this stage. This study does not adequately cover child protection and preventive service needs. As a result, conducting a need assessment on child protection is vital for planning and to identify those in greater need. Without this assessment, it is difficult for Social Development Secretariat to make decisions about priorities for program or to realize meaningful legislative reforms that promote prevention.

Recommendations

Primarily, SDS and the Planning, Research and Statistics (PRS) Unit, SDS should work with Economic Planning, Research and Statistics (EPRS) FCTA to conduct a needs assessment to uncover the community child protection needs. Based on the outcome of this needs assessment, Gender Department should design a well costed preventive programs and shall include it in its yearly action plan; the need assessment and designing of preventive program should be done with stakeholders (Technical working group) for effective coordination.

Economic, Planning, Research and Statistics FCTA, shall build the capacity of SDS, PRS Unit, Gender Department to provide the needed technical support in conducting the need assessment and designing preventive programs.

Social Development Secretariat has to work to create the political will to realize meaningful legislative reforms that promote prevention. The TWG should have a vital role in amassing political will to refocus on prevention programs.

SDS/TWG should build effective partnerships with important partners in prevention, including community based child abuse prevention programs, the faith community, schools, health care providers and other relevant stakeholders.

There is also a need for the SDS, Gender Department to assess in-depth the effectiveness of CBOs preventive programs in minimizing risks of child abuse/neglect and also support CBOs to align their work with the findings of the child protection need assessment.

On the job training for the Information Unit staff of SDS by Planning, Research and Statistic Units of SDS with support from FCTA Establishment and Training for effective communication, education and mobilization on child protection is also vital.

Gender Department should assign an officer, who will champion child protection issues, to work with SDS Information Unit; this officer should also work to build a strong relationship with the media to promote child protection.

The Gender Department with the support of Economic, Planning, Research and statistics FCT, should draft an Information, Communication and Education (IEC) Strategy for women and child protection in FCT.

3.4 No guidelines for collecting, managing and reporting routine data in child protection

Background

Information about child labour, exploitation, abuse etc. is vital for a relevant policy formulation, planning and implementation, and for M&E. Over recent years, FCTA has made demonstrable progress in obtaining data through censuses, demographic and thematic surveys and administrative registers, such as birth and death recording systems. Yet, much remains to be done to collect data on child protection, or to analyze and utilize the data collected in a way that fosters sound, evidence-based policymaking.

SDS is the primary FCT government institution responsible for data collection and management in child protection and other relevant areas. There is a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the SDS Gender Department responsible for carrying out routine data collection on children receiving child welfare services. Apart from this unit, CBOs and other government institutions and agencies collect data on children receiving services from their respective agencies. Although education and health management information systems are in place in FCT, neither yields data for child protection.

Database on children receiving services: There is no comprehensive database on children receiving child protection services in FCT to track the cases of individual children. CBOs and agencies keep records of children receiving services from their organizations and some send these records as part of their report to the FMWA&SD.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of Gender Department has no facility and capacity to collect routine data of its own or aggregate data submitted to them. In general, the existing data collection on children receiving services is fragmented and it is impossible to aggregate data at the community level, the council level, and the FCT level.

Recommendations

Child Protection Case Management System: There is a need for Social Development Secretariat, Gender Department to work with other government institutions, agencies and CBOs already collecting data on child-related issues and to develop a multi-sectoral planning tool for monitoring and evaluation in child protection.

The Technical Working Group and SMILE should assist the Gender Department in collecting and harmonizing already existing M&E tools. Once the M&E tools are harmonized and developed, the TWG should validate and test the tools. SDS, Gender Department will make the tools available to all stakeholders working on child protection in FCT and also to organize training through the Department of Economic, Planning, Research and Statistics FCTA to build the capacity of stakeholders on how to use the tool.

The Gender Department shall include a costed M&E plan in its yearly action plan. There is a need to train M&E personnel for the M&E unit of Gender Department by Planning, Research and Statistic Units, SDS with the support of the Department of Economic, Planning, Research and Statistics FCTA.

There should be one computer in the M&E unit to manage the developed Child Protection case management system with linkages to other database or information systems on child protection in FCT.

The M&E personnel should aggregate data and produce reports on a monthly basis to distribute to the TWG members and other stakeholders. Standard data reporting procedures which obligate NGOs, CBOs and INGOs to send data to SDS, Gender Department on a monthly basis should be drafted and signed by these organizations.

There is also the need for the Planning, Research and Statistics Unit SDS with the support of the Department of Economic, Planning, Research and Statistics FCT to provide M&E training to each of the three network NGOs providing services on child protection in FCT; Child Protection Network (CPN), Network of Civil Society Organizations against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour (NACTAL), Association of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Nigeria (AONN) and some selected NGOs and CBOs working on child protection in FCT.

3.5 Lack of Adequate Knowledge of Social Work in Social Workers Currently Serving in FCTA: Particularly in the Areas of Case Assessment and Management Work with Vulnerable Families, Referrals and Gate Keeping

Background

Social Workers in FCT provide social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of children and their families, and to maximize children's well-being and academic performance.

There are two groups of social workers in FCT: Community Development Workers (CDW) and Social Welfare Officers (SWO). Community Development Officers follow-up on community development issues and Social Welfare Officers work on the welfare of children and their families. The Area Councils have both, their responsibility depends on the offices they have been attached to and these offices have their various statutory mandates.

There are 72 SWOs in the SDS. SWOs at the Area Council levels are deployed as follows: AMAC 27, Bwari Area Council 23, Gwagwalada Area Council 22, Abaji Area Council 16, Kwali Area Council 7, Kuje Area Council 13. However, out of the 108 approved and funded positions in the 6 Area Councils, only 10 (9.2%) are filled by formally trained social workers. Most of the social workers are civil servants transferred from other positions without necessarily having skills and qualifications in social work. Even though there are some pre-conditions which the civil servants have to fulfill before taking up SWO Positions, these conditions are not followed most of the time as employers do not know the dynamics of the work. This means most children's cases are assessed and managed by non-professionals and this puts children at risk. The social welfare workers handle all the cases as they come and this compromises the quality of services provided to children in need.

Also because of the high level of job rotation, case recording at the individual level is not properly done; it is difficult to tell how many children a worker handled in the past three years at the area council level, while the Gender Department, Social Welfare Division Officers have an average caseload of 12 clients per week.

Social workers are critical players in the justice system to assist child victims and to explain their cases and offer a helping hand on the road to recovery. Though the Child Rights Act of 2003 makes provisions to have social workers in the judicial system, child protection units in the police structure, and in orphanages, none are available presently. The police only dedicate staff for child protection units who are not necessarily social workers and who might not understand child protection issues. This affects the quality

of services provided to children in the various courts including the Family Court, police divisions and orphanages in FCT.

