Integrating Child Protection in Food Security and Livelihoods Programming

March 18, 2020, Maiduguri
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Learning Outcomes</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understand</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understand what child protection means and the linkages to food security and livelihoods;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understand</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understand the various forms protection risks for children and their consequences;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Know and understand</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know and understand how these risks can be prevented and/or mitigated through mainstreaming CP into FSL programming;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Be</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be familiar with the examples of good practices and dos and ‘don'ts’ in integrating CP into FSL programming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
## 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Age (Nigeria)</th>
<th>International Minimum Standards</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Age for Work</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Section 59(1) of the Labour Act; Sections 28 and 29 of the Child's Right Act (45,46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Age for Hazardous Work</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Section 59(5) and (6) of the Labour Act; Sections 28, 29, and 277 of the Child's Right Act (45,46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory Education Age</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sections 2 and 15 of the Education Act; Section 15 of the Child's Right Act (46,50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Public Education</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sections 2–3 of the Education Act; Section 15 of the Child's Right Act (46,50)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

1. Children have the right to be protected from economic exploitation, to attend education and to play.
2. Without adequate education, children are likely to be trapped in unskilled work and poverty when they grow up.
3. Overall, children are more vulnerable and need our protection.
5. Hazardous work can cause lifelong health consequences, affecting productivity and the ability to work.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA/location</th>
<th>CP Focal Point Agency (FPA)</th>
<th>Name of Focal Person for FPA</th>
<th>Contact email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bama (excluding Banki)</td>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>Sunday Bitrus</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sundaybitrus055@gmail.com">sundaybitrus055@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bama (Banki)</td>
<td>FHI360</td>
<td>Ibrahim Sanda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:isanda@ng.fhi360.org">isanda@ng.fhi360.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikwa</td>
<td>FHI360</td>
<td>Comfort Wilson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:CoWilson@ng.fhi360.org">CoWilson@ng.fhi360.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwoza</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>Aisha Abdullahi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Aishatu.abdullahi@rescue.org">Aishatu.abdullahi@rescue.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwoza (Pulka)</td>
<td>Plan International</td>
<td>Elam Yargawa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ElamFirchi.Yargawa@plan-international.org">ElamFirchi.Yargawa@plan-international.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konduga</td>
<td>Goal Prime</td>
<td>Chris Dumujay</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dumujaychris@yahoo.com">dumujaychris@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magumeri</td>
<td>Save the Children International</td>
<td>Abubakar Yerima</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mohammed.yerima@savethechildren.org">Mohammed.yerima@savethechildren.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobbar (Damasak)</td>
<td>FHI360</td>
<td>Umar Muktar</td>
<td><a href="mailto:umuktar@ng.fhi360.org">umuktar@ng.fhi360.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monguno</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Isha Isaya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:isa4destiny@gmail.com">isa4destiny@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngala</td>
<td>FHI360</td>
<td>Haruna Samuel Mshelia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:HSamuel@ng.fhi360.org">HSamuel@ng.fhi360.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Key Actions for Food Security Actors in Mainstreaming CP &amp; Risk Mitigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Key Actions for Livelihood Actors in Mainstreaming CP &amp; Risk Mitigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do/n’t</td>
<td>Do’s and Don’ts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.