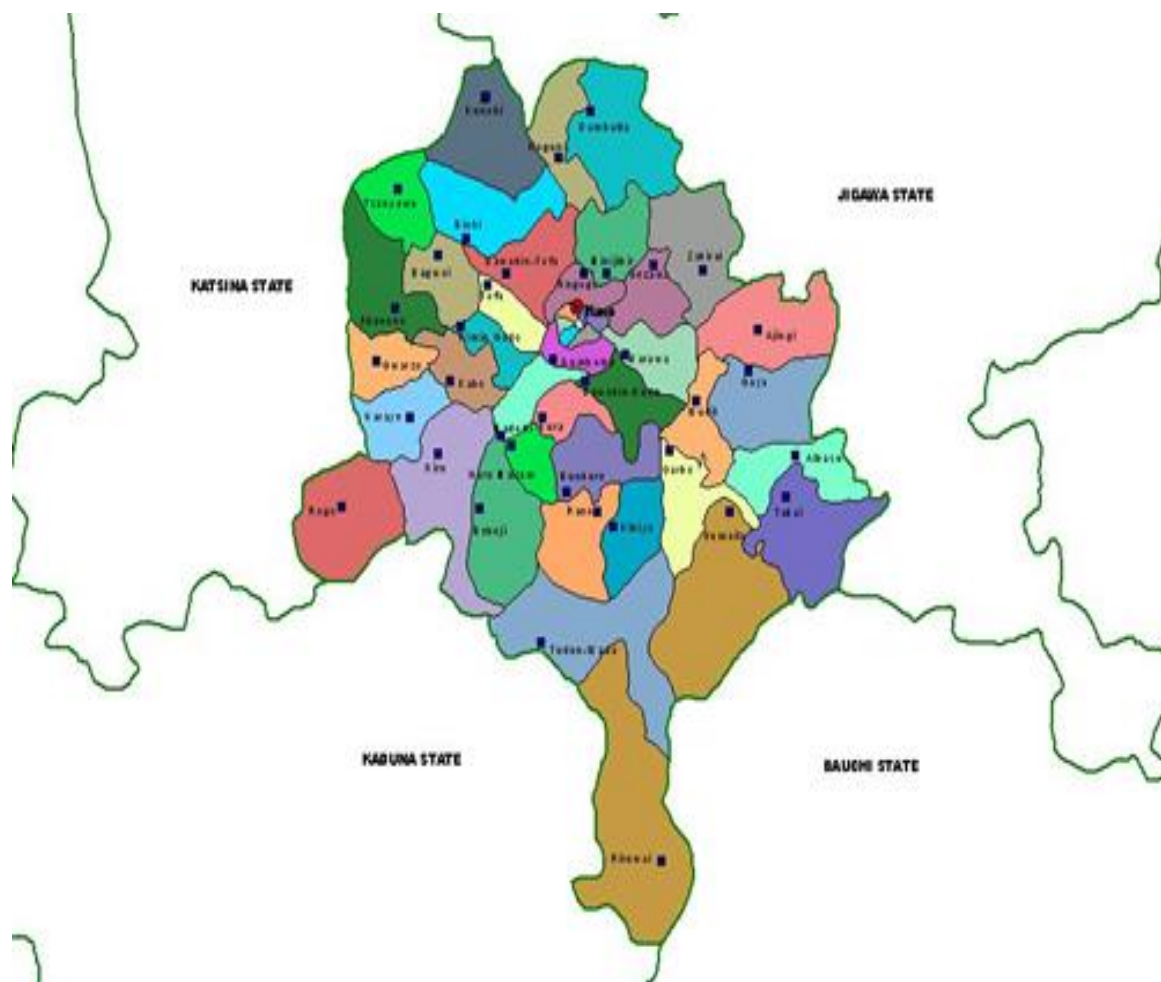


# Kano State Child Protection Mapping and Assessment Report



July 2014

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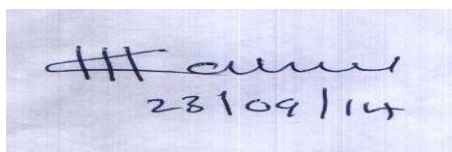
## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Child Protection System Mapping and Assessment report would not have been possible without the contribution of individuals, government ministries, departments and agencies as well as relevant stakeholders in the field of child protection in Kano state. International development partners contributed immensely in the mapping and assessment, UNICEF, IntraHealth through its *CapacityPlus* Project, and Maestral International.

We express our thanks to the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development for coordinating and providing an enabling environment for the Mapping Secretariat to undertake this assessment. We also wish to appreciate the support from Child Protection Network in Kano. We thank all the stakeholders at the state, local government and community level, for their commitment, time and dedication for the success of the mapping exercise.

To the technical work team, which was actually involved in the process at all levels, your commitment, coordination, interest and guidance we say a big thank you all.

To the following people, words can't express our appreciation; Samuel Jacob Ngobua (*CapacityPlus*), Noriko Izumi (UNICEF), Jonna Carlsson (UNICEF), Pius Uwamanua (*CapacityPlus*) David Irene (*CapacityPlus*), David Tobis (Maestral International), Shar Kurtishi (Maestral International), Rebecca Davis, (*CapacityPlus*), Nkiru Maduchesi (UNICEF), Dana Singleton (*CapacityPlus*). Ayarah Amammun, Ibrahim Ogwuche, Johnson Musa, and Rose Ehi (all of *CapacityPlus*) thanks for your logistical support.

A photograph of a handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored surface. The signature reads "Hafsat" followed by "23/09/14".

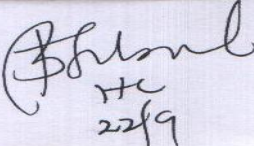
Hafsat Mohammed Kawu  
Director, Child Development  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Kano

## FOREWARD

The Child Protection System Mapping and Assessment report is the result of remarkable efforts by numerous institutions and individuals dedicated to improving child protection system in Kano state. Many partners and relevant stakeholders contributed directly or indirectly to the assessment exercise. Kano State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development provided the lead with support from United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and IntraHealth International through its *CapacityPlus* Project, and Maestral International.

The fragmented and traditional approach 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, and 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 Kano state child protection systems. The process began in September 2013 and was completed in September 2014. The goal of the mapping was to provide State actors with a profile of the existing systems and the assessment to provide recommendations to remedy existing gaps as revealed through the mapping exercise. The current administration in Kano State through the state Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development is moving towards a system approach to Child Protection with better laws, structure and function for the children of Kano state. This report will surely serve as a guide towards achieving this objectives and a reference point.