In addition, the lack of a law or policy which defines and regulates social work impedes the training and recruitment of social workers. Social workers' jobs usually depend on what is described in their civil service job description (scheme of service).

Scheme of services have no description for social workers; anyone with a social sciences background is referred to as a social worker. Social workers are not properly assessed during recruitment nor is there training and retaining of social workers who are currently working.

Recommendations

SDS with the assistance of SMILE Project and support from FCTA Establishment and Training, should commission an assessment to understand the gaps and needs in the area of capacity building of the various levels of social workers.

Based on the outcome of the capacity building needs assessment, SDS in collaboration with the Establishment and Training Department should provide on-the-job training and re-training for 72 SDS social workers who are already in the system, while the Area Council Commission should work closely with Area Councils to train and re-train 108 social workers serving at the welfare and education unit. SDS should liaise with FCT police command (after assessment) for on the job training of all police officers in child protection units.

The FCTA Establishment & Training and Area Council Commission should work with SDS to recruit 22 social workers for the Gender Department to serve in M& E unit as Family Court assessors as a matter of urgency. Social Welfare Department and Gender Department SDS through the office of the Honorable Minister of State FCT, should map and assess all orphanage homes in FCT to identify workforce staffing and training needs, and services provided to children in the homes. They should then plan to address the identified needs.

SDS with Nigeria Association of Social Workers (NASOW) FCT chapter and its national body, in collaboration with the Technical Working Group (TWG) should draft an advocacy strategy to lobby before the National Assembly for the passage of the bill which professionalizes social work. The NASOW FCT chapter should liaise with Open University of Abuja to strengthen the Department of Social Work. Private investors should be encouraged to establish a social work force institution in FCT. Once the bill is passed, NASOW should work with relevant stakeholders to harmonize curriculum in order to make all institutions produce social workers with qualities and skills needed.

3:6 Lack of/ Inadequate Child Friendly Structures: Children Attendance Centre, Children Residential Centre, Children Correctional Centre, Special Children Correctional Centre and others such as Emergency Centre.

Background

The CRA articulates in section 247 and 248 that each state should have some specific child friendly centers. However these child friendly structures/centres are not in place in FCT.

There are no special children correctional centers in FCT. FCT police command does not have child friendly spaces within their vicinity. This means, depending on the age of the

child, some children in conflict with the law are kept within the premise or in a cell with other adult criminals. This can enhance criminal behavior of the young offenders and expose them to assault and victimization. Because of these atrocities they are subjected to while remanded with adults, they may return to the community as hardened criminals.

There are 20 registered orphanages in FCT with a total number of 492 children known to the Gender Department; these homes are owned by private individuals, faith based organizations and only one owned by the government. The government owned orphanage has on average 12 to 80 children; they often have inadequate facilities and minimal staff to meet the needs of these children. For example: a staff child ratio is up to 1:12 in some homes. This compromises the quality of services and care provided to the children.

There is no centralized track record of children within these homes. Private homes take in and give out children without the knowledge of Child Welfare Division, Gender Department. Child Welfare Division has no means to monitor the entry and exit of children from these homes.

The practice is not in line with Standard of Operation (SOP) signed by some of these homes and this exposes the children to risk of trafficking and exploitation.

In addition to these, the fostering mechanism from Legal Unit, SDS is bureaucratic and slow in placing these children in foster homes. Furthermore there is no residential care in FCT.

Recommendations

SDS, Gender Department should complete their 'half way home' project to serve as relief for children in need of protection in FCT. The half way home shall have a home environment that facilitates child development. It should have playing facilities for children, stimulation programs, as well as other logistic facilities such as computers and a vehicle. The Gender Department should collaborate with Subsidy Re-investment Empowerment Programme (SURE-P) and SDS to cover the cost of the construction and materials for the half way home.

SDS should support Gender Department and Social Welfare Department with technical support from SMILE project to undertake infrastructure inventory and staff audits on children centres in both government and private service facilities in FCT.

Based on the results of the assessment, SDS should propose ways and a budget to improve inadequacies of the facilities and caregivers; and homes below standard should be closed. In turn, after this assessment, the Gender Department will have directory of all children centres in FCT.

The Gender Department should work closely with the Legal Unit SDS to fast track the fostering of children in the orphanage homes. Also, capacity of the legal unit should be enhanced through capacity building on fostering with the support of FCTA Establishment and Training Department.

SDS should follow-up on upgrading of Abuja Children Home and Bwari Rehabilitation Centre funded by SURE-P and to review the +SURE-P proposal on structures and centres to include correctional centres for young offenders in FCT.

Table 1: FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s) (By Year)

									Year 1 (2015)					
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	Development cost				Recurr ent Costs	Don or cont.
									TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras	Other		
1				STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					6,120	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1	FCT	1	Workshops on Child Rights Act (2 days)	Sensitization of Justice and CP stakeholders on CRA - 3 workshops (Group size 30 participants)	90	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court, legal unit (SDS)	2,700					
	1.2	FCT	1	Training for Family Court on case management	Judges, Magistrate, support staff and assessors 30 staff (Group size with max. 15 participants)	30	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court	900					
	1.3	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Annual training of trainers and training of end-user on new MIS on CP (30 staff days)	30	84	SDS-Gender Dept., FCTA Establishment & Training	2,520					
	1.4	FCT	3	Annual Institutionalized capacity building training for the Child Welfare Division	Institutionalized training	10	100	SDS & Gender department	1,000					
	1.5	FCT	4	Needs Assessment on CP protection and development of programs include multiple year action plan	Technical assistance on developing Needs assessment	1	1,680	FCT-EPRS,SDS, PRS,& Gender Dept.,	1,680					
	1.6	FCT	4	CP prevention Public relation campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Development of TV, electronic and written media campaign	1	3,360	Comm. Dept. of FCT High Court, SDS & Area councils.				3,360		

