



**Child Protection
Sub-Sector Nigeria**



Integrating Child Protection in Food Security and Livelihoods Programming

**March 18, 2020,
Maiduguri**

Learning Outcomes

Understand	Understand what child protection means and the linkages to food security and livelihoods;
Understand	Understand the various forms protection risks for children and their consequences;
Know and understand	Know and understand how these risks can be prevented and/or mitigated through mainstreaming CP into FSL programming;
Be	Be familiar with the examples of good practices and dos and 'don'ts' in integrating CP into FSL programming

Who is a child?

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 defines a 'child' as a person below the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger.
- The Child Rights Act 2003 in Nigeria also defines a child as a person who is below the age of 18 years.
- However, state level legislation may vary and practices may contradict this provision.
- **In Nigeria, 12 (all in northern Nigeria) out of 36 states have yet to domesticate the Child Rights Act due to the definition of who a child is.*

Who is a child?

UNCRC Principles



What is child protection?

Child protection is the prevention and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.

Abuse includes sexual, physical, psychological and emotional abuse. Some examples are: incest; cruel, degrading and humiliating punishment or treatment; female genital mutilation; early/forced marriage.

Neglect includes abandonment; the deliberate or involuntary withdrawal of care; inappropriate detention or institutionalization; inadequate supervision and guidance.

Exploitation includes child labour; the sale or trafficking of children; commercial and other forms of sexual exploitation including sex tourism, child prostitution and child pornography; recruitment into fighting forces.

Violence includes forced displacement and separation; torture; mutilation; abduction; physical punishment; rape and other forms of gender-based violence.

Forms of child abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence

Group discussion:

How would you identify various forms of child abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence?

What considerations are to be made by non-child protection professionals?

What is child labour?

WHAT IS CHILD LABOUR?

Child labour refers to work that...

...interferes with compulsory schooling

...is hazardous



...is mentally, physically, spiritually, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children

...engages children below the national minimum employment age for that type of work.

What is child labour?

WHAT IS NOT CHILD LABOUR?

Child labour is not...

...age-appropriate tasks that are not hazardous and do not interfere with a child's education.



Not all activities carried out by children are considered child labour. Some activities may stimulate their development and acquisition of skills and contribute to their survival and food security.

What is child labour?

PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN

The line between permissible activities and child labour to be eliminated therefore depends on:

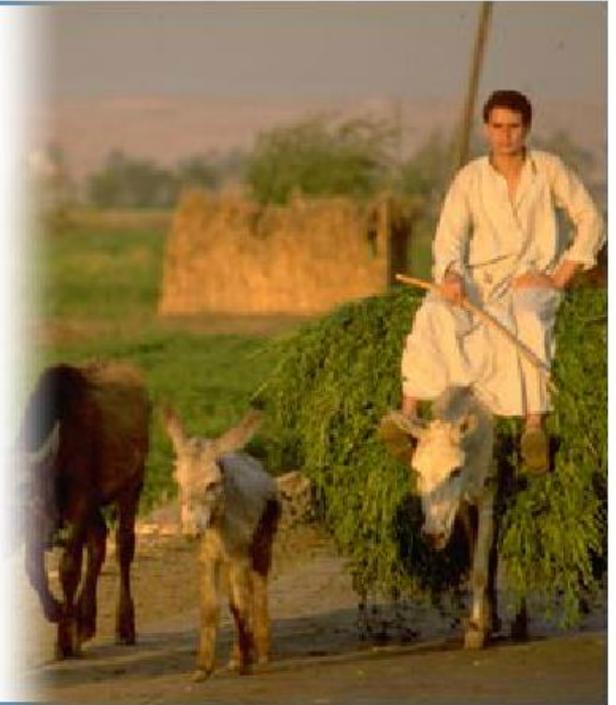


the child's age

the hours and
conditions of work

the activities
performed and hazards

(non)interference with
compulsory education



However, in practice, it is not always easy to draw this line.

Other Definitions

Hazardous work is work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child. This work is dangerous or occurs under unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor health and safety standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability. Often health problems caused by working as a child labourer may not develop or appear until the child is an adult.

The worst forms of child labour include, in addition to hazardous work, all forms of slavery (sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict), and the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution or pornographic materials or performances, as well as for illicit activities. These worst forms jeopardize the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of their nature or because of the conditions in which they are carried out..

Light work is not likely to be harmful to children's health or development and does not affect their education (children's school attendance, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes, or capacity to benefit from the instruction received).

What is child labour?

- Agricultural work is physically demanding, often involving long periods of bending over, repetitive movements, and carrying heavy loads over long distances. Children may also operate machinery built to be run by adults. Children often work in extreme temperatures, without appropriate protection, and they lack access to safe water.
- The majority of child labour in agriculture is unpaid family labour.

