

**CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING
MAPPING & ASSESSMENT
KADUNA STATE
REPORT**



**MINISTRY OF WOMEN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

Mrs. Comfort Amwe
The Honourable Commissioner,
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development,
Kaduna State

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We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the various stakeholders for facilitating the process of the mapping and assessment of child protection systems in Kaduna State. We offer our profound gratitude to the entire Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development for its cooperation and participation during the preparation and completion of the mapping and assessment. We also extend our earnest thanks to the Line Ministries (MDAs), Local Area Councils, Judiciary, Kaduna State Police Command, Kaduna State Command of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps, as well as to other state agencies for their assistance and their contribution towards a smooth mapping and assessment project. Certainly, without the ongoing support of these various authorities, the mapping and assessment exercise would have been difficult to achieve.

The Child Protection System Mapping and Assessment could not have been completed without the tireless efforts of the child protection technical working group (TWG): Hawwa Umar- The Permanent Secretary, Rose J. Bagu (Mrs.), Director Planning Research and Statistics; Peter Zakka, M&E Officer; Rakiya Baba Abubakar, OVC Desk Officers; Silas Spencer Ideva, OD Specialist STEER; Ibrahim Kufeia, JN; Daniel Ibrahim, PATH II; Inna B. Audu; National Human Rights Commission; Yayandi Abdullahi, MoI; Cecilia Tambaya, Social Welfare Officer; Juliana Joseph, Justice for All; ASCI II Shehu S. M., NSCDC; Rev. Watchman Kanwai, CAN; Victoria B. A. Baah, KADSACA; Hajara J. Abubakar, MoJ; Patrick Victor- DACA Kaduna; Yerima Ebenezer Luke, CPSF; Solomon Yohanna, MoEP, Usman Talatu, ARFH/LFC; Ladi Alabi, UNICEF C' Field office, Kaduna; Ayodele Temitope AND ORJI NGWABA SOS CV NIGERIA; Kingsley Oke, NEPWHAN; Sunday Awulu, Nigerian Red Cross Society, Christiana Arams, DACA Kaduna.

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Director, Social Welfare and Child Development
Chairperson, TWG
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Kaduna.

Acronyms

AONN	Association of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Nigeria
CAN	Christian Association of Nigeria
CBO	Community Based Organization
CJ	Chief Judge
CJC	Child Justice Clinic
CPC	Child Protection Committees
CPN	Child Protection Network
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRA	Child's right Act
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FGMC	Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting
FMWA&SD	Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development
HES	Household Economic Strengthening
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPs	Implementing Partners
JNI	Jamma'tuNasil Islam
KSDP	Kaduna State Development Plan
LGA	Local Government Area/Agency
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEP	Ministry of Economic Planning
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MO	Memorandum of Understanding
MWASD	Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development
NAPITP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficked in Persons and other related matters
NOMIS	National OVC Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NPopC	National Population Commission
NSCDC	Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PACA	Parish Action Committee on AIDS
PHC	Primary Health Care (Centre)
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
SAVI	State Accountability and Voice Initiative
SBMC	School Based Management Committee

SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
STEER	Systems Transformed for Empowered Action and Enabling Responses for Vulnerable Children and Families
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
SURE- P	Subsidy Re-investment Empowerment Programme
TNA	Training Needs Analysis
TWG	Technical Working Group
TV	Television
U.N	United Nation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Countries throughout the world have begun to systematically reform their child protection systems (CPS). This process has involved moving from an issue/response approach towards the creation of a protective environment and strengthening the CPS.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 CPS in Lagos state. After that assessment was completed in 2013, USAID agreed to support the mapping and assessment of the CPS in an additional six states of Nigeria: Benue, Edo, FCT, Kaduna, Kano and Plateau.² USAID agreed to support *CapacityPlus* (part of IntraHealth International) and UNICEF to oversee the mapping and assessment in the six states. *CapacityPlus* coordinated logistics and administration; UNICEF oversaw programmatic issues. The Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development in each of the states and the Social Development Secretariat in FCT enthusiastically supported the initiative as they hosted the secretariats for the process.

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 CPS in many countries, particularly those in east and southern Africa, using the Mapping and Assessment Toolkit and methodology it developed at the request of UNICEF.

1.1 The Child Protection Mapping and Assessment Toolkit

The Toolkit provides a practical method to enable participants to identify the main country child protection risks and gaps within a child's right framework, and to examine the structure, functions and capacity of the existing CPS (both formal and informal, national and sub-national), the continuum of care, accountability mechanisms and resource mobilization approaches. The Toolkit is an Excel-based instrument to gather information about all aspects of a country or state's CPS. The toolkit consists of 22 tools divided into five main sections (General Country Information, System Overview, Child Protection Continuum of Care, Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability, and Summary and Strategies). The Toolkit primarily gathers existing secondary data, supplemented with interviews of key informants and focus group discussions. In addition, the Toolkit is linked to many data sources providing information about CPS in general and about each country's CPS specifically. As the system is mapped, the Toolkit enables participants to identify system building priorities (recommendations) that are needed to address the main gaps that have been identified.

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

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

³A team of experts were identified to assist with the initiative. David Tobis (team leader, Maestral), Shar Kurtishi (public finance specialist, Maestral) and Rebecca Davis (social workforce specialist, *CapacityPlus*) formed the international team to facilitate the mapping and assessment process. Jonna Karlsson was the program coordinator from UNICEF, and David Irene, was hired by *CapacityPlus* as the national coordinator of the state teams (Kaduna Team: Atabo John, Atta, O. Zainab and Ogbaji Alfred).

1.2 Objectives and Process

The main objective of the mapping and assessment is to identify the major gaps in the current CPS in each state, which will provide the basis for specific suggestions on how to improve the existing CPS at the state and LGA level. The mapping and assessment also includes a public financial review of all child protection related services and expenditures in all relevant ministries in each state which will be used as an advocacy tool to increase public allocation and expenditure for child protection services.

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

The mapping and assessment uses a collaborative, inclusive and transparent methodology in which stakeholders throughout the CPS participate in a Technical Working Group (TWG) to reach consensus about the strengths and weaknesses in the CPS, and to develop a strategy for reform. The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) in each state (Social Development Secretariat in FCT) is the lead child protection ministry and led the initiative in their respective state. Other government ministries and agencies (e.g. Planning, Justice, Health, Education, Police, NAPTIP), non-government organizations (e.g. Child Protection Network), and representatives of the formal and informal sectors participated in the mapping/assessment process.

The mapping and assessment in the six states of Nigeria was completed in ten months beginning in September 2013 with an orientation workshop until the completion of the state strategic action plan for each state in June 2014. This was the first time that mapping and assessment of so many states was carried out in one country anywhere in the world.

1.3 Information Gathered

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

The information that was gathered revealed or confirmed many of the priority issues and gaps that need to be addressed to strengthen the CPS in the six states. The National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria 2013-2020 reported that over 50% of the population lives in poverty defined as less than \$1.25 per day.⁴ By some accounts, the percentage of people living in poverty has increased in the recent years.⁵ Nationally, children's well-being is compromised in many ways—the 2008 Situation Analysis and Assessment of OVC in Nigeria reported that 17.5 million children could be categorized as OVC and an estimated 7.3 million had lost one or both

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

⁵The World Bank concludes that poverty in Nigeria has increased from 55% in 2004 to 61% in 2010. The figures are based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

parents.⁶ Benue has the highest percentage of orphans (25%).⁷ The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey DHS 2008 report estimated that 12% of children in Nigeria are not living with one or both parents.⁸ Thirty nine percent of children ages 5-14 are engaged in child labor. Approximately 40% of children do not attend primary school, and as many as 40% of children may have been trafficked.⁹

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

Similarities and significant differences characterize the current CPS in the six states. Two of the northern states, Kano and Kaduna, have not domesticated the federal Child's Right 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's right Act, report that the law has not been adequately implemented and lack regulations and policies to protect the rights of women and children.

All of the six states report having significant gaps in the horizontal coordination between the lead ministry for child protection, the MWASD and other state-level ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) that are involved in child protection. In addition, there are significant gaps in the vertical monitoring and coordination between the MWASD with the Local Government Agencies (LGAs) and community service agencies. There is a similar lack of monitoring and coordination between SDS in FCT and local area councils and community service agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ Nigeria National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

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

CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

This segment of the report shows the entire process of the mapping and assessment which officially took off in Kaduna on the 3rd of October, 2013 with the inaugural meeting with stakeholders (State and non-state actors) in the state CPS. The exercise adopted five (5) steps which were: Organization; Planning; Customization of Toolkit; Mapping and Assessment; and Programming for the Future. The completion and final launch of the project report was done in September 2014.