HC  
22/9

Dr Binta Tijjani Jibril  
Hon. Commissioner  
Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Kano

## Acronyms

AONN	Association of Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Nigeria
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPN	Child Protection Network
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRA	Child Rights Act
CRIC	Child Rights Implementation Committee
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FMWA&SD	Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
LGA	Local Government Area/Agency
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MO	Memorandum of Understanding
MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
NACTAL	Network of Civil Society organization against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour
NASOW	National Social Welfare Worker Union
NAPITP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficked in Persons and other related matters
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NPopC	National Population Commission
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PRS	Planning, Research & Statistic
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SMILE	Sustainable Mechanisms for Improving Livelihoods and Household Empowerment
SOP	Standard of Operation
STEER	Systems Transformed for Empowered Action and Enabling Responses for Vulnerable Children and Families
SURE- P	Subsidy Re-investment Empowerment Programme
TIPPLEAA	Trafficking in persons (Prohibition) and Administration Act
TWG	Technical Working Group
U.N	United Nation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WOTCLEFF	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation

## CHAPTER ONE: Introduction

Countries throughout the world have begun to systematically reform their child protection systems. This process has involved moving from an issue/response approach towards the creation of a protective environment and strengthening the child protection system.<sup>1</sup> The Federal Government of Nigeria decided in 2010 to be part of this global and regional initiative. As such Lagos state decided to be part of a pilot test to map and assess the existing components of the system. Child Frontiers was recruited to undertake the mapping and assessment of the current child protection system in Lagos state. After that assessment was completed in 2013, USAID agreed to support the mapping and assessment of the child protection system in an additional six states of Nigeria: Benue, Edo, FCT, Kaduna, Kano and Plateau.<sup>2</sup> 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 (MWASD) in each of the states and the Social Development Secretariat in FCT enthusiastically supported the initiative.

UNICEF, *CapacityPlus* and USAID approached Maestral International to provide technical assistance to carry out the mapping and assessment in Nigeria.<sup>3</sup> Maestral has mapped and assessed child protection systems in many countries, particularly those in east and southern Africa, using the Mapping and Assessment Toolkit and methodology it developed at the request of UNICEF.

### 1.1 The Child Protection Mapping and Assessment Toolkit

The Toolkit provides a practical method to enable participants to identify the main country child protection risks and gaps within a child rights framework, and to examine the structure, functions and capacity of the existing child protection system (both formal and informal, national and sub-national), the continuum of care, accountability mechanisms and resource mobilization approaches. The Toolkit is an Excel-based instrument to gather information about all aspects of a country or state's child protection system (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 child protection systems in general and about each country's child protection system specifically. As the system is mapped, the Toolkit enables participants to identify system building priorities (recommendations) that are needed to address the main gaps that have been identified.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 child protection systems in other states. The decision was then made to coordinate the mapping and assessment activities with the reform efforts by CRS and Save and switch the target states to include six in which CRS and Save were working.

<sup>3</sup> A team of experts in child protection system mapping were identified to assist with the initiative. David Tobis (Team Lead, 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.

## 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 to 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 CPS expenditure.

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

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

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

## 1.3 Information Gathered

The mapping and assessment gathered an enormous amount of information about the CPS in the six 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 each state. The National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria 2013-2020 reported that over 50% of the population lives in poverty defined as less than \$1.25 per day.<sup>4</sup> By some accounts, the percentage of people living in poverty has increased in the recent years.<sup>5</sup> Nationally, children's well-being is compromised in many ways—the 2008 Situation Analysis and Assessment of OVC in Nigeria reported that 17.5 million children could be categorized as OVC and an estimated 7.3 million had lost one or both parents.<sup>6</sup> Benue has the highest percentage of orphans (25%).<sup>7</sup> The Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey DHS 2008 report estimated that 12% of children in Nigeria are not living with

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

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

<sup>6</sup>Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development, The Situation Assessment and Analysis on OVC in Nigeria, 2008

<sup>7</sup> Nigeria Research Situation Analysis on Orphans and OVC, Country Brief, Boston University, August 2009.

one or both parents.<sup>8</sup> Thirty nine percent of children ages 5-14 are engaged in child Labour. Approximately 40% of children do not attend primary school, and as many as 40% of children may have been trafficked.<sup>9</sup>

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

Similarities and significant differences characterize the current CPS in the six states. Two of the northern states, Kano and Kaduna have not domesticated the federal Child Rights Act (CRA) 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 CRA, 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 counselling. A CPS that focuses on prevention is another gap consistent across the six states.

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

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> Nigeria National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children



## **CHAPTER TWO: DESCRIPTION OF THE MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

### **2.1 Child Protection Mapping and Assessment in Kano State**

The Child Protection Mapping and Assessment started in September 2013 with the State MWASD providing the coordination and liaising between the major stakeholders. The aim of the assessment is to identify Child Protection Stakeholders and organize them through a TWG at the state, plan with the stakeholders and assign responsibilities and a timeframe, gather information, verify, and program for the future.

### **2.2 The State Team**

The assessment was guided by a state team of a State Coordinator and 2 Mapping Assistants<sup>10</sup> which constituted the secretariat. The secretariat provided the technical support and also supported the ministry in the coordination of the exercise. The state team focused on involving the key stakeholders, supporting the ministry in coordination, guiding the data gathering as well as assisting with other workshops involved in the assessment. At the start the team mobilized the State MWASD to take the lead in the assessment while the secretariat provided technical support and sometimes logistics to coordinate activities of child protection assessment.

### **2.3 Meeting with Child Protection Stakeholders**

The Kano MWASD, served as a host to the secretariat for this assessment and took the lead for the mapping. With the support of the Ministry, key stakeholders were identified and a meeting was held on the 4<sup>th</sup> Oct 2013. Stakeholders from SMWAs, MDAs (federal and state), Emirate Council, Judiciary, Civil Society Organizations, Children's Parliament, Faith Based Organizations, Partners, Nigeria Police Force, Immigration, Prison Services, and a host of other stakeholders were invited. During the meeting the aims and objectives of the mapping and assessment were discussed, and the way forward was proposed wherein the stakeholders agreed to work with a TWG that would support the secretariat in the assessment.

### **2.4 Technical Working Group (TWG)**

The ministry which already has a TWG on Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) comprised of many stakeholders<sup>11</sup> which supported the mapping secretariat in further expanding the TWG to include other child protection key stakeholders. This was done with a view of working with the existing structure in the state instead of creating a parallel structure. The expanded TWG was inaugurated with defined roles and responsibilities discussed and agreed with the members of the TWG and a calendar for the mapping was drawn. However, there was a challenge in sticking to the timelines and roles of the TWG members perhaps due to the rush and change in some of the strategies for the assessment along the line. The TWG played a role in identifying data sources, data gathering, and data validation.

### **2.5 Mapping and Assessment**

This process involved gathering data and information from various quarters on child protection in the state using the adapted toolkit. The data was however gathered through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key informant Interview (KII), Case Study and Desk review of existing literature in the state.

The information gathered came from various stakeholders which include the Judiciary Juvenile Courts, Ministry of Justice, Sharia Commission, Nigeria Police Force in Kano, Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development, Health, and Education, NAPTIP, National Human Rights Commission, NGOs, State Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, Communities as well as National DHS 2008, Multiple Choice indicator Survey 2011, and UNICEF's website.