	1.7	FCT	4	Development of Information, Communication and Education strategy and the action plan	TA for development and costing of the strategy and aligning with the annual budget	1	8,400	SDS & EPRS	8,400					
	1.8	FCT	5	Training Needs Analysis for the CP staff in FCT and Area Councils (include orphanages)	Medium term Analysis of need for capacity building and on the job training for CP staff in all the domain	1	3,360	FCT-Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & Training, SDS, Area Council Commission	3,360					
	1.8	FCT	5	Establishment of Department of Social Work (NASOW and National Open University)	Establishment/Strengthen social work program in National Open University	1	16,800	FCT-Minister for State FCT,SDS &NASOW	16,800					
2				DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					-	-	8,400	-	26,040	-
	2.1	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CRLIC operational budget - 26 members and meets 4 time during a year (10,000 per seat)	104	10	SDS & Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					1,040	
	2.2	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Protection Subcommittee operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.3	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Child Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.4	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Development Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.5	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act	Child survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget					5,000	

				implementation				Dept.)						
2.6	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CSOs & NGO Child Protection Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000		SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.7	FCT	2	M&E tools and indicators	Development of M&E tools and indicators will be done by TWG	0	0		TWG & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS					-	
2.8	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Development/ Enhancement of Case Management Information System and user manuals	1	8,400		SDS/Gender dept. FCT-EPRS			8,400			
2.9	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	5,040		FCT-Minister for State ,SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.			5,040			
2.10	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 40 members that meet on quarterly basis (40 members x 4 per diems annually)	160	10		SDS/Gender dept. Treasury Office (Budget dept.)					1,600	
2.11	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Protection subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000		SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.12	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000		SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.13	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000		SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.14	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Development Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000		SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.15	FCT	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5,040		SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)		5,040				

	2.16	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Transportation means for desk officers (1 Hilux and 1 Coastal bus)	2	8,400	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)		8,400				
	2.17	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Equipment for desk officers (8 Laptops)	8	80	SDS, Gender Dept.		640				
	2.18	FCT	6	CP infrastructure inventory and staff audit on children centre in both government and Private services facilities in FCT	Data collection, compilation of a dataset on inventory and staffing for all CP institutions	1	5,040	FCT-Minister for State SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.			5,040			
3				ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	3,360	-	5,370	-
	3.1	FCT	1	Assign staff at Family courts (5 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nom. role) 5 staff * 12 months = 60 staff months per anum	60	88	FCT Judiciary					5,280	
	3.2	FCT	1	Expanding child space within Family courts	Four new creches to be allocated during 2015/2016 (2 in 2015 and 2 in 2016)	2	1680	FCT Judiciary			3,360			
	3.3	FCT	2	Enhancement of M&E reporting	Training of Gender staff on M&E (3 staff)	3	30	SDS & Gender Dept., & FCTA Establishment and Training					90	
	3.5	FCT	3	Gender Department Desk liaising officer	Training of five (5) staff for Child desk officer position	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept.	-				360	
	3.6	FCT	4	In-depth assessment of effectiveness and support to CBO's preventive programs	Assessment accomplished at the end of each year and address the needs	3	840	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS				2,520		
	3.7	FCT	4	Promotion of Child protection within FCTA	Training of five (5) staff at Child Welfare Division on promotion and protection of Children	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT Establishment & Training					360	
	3.8	FCT	5	Capacity Building and on the job training for staff related to CP	On the job training for CP staff within Gender Department, Area Councils,	250	33.6	FCTA Establishment & Training ,Area	8,400					

					Federal Police, Family Courts, FEMA (250 staff)			council commission & SDS						
	3.9	FCT	5	Family Court assessors (staff hire)	Training of 12 SDS staff as assessors	12	30	FCT Judiciary & SDS					360	
	3.10	FCT	6	Development of Half Way Home	Development of Half Way homes (500 sqm) fully equipped (cost per sqm 800\$)	1	84,000	SDS,FCT-SURE-P			84,000			
4				STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	20,640	-	-
	4.1	FCT	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards act.)	20	1,000	FCT Judiciary (Comm. Dept.) & SDS				20,000		
	4.2	FCT	1	Equipment for the Family court judges	Equipment for 2 courts (8 laptops)	8	80	FCT Judiciary				640		
	4.3	FCT	6	Fostering of children in orphanages	Child Welfare Division should assign one personnel to work closely with legal unit SDS to fast track the fostering of children in the orphanage homes (12 months per anum/ full time)	12	117	FCT-Minister for State & SDS,FCT-EPRS					1,404	
	4.4	FCT	6	Legal unit capacity building on fostering	Annual training for 10 members (Development of training and delivery)	1	200	FCT Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & SDS,FCT-EPRS	200					
									45,760	14,080	105,840	26,520	55,494	-

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY - 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				STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					5,220	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1	FCT	1	Workshops on Child Rights Act (2 days)	Sensitization of Justice and CP stakeholders on CRA - 3 workshops(Group size 30 participants)	90	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court, legal unit (SDS).	2,700					
	1.2	FCT	1	Training for Family Court on case management	Judges, Magistrate, support staff and assessors 30 staff (Group size with max. 15 participants)	30	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court						
	1.3	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Annual training of trainers and training of end-user on new MIS on CP (30 staff days)	30	84	SDS-Gender Dept., FCTA Establishment & Training	2,520					
	1.4	FCT	3	Annual Institutionalized capacity building training for the Child Welfare Division	Institutionalized training	10	100	SDS & Gender department	1,000					
	1.5	FCT	4	Needs Assessment on CP protection and development of programs include multiple year action plan	Technical assistance on developing Needs assessment	1	1680	FCT-EPRS,SDS, PRS,& Gender Dept.,	-					
	1.6	FCT	4	CP prevention Public relation campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Development of TV, electronic and written media campaign	1	3,360	Comm. Dept. of FCT High Court, SDS & Area councils.	-			3,360		
	1.7	FCT	4	Development of Information, Communication and Education strategy and the action plan	TA for development and costing of the strategy and aligning with the annual budget	1	8,400	SDS & EPRS	-			-		

	1.8	FCT	5	Training Needs Analysis for the CP staff in FCT and Area Councils (include orphanages)	Medium term Analysis of need for capacity building and on the job training for CP staff in all the domain	1	3,360	FCT-Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & Training, SDS, Area Council Commission				-	-	
	1.8	FCT	5	Establishment of Department of Social Work (NASOW and National Open University	Establishment/Strengthen social work program in National Open University	1	16,800	FCT-Minister for State FCT,SDS &NASOW				-	-	
2				DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					-	-	-	-	26,040	-
	2.1	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CRLIC operational budget - 26 members and meets 4 time during a year (10,000 per seat)	104	10	SDS & Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					1,040	
	2.2	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Protection Subcommittee operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office(Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.3	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Child Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office(Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.4	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Development Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office(Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.5	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Child survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office(Budget Dept.)					5,000	

2.6	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CSOs & NGO Child Protection Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office(Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.7	FCT	2	M&E tools and indicators	Development of M&E tools and indicators will be done by TWG	0	0	TWG & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS						
2.8	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Development/ Enhancement of Case Management Information System and user manuals	1	8,400	SDS/Gender Dept. FCT-EPRS						
2.9	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	5,040	FCT-Minister for State ,SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.						
2.10	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 40 members that meet on quarterly basis (40 members x 4 per diems annually)	160	10	SDS/Gender dept. Treasury Office(Budget dept.)					1,600	
2.11	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Protection subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.12	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.13	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.14	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Development Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
2.15	FCT	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5,040	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					-	