2.1 Organization

2.1.1 Structure

The lead organizations - UNICEF, *CapacityPlus*, USAID with support from the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development recruited a team of consultants to play a secretariat role in the mapping and assessment exercise. The role of the secretariat was stated in its Terms of Reference (TOR). The secretariat operated under the department of social welfare (Child Development) of the State MWASD, Kaduna Secretariat. The state secretariat was made up of a State Coordinator and two Mapping Assistants. The team was responsible for managing and coordinating the data collection process, documentation and analysis.

A Technical Working Group¹⁰ supported the exercise by serving as the major source for accessing data and other relevant information, the group consisted of representatives of the host SMWASD, key line ministries (MDAs), development partners, security bodies (NPF and NSCDC), NGOs, CSOs and FBOs; they meet once in a month. The TWG was responsible for establishing a process for completing the toolkit. They worked in smaller working groups within the TWG; this was based on the fact that the TWG serves as a working body under the SMWASD who had its membership drawn from a pool of organizations and agencies with key proficiencies in women and children related issues. The groups were responsible for completing and reviewing the different components of the toolkit. For example, the smaller working groups comprised of members with specific proficiency in areas of children and justice, justice process, community functions, structures and capacity, and continuum of care. The groups met twice a month and this was a function of what component of the toolkit needed to be filled.

¹⁰Hajia Aisha Mohammed, Director, Social Welfare and Child Development. (Chairperson); Rose J. Bagu (Mrs.), Director Planning Research and Statistics; Peter Zakka, M&E Officer; Rakiya Baba Abubakar - OVC Desk Officers; Silas Spencer Ideva, OD Specialist STEER; Ibrahim Kufeia, JNI; Daniel Ibrahim, PATH II; Inna B. Audu, National Human Rights Commission; Yayandi, Abdullahi, MoI; Cecilia Tambaya, Social Welfare Officer; Juliana Joseph, Justice for All; Shehu S. M., NSCD; Rev. Watchman Kanwai, CAN; Victoria B. A. Baah, KADSACA; Hajara J. Abubakar, MoJ; Patrick Victor, DACA Kaduna; Yerima Ebenezer Luke, CPSF; Solomon Yohanna, MoEP; Usman Talatu, ARFH/LFC; LadiAlabi, UNICEF C' Field Kaduna; Ayodele Temitope, SOS CV; Kingsley Oke, NEPWHAN; Sunday Awulu, Nigerian Red Cross Society, Adams John -Ministry Of Health; Kajang Lydia-State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB);

2.1.2 Launch and Orientation:

The first stakeholders meeting took place in October, 2013. The main objective was to introduce the CPS approach and the overall toolkit; this was a critical first step. The one day meeting formally introduced the mapping and assessment project to the key State and non-State actors in the Kaduna State CPS. The participants were drawn from across line ministries and agencies of the state while the non-state actors were drawn from the IPs, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and CBOs. The list was drawn by the secretariat with support from the SMWASD. The event reviewed the Toolkit and Users' Guide, identifying the conceptual concerns, and potential implementation challenges, and also discussing the expected roles of the stakeholders through the mapping and assessment process.

Stating the importance of the paradigm shift from a vertical approach to systems approach was crucial at the opening stage to ensure common understanding and consensus on the scale and scope of the exercise. The launch and orientation also gained endorsement from Government and other stakeholders including development partners and other potential child protection supporters and donors for a mapping and assessment process.

2.2 Planning

The mapping and assessment process had a design that clearly answered the question of who does what and when, by stating a clear timeframe, data collection methods, communication and coordination.

2.2.1 Timeframe

A period of nine (9) months was agreed for the completion of the whole mapping and assessment process from October, 2013 – June, 2014. Mapping exercise was concluded in four (4) months, while the assessment exercises (synthesis of already available information) such as data verification, information validation, and priority gaps identification took three (3) months. System priority building and final report documentation and launching occurred in the last month.

2.2.3 Customization of the Toolkit

The Toolkit sets important benchmarks for mapping and assessing a system, and draws on decades of work that have led to the creation of global regimes, methodologies, 'best practices,' guidelines, and numerous other instruments supportive of child protection. It sets important standards on what should be present in a well-functioning system. After some consultation, the secretariat effected few changes in the Toolkit, which was initially wearing a national system outlook, to be state system specific. For example, under basic information and risk profile the segment of Child Protection in Emergencies/Armed Conflict: Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War, Cluster Munitions was expunged and government structures were modified to reflect state structures.

2.3 Data Collection Methods

Data collection methods included desk review of existing documentation on surveys and interventions, key informant interviews (KII), focus groups discussions (FGD) and case studies analysis. The toolkit was designed on Microsoft Excel application. The technical support for data input and management was provided by the secretariat.

The methods used at different levels of data/information collection depended on the type of information needed. Combination of tools was used in the information and data collection process, which helped cross check them. This method is called "triangulation."

Basically, the secretariat with support from STEER project OD specialist agreed on the methodologies used. Literature review was used for gathering data and information on the **general risk situation in the state**. These components of the toolkit establish a context within which the system operates, including the global and policy frameworks, the policy and legislative framework and the specific risks that children face in Kaduna state. More so, Key Informant Interviews (KII) was used to gather more information on the areas of policy framework and basic risk profiles.

The **System Overview** component, which included system structures, functions, capacities and the children and justice sector, assessed the community context and role of civil society.

Continuum of Care assessed the protective environment, including norms and attitudes. FGDs were found most appropriate and were used for eliciting information for these components. The following groups and persons were engaged at various FGD sessions: Social Welfare Officers, Social Welfare Department (MWASD) State office, Kaduna North and Kaduna South (LGAs) offices, Juvenile Welfare Officers of the Kaduna Police command family unit (NPF), Traditional and Religious Leaders from selected communities of Kaduna North and South LGAs, members of Child Protection Network (CPN), Community Youth Leaders, members of Child Welfare and Protection Committee for selected Communities, representative of FIDA, NBA, Legal Aid Council of Nigeria, National Human Rights Commission Kaduna State office, Proprietor El-Shaddai Orphanage and members of Association of Printers Kaduna North.

A wide range of stakeholders were engaged in the FGD sessions as the system overview and continuum of care components of the toolkit covered such areas as: Justice Process, Structure Function Capacity, Children and Justice, Civil Society and Community Structure Function and Capacity demanded comprehensive information gathering. The information allowed for verifying other data gathered through the desk reviews and KIIs.

Resource Mobilization and Fiscal Accountability assessed the human and financial needs of the system and the extent to which these needs are reflected during the budget process. This information was elicited by conducting KII with the state Director of Administration and Finance SMWASD, Director Budget SMoEP and other line ministries.

System Summary and Strategy Development are thematic areas of the toolkit where a framework and costed program were developed for the CPS. The strategy development process drew on the results of the mapping and assessment and was achieved at a high delegate meeting where selected state policy makers and budget influencers sat to develop strategies from the identified gaps as the way forward.

2.4 Mapping and Assessment Process

The Toolkit was not meant as a data collection exercise or basic academic research. Rather, Toolkit completion required gathering existing data and answering questions with a few sentences synthesizing and cross-referencing knowledge. Information that could not be completed was left blank or with designations that information is not applicable or not available. The goal of the Toolkit was to help users to consolidate findings.

2.4.1 Information Source

The information sources for the data collection were basically on need bases. The components of the toolkit was agreed and sourced by use of desk¹¹/literature reviews of reports and documents from related surveys and interventions.

¹¹Criminal Procedure Code 2004 (CAP "C42"), Juvenile Justice Administration (JJA), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Nigeria, 2011, (Main Report, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National HIV Sero-prevalence Sentinel

The FGD sessions had the participants pool from the smaller groups of the TWG based on key competencies, e.g. persons¹² with legal background and those with security backgrounds made up the groups that discussed the components of the toolkit on Justice Process and Children and Justice. Also, the Community Structures, Functions and Capacity component had persons selected by the Social Welfare Department (MWASD). People from LGA office sat in FGDs. The participants¹³ were representatives of Traditional Leaders, Religious Leaders, Child Protection Committees, Community Youth and Orphanage homes.

2.4.2 Case Studies Selection, Written Up and Gaps Identification

The case study was an imperative tool used in the mapping process. Two outstanding cases were selected by the secretariat and CPN. CPN Desk Officer (SMWASD) was the respondent. The selection was based on a ranking of key harmful practices that were agreed through the FGDs to have been the burning issues affecting the Kaduna Child through the toolkit findings. These issues were *“Almajiranci”*, *Child Sexual Abuse and Hawking*. The first case was on a *“Child in Conflict with the Law”* while the second was that of *“Child Abuse and Neglect”*. A Child Protection Specialist from UNICEF and two mapping consultants from *CapacityPlus* sat with the Desk Officer, Child Protection, in the SMWASD to document the two cases using a designed tool for case study write up as approved by the project. A few gaps were identified during the documentation on the way the cases were handled alongside key success stories such as both cases ending in the interest of the children.