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<sup>10</sup> Ahmad Zulkifil Rufai- State Coordinator, Umar Inuwa & Ibrahim Y Ibrahim -mapping assistants

<sup>11</sup> See Annex I for the list of stakeholders

## **2.6 Data Collection Methodology**

### **2.6.1 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

This involved discussions with a group of stakeholders who have information on child protection relevant to their profession, knowledge and experience. Information for the Children and Justice, Community Structures, Functions and Capacities, Continuum of Care, Workforce and Primary Ministry was collected through the FGD targeting a range of stakeholders depending on the area of focus and the type of information needed. Participants of the FGD were carefully selected by TWG while the secretariat facilitated the discussion.

### **2.6.2 Key Informant Interviews**

Key informant interviews were used in data generation, targeting stakeholders with information and opinions based on their knowledge of their work in child protection and social work. KII was the most preferred approach employed in Kano as compared to the FGD for the mapping; different stakeholders were interviewed on different parts of the toolkit<sup>12</sup>

A number of stakeholders were interviewed and/or took part in the FGDs, including State Ministry of Women Affairs (Social Welfare, Child Development and Planning, Research and Statistics Departments), Child Protection Network, Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Ministry of Budget and Planning, State Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, Non-Governmental Organizations, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Nigeria Police Force, NAPTIP, National Human Right Commission, Ministry for Local Government, National Population Commission, Legal Aid Council as well as a host of other child protection key players.

### **2.6.3 Desk Review**

This was employed to study and review existing literature on child protection in the State. A number of documents (state & national) from the National Population Council, statistical data from national surveys and studies, State Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary as well as online documents on UNICEF and other partner websites were reviewed<sup>13</sup>. Much data for the basic information, risk profile and policy context sections of the toolkit was gathered this way.

### **2.6.4 Case Studies**

Two case studies involving child protection issues were carefully selected and documented. The cases were selected and developed through the Juvenile Court, the Child Protection Network (CPN), Legal Aid Council and the State MWASD. The cases were written by the secretariat with data and information from the above stakeholders. During the process of writing the case studies, efforts were made to explore the child protection processes at different levels.

## **2.7 Validation of Information in the Toolkit**

Information gathered using the toolkit was validated by all the stakeholders (numbering about 40) during a three-day workshop held in Kano in January 2014. The process involved a Round Robin exercise wherein participants were assigned to four groups, with each group assigned to a particular section of the toolkit to review, validate and make inputs to the information gathered. The sessions were facilitated by the state team with support from UNICEF, CapacityPlus and Maestral international. The groups rotated after some time to ensure each group made input to all sections of the toolkit. During the validation a lot of disagreements came

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<sup>12</sup> Chief Magistrates of Juvenile court, NAPTIP staff, MoE, Kano State Action committee on AIDS (KANSACA), AONN, NPoPC, Social Workers Union, Child Protection Network, CSOs, SEMA

<sup>13</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Nigeria, 2011, OVC National Plan of Action 2006-2010, National Policy on Protection & Assistance to Trafficked Person in Nigeria 2008, Children and Young Person's law of Kano state. National Demographic Health Survey 2010

up which were usually brought forward for discussion at the plenary. Heated arguments and debate were sometimes encountered before a consensus could be reached after substantive facts and evidences were given.

The case studies developed were studied by the stakeholders at the validation workshop and used to identify gaps that exist in the reality within the CPS in relation to the identified cases. The participants looked at the two case studies to assess the functionality of the system, involvement of stakeholders at various levels, as well as the quality of services provided. The gaps identified were analyzed and classified into *Laws, Policies, Standards and Regulations; Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration; Capacity Building; Service and Service Delivery Mechanisms; Communication, Education and Mobilization for Change; and Financial Resources*. The following gaps were identified.

- Laws on Child Rights are not adequate to address the issue of child rights
- Poor coordination & communication in child protection in the state
- Inadequate resources for child protection
- Inadequate facilities, infrastructures and trained service providers on child protection
- Lack of effective monitoring systems on child protection

### ***2.8 System Building Priorities and Strategy Development***

System Building Priorities were identified from the various gaps identified during the validation. A three-day workshop was organized for the TWG and other stakeholders to discuss and deliberate further on the identified gaps with a view of prioritizing and developing a strategy to address them with a time frame and responsible persons for implementation. Strategy development is based on strengthening the CPS in Kano State, taking advantage of ongoing reforms in the state and leveraging existing resources and available opportunities.

### ***2.9 Validation of the Final Child Protection Report***

The mapping and assessment secretariat, having documented all the processes of the mapping exercise, organized a one-day validation meeting with the TWG on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014. The aim of the meeting was to share and discuss the report with a view of validating its content.

## CHAPTER THREE: GAPS IDENTIFIED

### *3.1 Gap 1: Inadequate Laws on Child Rights to Address the Issue of Child Rights*

#### **3.1.1 Background**

Kano state has not domesticated the Child Rights Act (CRA) leading to a gap in child protection in the state. While the state has some laws on child rights and protection, the existing laws need to be updated and revised in order to conform to international laws and conventions. In the past efforts were made to review the national CRA with a view to domesticate the law to fit the context, culture and religion of the people of the state. However, to date that effort has not been successful. The absence of a child rights law (CRL) has made it difficult for the states to have adequate structures and a framework, **e. g. to have a Child Rights Implementation Protection Committee [CRIC] which is provided for in the national CRA** on child protection as contained in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

However, issues that have to do with children's rights or children in conflict with the law are guided by the Kano State Young Persons law of 1983. Issues of child rights are usually brought before juvenile courts in the state. Although these courts have jurisdiction to hear some cases involving children, they lack jurisdiction to hear capital offences involving children. More so, there are major deviations from international laws. For example the laws of the state are silent about the minimum age of marriage, adoption of a child, birth registration etc.

In addition the laws currently in use in the state have not made adequate provision for punishment of some child rights violations such as rape of a child (which is increasing at an alarming rate). This is causing delays and unfair decisions on some child rights issues especially those involving children as victims.

Kano, like many other northern states of the country with a predominantly Muslim population, has adopted the Sharia legal system which is based on Islamic jurisprudence. This made it possible for the state to have some Sharia structures such as Sharia courts, Hisbah, etc. which also handle some issues of child rights. However, some of the provisions of Sharia law are not consistent with international conventions; there is inadequate synergy between such laws and child rights laws in the state as well as with some federal laws on child rights.

#### **3.1.2 Recommendations**

To have better and more efficient laws and policies to address issues of child rights in the state:

1. The State Ministry of Women Affairs should organize sensitization workshops to influence the Ministry of Justice (10), the Law Reform Commission (10) and members of Kano State House of Assembly (50). The workshops should review some of the existing laws and policies on child rights to address the current gaps of child protection in the state. This should entail technical support (facilitation) from donor agencies and or consultants.
2. There should be a two-day workshop to train 20 members of the state TWG on advocacy and lobbying for child protection.
3. The state TWG should promote child protection to the district heads of the 44 LGAs in Kano. This would entail visiting all the 44 LGAs of the state.
4. Key formal and informal stakeholders, including members of children's families located in the communities, schools, MDAs, religious and traditional leaders, and local and state government representatives should be sensitized (through meetings, workshops, symposium, etc.) on the plight of children in the society, our collective responsibility to them, and the need to have an efficient safety net to ensure that children are well protected.
5. MWASD should seek and sustain collaboration with the media to create informational programs and campaigns on child protection (e.g. radio jingles and enlightenment programs).