	2.16	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Transportation means for desk officers (1 Hilux and 1 Coastal bus)	2	8,400	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					-	
	2.17	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Equipment for desk officers (8 Laptops)	8	80	SDS, Gender Dept.					-	
	2.18	FCT	6	CP infrastructure inventory and staff audit on children centre in both government and Private services facilities in FCT	Data collection, compilation of a dataset on inventory and staffing for all CP institutions	1	5,040	FCT-Minister for State SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.						
3				ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	3,360	-	5,370	-
	3.1	FCT	1	Assign staff at Family courts (5 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nom. role) 5 staff * 12 months = 60 staff months per annum	60	88	FCT Judiciary					5,280	
	3.2	FCT	1	Expanding child space within Family courts	Four new creches to be allocated during 2015/2016 (2 in 2015 and 2 in 2016)	2	1,680	FCT Judiciary			3,360			
	3.3	FCT	2	Enhancement of M&E reporting	Training of Gender staff on M&E (3 staff)	3	30	SDS & Gender Dept., & FCTA Establishment and Training					90	
	3.5	FCT	3	Gender Department Desk liaising officer	Training of five (5) staff for Child desk officer position	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept.					360	
	3.6	FCT	4	In-depth assessment of effectiveness and support to CBO's preventive programs	Assessment accomplished at the end of each year and address the needs	3	840	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS				2,520		
	3.7	FCT	4	Promotion of Child protection within FCTA	Training of five (5) staff at Child Welfare Division on promotion and protection of Children	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT Establishment & Training				-	360	
	3.8	FCT	5	Capacity Building and on the job training for staff related to CP	On the job training for CP staff within Gender Department, Area Councils, Federal Police, Family Courts, FEMA (250 staff)	250	33.6	FCTA Establishment & Training ,Area council	8,400			-	-	

								commission & SDS												
	3.9	FCT	5	Family Court assessors (staff hire)	Training of 12 SDS staff as assessors	12	30	FCT Judiciary & SDS	-				-							360
	3.10	FCT	6	Development of Half Way Home	Development of Half Way homes (500 sqm) fully equipped (cost per sqm 800\$)	1	84,000	SDS,FCT-SURE-P												
4				STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1	FCT	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards etc.)	20	1,000	FCT Judiciary (Comm. dept..) & SDS												
	4.2	FCT	1	Equipment for the Family court judges	Equipment for 2 courts (8 laptops)	8	80	FCT Judiciary												
	4.3	FCT	6	Fostering of children in orphanages	Child Welfare Division should assign one personnel to work closely with legal unit SDS to fast track the fostering of children in the orphanage homes (12 months per anum/ full time)	12	117	FCT-Minister for State & SDS,FCT-EPRS												1,404
	4.4	FCT	6	Legal unit capacity building on fostering	Annual training for 10 members (Development of training and delivery)	1	200	FCT Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & SDS,FCT-EPRS	200											
									14,620	-	3,360	5,880	55,494	-						

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)

									Year 3 (2017)					
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					5,220	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1	FCT	1	Workshops on Child Rights Act (2 days)	Sensitization of Justice and CP stakeholders on CRA - 3 workshops(Group size 30 participants)	90	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court, legal unit (SDS).	2,700					
	1.2	FCT	1	Training for Family Court on case management	Judges, Magistrate, support staff and assessors 30 staff (Group size with max. 15 participants)	30	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court						
	1.3	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Annual training of trainers and training of end-user on new MIS on CP (30 staff days)	30	84	SDS-Gender Dept. ,FCTA Establishment & Training	2,520					
	1.4	FCT	3	Annual Institutionalized capacity building training for the Child Welfare Division	Institutionalized training	10	100	SDS & Gender department	1,000					
	1.5	FCT	4	Needs Assessment on CP protection and development of programmes include multiple year action plan	Technical assistance on developing Needs assessment	1	1,680	FCT-EPRS,SDS, PRS, & Gender Dept.	-					
	1.6	FCT	4	CP prevention Public relation campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Development of TV, electronic and written media campaign	1	3,360	Comm. Dept. of FCT High Court, SDS & Area councils	-			3,360		
	1.7	FCT	4	Development of Information, Communication and Education strategy and the action plan	TA for development and costing of the strategy and aligning with the annual budget	1	8,400	SDS & EPRS	-			-		
	1.8	FCT	5	Training Needs Analysis for the CP staff in FCT and Area Councils (include orphanages)	Medium term Analysis of need for capacity building and on the job training for CP staff in all the domain	1	3,360	FCT-Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & Training, SDS, Area Council				-	-	

								Commission						
	1.8	FCT	5	Establishment of Department of Social Work (NASOW and National Open University)	Establishment/Strengthen social work program in National Open University	1	16,800	FCT-Minister for State FCT, SDS &NASOW				-	-	
2				DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					-	-	-	-	26,040	-
	2.1	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CRLIC operational budget - 26 members and meets 4 time during a year (10,000 per seat)	104	10	SDS & Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					1,040	
	2.2	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Protection Subcommittee operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.3	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Child Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.4	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Development Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.5	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Child survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.6	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CSOs & NGO Child Protection Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.7	FCT	2	M&E tools and indicators	Development of M&E tools and indicators will be done by TWG	0	0	TWG & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS						
	2.8	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Development/ Enhancement of Case Management Information System and user manuals	1	8,400	SDS/Gender Dept. FCT-EPRS						

	2.9	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	,5040	FCT-Minister for State, SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.						
	2.10	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 40 members that meet on quarterly basis (40 members x 4 annually)	160	10	SDS/Gender dept. Treasury Office (Budget dept.)					1,600	
	2.11	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Protection subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.12	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.13	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.14	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Development Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					5,000	
	2.15	FCT	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5,040	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					-	
	2.16	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Transportation means for desk officers (1 Hilux and 1 Coastal bus)	2	8,400	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)					-	
	2.17	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Equipment for desk officers (8 Laptops)	8	80	SDS, Gender Dept.					-	
	2.18	FCT	6	CP infrastructure inventory and staff audit on children centre in both government and Private services facilities in FCT	Data collection, compilation of a dataset on inventory and staffing for all CP institutions	1	5,040	FCT-Minister for State SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.						
3				ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	-	-	5,370	-