The priority gaps as recognized through the mapping and assessment process were identified and articulated by the TWG first at a three (3) day validation meeting and at state level. The validation meeting gave the mapping and assessment process the opportunity to elicit a broader category of gaps in the CPS of the state using the toolkit and the case studies. However, priority gaps were determined by the state TWG after the system building priority meeting.

2.4.4 Information Validation

A three (3) day stakeholders meeting was held shortly after the major components of the toolkit were completed. The main objective of the meeting was to present data and information collected to the stakeholders, show the data collection process, identify missing data/information, rate the importance of unavailable data, and verify information gathered to reach consensus on the findings. The meeting used a Round Robin approach and plenary sessions as tools for the verification exercise. Participants sat in groups to read through the contents of the toolkit, making input where information was not available and correcting information that was not properly inputted. When the stakeholders raised concerns they were debated at plenary after which consensus was reached.

2.4.5 Consensus Building

In a quest to build consensus on contentious issues regarding some of the information gathered in the toolkit, stakeholders engaged in sharp disagreements and debates at the validation meeting. The following issues were highly debated before consensus was reached: the capacity

Survey, 2010, Kaduna State Development Plan 2014 – 2018, Young Persons and Children Act, 1958, KADSACA News Magazine 2012, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development Magazine 2012 and Kaduna Laws.

¹²Inna B. Auda&Emerole B. Laura, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); Helen Udgubia JWC Nigeria Police Force (NPF);Biba Frank Ohwoavworhua, Legal Aid Council; Barr. Agnes A. Fache-Omuya, Nigerian Bar Association (NBA)/CPN; NafisatSamaila,JWC Nigeria Police Force (NPF)

¹³Pastor Elechi -El-shaddaiOphanage, Romi, Kaduna; Mrs. Rhoda Akai- Social Welfare Officer, Makera Kaduna; Ibrahim A. Wadason-CWCP, Ungwan Television; Limam-Chief Imam Makera Mosque, Kaduna; Abubakar A. Said-Mai Community KurminGwari, Kakuri, Kaduna; Mohammad Yusuf, ImanNasarawa Road, Kaduna; SanusHeru, Community Leader, Kaduna North, Kaduna; Abubakar H. Dikko, Social Welfare Officer, Kaduna North, Kaduna; Hal. Abdulhakeen A., Kampa Task Force, Kaduna North, Kaduna

of the Nigerian Police Force to handle children in contact/in conflict with the law in accordance with the provisions of existing laws in the state to ensure the protection of the child, and the lack of clarity on the position of the state on fostering, orphanage operations, and general child protection.

The legal practitioners at the validation meeting made clear some of the provisions of the law using the Children and Young Persons act of 1958, Evidence Act and the Penal Code to arrive at the conclusion that there are laws which provide for the protection of the child in Kaduna notwithstanding the non-passage of the Child Rights Bill. *The Laws (Evidence Act 2011) recognizes child witnesses to give evidence in court but their testimony must be corroborated by an adult. More so, the privacy of the child is guaranteed.* Also, the team drove home the argument that the police (as a prosecuting officer) are not capable of providing protection for the child who more often than not find themselves in the hands of the police as last resort which is the current reality in an average police station in the State.

2.5 Program for the Future

2.5.1 System Building Priorities Identification/ Plan of Action

A three (3) day system building priorities identification meeting was held for key policy makers and decision influencers from the state system. The participants¹⁴ were drawn from the SMOJ, SMOF, SMOE, SMOH, SMOEP, Judiciary, NPF, NSCDC, NHRC and CSOs. The event afforded the opportunity to get buy in from these state actors and to obtain their recommendations in the way of strategies for mitigating the identified gaps in the CPS of Kaduna State. More importantly the event gave the stakeholders the platform to showcase current reforms going on within various organizations and Government agencies which could be leveraged to fast track the implementation of some of the recommendations proffered by the team.

2.5.2 Resource Requirements:

Finally, the sector sorting tool was used to review public financing in child protection and to develop a sector wide costing. This process began after the final assessment and the development of a system strategy. The main aim is to position the often neglected child protection segment during the budget process, providing adequate human and financial resources for optimal functionality.

CHAPTER THREE: THE GAPS

3.1 CPS GAPS in Kaduna State: Laws, Polices, Standards and Regulations

Lack of passage of the Child Rights Bill in Kaduna State.

Background

Kaduna State has not enacted the Child Rights Bill due to religious and cultural reasons. The bill had been considered in the State House of Assembly and by the previous administration in 2006. Currently the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD) is working with the Ministry of Justice and the Kaduna Justice Section Coordination Group (Justice for All) to have the law passed.

¹⁴Hon. Justice D.H. Khobo-Kaduna State Judiciary-Hon. Judge; Murtara J. Zubairu-Chief Magistrate; Mannir Gidado-CPN, Kaduna Member, Francis William-NPF DPO Gwantu; Eneji Christopher-NHRC Kaduna, State Coordinator; Christiana Chindo-NPF JWC, Gwantu, Aishatu Ahmed KSPHIA, Kaduna-Ag. DIHS (PHC); Haj. J Abubaka MOJ, Kaduna-ADCR; Aisha Mohammed-MWASD, Kaduna-Director Social Welfare; Alice W. Auta MOF, Kaduna-CEO; Ruth Leo MOE, Kaduna -SEO/PRS; Inna B. Audu-NHRCPL0; Ruth B. Silas-SUBEB Kaduna -SMO. SCH. Health; Shehu Suleiman M-NSCDC, Kaduna Child Desk Officer and Ladi D. AlabiUnicef C' Field Office - Child Protection Specialist.

The existing child protection laws of Kaduna are not consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other global and regional covenants and instruments. The Child Rights Law would provide a comprehensive policy and legal framework on child protection issues. Child protection legislation in the state is fragmented between the Children and Young Person's Law of 1958 and some provisions of the Penal Code (operational in northern Nigeria).

The current laws on child protection in Kaduna state are inadequate to protect children in areas such as detention of children with adults, child labour (hawking) and child sexual abuse and molestation. However, the Kaduna state government has a committee in place for the revision of its existing laws. A consultant is working with all state establishments, parastatals and departments to prepare a memorandum containing modifications to provisions of the law, consolidating multiple legislations guiding legal activities and operations, suggesting possible repeal of archaic or obsolete provisions in the laws governing the MDAs, and proposing necessary legislation to improve the legal framework.

Recommendations

Existing laws should be reviewed, updated, revised and enforced to conform to international laws and conventions. There is an urgent need to consolidate advocacy and lobbying with the State House of Assembly and other relevant stakeholders to have the Child Rights Bill passed.

Kaduna Justice Sector Coordination Group supported by DFID is involved in an ongoing justice sector reform campaign. That group agreed to collaborate with the TWG advocacy committee of the MWASD to sensitize the public on the need for passage of the Child Rights bill, including the dissemination of an abridged version of the bill to all major stakeholders. Kaduna State Laws Review Committee is also working on the revision of all existing laws in the state.

These goals would be achieved by the following activities:

- The MWASD should hire a consultant to develop a risk analysis on the consequences of not enacting the Child Rights Bill in Kaduna state.
- The TWG should compile case scenarios of children in need of protection and the challenges of providing assistance under the current laws.
- The MWASD and TWG should make available 20,000 copies of an abridged version of the Child Rights Bill to key leaders (Jamma'tuNasil Islam (JNI), the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), traditional leaders and representatives of the State House of Assembly, Committee of Women Affairs.
- The TWG and the Kaduna Justice Sector Coordination Group should organize a high level lobbying campaign of government agencies and the legislature to support passage of the Child Rights Bill.
- MWASD should employ media campaign (radio, print, TV, billboards, sms) to gain general public support to enact the Child Rights Bill.
- MWASD should produce copies of the Child Right Bill in the Hausa language and distribute it widely at the community level through the support of the Ministry of Local Government Affairs.

3.2 CPS GAPS IN KADUNA STATE: Financial Resources

There is no specific budget allocation for the MWASD and other child related MDAs for Child Protection.

Background

The budget has always been one of the challenges of the CPS in the state. Budget decisions for child protection are not based on broader policy decisions such as a poverty reduction strategy or an intergovernmental policy commitment to reallocate resources to the social sector, including child protection. Child protection is not explicitly referenced in the Kaduna State Development Plan (KSDP) or Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

Currently there is no attempt to identify resources explicitly for child protection as the various MDAs have different thematic areas they focus on that cover aspects of child protection. The goal of the state health sector is to ensure that all citizens of Kaduna state have quick and easy access to improved and affordable curative, preventive, rehabilitative and promotive health services. Child protection functions are scattered throughout the health sector's budget. The education sector also has a responsibility for children in Kaduna, with child protection activities scattered throughout the sector's budget. Many sectors of government focus on different aspects of child protection which contributes to a fragmented CPS.