6. A high-level child protection expert group should be created to identify critical and emerging issues, and to develop and implement strategies to support the incorporation of child protection targets on development, rule of law and the human rights agenda of the state. Formation of this group may not have financial implication but sustaining their periodic meetings and other logistics may require provision of some funds.

### **3.1.3 Considerations**

Review of the existing laws in the state should take advantage of the on going reforms in the state's justice sector and legislation recently enacted by the current administration on 'Prohibition of Street Begging and Prohibition of Child Labour'.

Earlier efforts of the state to review and domesticate the CRA should also be sustained with the participation of relevant stakeholders. The state government had formed a committee involving stakeholders which reviewed the CRA and came up with a draft for adoption by the state, however it stopped there as the final document is yet to be approved and passed in to law. In addition there should be harmonization between the Sharia system in the state and conventional laws on child rights.

Open discussion, including the engagement of media and civil society should also be used to encourage the government to support positive child protection practices and to ensure the involvement of children and families in promoting child protection laws and policies in the state. Children should form part of the advocacy team. They should be empowered to speak for themselves.

## ***3.2 Gap 2: Poor Coordination and Communication on Child Protection in the State***

### **3.2.1 Background**

Lack of coordination collaboration and communication is a major gap in child protection in Kano state. Kano has many NGOs, networks, government ministries, departments and agencies providing and responding to child protection. No agency, however, has the formal mandate to coordinate and ensure effective collaboration among different stakeholders in the state, though the state MWASD is assumed to have this responsibility. It is evident from the findings of the mapping that child protection services and functions in the state are fragmented.

No centralized system exists through which multiple child protection and support services, provided by multiple agencies (government, civil society, communities and families), are harmonized to address the needs of children in Kano state. Inadequate coordination has led to the under-utilization of existing resources and opportunities within the state and to the fragmentation of child protection activities in the state.

In addition, information sharing and communication on child protection issues is almost non-existent in the state. Stakeholders and service providers in child protection rarely share information since there is no required information exchange. No one is responsible for how, when and where information should be shared and for what purpose. Poor coordination contributes to inadequate service provision, duplication of work and to a waste of resources.

### **3.2.2 Recommendations**

1. The state government should review the mandate of the MWASD to focus on coordination, collaboration and communication of child protection activities in the state. Roles and responsibilities, scope and timelines should be clearly defined. This review should be supported by a long-term focus on the system and practice of child protection through funding and assessing how the system is working with a view of improvement and refinement with time. At present the mandate of the MWASD is not very specific on its role in coordination of child protection activities.

2. Standards and guidelines should be developed to ensure proper interagency collaboration and partnership. The MWASD should hire a consultant to develop them.
3. The TWG should ensure that communication guidelines and protocols for information sharing and feedback are established. This would include the development of a simple, achievable communication and capacity building strategy to ensure that people are aware of and committed to their roles.
4. There should be improved communication between child protection structures at the community level, the Social Welfare Department at the local government level, the MWASD, and the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs. This entails communication between child protection structures within the 3 tiers of government (Local, State and Federal).
5. MWASD leadership should receive training on how to prepare and defend budget proposals that effectively advocate for the ministry's coordination role (10 people for 2 days).
6. A child protection desk officer should be appointed at each of the seven major MDAs (Education, Health, Women Affairs, Justice, Judiciary, Police) that deal with child protection issues. The officers should have clearly defined roles, reporting responsibilities and timelines.
7. The 20 members of the TWG should be trained on collaboration and communication between stakeholders. Continuous periodic training is needed due to staff attrition, retirement and transfers.

### ***3.3. Gap 3: Inadequate Resources for Child Protection***

#### **3.3.1 Background**

While Kano State Government may have a number of programs that benefit children either directly or indirectly through different ministries such as the Ministry of Women Affairs, Education, Health, Justice and other agencies, it is clear that the resources allocated or available to child (human, financial, goods/services, time, and budgets) protection are grossly inadequate.

The recent state appropriations bill does not have a clear budgetary allocation for child protection services but rather has child protection services embedded in programs in several ministries, departments and agencies. There is no specific budget for implementation of child protection in the state; child protection has been donor driven. As it is today the Kano State budget does not have child protection as a stand-alone variable.

Ministries, Departments and Agencies, at both the state and local government level, lack sufficient resources to provide adequate care and protection of children. At times the ministries cannot develop and cost plans for child protection that can be used as an advocacy tool to increase the budget for child protection at all levels.

Child protection stakeholders in the state do not explore funding opportunities that exist within or outside the state. Collaborating with private companies or banks is feasible because Kano is a cosmopolitan area. Such private/public collaboration would encourage corporate social responsibility.

#### **3.3.2 Recommendations**

In order to address the challenges of funding and resource mobilization in Kano the following needs to be in place:

1. A sensitization workshop with 40 stakeholders to improve their commitment and responsiveness towards child protection in the state.
2. Strengthening the partnership with civil society organizations, the private sector, and donor agencies. A goal is to secure their support to improve child protection in Kano State.
3. Capacity building of ministries and CSO staff for resource mobilization, strengthened management, transparency and the effective utilization of child protection resources at the state, local government and CSO levels.

4. The state should ensure that fragmented resources for child protection within other sectors' MDAs are brought into a centralised budget of child protection funds and effectively monitored to ensure judicious use.
5. Leverage resources from other sectors, CSOs, NGOs and MDAs at the local, state and national level. Child protection resources and opportunities exist in other areas which are not harnessed because people do not know of their existence.

### ***3.4. Gap 4: Inadequate Facilities and Trained Service Providers on Child Protection***

#### **3.4.1 Background**

The child protection function (services and service delivery) in Kano is hindered by inadequate facilities, inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure, as well as unskilled personnel. While there are some child protection facilities and infrastructure in the state, some of the facilities operate above their capacity and are not adequate to satisfy the current level of need in the state. No assessment, however, has been conducted of children's needs for assistance within the continuum of care and protection.

Most child protection service providers have never received any formal training or capacity building in the area of child protection. They are not formally trained social workers but have learned on the job. There is no data system for child protection services in the state. As a result, decision making, planning and resource allocation are not based on data, research or other evidence.

The absence of a state CRA increases the challenges since facilities and structures that would be provided for in the CRA (such as the Child Rights Implementation Committee), are not in place.

#### **3.4.2 Recommendations**

1. Technical assistance should be provided to the State Ministry of Women Affairs to collaborate with Child Protection Network and other stakeholders in Kano to conduct a needs assessment to determine the level of need compared to the availability and adequacy of child protection facilities and services.
2. Intensify advocacy and lobbying for the provision of needed facilities and the improvement or rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure.
3. The State Ministry of Women Affairs should collaborate with other civil society organizations and donor partners to train and re-train social workers in the state based on the need. This should be done after the needs assessment is completed.
4. Improve referrals and linkages amongst stakeholders to ensure synergy, improved service delivery and better leveraging of resource.