	3.1	FCT	1	Assign staff at Family courts (5 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nom. role) 5 staff * 12 months = 60 staff months per anum	60	88	FCT Judiciary					5,280	
	3.2	FCT	1	Expanding child space within Family courts	Four new creches to be allocated during 2015/2016 (2 in 2015 and 2 in 2016)	2	1,680	FCT Judiciary						
	3.3	FCT	2	Enhancement of M&E reporting	Training of Gender staff on M&E (3 staff)	3	30	SDS & Gender Dept., & FCTA Estab. & Training					90	
	3.5	FCT	3	Gender Department Desk liaising officer	Training of five (5) staff for Child desk officer position	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept.					360	
	3.6	FCT	4	In-depth assessment of effectiveness and support to CBO's preventive programs	Assessment accomplished at the end of each year and address the needs	3	840	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS				2,520		
	3.7	FCT	4	Promotion of Child protection within FCTA	Training of five (5) staff at Child Welfare Division on promotion and protection of Children	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT Establishment & Training				-	360	
	3.8	FCT	5	Capacity Building and on the job training for staff related to CP	On the job training for CP staff within Gender Department, Area Councils, Federal Police, Family (250 staff)	250	33.6	FCTA Estab. & Training, Area council commission & SDS				-	-	
	3.9	FCT	5	Family Court assessors (staff hire)	Training of 12 SDS staff as assessors	12	30	FCT Judiciary & SDS				-	360	
	3.10	FCT	6	Development of Half Way Home	Development of Half Way homes (500 sqm) fully equipped (cost per sqm 800)	1	84,000	SDS FCT-SURE-P						
4				STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1	FCT	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards etc.)	20	1,000	FCT Judiciary (Comm. Dept.) & SDS						
	4.2	FCT	1	Equipment for the Family court judges	Equipment for 2 courts (8 laptops)	8	80	FCT Judiciary						

	4.3	FCT	6	Fostering of children in orphanages	Child Welfare Division should assign one personnel to work closely with legal unit SDS to fast track the fostering of children in the orphanage homes (12 months per anum/ full time)	12	117	FCT-Minister for State & SDS,FCT-EPRS					1,404	
	4.4	FCT	6	Legal unit capacity building on fostering	Annual training for 10 members (Development of training and delivery)	1	200	FCT Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & SDS,FCT-EPRS	200					
									6,220	-	-	5,880	55,494	-

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	TOTAL					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1				STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					16,560	-	-	-	-	-
	1.1	FCT	1	Workshops on Child Rights Act (2 days)	Sensitization of Justice and CP stakeholders on CRA - 3 workshops(Group size 30 participants)	90	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court, legal unit (SDS)	8,100	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2	FCT	1	Training for Family Court on case management	Judges, Magistrate, support staff and assessors 30 staff (Group size with max. 15 participants)	30	30	Training Unit of FCT High Court	900	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Annual training of trainers and training of end-user on new MIS on CP (30 staff days)	30	84	SDS-Gender Dept. ,FCTA Establishment & Training	7,560	-	-	-	-	-
	1.4	FCT	3	Annual Institutionalized capacity building training for the Child Welfare Division	Institutionalized training	10	100	SDS & Gender department	3,000	-	-	-	-	-

	1.5	FCT	4	Needs Assessment on CP protection and development of programmes include multiple year action plan	Technical assistance on developing Needs assessment	1	1,680	FCT-EPRS,SDS, PRS,& Gender Dept.	1,680	-	-	-	-	-
	1.6	FCT	4	CP prevention Public relation campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Development of TV, electronic and written media campaign	1	3,360	Of FCT High Court, SDS & Area councils	-	-	-	10,080	-	-
	1.7	FCT	4	Development of Information, Communication and Education strategy and the action plan	TA for development and costing of the strategy and aligning with the annual budget	1	8,400	SDS & EPRS	8,400	-	-	-	-	-
	1.8	FCT	5	Training Needs Analysis for the CP staff in FCT and Area Councils (include orphanages)	Medium term Analysis of need for capacity building and on the job training for CP staff in all the domain	1	3,360	FCT-Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & Training, SDS, Area Council Commission	3,360	-	-	-	-	-
	1.8	FCT	5	Establishment of Department of Social Work (NASOW and National Open University)	Establishment/Strengthen social work program in National Open University	1	16,800	FCT-Minister for State FCT,SDS & NASOW	16,800	-	-	-	-	-
2				DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					-	-	8,400	-	78,120	-
	2.1	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CRLIC operational budget - 26 members and meets 4 time during a year (10,000 per seat)	104	10	SDS & Gender Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	3,120	-
	2.2	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Protection Subcommittee operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	2.3	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Child Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-

	2.4	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Development Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	2.5	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	Child survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	2.6	FCT	1	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Child rights act implementation	CSOs & NGO Child Protection Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	2.7	FCT	2	M&E tools and indicators	Development of M&E tools and indicators will be done by TWG	0	0	TWG & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.8	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Development/ Enhancement of Case Management Information System and user manuals	1	,8400	SDS/Gender Dept. FCT-EPRS	-	-	8,400	-	-	-
	2.9	FCT	2	Development of Guidelines for collection management and reporting in CP	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	5,040	FCT-Minister for State ,SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.	-	-	5,040	-	-	-
	2.10	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	TWG operational budget 40 members that meet on quarterly basis (40 members x 4 annually)	160	10	SDS/Gender dept. Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	4,800	-
	2.11	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Protection subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	2.12	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Participation Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept. & Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	2.13	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Survival Subcommittee - operational budget	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Office (Budget Dept.)	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
	2.14	FCT	3	CP Technical Working group budget	Development Subcommittee - operational	1	5,000	SDS, Gender Dept., Treasury	-	-	-	-	15,000	-

					budget			Office (Budget Dept.)						
	2.15	FCT	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5,040	SDS, Gender Dept. Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	5,040	-	-	-	-
	2.16	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Transportation means for desk officers (1 Hilux and 1 Coastal bus)	2	8,400	SDS, Gender Dept. Treasury Office (Budget Dept.)	-	8,400	-	-	-	-
	2.17	FCT	3	Tools for better coordination	Equipment for desk officers (8 Laptops)	8	80	SDS, Gender Dept.	-	640	-	-	-	-
	2.18	FCT	6	CP infrastructure inventory and staff audit on children centre in both government and Private services facilities	Data collection, compilation of a dataset on inventory and staffing for all CP institutions	1	5,040	FCT-Minister for State SDS, Gender Dept. Welfare Dept.	-	-	5,040	-	-	-
3				ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	6,720	-	16,110	-
	3.1	FCT	1	Assign staff at Family courts (5 staff)	Magistrate and High court (avg. cost based on FCT nom. role) 5 staff * 12 months = 60 staff months per anum	60	88	FCT Judiciary	-	-	-	-	15,840	-
	3.2	FCT	1	Expanding child space within Family courts	Four new creches to be allocated during 2015/2016 (2 in 2015 and 2 in 2016)	2	1680	FCT Judiciary	-	-	6,720	-	-	-
	3.3	FCT	2	Enhancement of M&E reporting	Training of Gender staff on M&E (3 staff)	3	30	SDS & Gender Dept., & FCTA Estab. & Trng.	-	-	-	-	270	-
	3.5	FCT	3	Gender Department Desk liaising officer	Training of five (5) staff for Child desk officer position	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept.	-	-	-	-	1,080	-
	3.6	FCT	4	In-depth assessment of effectiveness and support to CBO's preventive programs	Assessment accomplished at the end of each year and address the needs	3	840	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT-EPRS	-	-	-	7,560	-	-
	3.7	FCT	4	Promotion of Child protection within FCTA	Training of five (5) staff at Child Welfare Division on promotion and protection of Children	5	30	SDS & Gender Dept., FCT Establishment & Training	-	-	-	-	1,080	-