The MWASD is developing a sectoral strategy which will help direct resources to MWASD priorities. The process may not explicitly reflect child protection due to the lack of evidence about child protection services, activities and needs. The absence of evidence results in part from a lack of clearly defined budget items for child protection.

Local Government Areas have limited resources allocated to social welfare and child protection activities. Most formal child protection services and activities at the grassroots levels are financed by development partners working in selected communities. Children in poor, isolated communities which lack such programs are more vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuses and abandonment.

Recommendations

A sectoral strategy for the MWASD by State Accountability and Voice Initiative (SAVI) should be costed and include child protection as a component. This will help the state to direct its resources to agree upon child protection priorities. This can be achieved by hiring a child protection expert as a consultant to develop a costed strategic plan for the MWASD.

There is a need to develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection. This can be achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs with child protection responsibilities. The MWASD-TWG should promote data sharing by stakeholders through the use of a harmonized state accountability and reporting mechanism. These goals could be achieved by the MWASD through the following:

- Training of 10 senior staff members of the MWASD on evidence-based budget proposal writing. The training should be provided yearly by a financial consultant prior to the development of annual budget proposals.
- Training M&E staff in data collection. An M&E expert should be hired to develop the reporting mechanism and provide training for 30 M&E officers of the state social welfare system on the National OVC Management Information System (NOMIS), focusing on different levels of access to the reports and data for different stakeholders.

The MWASD should create a budget allocation to support the TWG. Operational per diems are needed for members of the TWG so that the TWG can be sustained as a coordinating platform for child protection issues in the state. (Thirty members attend the TWG meetings monthly).

The TWG's advocacy committee should lobby the state House of Assembly, Committee for Women Affairs and other key policy makers on the inclusion of child protection as a specified budget category for the MWASD as well as for other MDAs.

There is also a need to identify other funding sources both within and outside the state to support child protection interventions. This could be achieved by the MWASD–TWG advocacy committee working with the SURE-P Kaduna office to gain support for a child protection intervention. The TWG should also participate in existing reform initiative being carried out by its member organizations. A SWOT analysis of the TWG members could begin the process.

Finally, the MWASD also has a revenue generating responsibility to the state. Its capacity to generate revenue could be enhanced. The MWASD could hire an expert to train staff on recourse mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in the 23 LGA offices.

3.3 CPS GAPS IN KADUNA STATE: Service and Service Delivery Mechanisms

Inadequate rehabilitation services, psychological counseling and other social services for children.

Background

The current structures that protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse and abandonment within the MWASD's Social Welfare Offices are: Motherless Babies Homes, Orphanage Homes, Day Care Centres and Community Welfare and Protection Committees. Civil society organizations (NGOs and development partners) coordinated by the Child Protection Network (CPN) play a major role in the provision of child protection services in the state and in some communities. These services are health, education (including extra curriculum activities such as Kids Club), legal representation, psychosocial services, nutrition services, shelter and protection. Some of the NGOs engage in household economic strengthening (HES), capacity building for community structures that focus on health issues and life skills.

These parallel but fragmented service delivery mechanisms in the state contribute to many gaps. The CPS in Kaduna state has no minimum standards (policy) for service delivery. There are not adequate shelters to which abused children can go for protection. The nearest police station is often the last resort for shelter or protection. There are no state run programmes for children living on the street to help protect them from abuse and exploitation. More so, identification of children in need of protection is often left to unskilled community members.

The assessment showed that the most visible services available in the state for child protection are birth registration (administered by the government); support for physically, sexually, psychologically abused and severely neglected children; children and justice and protecting children in emergencies and sectarian crises. The assessment also showed that most of the services are located in the state capital leaving the population in the rural areas with little or no protective or preventive services. Ninety percent of these programs and services are owned and operated by CSOs and NGOs though there is almost no information on the quality of services and care provided by these programs.

Recommendations

There is a need to development a state minimum standard (policy) for service delivery. The MWASD should work together with the TWG to come up with a state minimum standard for service delivery based on international best practices that is modified to suit the Kaduna environment.

- MWASD-TWG should develop a policy document defining minimum standards for child protection service delivery in the state.
- MWASD should conduct a review of existing policies on fostering, adoption, child labour, licensing and operation of orphanages, motherless baby homes, shelters and other programs in the child protection safety net.
- MWASD should advocate for the enforcement of laws that prohibit child hawking.

- MWASD should work with government and development partners to complete the Children's Shelter in Kaduna City and upgrade the motherless baby homes in Zaria and Kafanchan.

The State MWASD with support from TWG (Advocacy Committee) the Police, Kaduna Justice Sector Coordination Group and the CPN should identify and build the capacity of the Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in the 23 LGAs on service delivery mechanisms.

- MWASD should work with partners to support the establishment of a Child Protection Committee in each of the 23 LGAs.
- Conduct training needs analysis (TNA) for the existing CPCs in the LGAs in Kaduna State.
- Design a 2-year plan to strengthen the capacity for service delivery among the CPCs.

The MWASD-TWG, with support from the Kaduna Justice Sector Coordinating Group, should advocate for the DFID project that trains police on community policing to include child protection in the training curriculum. Also, MWASD-TWG should advocate for the inclusion of a child friendly space in the modern police stations being built in Kaduna state.

The State MWASD and its partners should collaborate with the Ministry LGA Affairs and the Nigeria Police Force, Kaduna State Command on child protection issues. This could be achieved by organizing annual case management training for the local government Social Welfare Officers and the Juvenile Welfare Officers of the police divisions at the 23 LGAs.

The MWASD should conduct advocacy to each of the 23 LGAs on the need to create a safety net through the social welfare department for child protection cases. In addition, other development partner or NGOs should be encouraged to create child friendly spaces through community service structures.

Finally, the TWG should create public awareness (through media campaigns – Radio, TV and Print) on the latest developments and reforms in the judiciary and justice system. Such a campaign will inform the community of the possibility of timely access to legal aid.

3.4 CPS GAPS IN KADUNA STATE: Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration

A coordinated referral mechanism, awareness and synergy between state and non-state actors is lacking.

Background

The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is the mandated body responsible for child protection in Kaduna state. Within the ministry, the Social Welfare and Child Development department carries out child protection functions. Four (4) social workers are stationed at the State Secretariat and 46 Social Welfare Officers work within Local Government Offices.

The state's inter-ministerial mechanism for the coordination of child protection activities is called the Steering Committee. It is made up of top management officers of state ministries and agencies which have direct or indirect responsibility for child related issues. Although the steering committee has an oversight role in child protection it is not currently functional. However, the TWG, made up of all leading child protection actors in the state, is functional and plays a coordinating role in the state on child protection and survival issues. The TWG meets on a monthly basis, but its sustainability is threatened due to the lack of budget from the ministry.

There is no inter-agency coordinating body for child protection policies and activities at the LGA level. The state MWASD has parallel social welfare offices at the LGAs alongside the social welfare offices of the LGA secretariat. The MWASD social workers in the LGA report directly to

the state office while the social workers from the LGA secretariat social welfare department report directly to the local government authorities. This split reporting reflects a lack of synergy between the two tiers of government on social welfare service.

As a result of these gaps in coordination, there is little or no monitoring or evaluation of child protection interventions in the state. The role conflict between the state social welfare offices and LGA social welfare offices also contributes to duplication of efforts, poor referral mechanisms and inadequate service delivery.

Recommendations

The USAID-funded STEER project (Systems Transformed for Empowerment Action and Enabling Responses for vulnerable children and families) has improved the inter-ministerial coordination on child protection issues. An Organizational Development Specialist is currently working in the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to enhance its capacity and improve structures for coordination among stakeholders. Among its activities are the re-establishment of the TWG's monthly meetings and the implementation of STEER's organizational capacity assessment. STEER and other partners of the MWASD are working to re-establish the Steering Committee to coordinate child protection activities in the state. To sustain TWG, the MWASD should provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG.

Sixty percent of children in Kaduna live at the community level. Improved coordination and strengthening community structures in child protection (such as Child Protection Committees, Community Leadership and CBOs) would improve the protection they receive. The TWG plans to incorporate the LGA social welfare officers into the TWG meetings which will begin in July 2014. The MWASD should establish Child Protection Committees at all 23 LGAs of the State. The process would include:

- Identifying key stakeholders to be members of the CPCs
- Developing the Terms of Reference for the CPCs
- Conducting three capacity building trainings at the senatorial districts of Kaduna for members of the CPC. Capacity building might begin with case management training.

Finally, there is need to strengthen the existing referral systems and create a monitoring system in Kaduna. This could be achieved by hiring a consultant with the support of the TWG to develop a Management Information System (MIS) for child protection cases and programs.