### ***3.5 Gap 5: Lack of an Effective Monitoring System on Child Protection***

#### **3.5.1 Background**

Recent efforts by CapacityPlus, UNICEF and Maestral International to gather data on child protection in Kano state was met with a lot of challenges and stumbling blocks as the data does not exist in some cases, and where it exists the reliability of the source is questionable. Who is responsible for data, who keeps the data, who monitors, and whether the data is ever used for decision making are questions that need to be answered. In general, data management, monitoring, as well as evaluation of the child protection system are major issues.

Lack of a good monitoring and evaluation system has made it difficult to establish accountability, determine the status of children in Kano, keep records of progress or otherwise, coordinate, communicate and share information on protection and multi-sector collaboration, and largely affects provision and establishment of infrastructure and resources for child

protection. For example, there is no reliable data on children with disabilities in the state and there is confusion among the stakeholders as to who is responsible for the data, where to generate the data, who keeps the data, who uses the data and for what purposes?

In essence the system as it is now does not rely on any monitoring data to recognize children’s policy issues at the state and local governments. This information is needed to inform the design of policy, monitor implementation and also plan for the future of children. However, while some data exists, the monitoring system previously in place has been based on particular issues or specific groups of children, rather than a system approach that is compressive and more sustainable in responding to child protection issues. With the recent shift to a system approach there is the need to ensure a better suited solid and effective monitoring system.

A number of issues contribute to the build-up of the problems around a child protection monitoring system in Kano state. These include:

- Lack of a State child protection monitoring and evaluation plan and guide
- Lack of skills and capacity to ensure effective data management at all levels
- Lack of effective M&E framework on child protection
- Culture of not using data or findings from evaluations for decision making or forecasting for the future
- Lack of logistics for monitoring and evaluation
- Lack of equipment and tools

### 3.5.2 Recommendations

1. A “system” monitoring and evaluation plan and (easy to use) guide to be developed and put to use in the state.
2. State Ministry of Women Affairs to establish a Technical Working Group on monitoring and evaluation at the state level
3. TWG to establish a data flow system and timeline for reporting data with defined roles and responsibilities.
4. Training and capacity building of personnel on monitoring and evaluation to service providers, supervisors and coordinators within the child protection system. The number of people to be trained is approximately 15 people from different MDAs.
5. Provide all the necessary logistics and equipment for monitoring.
6. Ensure effective data archiving.
7. Put in place a system of data communication between stakeholders and evidence based decision making.
8. Sensitization and knowledge management on M&E to the Technical Working Group.

Gap #1	CRL Implementation
Gap #2	M&E
Gap #3	Communication
Gap #4	Prevention
Gap #5	Social Workers
Gap #6	Structure



Table 2: KANO STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s) (By Year)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	Year 1 (2015)					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					15,760	-	-	1,680	-	-
	1.1	KANO	1	Sensitization workshops on Child Rights Issues (2 days)	Sensitization of MWASD (10) , MJ (10) Law reform Commission (10) and Kano House of Assembly (50) on Child rights issues - 3 workshops(Group size 30 participants)	90	24		2,160					
	1.2	KANO	1	Training for TWG on CP advocacy and lobbying	Technical Working group training (Group size 20 members)	40	4		160					
	1.3	KANO	1	Advocacy visits on CP to all 44 local government	TWG operational budget for visits (25 members * 44 visits * 8,400N per person)	1,100	8.4		9,240					
	1.6	KANO	1	Continues CP Awareness sensitization for formal and informal stakeholders	Meetings, workshops, symposium for community, schools, MDA's, religious and traditional leaders, LGA and state Government (lumps of 1.68 Mil. N)	1	1,680					1,680		
	1.7	KANO	1	Continues Media Campaign on CP in the state	Development of TV, Radio and Electronic media campaign and broadcasting	1	3,360		3,360					
	1.8	KANO	2	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size 10 members)	1	840		840					
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					14,076	5,280	-	-	400	-
	2.1	KANO	1	CP expert Group operational budget	TWG operational budget 25 members that meet on quarterly basis (25 members x 4 per diems annually)	100	4						400	
	2.2	KANO	2	Improvement of Institutional Collaboration and Partnership through development of standards and guidelines	Development of standards and guidelines for (6 months contract for Expert)	6	336		2,016					
	2.3	KANO	2	Capacity Building for collaboration and communication	This training is organized every quarter due to high turnover of members (20 members * 4 session per anum)	4	1,680		6,720					

	2.4	KANO	3	Capacity building pool fund	Sensitization workshop for 40 stakeholders to improve commitment and responses in State (2 days)	1	1,680		1,680					
	2.5	KANO	3	Capacity building on resource mobilization and strengthen management, transparency and effective utilization of resources	Annual Capacity building for officials of State, local government and CSO level	1	3,360		3,360					
	2.6	KANO	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5,040			5,040				
	2.7	KANO	6	Training and capacity building of the MWASD personnel, social workers and stakeholders on M&E	30 People x 10,000 N/Per person	30	10		300					
	2.8	KANO	6	Provision of 3 laptops for the MWASD monitoring and evaluation unit	Equipment for desk officers (3 Laptops)	3	80			240				
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					25,230	-	16,800	-	360	-
	3.1	KANO	2	Deployment and training of desk officers to major MDAs	Budgetary provision should be made for their orientation and capacity building on CP	84	-						-	
	3.2	KANO	4	Needs Assessment on mapping the CP facilities and homes	Drafting a needs assessment for capital investments in Child protection facilities in KANO State	1	16,800			16,800				
	3.3	KANO	4	Training needs Analysis (TNA) on staff capacity building	Medium term planning on CP staff training needs	1	8,400		8,400					
	3.4	KANO	4	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Once the TNA is conducted the trainings will be crystalized (50.4 Million N divided in three years)	1	50,400		16,800					
	3.5	KANO	5	Development of Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Hiring a technical consultant (30 days x 1000N /Day)	30	1		30					
	3.6	KANO	5	Meeting with TWG to discuss the Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Four meeting will be held during the year (10 Persons from TWG x 4000N/Person)	40	4						160	
	3.6	KANO	5	Printing the M&E plan	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1						100	
	3.7	KANO	5	Development of M&E tools for data collection	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1						100	
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	60,000	-	-
	4.1	KANO	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards etc..)	120	500					60,000		