	3.8	FCT	5	Capacity Building and on the job training for staff related to CP	On the job training for CP staff within Gender Department, Area Councils, Federal Police, Family (250 staff)	250	33.6	FCTA Estab. & Training, Area council commission & SDS	16,800	-	-	-	-	-
	3.9	FCT	5	Family Court assessors (staff hire)	Training of 12 SDS staff as assessors	12	30	FCT Judiciary & SDS	-	-	-	-	1,080	-
	3.10	FCT	6	Development of Half Way Home	Development of Half Way homes (500 sqm) fully equipped (cost per sqm 800\$)	1	84,000	SDS,FCT-SURE-P	-	-	84,000	-	-	-
4				STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	20,640	-	-
	4.1	FCT	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards etc.)	20	1,000	FCT Judiciary (Comm. Dept.) & SDS	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
	4.2	FCT	1	Equipment for the Family court judges	Equipment for 2 courts (8 laptops)	8	80	FCT Judiciary	-	-	-	640	-	-
	4.3	FCT	6	Fostering of children in orphanages	Child Welfare Division should assign one personnel to work closely with legal unit SDS to fast track the fostering of children in the orphanage homes (12 months per anum/ full time)	12	117	FCT-Minister for State & SDS,FCT-EPRS	-	-	-	-	4,212	-
	4.4	FCT	6	Legal unit capacity building on fostering	Annual training for 10 members (Development of training and delivery)	1	200	FCT Minister of State, FCTA Establishment & SDS,FCT-EPRS	600	-	-	-	-	-
									66,600	14,080	109,200	38,280	166,482	-

Table 2: FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY - 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	CRL Implementation	3,600	-	3,360	20,640	27,600	31,320	-
2	M&E	2,520	-	13,440	-	15,960	90	-
3	Communication	1,000	14,080	-	-	15,080	21,960	-
4	Prevention	10,080	-	-	5,880	15,960	360	-
5	Social Workers	28,560	-	-	-	28,560	360	-
6	Structure	200	-	89,040	-	89,240	1,404	-
Year 2 (2016)								
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	CRL Implementation	2,700	-	3,360	-	6,060	31,320	-
2	M&E	2,520	-	-	-	2,520	90	-
3	Communication	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	21,960	-
4	Prevention	-	-	-	5,880	5,880	360	-
5	Social Workers	8,400	-	-	-	8,400	360	-
6	Structure	200	-	-	-	200	1,404	-
Year 3 (2017)								
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	CRL Implementation	2,700	-	-	-	2,700	31,320	-
2	M&E	2,520	-	-	-	2,520	90	-
3	Communication	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	21,960	-
4	Prevention	-	-	-	5,880	5,880	360	-
5	Social Workers	-	-	-	-	-	360	-
6	Structure	200	-	-	-	200	1,404	-

Priority GAP	Activity Description	TOTAL						
		Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	CRL Implementation	9,000	-	6,720	20,640	36,360	93,960	-
2	M&E	7,560	-	13,440	-	21,000	270	-
3	Communication	3,000	14,080	-	-	17,080	65,880	-
4	Prevention	10,080	-	-	17,640	27,720	1,080	-
5	Social Workers	36,960	-	-	-	36,960	1,080	-
6	Structure	600	-	89,040	-	89,640	4,212	-

Priority GAP	Activity Description	(NGN, 000s) Year 1 (2015)			Year 2 (2016)			Year 3 (2017)			TOTAL		
		Developme nt Costs	Reccure nt Costs	Don or cont.	Developme nt Costs	Reccure nt Costs	Don or cont.	Developme nt Costs	Reccure nt Costs	Don or cont.	Developme nt Costs	Reccure nt Costs	Don or cont.
1	CRL Implementation	27,600	31,320	-	6,060	31,320	-	2,700	31,320	-	36,360	93,960	-
2	M&E	15,960	90	-	2,520	90	-	2,520	90	-	21,000	270	-
3	Communication	15,080	21,960	-	1,000	21,960	-	1,000	21,960	-	17,080	65,880	-
4	Prevention	15,960	360	-	5,880	360	-	5,880	360	-	27,720	1,080	-
5	Social Workers	28,560	360	-	8,400	360	-	-	360	-	36,960	1,080	-
6	Structure	89,240	1,404	-	200	1,404	-	200	1,404	-	89,640	4,212	-
SUBTOT AL		192,400	55,494	-	24,060	55,494	-	12,300	55,494	-	228,760	166,482	-

Priority GAP	Activity Description	(NGN, 000s) Year 1 (2015)		Year 2 (2016)		Year 3 (2017)		TOTAL	
		Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.
1	CRL Implementation	58,920	-	37,380	-	34,020	-	130,320	-
2	M&E	16,050	-	2,610	-	2,610	-	21,270	-
3	Communication	37,040	-	22,960	-	22,960	-	82,960	-
4	Prevention	16,320	-	6,240	-	6,240	-	28,800	-
5	Social Workers	28,920	-	8,760	-	360	-	38,040	-
6	Structure	90,644	-	1,604	-	1,604	-	93,852	-
TOTAL		247,894	-	79,554	-	67,794	-	395,242	-

Table 3: FCT Cumulative Costing				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST	192,400	24,060	12,300	228,760
TOTAL RECURRENT COST	55,494	55,494	55,494	166,482
DONOR CONTRIBUTION	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (NGN, 000s)	247,894	79,554	67,794	395,242

Table 4: Nominal Role			
FCT LEVEL	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: FCT Child Protection System Mapping Workplan

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 technical working group • Drafting the TWG TOR. 	28 th October – 8 th November, 2013	SDS & FCT Mapping secretariat
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 FCT secretariat and approval from SDS
2. Establish communication and coordination mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a contact list of all key stakeholders. • Monthly meeting with the working group. • Creation of a yahoo group within the technical working group and the key stakeholders. • Establishment of a focal desk officer in the identified social welfare structure. • Advocacy visits. • On-going. 	28 th October – 8 th November, 2013	FCT Secretariat
Step 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. 	September 30 th - October 31, 2013	FCT secretariat
2. Customization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailoring the tool kit into the state context of child protection. 	September 30 th - October 31, 2013	FCT secretariat
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. 	November 1 st - 30 th , 2013	FCT secretariat
2. Synthesize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross reference sources using triangulation method • Data quality analysis. • Documentation 	December 1 st – 15 th , 2013	FCT secretariat