The MWASD should:

- Advocate to ten (10) line ministries and other key stakeholders on the need to be involved in creating a coordinated case referral mechanism and creating an MIS for child protection cases and programs.
- Conduct bi-monthly Steering Committee meetings, with about 15 members at each meeting.
- Develop a directory for child protection service providers in Kaduna state.

3.5 CPS GAPS IN KADUNA STATE: Gap in Capacity Building

Inadequate skills among child protection (workers) stakeholders.

Background

Some communities with NGO projects have Child Protection Committees (CPC). These committees draw their membership from community leaders: religious, women, children and the security forces. Assessment of these communities shows that the CPCs that have capacity in child protection, have been able to gain acceptance within the community and its leadership structures. This acceptance creates an enabling environment for the CPC team to handle child protection issues appropriately. However, the CPCs are mostly reliant on donors for support

and only a few CPC committees exist in Kaduna state and only in communities in which donors have projects. Most other communities in Kaduna do not have personnel who are well-trained in child protection.

The religious leaders involved in the CPS primarily play advisory roles. They also provide services such as temporary residential care, education and conflict resolution, and therefore also play a role in referrals. However, their lack of basic knowledge on child protection leaves a major gap in their ability to appropriately respond to child protection issues. With over 60% of the population below 18 years of age, children disproportionately live in poor households; most of these households' are located in rural communities and suburbs where religious leaders play an important role.

Police have Family Units at the State Command and report having personnel with child protection skills attached to various police stations across the state. The Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) has child desk officers in all the LGAs. They work with LGA Social Welfare Offices. One Social Welfare Officer per LGA is inadequate considering the protection needs at the grass roots level.

Recommendations

There should be sensitization and capacity building for key stakeholders in the state on child protection issues (e.g. case management). Case management is an existing training package on the process of assisting individual children and their families through direct support and referral to other needed services. The training should focus on the activities that case workers, social workers, or other project staff carry out in working with children and families on protection concerns. These stakeholders are state and non-state actors. State actors in the CPS are primarily the social workers in the SMWASD and in the security agencies such as Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Kaduna State Command and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC). Notwithstanding the shortage of State staff working in child protection, the recommendation is to enhance the capacity of the existing social workers to carry out their responsibilities. The proposed capacity building trainings are to be located in the in-house training structure of the SMWASD with support from other partners. This is achievable by:

- Conducting a baseline survey on the quantity and quality of social workers in Kaduna state MDAs.
- Promote qualification upgrade among social welfare officers in the MWASD and LGAs.

Through sensitization / advocacy to key stakeholders, (development partners and Ministry of Local Government Affairs), the capacity of community structures (non-state actors) such as traditional leaders, youth groups, women groups, religious leaders and SBMC/PTA and children, staff of PHC should be built:

- Training on basic child protection issues including procedures for managing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the helping process. Training should be provided so that workers can handle a range of child protection cases.
- Training should also be provided to establish and strengthen Child Protection Committees in all communities across the LGAs of Kaduna State.

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

Table 2: KADUNA STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)

Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible Organization	Year 1 (2015)					
									Development cost				Recurr ent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					16,800	-	-	-	1,225	-
	1.1	Kaduna	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	A lump sum pre-advocacy visit expenses (100,000 N; one off) & Transportation cost for visits to 18 LGAs averaging at 3,7500 N (3 Group of 10 stakeholders) 10 stakeholders * 2,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 3,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 4,500N x 6 LGA)	300	3.75	Justice for All Group and Partners					1,225	
	1.2	Kaduna	2	Institutionalized training with an Open ended training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	16,800					
	1.3	Kaduna	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection. This can be achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	840					
	1.4	Kaduna	3	Develop a policy document defining minimum standard for child protection service delivery in the state	5 day programe on policy preparation with a Group size of 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner					250	
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					25,536	-	-	-	950	-
	2.1	Kaduna	2	Operational per diems for the TWG for coordinating forum on child protection issues	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N + 2,000 Lunches)	140	5	MWASD and Line Ministries					700	

	2.2	Kaduna	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in the 23 LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD	3,360						
	2.3	Kaduna	3	Conduct a review of existing policies on fostering, adoption, child labour, licensing and operation of orphanages, motherless baby homes, shelters and other programs in the child protection safety net	A working group per diems and lunches to be provided on 5 day programe * 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	MWASD						250	
	2.4	Kaduna	3	Conduct a baseline survey on the quantity and quality of social workers ion Kaduna state MDAs and as a result draft a Training needs Analysis (TNA) to improve the status of CP staff by developing a 2 year plan for capacity building	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2520	MWASD and Development Partners	2,520						
	2.5	Kaduna	4	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (30 working days)	30	84	MWASD and Development Partners	2,520						
	2.6	Kaduna	4	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for Stakeholders, Service provider,	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD and Development Partners	336						
	2.7	Kaduna	5	Capacity Building for CP staff (Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16800	Development Partners	16,800						
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	104,000	-	-	-	
	3.1	Kaduna	3	Development of the Children's Shelter in Kaduna city	Finalize and furnish the Children's facility (avg. 1000 sqm * 84,000N per sqm)	1000	84	MWASD and Development Partners			84,000				
	3.2	Kaduna	3	Upgrade of the Motherless babies homes in Zaria and Kafanchan facilities	Refurbishment of the two children facilities and furnishing it with equipment (2 facilities * 200 sqm * 50,000 N per sqm)	400	50	MWASD and Development Partners			20,000				

	3.3	Kaduna	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	30 members * 12 meetings * 5,000N	360	5	MWASD and Development Partners						1,800	
	3.4	Kaduna	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1680	MWASD and Development Partners		1,680					
	3.5	Kaduna	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Kaduna State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16800	Development Partners					16,800		
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					2,520	-	-	-		10,075	-
	4.1	Kaduna	1	Develop a cost benefit analysis on the consequences of not enacting the Child's Right Bill in Kaduna state	Hire a consultant to develop a cost benefit analysis (30 Working days)	30	84	Moj, MWASD and Development Partners	2,520						
	4.2	Kaduna	1	Print an abridged version of the Child Right's Bill to key leaders (Jamma'tu Nasil Islam (JNI) the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), traditional leaders and representatives of the State House of Assembly.	One off, print 20,000 copies of CR bill * 500 N per copy	20000	0.5	Justice for All Group and Partners					10,000		
	4.3	Kaduna	1	The TWG and the Kaduna Justice Sector Coordination Group should organize a high level lobbying campaign of government agencies and legislature to support passage of the Child Right's Bill.	Transportation cost for 5 members of TWG to conduct lobby visits at the central level institutions	25	3	Justice for All Group and Partners						75	
	4.5	Kaduna	1	Development of CP Video, audio and written media awareness campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Subcontracted media house to develop campaign (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3360	Justice for All Group and Partners					3,360		
	4.6	Kaduna	1	Broadcasting of the campaign in major Kaduna State TV, Radio, include bulk SMS and written media	Subcontracted broadcasting (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3360	MWADS, Moj, MoI and Development Partners					3,360		
	4.7	Kaduna	1	Re-print of Child Rights Act in Hausa	Printing of 20,000 copies * 1,000N per copy	20000	1	Justice for All Group and Partners					20,000		

	4.8	Kaduna	4	Bi-monthly TWG meetings, with about 30 members at each meeting.	30 member * 12 meetings * 3000 N per participants	360	3	MWASD and Line Ministries					1080	
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KADUNA STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible Organization	Year 2 (2016)					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Don or cont .
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					16,800	-	-	-	1,125	-
	1.1	Kaduna	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	A lump sum pre-advocacy visit expenses (100,000 N; one off) & Transportation cost for visits to 18 LGAs averaging at 3,7500 N (3 Group of 10 stakeholders) 10 stakeholders * 2,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 3,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 4,500N x 6 LGA)	300	3.75	Justice for All Group and Partners					1,125	
	1.2	Kaduna	2	Institutionalized training with an Open ended training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	16,800					
	1.3	Kaduna	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection. This can be achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	840					
	1.4	Kaduna	3	Develop a policy document defining minimum standard for child protection service delivery in the state	5 day programe on policy preparation with a Group size of 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner					250	