Table 2: KANO STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)										Year 2 (2016)					
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.	
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					3,000	-	-	1,680	-	-	
	1.1	KANO	1	Sensitization workshops on Child Rights Issues (2 days)	Sensitization of MWASD (10) , MJ (10) Law reform Commission (10) and Kano House of Assembly (50) on Child rights issues - 3 workshops(Group size 30 participants)	90	24		2,160						
	1.2	KANO	1	Training for TWG on CP advocacy and lobbying	Technical Working group training (Group size 20 members)	40	4								
	1.3	KANO	1	Advocacy visits on CP to all 44 local government	TWG operational budget for visits (25 members * 44 visits * 8,400N per person)	1,100	8.4								
	1.6	KANO	1	Continues CP Awareness sensitization for formal and informal stakeholders	Meetings, workshops, symposium for community, schools, MDA's, religious and traditional leaders, LGA and state Government (lumps of 1.68 Mil. N)	1	1,680		-			1,680			
	1.7	KANO	1	Continues Media Campaign on CP in the state	Development of TV, Radio and Electronic media campaign and broadcasting	1	3,360		-			-			
	1.8	KANO	2	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size 10 members)	1	840		840						
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					10,080	-	-	-	400	-	
	2.1	KANO	1	CP expert Group operational budget	TWG operational budget 25 members that meet on quarterly basis (25 members x 4 per diems annually)	100	4						400		
	2.2	KANO	2	Improvement of Institutional Collaboration and Partnership through development of standards and guidelines	Development of standards and guidelines for (6 months contract for Expert)	6	336								
	2.3	KANO	2	Capacity Building for collaboration and communication	This training is organized every quarter due to high turnover of members (20 members * 4 session per anum)	4	1,680		6,720						
	2.4	KANO	3	Capacity building pool fund	Sensitization workshop for 40 stakeholders to improve commitment and responses in State (2 days)	1	1,680								

	2.5	KANO	3	Capacity building on resource mobilization and strengthen management, transparency and effective utilization of resources	Annual Capacity building for officials of State, local government and CSO level	1	3,360		3,360					
	2.6	KANO	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5,040						-	
	2.7	KANO	6	Training and capacity building of the MWASD personnel, social workers and stakeholders on M&E	30 People x 10,000 N/Per person	30	10							
	2.8	KANO	6	Provision of 3 laptops for the MWASD monitoring and evaluation unit	Equipment for desk officers (3 Laptops)	3	80						-	
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					16,800	-	-	-	360	-
	3.1	KANO	2	Deployment and training of desk officers to major MDAs	Budgetary provision should be made for their orientation and capacity building on CP	84	-						-	
	3.2	KANO	4	Needs Assessment on mapping the CP facilities and homes	Drafting a needs assessment for capital investments in Child protection facilities in KANO State	1	16,800							
	3.3	KANO	4	Training needs Analysis (TNA) on staff capacity building	Medium term planning on CP staff training needs	1	8,400							
	3.4	KANO	4	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Once the TNA is conducted the trainings will be crystalized (50.4 Million N divided in three years)	1	50,400		16,800				-	
	3.5	KANO	5	Development of Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Hiring a technical consultant (30 days x 1000N /Day)	30	1							
	3.6	KANO	5	Meeting with TWG to discuss the Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Four meeting will be held during the year (10 Persons from TWG x 4000N/Person)	40	4						160	
	3.6	KANO	5	Printing the M&E plan	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1						100	
	3.7	KANO	5	Development of M&E tools for data collection	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1						100	
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1	KANO	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards etc..)	120	500							

Table 2: KANO STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s)														
Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible Inst.	Year 3 (2017)					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					2,160	-	-	1,680	-	-
	1.1	KANO	1	Sensitization workshops on Child Rights Issues (2 days)	Sensitization of MWASD (10) , MJ (10) Law reform Commission (10) and Kano House of Assembly (50) on Child rights issues - 3 workshops(Group size 30 participants)	90	24		2,160					
	1.2	KANO	1	Training for TWG on CP advocacy and lobbying	Technical Working group training (Group size 20 members)	40	4							
	1.3	KANO	1	Advocacy visits on CP to all 44 local government	TWG operational budget for visits (25 members * 44 visits * 8,400N per person)	1,100	8.4		-					
	1.6	KANO	1	Continues CP Awareness sensitization for formal and informal stakeholders	Meetings, workshops, symposium for community, schools, MDA's, religious and traditional leaders, LGA and state Government (lumps of 1.68 Mil. N)	1	1,680		-			1,680		
	1.7	KANO	1	Continues Media Campaign on CP in the state	Development of TV, Radio and Electronic media campaign and broadcasting	1	3,360		-			-		
	1.8	KANO	2	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size 10 members)	1	840							
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					10,080	-	-	-	400	-
	2.1	KANO	1	CP expert Group operational budget	TWG operational budget 25 members that meet on quarterly basis (25 members x 4 per diems annually)	100	4						400	
	2.2	KANO	2	Improvement of Institutional Collaboration and Partnership through development of standards and guidelines	Development of standards and guidelines for (6 months contract for Expert)	6	336							
	2.3	KANO	2	Capacity Building for collaboration and communication	This training is organized every quarter due to high turnover of members (20 members * 4 session per anum)	4	1,680		6,720					
	2.4	KANO	3	Capacity building pool fund	Sensitization workshop for 40 stakeholders to improve commitment and responses in State (2 days)	1	1,680							

	2.5	KANO	3	Capacity building on resource mobilization and strengthen management, transparency and effective utilization of resources	Annual Capacity building for officials of State, local government and CSO level	1	3,360		3,360					
	2.6	KANO	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5040						-	
	2.7	KANO	6	Training and capacity building of the MWASD personnel, social workers and stakeholders on M&E	30 People x 10,000 N/Per person	30	10							
	2.8	KANO	6	Provision of 3 laptops for the MWASD monitoring and evaluation unit	Equipment for desk officers (3 Laptops)	3	80						-	
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					16,800	-	-	-	360	-
	3.1	KANO	2	Deployment and training of desk officers to major MDAs	Budgetary provision should be made for their orientation and capacity building on CP	84	-						-	
	3.2	KANO	4	Needs Assessment on mapping the CP facilities and homes	Drafting a needs assessment for capital investments in Child protection facilities in KANO State	1	16,800							
	3.3	KANO	4	Training needs Analysis (TNA) on staff capacity building	Medium term planning on CP staff training needs	1	8,400							
	3.4	KANO	4	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Once the TNA is conducted the trainings will be crystalized (50.4 Million N divided in three years)	1	50,400		16,800				-	
	3.5	KANO	5	Development of Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Hiring a technical consultant (30 days x 1000N /Day)	30	1							
	3.6	KANO	5	Meeting with TWG to discuss the Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Four meeting will be held during the year (10 Persons from TWG x 4000N/Person)	40	4						160	
	3.6	KANO	5	Printing the M&E plan	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1						100	
	3.7	KANO	5	Development of M&E tools for data collection	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1						100	
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.1	KANO	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards etc..)	120	500							