5. Data verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing validation meeting with all the stakeholders. 	December 15 th – 30 th , 2013	FCT secretariat & SDS
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 	Jan 4 th – 10 th , 2014	FCT secretariat & SDS
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 	Jan 11 th – 20 th , 2014	FCT secretariat, Steering committee & SDS
3. Implementation Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send out invitation to stake holders Draft implementation time frame with stakeholders Monitor the implementation 	Jan 21 st - Ongoing	FCT secretariat & SDS
4. Resource Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing budget based on the identified priorities Validate the budget 	Jan 21 st – 30 th , 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 	Feb 1 st - ongoing	SDS, FCT secretariat, & UNICEF, other stakeholders

Annex Two: List of Participants at the Validation Meeting

Names of Participants at FCT Child Protection System Mapping & Assessment Validation Workshop, ROCKVIEW CLASSIC HOTEL, ABUJA, 14-16th, January, 2014

No.	Name of Participant	Organization	No.	Name of Participant	Organization
1	Noriko Izumi	UNICEF	31	Ahmed Bilikisu T.	NPOPC
2	Ngobua Samuel	CapacityPlus	32	Umar Jibrin	Child Welfare Division ,SDS
3	Shaibu E. Usman	FCT Emergency Management Agency	33	Adam Ahmad Adam	Bwari Area Council
4	Ogbu O. Margaret	Kuje Area Council	34	Sheikh (Dr) A. Yusuf Ibrahim	Religious and Traditional Rep
5	Hon. Ikpeama Johnson	Speaker-FCT Children's Parliament	35	Ahmad Zulkifil Rufa'i	Capacityplus
6	Orji Chiamaka Chrisolyte	CapacityPlus	36	Cordelia Chiagozie	Capacityplus
7	Addishiwot Arega	CapacityPlus	37	Lawal M.M.	FCT/ Eco. Planning, Research & Statistics
8	Irene David	Capacityplus	38	Zubainatu Aliyu	HIV Unit- SDS
9	Ayodele Olatunde .M	AONN	39	Halima S. Moh'd	FCT Legal Sec.
10	Rashida Apahade	FCT. Educational Secretary	40	Yahcit Dala	NHRC
11	Jonna Karlsson	UNICEF	41	George Norbert	Capacityplus
12	Lilian N. Elendu	FMWASD	42	Musa T.A.	Immigration
13	Binta Muhammed	FCT HIGH CT	43	Polycarp Elisha	NIG. POLICE Force
14	Leonard Obiji	Legal aid council	44	Iwuagwu Odinaka	WOTCLEF
15	Dona Singleton	CapacityPlus	45	Atabo Philip	SDS
16	Rebecca Davis	CapacityPlus	46	Pwajok Beatrice	Monitoring/Inspectorate . Social welfare Department
17	David Tobis	Maestral Int.	47	Abidoye Haija. Umar	President, NASOW
18	Imokhai Fidelis	Budget office	48	Chika Offor. C	CRIB
19	Ibrahim Aso Dobi	Gwagwalada Area council	49	Archbong Anderson	CPN
20	Isa Daudu	Kwali Area council	50	Franklin Olorinju	Capacityplus
21	Fibi T. haruna	Abaji Area council	51	HART- UTA AGNES	Child Welfare Division, SDS
22	Okoro Ene W.	M/E HIV - SDS	52	Nita P. Lambalata	Planning, SDS
23	Atere Ohidare	SDS	53	Amade Mary Iyoma	Head ,Legal Unit, SDS
24	Mrs. Philo Uche	CAN	54	Pius Uwamaka	Capacityplus
25	Amina Abubaka	Gender Dept. SDS	55	Adaeze Nnamandi	Independent Researcher
26	Francisca L. Edoh	OVC- SDS	56	Hearther Rothenbuescher	CDC
27	Dorathy Achumba	Child Justice Clinic	57	Shar Kurtishi	Capacityplus
28	Kolawole Olatosimi	NACTAL	58	Ucha Nwafor (Mrs)	SA to the Minister of State, FCT
29	Atabo John	CapacityPlus	59	Mohammed Adamu Adangba	Capacityplus
30	Bai Gloria I.	NAPTIP			

Annex Three: Case Studies

CASE STUDY 1

Natural Offence/Child Molestation involving two minors

- First, cases reported to the closest police station and that police station transfer cases such as rape to the Crime Investigation Department (CID) Police Head Quarter
- For the case above, it was first reported to the Lugbe police station located close to the victim community. Lugbe is a community under Abuja municipal area council of Federal capital territory (FCT)
- The case is a natural offence or molestation of children aged 8 and 9 boys by a young man aged 22.
- The 8 and 9 year old victims are not related. But they are from the same community. The families/relatives of the boys reported the case to the police. One of the families found out after frequent health issue involving the younger child.
- When asked, the 8 year old boy reviled that somebody has been having anal sex with him and when further probe by the parents, he reviled the name of the suspect and the other victim who happened to be his close friend. According to the younger boy, the action has been going on for quite some time. He also told his parents that the suspect lure them using candies and biscuits among others.
- The parents of the victims approach the suspect who happens to live not too far from the victim's home, when asked by the parents about the allegation against him by his son; he admitted having anal sex with the boys.
- For this reason, the parents, the victims and suspect, all went to the Lugbe Divisional police station.
- The suspect is a 22 year old who can speak Hausa and English

After the victim's parents who happen to be Fulanis reported the case to the Lugbe Division along with the suspect, the statement of the suspect was taken at the divisional police station and he admit that he committed the act. He was locked up and the next day, the case was transferred to CID because of the case was beyond their jurisdiction while the boys, particularly the younger one, who was not feeling well was taken to a hospital by the parents. The older victim went back home with his parents.

Lugbe division transfers the case to the Deputy Commissioner (CID) with a cover letter, and the case file with the suspect. The Deputy Commissioner goes through the files, she minute and sends it to anti human trafficking, women and child protection unit the same day. The head of the Anti-human trafficking Women and child protection unit head goes through the file and invite a team of 3 police officers headed by Investigation Police Officer (IPO) and ask the suspect some questions in the presence of the team. The unit head releases the suspect to the team for further investigation and statement taking.

- In this case the suspect/culprit confessed that he had anal sex with the children during the first investigation/interview done by the senior police officer and head anti human trafficking, women and child protection unit of the Police Head Quarter.