2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					19,320	-	-	-	950	-
	2.1	Kaduna	2	Operational per diems for the TWG for coordinating forum on child protection issues	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N + 2,000 Lunches)	140	5	MWASD and Line Ministries					700	
	2.2	Kaduna	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in the 23 LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD						
	2.3	Kaduna	3	Conduct a review of existing policies on fostering, adoption, child labour, licensing and operation of orphanages, motherless baby homes, shelters and other programs in the child protection safety net	A working group per diems and lunches to be provided on 5 day programe * 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	MWASD					250	
	2.4	Kaduna	3	Conduct a baseline survey on the quantity and quality of social workers ion Kaduna state MDAs and as a result draft a Training needs Analysis (TNA) to improve the status of CP staff by developing a 2 year plan for capacity building	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2,520	MWASD and Development Partners						
	2.5	Kaduna	4	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (30 working days)	30	84	MWASD and Development Partners	2,520					
	2.6	Kaduna	4	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for Stakeholders, Service	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD and Development Partners						

				provider										
	2.7	Kaduna	5	Capacity Building for CP staff (Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16800	Development Partners	16,800					
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.1	Kaduna	3	Development of the Children's Shelter in Kaduna city	Finalize and furnish the Children's facility (avg. 1000 sqm * 84,000N per sqm)	1000	84	MWASD and Development Partners					-	
	3.2	Kaduna	3	Upgrade of the Motherless babies homes in Zaria and Kafanchan facilities	Refurbishment of the two children facilities and furnishing it with equipment (2 facilities * 200 sqm * 50,000 N per sqm)	400	50	MWASD and Development Partners						
	3.3	Kaduna	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	30 members * 12 meetings * 5,000N	360	5	MWASD and Development Partners					1,800	
	3.4	Kaduna	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1,680	MWASD and Development Partners						
	3.5	Kaduna	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Kaduna State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16,800	Development Partners					1,680	
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					2,520	-	-	-	75	-
	4.1	Kaduna	1	Develop a cost benefit analysis on the consequences of not enacting the Child's Right Bill in Kaduna state	Hire a consultant to develop a cost benefit analysis (30 Working days)	30	84	Moj, MWASD and Development Partners	2,520					

	4.2	Kaduna	1	Print an abridged version of the Child Right's Bill to key leaders (Jamma'tu Nasil Islam (JNI) the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), traditional leaders and representatives of the State House of Assembly.	One off, print 20,000 copies of CR bill * 500 N per copy	20,000	0.5	Justice for All Group and Partners						
	4.3	Kaduna	1	The TWG and the Kaduna Justice Sector Coordination Group should organize a high level lobbying campaign of government agencies and legislature to support passage of the Child Right's Bill.	Transportation cost for 5 members of TWG to conduct lobby visits at the central level institutions	25	3	Justice for All Group and Partners					75	
	4.5	Kaduna	1	Development of CP Video, audio and written media awareness campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Subcontracted media house to develop campaign (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3,360	Justice for All Group and Partners						
	4.6	Kaduna	1	Broadcasting of the campaign in major Kaduna State TV, Radio, include bulk SMS and written media	Subcontracted broadcasting (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3,360	MWADS, MoJ, MoI and Development Partners						
	4.7	Kaduna	1	Re-print of Child Rights Act in Hausa	Printing of 20,000 copies * 1,000N per copy	20,000	1	Justice for All Group and Partners						
	4.8	Kaduna	4	Bi-monthly TWG meetings, with about 30 members at each meeting.	30 member * 12 meetings * 3000 N per participants	360	3	MWASD and Line Ministries					1,080	

KADUNA STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible Org	Year 3 (2017)					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Don or cont
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD					16,800	-	-	-	1,125	-

				PROTECTION										
	1.1	Kaduna	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	A lump sum pre-advocacy visit expenses (100,000 N; one off) & Transportation cost for visits to 18 LGAs averaging at 3,7500 N (3 Group of 10 stakeholders) 10 stakeholders * 2,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 3,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 4,500N x 6 LGA)	300	3.75	Justice for All Group and Partners	-					1,125
	1.2	Kaduna	2	Institutionalized training with an Open ended training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	16,800					
	1.3	Kaduna	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection. This can be achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	840					
	1.4	Kaduna	3	Develop a policy document defining minimum standard for child protection service delivery in the state	5 day programe on policy preparation with a Group size of 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner						250
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					19,320	-	-	-	950	-

	2.1	Kaduna	2	Operational per diems for the TWG for coordinating forum on child protection issues	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N + 2,000 Lunches)	140	5	MWASD and Line Ministries					700	
	2.2	Kaduna	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in the 23 LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD						
	2.3	Kaduna	3	Conduct a review of existing policies on fostering, adoption, child labour, licensing and operation of orphanages, motherless baby homes, shelters and other programs in the child protection safety net	A working group per diems and lunches to be provided on 5 day programme * 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	MWASD					250	
	2.4	Kaduna	3	Conduct a baseline survey on the quantity and quality of social workers ion Kaduna state MDAs and as a result draft a Training needs Analysis (TNA) to improve the status of CP staff by developing a 2 year plan for capacity building	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2520	MWASD and Development Partners						
	2.5	Kaduna	4	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (30 working days)	30	84	MWASD and Development Partners	2,520					
	2.6	Kaduna	4	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for Stakeholders, Service	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD and Development Partners						

				provider										
	2.7	Kaduna	5	Capacity Building for CP staff (Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16800	Development Partners	16,800					
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.1	Kaduna	3	Development of the Children's Shelter in Kaduna city	Finalize and furnish the Children's facility (avg. 1000 sqm * 84,000N per sqm)	1000	84	MWASD and Development Partners					-	
	3.2	Kaduna	3	Upgrade of the Motherless babies homes in Zaria and Kafanchan facilities	Refurbishment of the two children facilities and furnishing it with equipment (2 facilities * 200 sqm * 50,000 N per sqm)	400	50	MWASD and Development Partners						
	3.3	Kaduna	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	30 members * 12 meetings * 5,000N	360	5	MWASD and Development Partners					1,800	
	3.4	Kaduna	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1680	MWASD and Development Partners						
	3.5	Kaduna	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Kaduna State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16800	Development Partners				1,680		
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO					2,520	-	-	-	75	-

				CHILDREN'S NEEDS										
	4.1	Kaduna	1	Develop a cost benefit analysis on the consequences of not enacting the Child's Right Bill in Kaduna state	Hire a consultant to develop a cost benefit analysis (30 Working days)	30	84	MoJ, MWASD and Development Partners	2,520					
	4.2	Kaduna	1	Print an abridged version of the Child Right's Bill to key leaders (Jamma'tu Nasil Islam (JNI) the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), traditional leaders and representatives of the State House of Assembly.	One off, print 20,000 copies of CR bill * 500 N per copy	20000	0.5	Justice for All Group and Partners						
	4.3	Kaduna	1	The TWG and the Kaduna Justice Sector Coordination Group should organize a high level lobbying campaign of government agencies and legislature to support passage of the Child Right's Bill.	Transportation cost for 5 members of TWG to conduct lobby visits at the central level institutions	25	3	Justice for All Group and Partners					75	
	4.5	Kaduna	1	Development of CP Video, audio and written media awareness campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Subcontracted media house to develop campaign (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3360	Justice for All Group and Partners						
	4.6	Kaduna	1	Broadcasting of the campaign in major Kaduna State TV, Radio, include bulk SMS and written media	Subcontracted broadcasting (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3360	MWADS, MoJ, MoI and Development Partners						

	4.7	Kaduna	1	Re-print of Child Rights Act in Hausa	Printing of 20,000 copies * 1,000N per copy	20000	1	Justice for All Group and Partners						
	4.8	Kaduna	4	Bi-monthly TWG meetings, with about 30 members at each meeting.	30 member * 12 meetings * 3000 N per participants	360	3	MWASD and Line Ministries					1,080	

KADUNA STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible Organization	TOTAL					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					50,400	-	-	-	3,475	-
	1.1	Kaduna	1	Child protection advocacy to Religious and Community Leaders, CSO at the LGAs level	A lump sum pre-advocacy visit expenses (100,000 N; one off) & Transportation cost for visits to 18 LGAs averaging at 3,7500 N (3 Group of 10 stakeholders) 10 stakeholders * 2,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 3,500N x 6 LGAs; 10 x 4,500N x 6 LGA)	300	3.75	Justice for All Group and Partners	-	-	-	-	3,475	-
	1.2	Kaduna	2	Institutionalized training with an Open ended training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	50,400	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3	Kaduna	2	Develop evidence-based financial proposals in child protection. This can be	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size of 10 members)	1	840	To be covered by MWASD and Development	2,520	-	-	-	-	-