**Table 3: KANO STATE - COSTING OF CP SYSTEM BUILDING PRIORITIES (NGN, 000s) (By Gap)**

Priority	Activity	State	Gap no.	Activity Description	Action	Qty	Unit Price	Responsible inst.	TOTAL					
									Development cost				Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
									TA/Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other		
1			0	STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD PROTECTION					11,680	-	-	5,040	-	-
	1.1	KANO	1	Sensitization workshops on Child Rights Issues (2 days)	Sensitization of MWASD (10) , MJ (10) Law reform Commission (10) and Kano House of Assembly (50) on Child rights issues - 3 workshops(Group size 30 participants)	90	24		6,480	-	-	-	-	-
	1.2	KANO	1	Training for TWG on CP advocacy and lobbying	Technical Working group training (Group size 20 members)	40	4		160	-	-	-	-	-
	1.3	KANO	1	Advocacy visits on CP to all 44 local government	TWG operational budget for visits (25 members * 44 visits * 8,400N per person)	1100	8.4			-	-	-	-	-
	1.6	KANO	1	Continues CP Awareness sensitization for formal and informal stakeholders	Meetings, workshops, symposium for community, schools, MDA's, religious and traditional leaders, LGA and state Government (lumps of 1.68 Mil. N)	1	1680		-	-	-	5,040	-	-
	1.7	KANO	1	Continues Media Campaign on CP in the state	Development of TV, Radio and Electronic media campaign and broadcasting	1	3360		3,360	-	-	-	-	-
	1.8	KANO	2	Capacity building for MWASD on Public finance, Budget and MTEF preparation	Annual budget & MTEF preparation training for the MWASD (Group size 10 members)	1	840		1,680	-	-	-	-	-
2			0	DEVELOPING THE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION					34,236	5,280	-	-	1,200	-
	2.1	KANO	1	CP expert Group operational budget	TWG operational budget 25 members that meet on quarterly basis (25 members x 4 per diems annually)	100	4		-	-	-	-	1,200	-
	2.2	KANO	2	Improvement of Institutional Collaboration and Partnership through development of standards and guidelines	Development of standards and guidelines for (6 months contract for Expert)	6	336		2,016	-	-	-	-	-
	2.3	KANO	2	Capacity Building for collaboration and communication	This training is organized every quarter due to high turnover of members (20 members * 4 session per anum)	4	1680		20,160	-	-	-	-	-
	2.4	KANO	3	Capacity building pool fund	Sensitization workshop for 40 stakeholders to improve commitment and responses in State (2 days)	1	1680		1,680	-	-	-	-	-

	2.5	KANO	3	Capacity building on resource mobilization and strengthen management, transparency and effective utilization of resources	Annual Capacity building for officials of State, local government and CSO level	1	3360		10,080	-	-	-	-	-
	2.6	KANO	3	Development, Deployment and Management of stakeholders database	Hardware, Software development, Installation and testing (smaller scale than the Case MIS)	1	5040		-	5,040	-	-	-	-
	2.7	KANO	6	Training and capacity building of the MWASD personnel, social workers and stakeholders on M&E	30 People x 10,000 N/Per person	30	10		300	-	-	-	-	-
	2.8	KANO	6	Provision of 3 laptops for the MWASD monitoring and evaluation unit	Equipment for desk officers (3 Laptops)	3	80		-	240	-	-	-	-
3			0	ENHANCING THE QUALITY AND ACCESS OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES					58,830	-	16,800	-	1,080	-
	3.1	KANO	2	Deployment and training of desk officers to major MDAs	Budgetary provision should be made for their orientation and capacity building on CP	84	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2	KANO	4	Needs Assessment on mapping the CP facilities and homes	Drafting a needs assessment for capital investments in Child protection facilities in KANO State	1	16,800		-	-	16,800	-	-	-
	3.3	KANO	4	Training needs Analysis (TNA) on staff capacity building	Medium term planning on CP staff training needs	1	8,400		8,400	-	-	-	-	-
	3.4	KANO	4	Open ended - Training pool fund on CP, Case management, planning, communication, reporting	Once the TNA is conducted the trainings will be crystalized (50.4 Million N divided in three years)	1	50,400		50,400	-	-	-	-	-
	3.5	KANO	5	Development of Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Hiring a technical consultant (30 days x 1000N /Day)	30	1		30	-	-	-	-	-
	3.6	KANO	5	Meeting with TWG to discuss the Monitoring and Evaluation plan and guide on child protection	Four meeting will be held during the year (10 Persons from TWG x 4000N/Person)	40	4		-	-	-	-	480	-
	3.6	KANO	5	Printing the M&E plan	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1		-	-	-	-	300	-
	3.7	KANO	5	Development of M&E tools for data collection	Cost of printing the M&E plan ( 100 Pcs * 1000 N/Pcs)	100	1		-	-	-	-	300	-
4			0	STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO RESPOND TO CHILDREN'S NEEDS					-	-	-	60,000	-	-
	4.1	KANO	1	Child and Family friendly court	Media awareness campaign (Billboards etc...)	120	500		-	-	-	60,000	-	-



Table 4: Kano State Summary Costing 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	CRL Implementation	14,920	-	-	61,680	76,600	400	-
2	M&E	9,576	-	-	-	9,576	-	-
3	Communication	5,040	5,040	-	-	10,080	-	-
4	Prevention	25,200	-	16,800	-	42,000	-	-
5	Social Workers	30	-	-	-	30	360	-
6	Structure	300	240	-	-	540	-	-
		Year 2 (2016)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	CRL Implementation	2,160	-	-	1,680	3,840	400	-
2	M&E	7,560	-	-	-	7,560	-	-
3	Communication	3,360	-	-	-	3,360	-	-
4	Prevention	16,800	-	-	-	16,800	-	-
5	Social Workers	-	-	-	-	-	360	-
6	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Year 3 (2017)						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	CRL Implementation	2,160	-	-	1,680	3,840	400	-
2	M&E	6,720	-	-	-	6,720	-	-
3	Communication	3,360	-	-	-	3,360	-	-
4	Prevention	16,800	-	-	-	16,800	-	-
5	Social Workers	-	-	-	-	-	360	-
6	Structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL						
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development cost				Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
		TA/ Trng.	Equip	Infras.	Other			
1	CRL Implementation	10,000	-	-	65,040	75,040	1,200	-
2	M&E	56,076	5,280	16,800	-	78,156	1,200	-
3	Communication	300	5,280	-	-	5,580	-	-
4	Prevention	30	-	-	-	30	780	-
5	Social Workers	-	-	-	120,000	120,000	-	-
6	Structure	8,400	-	16,800	-	25,200	-	-

	(NGN, 000s)	Year 1 (2015)			Year 2 (2016)			Year 3 (2017)			TOTAL		
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.	Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.	Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.	Development Costs	Recurrent Costs	Donor cont.
1	CRL Implementation	76,600	400	-	3,840	400	-	3,840	400	-	75,040	-	-
2	M&E	9,576	-	-	7,560	-	-	6,720	-	-	78,156	-	-
3	Communication	10,080	-	-	3,360	-	-	3,360	-	-	5,580	600	-
4	Prevention	42,000	-	-	16,800	-	-	16,800	-	-	30	-	-
5	Social Workers	30	360	-	-	360	-	-	360	-	120,000	-	-
6	Structure	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,200	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>138,826</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,560</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,720</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>304,006</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-</b>