- The head anti human trafficking, women and child protection unit assigned the case file to the team for further investigation and to write his statement. Usually, if suspect/offenders are capable of writing their own statement, they are allowed to write it themselves. If not, they will be asked their willingness to allow a police officer to write their statement and they have to sign that they gave permission for their statement to be written by a police officer. Then after such statement taken, the statement will be read back to the hearing of the suspect/offender and asked to sign the statement if it is in line with what he told them. So in this case, he agreed with the written statement and he signed and endorsed it. After the investigation, the suspect/culprit and his statement was brought back to the anti human trafficking women and child protection unit head where she now cross checked and asked the suspect/culprit weather the written statement is his. The team prepared an interim report to the legal unit.

- Then once the medical report handed to the investigation team, the file sent to the legal department of the police who are responsible for charging the case to the court. After taking three weeks, the legal team filed a motion to the high court and the high court decides which court the case should be assigned. The court process also takes three weeks for the case to be assigned to the court of jurisdiction. In the motion, the police legal department has to mention the date the crime reported, where and when it happened, explain the case and the truthfulness of the case.

- After taking weeks, the case now assigned to the court with a jurisdiction. A date was give to present the case. Interestingly on that day the suspect/culprit admit that he committed the offence and sentenced on that same day to 6 month imprisonment or a fine of N50,000.00. The family to the offender paid the fine and he was acquitted.

When the FCT secretariat asked the unit head in respect to what happened to the victims, they said never get in touch with the victims since the day they came to the Lugbe police division to report the case. She said, victims do not usually demanded to be part of the whole investigation and court process especially when they are minors and the suspect/culprit admit to committing the offence.

Strength

- No fee from the victims for reporting the case, investigation and remanding the offender
- Record keeping – recording cases based on their nature on monthly basis at Zonal level and sent to the headquarter and the head quarter compiles it.

Weakness

- Delay from the legal department, not sending the motion to the court on time.
- Delay in getting medical report from government hospitals
- Fee for medical examination paid by the victim – no budget for medical checkup in the police department.
- No child friendly police department conducive to keep child victims
- No actual special or separate provision of cell for child offenders
- No sharing of records with sister agencies.
- No counseling and psychosocial support for the child victims or witness
- No follow up on victims

- Lack of effective coordination between SDS and the police on basic service provision to victims and follow up.

Case Study Completed by: FCT Mapping Secretariat & UNICEF Child Specialist Abuja.

Date: 11-12-2013

CASE STUDY 2

Section I: Child and Family Demographic info

Information about the child:

Age: 8yr.
 Sex: Male.
 Race/ethnicity: Taroge, Plateau State
 Attending School: Yes, Public Primary School.
 Grade if attending: Primary One.

Employment information:

If working: Company Driver.

Where is his/her family? Durumi district, Garki Area 1, FCT Abuja,

If he/she lives away from home: The little boy lives with his father and step mother.

How long has he/she been living in the current community: 2009 till date.

The little boy Musa (not real name) of 8 years does all the chores in the home, as the son to the divorced wife of his father and living with his step mother and her son, who happened to be Musa younger brother. Musa with no disability was enrolled to primary school late.

Information about the family:

Who is the care giver?

Musa who lives with his father, a driver with a construction company in Abuja and his step mother a full time house wife and little son Ibrahim (not real name), this nuclear family of four (4) reside in Durumi district of federal capital territory (FCT), the care giver happen to be his father and step mother.

Information about the community:

Durumi semi urban city with estimated Population of over hundred thousand and this cut across Durumi 1, Durumi 11 and Durumi 111 of the district in Garki Area 1 of Abuja. Residents of these areas are Pre-dominantly traders, artisans, petty traders, low income civil servant, daily laborers. This has created a state of powerlessness, economic burden, and their constantly using children for hawking. Members of these communities are Muslim and Christian.

Case circumstances:

What happened to the child?

The step mother alleged that little Musa stole one thousand naira, after biting him, used blade to write thief boldly on his right arm, a neighbor and a good Nigerian saw the blood all over Musa, scar all over his body, worse still, the blood from Musa right arm, the Good Nigeria Mr. James (Not real name) immediately report the matter/ case to the nearby police station, which is Garki division police station on the very day his saw Musa.

This unfortunate incident happen at little Musa's resident, Durumi district, Garki Area 1, of Abuja, federal capital territory, this incident happen April 10th, the case was reported on the same day because on police report given to Child Welfare Division, SDS the case was reported to them on the 10 April 2013, the step Mother to Musa was arrested that same day.

After one week April 17th, 2013, the case was transferred (referred) to child welfare division of social development secretariat (SDS).

At the Child Welfare division, little Musa was taken to protective custody ' FCT Unity children home', Gwako and was there for three (3) months (17 April- 25Sept. 2013), The case file was not taken to the legal department SDS because Child Welfare Division stated that they are more of reconciliation.

At the Welfare Division, step mother of little Musa wrote an undertaking stating such maltreatment will never happen again, base on this she was released. However before referring the case to Child Welfare Division Gender Department, the suspect/offender (step mother) was locked up in the police station.

At the resumption of school September 2013, Musa was given back to his father and his step mother for the purpose of resuming school, after much pleading from the Father.

Little Mus's case file never reached the legal unit, SDS for prosecution of the suspect (Musa Step Mother). In other words, the file got stuck in Child Welfare Division of SDS.

Reporting process (Referral)

The referral sequent

- Neighbor within the community reported the case to the police (prompt action)
- The Police referral the case to Child Welfare Division, Gender Department, Social Development Secretariat (SDS) after one week believing that the case is a family case.
- The child was placed in protective custody by Child Welfare Division, Gender Department, SDS.
- The case got stuck in Child Welfare Division. No political will to prosecute the culprit, because after three (3) months nothing happened to the case.
- The boy was release to the father after 3 months for the purpose of schooling.
- Again, Child Welfare Division, Gender Department of SDS stated that, their role among others is to reconcile families than instituting court case against culprit or offenders.

Positive/strengths of the case

- The case was reported to the police on time.
- The police responded immediately arresting the suspect/offender
- Case was referred to child welfare division, Gender Department of SDS
- Shelter was provided for the victim
- The victim was taken to the hospital for treatment by Social Welfare Division
- Victim was timely released for the purpose for schooling (September,2013)

Negative/weaknesses

- The culprit was not prosecuted.
- The victim after treatment was in the custody of one of the police officer for one week because of lack of children friendly facility within the police station.
- No detailed plan of action to follow-up on the child welfare
- Lack of logistic to follow-up on the child welfare

Referral pathway

- Community member (volunteer)
- Police (statutory)
- Child division, Gender department of SDS

Case Study Completed by: FCT Mapping & Assessment Secretariat. Date: 16/12/2013



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