				achieved by strengthening the M&E departments of MDAs			Partner							
	1.4	Kaduna	3	Develop a policy document defining minimum standard for child protection service delivery in the state	5 day programe on policy preparation with a Group size of 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	To be covered by MWASD and Development Partner	-	-	-	-	750	-
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					64,176	-	-	-	2,850	-
	2.1	Kaduna	2	Operational per diems for the TWG for coordinating forum on child protection issues	TWG operational budget 35 members that meet on quarterly basis (35 members x 4 per diems annually * 3,000 N + 2,000 Lunches)	140	5	MWASD and Line Ministries	-	-	-	-	2,100	-
	2.2	Kaduna	2	MWASD will hire an expert to conduct a resource mobilization course	Hire a consultant to train staff on resource mobilization for different departments in the ministry as well as in the 23 LGA offices (4 months contract)	4	840	MWASD	3,360	-	-	-	-	-
	2.3	Kaduna	3	Conduct a review of existing policies on fostering, adoption, child labour, licensing and operation of orphanages, motherless baby homes, shelters and other programs in the child protection safety net	A working group per diems and lunches to be provided on 5 day programe * 10 members * 5000 N	50	5	MWASD	-	-	-	-	750	-
	2.4	Kaduna	3	Conduct a baseline survey on the quantity and quality of social workers ion Kaduna state MDAs and as a result draft a Training needs Analysis (TNA) to improve the status	A consultant will be hired for a period of 30 working day to conduct a TNA on CP staff	30	2,520	MWASD and Development Partners	2,520	-	-	-	-	-

				of CP staff by developing a 2 year plan for capacity building										
	2.5	Kaduna	4	Training on Case Management System for the CP social workers	Annual training of trainers and training of Social workers on Case management for CP (30 working days)	30	84	MWASD and Development Partners	7,560	-	-	-	-	-
	2.6	Kaduna	4	Training on the use the Management Information System (MIS /Database) for Stakeholders, Service provider	MIS training for administrators and End users	1	336	MWASD and Development Partners	336	-	-	-	-	-
	2.7	Kaduna	5	Capacity Building for CP staff (Police, Justice, CSO, Religious and traditional Leaders and other stakeholders)	Institutionalized training for about 50 CP staff (lump sum of 16,800,000N in annual basis)	1	16,800	Development Partners	50,400	-	-	-	-	-
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					-	-	104,000	-	-	-
	3.1	Kaduna	3	Development of the Children's Shelter in Kaduna city	Finalize and furnish the Children's facility (avg. 1000 sqm * 84,000N per sqm)	1000	84	MWASD and Development Partners	-	-	84,000	-	-	-
	3.2	Kaduna	3	Upgrade of the Motherless babies homes in Zaria and Kafanchan facilities	Refurbishment of the two children facilities and furnishing it with equipment (2 facilities * 200 sqm * 50,000 N per sqm)	400	50	MWASD and Development Partners	-	-	20,000	-	-	-
	3.3	Kaduna	4	MWASD to provide sitting allowances for members of the TWG	30 members * 12 meetings * 5,000N	360	5	MWASD and Development Partners	-	-	-	-	5,400	-
	3.4	Kaduna	4	Equipment for the Case Management Information System	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment	1	1680	MWASD and Development Partners	-	1,680	-	-	-	-

	3.5	Kaduna	4	Development of Case Management System for Child Protection in Kaduna State	Purchase of necessary hardware for MIS deployment (2nd and 3rd year 10% of the total price for annual maintenance)	1	16,800	Development Partners	-	-	-	20,160	-	-
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					7,560	-	-	-	10,225	-
	4.1	Kaduna	1	Develop a cost benefit analysis on the consequences of not enacting the Child's Right Bill in Kaduna state	Hire a consultant to develop a cost benefit analysis (30 Working days)	30	84	Moj, MWASD and Development Partners	7,560	-	-	-	-	-
	4.2	Kaduna	1	Print an abridged version of the Child Right's Bill to key leaders (Jamma'tu Nasil Islam (JNI) the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), traditional leaders and representatives of the State House of Assembly.	One off, print 20,000 copies of CR bill * 500 N per copy	20,000	0.5	Justice for All Group and Partners	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
	4.3	Kaduna	1	The TWG and the Kaduna Justice Sector Coordination Group should organize a high level lobbying campaign of government agencies and legislature to support passage of the Child Right's Bill.	Transportation cost for 5 members of TWG to conduct lobby visits at the central level institutions	25	3	Justice for All Group and Partners	-	-	-	-	225	-
	4.5	Kaduna	1	Development of CP Video, audio and written media awareness campaign for faith community, schools, health care providers and relevant stakeholders	Subcontracted media house to develop campaign (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3360	Justice for All Group and Partners	-	-	-	3,360	-	-

	4.6	Kaduna	1	Broadcasting of the campaign in major Kaduna State TV, Radio, include bulk SMS and written media	Subcontracted broadcasting (lump sum of 3,36 Million N)	1	3360	MWADS, MoJ, MoI and Development Partners	-	-	-	3,360	-	-
	4.7	Kaduna	1	Re-print of Child Rights Act in Hausa	Printing of 20,000 copies * 1,000N per copy	20000	1	Justice for All Group and Partners	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
	4.8	Kaduna	4	Bi-monthly TWG meetings, with about 30 members at each meeting.	30 member * 12 meetings * 3000 N per participants	360	3	MWASD and Line Ministries	-	-	-	-	3,240	-

Table 3: KADUNA STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (By Gap) (NGN, 000s)								
		Year 1 (2015)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	2,520	-	-	26,720	29,240	11,300	-
2	Financial	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	700	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	2,520	-	104,000	-	106,520	500	-
4	Cooperation	2,856	1,680	-	16,800	21,336	2,880	-
5	Capacity Building	16,800	-	-	-	16,800	-	-
		Year 2 (2016)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	2,520	-	-	-	2,520	1,200	-
2	Financial	17,640	-	-	-	17,640	700	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
4	Cooperation	2,520	-	-	1,680	4,200	2,880	-
5	Capacity Building	16,800	-	-	-	16,800	-	-
		Year 3 (2017)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	2,520	-	-	-	2,520	1,200	-
2	Financial	17,640	-	-	-	17,640	700	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
4	Cooperation	2,520	-	-	1,680	4,200	2,880	-
5	Capacity Building	16,800	-	-	-	16,800	-	-
		TOTAL						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	Legal	7,560	-	-	26,720	34,280	13,700	-
2	Financial	5,880	-	-	-	56,280	2,100	-
3	Service and Service Delivery Mechanism	7,896	1,680	-	-	106,520	1,500	-
4	Cooperation	15,120	-	188,000	-	29,736	8,640	-
5	Capacity Building	-	-	20,000	-	50,400	-	-

Table 4: Kaduna State Cumulative Costing

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST	194,896	41,160	41,160	277,216
TOTAL RECURRENT COST	15,380	5,280	5,280	25,940
DONOR CONTRIBUTION	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (NGN, 000s)	210,276	46,440	46,440	303,156

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

Annex One: Kaduna CPS Mapping and Assessment Work Plan

MILESTONE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE
Step 1. ORGANIZATION			
1. Launch initial meetings with state coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the mapping and assessment exercise. Description of toolkit. Capacity building of state coordinators and government officials on how to use the toolkit. 	3 rd – 7 th September, 2013	CapacityPlus
2. Orientation session TK overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical application of tool kit. 	3 rd – 7 th September, 2013	CapacityPlus
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	WMASD&KADUNA 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 KADUNA secretariat and approval from WMASD
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. Establishment of a focal desk officer in the identified social welfare structure. Advocacy visits, on-going. 	28 th October – 8 th November, 2013	KADUNA Secretariat
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	KADUNA 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	KADUNA 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	KADUNA secretariat
2. Synthesize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross reference sources using triangulation method 	December 1 st – 15 th , 2013	KADUNA secretariat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data quality analysis. • Documentation 		
5. Data verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing validation meeting with all the stakeholders. 	December 15 th – 30 th , 2013	KADUNA secretariat & WMASD
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	KADUNA secretariat & WMASD
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	KADUNA secretariat, TWG
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	KADUNA secretariat & MWASD
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	WMASD, KADUNA secretariat, & UNICEF, other stakeholders