Worst forms of child labour - Nigeria

Standard	Age (Nigeria)	International Minimum Standards	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	12	15	Section 59(1) of the Labour Act; Sections 28 and 29 of the Child's Right Act (45,46)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18	18	Section 59(5) and (6) of the Labour Act; Sections 28, 29, and 277 of the Child's Right Act (45,46)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes	Yes	Section 19 of the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act; Sections 25–26 and 30 of the Child's Right Act (46,47)
Compulsory Education Age	15	Yes	Sections 2 and 15 of the Education Act; Section 15 of the Child's Right Act (46,50)
Free Public Education		Yes	Sections 2–3 of the Education Act; Section 15 of the Child's Right Act (46,50)

Consequences of worst forms of child labour

Group discussion:

What are the consequences of worst forms of child labour?

Why we should stop child labour?

FIVE GOOD REASONS TO END CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is an enormous economic and social cost for the children themselves and for society. There are at least five good reasons to eliminate child labour:



Ending child labour is a complex task and requires efforts from multiple stakeholders

Cash programming and child protection

There are three broad areas of concern regarding the link between humanitarian cash and child protection:

1. The possible positive impact of cash on child protection outcomes – e.g. is cash helping to prevent negative coping strategies such as child labour or early marriages, or contributing to mental health and psycho-social well-being by mitigating stress on households?
2. The coordination of cash and child protection – are there clear referral pathways for the children at risk; are those monitoring and implementing cash able to identify child protection risks, and is cash linked to complementary child protection programming in ways that may create synergistic impact and minimize any child protection risks of cash?
3. The need to be sure that cash does no harm and mitigates any safeguarding risks – e.g. risk of children being left alone when people have to travel long distances to get cash, risks of perverse incentives in targeting or risk of cash leading to tension within households that lead to domestic violence.

LGA-level Child Protection Focal Agencies

LGA/location	CP Focal Point Agency (FPA)	Name of Focal Person for FPA	Contact email
Bama (excluding Banki)	CHAD	Sunday Bitrus	sundaybitrus055@gmail.com
Bama (Banki)	FHI360	Ibrahim Sanda	isanda@ng.fhi360.org
Dikwa	FHI360	Comfort Wilson	CoWilson@ng.fhi360.org
Gwoza	IRC	Aisha Abdullahi	Aishatu.abdullahi@rescue.org
Gwoza (Pulka)	Plan International	Elam Yargawa	ElamFirrichi.Yargawa@plan-international.org
Konduga	Goal Prime	Chris Dumuijay	dumuijaychris@yahoo.com
Magumeri	Save the Children International	Abubakar Yerima	Mohammed.yerima@savethechildren.org
Mobbar (Damasak)	FHI360	Umar Muktar	umuktar@ng.fhi360.org
Monguno	UNICEF	Isha Isaya	isa4destiny@gmail.com
Ngala	FHI360	Haruna Samuel Mshelia	HSamuel@ng.fhi360.org

Child
Protection and
FSL: Risk
Mitigation &
Mainstreaming
& Facilitating
Safe Referrals

Key

Key Actions for Food Security
Actors in Mainstreaming CP &
Risk Mitigation

Key

Key Actions for Livelihood Actors
in Mainstreaming CP & Risk
Mitigation

Do/n't

Do's and Don'ts

Dos & Don'ts

- ✓ Ensure their own safety and that of other staff;
 - ✓ Ask if the affected person(s) are safe;
 - ✓ Alert medical services if immediate assistance is required;
 - ✓ Be supportive and show empathy;
 - ✓ Inform their manager and a trusted protection actor (upon consent of the affected person) as soon as possible;
 - ✓ Provide accurate information about where to receive assistance.
- ✗ Investigate the incident or try to verify if the abuse is true;
 - ✗ Interview the affected person(s), witnesses or others implicated if there is an incident;
 - ✗ Provide counselling to the affected person(s);
 - ✗ Cut off or send away the person(s) seeking to share their experience;
 - ✗ Encourage the affected person(s) to report the abuse to the authorities;
 - ✗ Encourage the person to return to the source of abuse e.g. family member; and
 - ✗ Document, monitor, or otherwise record details of the case/incident beyond what is required for referral and/or internal reporting purposes.

Action Plans

Sharing good practices

What FSL actors can do
(in collaboration with CP
actors) mainstream CP
into FSL programming in
north-east Nigeria



Resources

Cash and Child Protection: How cash transfer programming can protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence

<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/6805/pdf/6805.pdf>

FAO E-Learning Course on Ending Child Labour

<https://agora.unicef.org/course/info.php?id=7389#>

You can sign up as a guest partner to undertake the course.

usi ga odi
usa dughawana
askənyena

thank you

mi yetti ma nagode ussa

shukran / شُكْرًا
USE