	(NGN, 000s)	Year 1 (2015)		Year 2 (2016)		Year 3 (2017)		TOTAL	
Priority GAP	Activity Description	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.	Gov. cost	Donor cont.
1	CRL Implementation	77,000	-	4,240	-	4,240	-	75,040	-
2	M&E	9,576	-	7,560	-	6,720	-	78,156	-
3	Communication	10,080	-	3,360	-	3,360	-	6,180	-
4	Prevention	42,000	-	16,800	-	16,800	-	30	-
5	Social Workers	390	-	360	-	360	-	120,000	-
6	Structure	540	-	-	-	-	-	25,200	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>139,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>279,406</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Table 5: Kano State Cumulative Costing</b>				
	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST	138,826	31,560	30,720	201,106
TOTAL RECURRENT COST	760	760	760	2,280
DONOR CONTRIBUTION	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL (NGN, 000s)</b>	<b>139,586</b>	<b>32,320</b>	<b>31,480</b>	<b>203,386</b>

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

## Annex 1: List of Technical Working Group Members

S/N	Name	Organization
1	HafsatMohdKawu	Ministry of Women Affairs
2	Bala Ilu	Ministry of Education
3	Dahiru Musa	Ministry of Health
4	BintaBalarabeWudil	Ministry of Justice
5	Mohammed Yau	Ministry of Planning & Budget
6	Jamila I Mukhtar	Ministry of Local Government
7	Hauwa S. Jauro	National Human Rights Commission
8	RabeJibiya	NAPTIP
9	Mohd Ali Mashi	Child Protection Network (CPN)
10	Bashir Musa	State Emergency Management Agency
11	Abubakar Ahmed	Legal Aid Council
12	Isa Baba	NPoPC
13	Danladi Ibrahim	AONN
14	Barr Salma Danbappa	Judiciary
15	Sani Sule	Speaker Children's parliament
16	Aisha Sani Gezawa	Ministry of women Affairs
17	Mohammed Marzuk	Nigeria Immigration Services
18	Saleh Dawanau	Ministry of Women
19	Isp. Saleh Umar	Nigeria Police Force
20	Yakubu Mohammed	Planning Dept, SMWAS
21	Dr Shehu	Primary Health Care Development Agency
22	Kola Asaju	Kaf Care Foundation
23	Zainab Ahmed Sulaiman	CSADI (CSOs)
24	Zahrau Mohammed	Kano State Hisba Board

## Annex II: Kano Case Study

### Child and Family Demographic info

Age: 12 years  
Sex: Male  
Address: RijiyarLemo, Fagge LGA, Kano  
Ethnicity: Hausa  
Education Status: Out of school

**Family Background:** Usman lives with his mother at Rijiyar Lemo quarters in Fagge Local Government Area of Kano state. The father is a petty trader, who does his business in faraway Abuja. The father only comes ones in a while to Usman, his mother and his siblings (3 boys). The mother is the one taking care of the children and engaged with the total home training of the children since the father is only available when he comes from Abuja to see them. The mother usually provides for the day to day upkeep of the family.

**Community Information:** Rijiyarlemo is a slum community in Fagge Local Government along Kano Katsina road. It is a densely populated settlement with over stretched basic infrastructure and lacks other facilities like good drinking water. Residents of the area are predominantly low-income earners which include junior civil servants and small petty traders. Juvenile delinquencies and other social vices are very high in the area perhaps due to its slum nature. Residents cut across religions, tribes and ethnicity including people from neighbouring Niger Republic.

**Case Circumstance:** Usman (the accused) was alleged to have committed culpable homicide. Usman a 12 year old son of the deceased mother of 4 was alleged to have stabbed his biological mother with a knife in the face, resulting to the death of the mother. The incident occurred on 19<sup>th</sup> of July 2010 at their residence. After what he did, Usman took to his heels leaving the mother in a pool of blood. Through community effort Usman was apprehended and handed over to the nearest police station.

### Reporting Process/ Referral

**People in the community** are the ones that arrested Usman and handed him over to the police station. The child was detained in the **police** cell for almost seven days while police carried out their investigation and interrogation, preparing the first information report. After the investigation, the perpetrator case was charged to **Juvenile Court** at Gidan Murtala Kano and prosecuted. Legal Aid Council and the Child Protection Network, SMWAs were notified about the case for necessary referral and action.

**Legal Aid council** is now standing as counsel for the accused as nobody is there for him even from his family. The council has represented the case and the case was mention even with the absence of the child's family. The council has applied for bail for the child but it's been denied.

The case was also referred to **CPN and the S MWASD**, and the child is in remand under the care of the ministry as ordered by the Juvenile Court.

### Referral Pathway

- Community Members
- Police
- Juvenile Court
- SMWASD
- Legal Aid Council and Child Protection Network

## Annex III List of Validation Workshop Stakeholders

	Name	Organization
1	Hajia HafsatKawu	Director Child
2	Pastor Alkassim Yunusa	SMWAs
3	Sale Sani Dawanau	Deputy OVC desk officer
4	Mohammed Hashim	M&E officer
5	Yakubu Mohammed	Planning Department
6	Hauwa Mohammed	Director Social welfare
7	Mohammed Bala	Fagge Social Welfare
8	Danyaro Baba Kawo	Remand Home
9	Aminu Sabiu Bebeji	Nassararwa Children Home
10	Mohammed Yau	Ministry of Planning and Budget
11	Aisha Sani Kurawa	Torey Home
12	Mohd Ali Mashi	CPN
13	Barr. Sabiu Alkantara	Ministry of Justice
14	Hajia Zainab Ahmed	CSADI
15	Kola Asaju	Kafcare
16	Binta B. Wudil	Ministry of Justice
17	Hajara Buhari	Magistrate Juvenile Court
18	Bala Ilu	Ministry of Education
19	Isp Saleh Umar	NPF /JWC
20	Shehu Abdullahi	NHRC
21	Tanimu Ado	NAPTIP
22	Barr. Mohd Idris	Chief Magistrate Juvenile
23	Abubakar Mohd	CPN
24	Jamila S. Mukhtar	Ministry for LG
25	Danladi Ibrahim	AONN
26	Isa baba	NPoPC
27	Justice NuhuYahya	Hon Justice High court designate Juvenile
28	Sani Aliyu	Judiciary
29	Ibrahim Galadima	Social Welfare, Wudil LGA
30	Hajia Gambo	Social Welfare, Nassarawa LGA
31	Alh Rabiulshaq	Emirate Council
32	Hadiza Bala Fagge	Women, Widows and Orphans Dev Initiative
33	Mohammed Marzuk	Nigeria Immigration Services
34	Bashir Musa	SEMA
35	Wali Ado Rano	Voice of Hopeful
36	Maryam Yusuf	CPN
37	Ibrahim Garba Bichi	Ministry of Health
38	Sule Sani Sule	Speaker Children Parliament
39	Musa Idris Tarauni	Social Workers union
40	Barr. Marmara	Justice Ministry



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