Annex Two: STAKEHOLDERS LIST FOR VALIDATION MEETINGS

	NAME	ORGANISATION		NAME	ORGANISATION
1.	Sunday Awulu.	Red Cross, Kaduna	26.	SimGarba.	Ministry of Justice, Kaduna
2.	Inna B Audu Esq.	National Human Rights Commission, Kaduna	27.	AbdullahiYayandi.	Ministry of Information, Kaduna
3.	Diji O. Haruna.	CPN Kaduna	28.	Maryam I.Kure.	Ministry of Health, Kaduna
4.	BaranzanSambo.	Lashah Foundation, Kaduna	29.	Auta Yusuf.	Ministry of Economic , Planning (Aids-Cooperation), Kaduna
5.	Ibrahim A. Wadason.	Television CWPC, Kaduna	30.	Alice Auta.	Ministry of Finance, Kaduna
6.	Andy Bako.	AONN, Kaduna	31.	KabirIshaq.	MWASD -Motherless Babies Home-Zaria
7.	Jemimah A. Diji.	CPSF, Kaduna	32.	Grace Achi.	MWASD-Motherless Babies Home-Kafanchan
8.	Lillian Sunday.	ARFH/LFC, Kaduna	33.	Paulina Maikori.	Ministry of Women Affairs –
9.	Sidikat Bello.	FIDA, Kaduna	34.	Silas Ideva.	Ministry of Women Affairs.
10.	Charles Irole.	ACCIF, Kaduna	35.	Nuhu I. Buzum.	Ministry of Women Affairs – DAF
11.	Grace Dantawaye.	Police JWC, Kaduna	36.	Haj. Aisha Mohammed.	Ministry of Women Affairs – DSW
12.	Prince Audu D. Habu.	CPAT, Kaduna	37.	Mohammed Suleiman.	Ministry of Women Affairs
13.	Patrick. Victor.	CPN, Kaduna	38.	Mrs. Rhoda Akai.	Social Welfare-Kaduna South
14.	AbdullahiTanimu.	CPN, Kaduna	39.	Juliana Dangiwa.	Social Welfare-Kaduna North
15.	Elizabeth Yakubu.	CPN, Kaduna	40.	Jummai Handan.	Concerned Youth Initiative, Kaduna
16.	Agnes A. fache-omuya	CPN/NBA, Kaduna	41.	Shehu Suleiman Maiyaki.	NSCDS Kaduna Command
17.	Biba Frank Ohwoavworhwa.	Legal Aid Council, Kaduna	42.	Pius Uwamamer.	CapacityPlus
18.	ZacksJatau.	Village Scribe Gbagyi Chiefdom	43.	AgonoUsman.	CPN, Kaduna
19.	Pst. Mrs. Florence Adeyemo.	Hand of Grace Orphanage, Zaria	44.	LilianElendu.	FMWASD
20.	NentaweGomiyar.	LEADS-Nigeria	45.	JonnaKarlsson.	UNICEF
21.	Peter M. Gona.	Borstal Training Institution, Kaduna	46.	David Tobis	Maestral International
22.	Aliyu H. Yakasae.	Kaduna State Rehabilitation Board	47.	Atabo John.	Capacity Plus Kaduna
23.	Kyomson E. Boyi.	SEMA	48.	Zainab O. Atta.	Capacity Plus Kaduna
24.	Cecilia Tambaya.	Child Justice Clinic	49.	Ogbaji Alfred.	Capacity Plus Kaduna
25.	Sadiq A. I.	National Population Commission Kaduna	50.		

Annex Three: List of Stakeholders at the Systems Priority Building Meeting, Akawnga, Nasarawa State

S/N	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION
1.	Hon. Justice D.H. Khobo	Kaduna State Judiciary	Hon. Judge
2.	Murtara J. Zubairu		Chief Magistrate
3.	MannirGidado	CPN, Kaduna	Member
4.	Francis William	NPF	DPO Gwantu
5.	Eneji Christopher	NHRC Kaduna	State Coordinator
6.	Christiana Chindo	NPF	JWC, Gwantu
7.	Aishatu Ahmed	KSPHIA, Kaduna	Ag. DIHS (PHC)
8.	Haj. J Abubaka	MOJ, Kaduna	ADCR
9.	Aisha Mohammed	MWASD, Kaduna	Director Social W
10.	Alice W. Auta	MOF, Kaduna	CEO
11.	Ruth Leo	MOE, Kaduna	SEO/PRS
12.	Inna B. Audu	NHRC	PLO
13.	Ruth B. Silas	SUBEB Kaduna	SMO. SCH. Health
14.	Shehu Suleiman M	NSCDC, Kaduna	Child Desk Officer
15.	Atabo John	Capacity Plus, Kaduna	State Coordinator
16.	Zainab O. Atta		Mapping Asst.
17.	Ogbaji Alfred Onyekure		
18.	Ladi D. Alabi	Unicef C' Field Office	Child Protection Spec.

Annex Four: Case Studies

Case Study I

Section I: Child and Family Demographic info

Information about the child:

Age: 15 yrs.

Sex: Male

Race/ethnicity: Central senatorial district of Kaduna State

Attending School: No

Grade if attending: Nil

Guardian's Employment information:

If working: Petty trader.

Where is his/her family? Central senatorial district of Kaduna State

If he/she lives away from home: The little boy lives with his paternal uncle

How long has he/she been living in the current community: 2007 till date

Information about the family:

Who is the care giver? In 2012, a 15 year old boy, he lives in a densely populated area in the central senatorial district of Kaduna State. He lost his father at the age of 10 and his mother could not adequately cater for him so she sent him to go live with his paternal uncle. He was not enrolled in school but scavenged for scrap which he sold to fend for himself.

Case circumstances:

What happened to the child? One day he found a black poly bag (carrier bag) which he thought contained scrap that he could sell the next day. He showed his friends the bag and hides it underneath a kiosk. The next day the owner of the kiosk discovered the bag and on opening it, saw it contained ammunition / bullets. The case was reported to the community youth leader and the boy was handed over to the Army. The case was reported to the Child Protection Network (CPN) in the State 6 Months later, and a letter was written to the G.O.C of the Army in the state. Letters were also written to UNICEF, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the state Ministry of Justice (MOJ).

After two weeks, the G.O.C invited the CPN, who invited the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Links for Children and NEMA. At the meeting, CPN requested that the boy be released to their custody. The G. O. C said that there were so many cases of children in conflict with the law who would shoot or kill without hesitation and that they were not as innocent as they looked, anybody would take steps to protect themselves from an attack from such children. The G.O.C asked that he be given time to decide what to do with the boy. It took about one year and four months before the boy was released to CPN who reunited him with his mum. The boy was enrolled in school and engaged in vocational training to become a cobbler.

Reporting process (Referral)

The referral sequent: The case was first reported by the owner of the kiosk to a community youth leader who then contacted the army. Considering that security situation in Northern Nigeria, the army was contacted immediately before the CPN was involved. The CPN could not do much owing to the fact that the case has to do with security; in the space of the one year four months other stakeholders were involved.

Positive/strengths of the case.

- The referral was good but not adequate (Community Youth Leader)
- His release and united with his mum
- Learning vocational skill (cobbler)
- He is absorbed into the family and community
- Monitoring and counselling of the child was initiated

Negative/weaknesses

- There was no fair hearing as to his age (15years). He is a child, but he was Court Marshalled
- No proper care from his uncle (Negligence)
- He is a paternal orphan
- Poor coordination (from Youth Leader)
- Child protection process are not adequate as elaborated by delay in referrals before his release
- The Army where solely in charge of the case before other Stakeholders and the Government
- He would have been taken to the hospital or psychological central for medical examination

Referral pathway

- Community Youth Leader
- Army
- CPN

Case Study Completed by: KADUNA Mapping & Assessment Secretariat and UNICEF Child Protection Specialist, 18/12/2013

Case Study II**Section I: Child and Family Demographic Info**

Information about the child:

Age: 9 yrs

Sex: Female

Race/ethnicity: Central senatorial district of Kaduna State

Attending School: No

Grade if attending: Nil

Guardian's Employment information:

If working: Nil

Where is his/her family? Central senatorial district of Kaduna State

If he/she lives away from home: The little girl lived with her maternal parents.

How long has he/she been living in the current community: Nil

Information about the family:

Who is the care giver? She was born out of wedlock and had to grow under the care of her grandparents who all died mysteriously. She was then taken in by an uncle who died shortly after.

Case circumstances:

What happened to the child? The nurse reported the case to a member of CPN having found the girl at the police station. It was found out that the girl was labelled a witch and thought to be

responsible for the deaths. She was sent out of the house and a Good Samaritan found her and took her to the police station where she lived for a month. The CPN member told the Police to hand the girl over to her which they did. The mother of the girl was invited and interrogated on the incident but she said she could not take the girl into her new home. The nurse who brought the case to the notice of CPN requested if she could be made the girl's foster mother, this was agreed to. The girl now lives with the nurse, who enrolled her in school and also intends for her to learn a vocation, preferable tailoring. The biological mother still keeps contact with her.

Reporting process (Referral)

The referral sequent

The Good Samaritan found the girl and took her to the police station

The nurse who got to know about the case after she had stayed there for a month and referred her to CPN

Positive/strengths of the case:

- The timely intervention of CPN
- The girl was rescued from the risk of abuse and violation
- The girl now has a foster parent and the privilege to go back to school

Negative/weaknesses:

- There was no led down plan for the case process
- The fostering process was not legally done
- She was in the street, a clear sign of negligence for the mother
- The police kept her for 1 month
- The police did not communicate to relevant stakeholders but rather kept a minor in custody
- No proper documentation by the police

Referral pathway

- Good Samaritan
- Police Station
- Nurse
- CPN

Case Study Completed by: KADUNA Mapping & Assessment Secretariat and UNICEF Child Protection Specialist, 18/12/2013



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