

---

# ONDO STATE ACTION PLAN FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR AND ITS WORST FORMS 2022-2025

---



MARCH 2022



International  
Labour  
Organization



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands

Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa)





FOREWORD (To be filled by???)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (State Controller)

## Contents

<b>FOREWORD (To be filled by???)</b> .....	4
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (State Controller)</b> .....	4
<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	5
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	10
<b>Goal of The Action Plan</b> .....	10
<b>General Background</b> .....	10
<b>II. ACTION PLAN</b> .....	11
<b>1. POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENFORCEMENT</b> .....	11
<b>3. ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS CREATION</b> .....	27
<b>4. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	31
<b>5. TREATMENT OF CHILD LABOUR VICTIMS</b> .....	38
<b>6. EDUCATION</b> .....	46
<b>7. CONFLICT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE.</b> .....	54
<b>8. CHILD PARTICIPATION</b> .....	59
<b>9. Monitoring and Evaluation</b> .....	62
<b>10. STATISTICS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT</b> .....	64

III. IMPLEMENTATION.....	67
3.1 REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	67
3.2 FUNDING FOR THE SAP .....	67
APPENDIX.....	68

## ACRONYMS

1. ACCEL      **Accelerating Action on the Elimination of Child Labour ( Africa\_)**
2. AU          **African Union**
3. AU CRWC    **African Union Conention on the right and Welfare of the Child**
4. CBO        **Community Based Organisations**
5. CCLMC      **Community child Labour monitoring Committee**
6. CDA        **Community Development Association**
7. CDC        **Community Development Committee**
8. CFS        **Child Friendly Spaces**
9. CL          **Child Labour**
10. MICS      **Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey**
11. CLU       **Child Labour Unit**
12. CP        **Child Protection**

<b>13. CPN</b>	<b>Child Protection network</b>
<b>14. CRL</b>	<b>Child Rights Law</b>
<b>15. CSO</b>	<b>Civil Society Organisations</b>
<b>16. DAC</b>	<b>Day of the African Child</b>
<b>17. DFID</b>	<b>Department for International Development</b>
<b>18. ECOWAS</b>	<b>Economic Community of West African States</b>
<b>19. FBO</b>	<b>Faith Based organisations</b>
<b>20. FL</b>	<b>Forced labour</b>
<b>21. FME</b>	<b>Federal Ministry of education</b>
<b>22. FML&amp;E</b>	<b>Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>
<b>23. GEEP</b>	<b>Government Enterprise Empowerment Programme</b>
<b>24. HGSFP</b>	<b>Home Grown School Feeding Programme</b>
<b>25. HIV</b>	<b>Human immuno deficiency Syndrome</b>
<b>26. IEC</b>	<b>Information Education Communication</b>
<b>27. ILO</b>	<b>International Labour Organisation</b>
<b>28. IP</b>	<b>Implementing Partners</b>
<b>29. LACON</b>	<b>Legal Aid Council of Nigeria</b>

<b>30. LGSCCL</b>	<b>Local Government Steering Committee on Child Labour</b>
<b>31. LGA</b>	<b>Local Government Area</b>
<b>32. MDA</b>	<b>Ministries, Departments and SAgencies</b>
<b>33. MDG</b>	<b>Millenium Development Goals</b>
<b>34. MOE</b>	<b>Ministry of Education</b>
<b>35. MOH</b>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>
<b>36. MOJ</b>	<b>Ministry of Justice</b>
<b>37. MOV</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<b>38. MPB</b>	<b>Minsintry of Budget and Planning</b>
<b>39. MWASD</b>	<b>Ministry of Women affairs and Social Development</b>
<b>40. NAP TIP</b>	<b>National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons</b>
<b>41. NBS</b>	<b>National Bureau of Statistics</b>
<b>42. NDE</b>	<b>National Directorate of Employment</b>
<b>43. NDLEA</b>	<b>National Drug Law Enforcement Agency</b>
<b>44. NERDC</b>	<b>National Educational Research and Development Council</b>
<b>45. NECA</b>	<b>National Employers Consltative Asoociation</b>

<b>46. NGO</b>	<b>Non Governemtnal Organisation</b>
<b>47. NHRC</b>	<b>National Human Rights Commission</b>
<b>48. NIS</b>	<b>Nigeria Immigration Service</b>
<b>49. NLC</b>	<b>Nigeria Labour Congress</b>
<b>50. NOA</b>	<b>National Orientation Agency</b>
<b>51. NPF</b>	<b>Nigeria Police Force</b>
<b>52. NPOPC</b>	<b>National Population Commission</b>
<b>53. NSBCC</b>	<b>National Strategy for Behavioural Change Communication</b>
<b>54. NSCCL</b>	<b>National Steering Committee on Child Labour</b>
<b>55. NSCDC</b>	<b>Nigeria Security and Cvil Defence Corps</b>
<b>56. NSCCL</b>	<b>National Steering Committee on Child Labour</b>
<b>57. N-SIP</b>	<b>National Social Investment Programme</b>
<b>58. NSITF</b>	<b>Nigerian social and Insruance Trust Fund</b>
<b>59. OSSAP-MDG</b>	<b>Office of the Special Assistant to the President on Millenium Development Goals</b>
<b>60. SAP</b>	<b>State Action plan</b>
<b>61. SDG</b>	<b>Sustaiable Development Goals</b>

<b>62. SEMA</b>	<b>State Emergency Management Agency</b>
<b>63. SP</b>	<b>Social Protection</b>
<b>64. SMEDAN</b>	<b>Small and Medium Enterprises Development ....</b>
<b>65. SUBEB</b>	<b>State Universal Basic Education</b>
<b>66. SSCCL</b>	<b>State Steering Committee on child Labour</b>
<b>67. TOT</b>	<b>Training of Trainers</b>
<b>68. TUC</b>	<b>Trade Union Congress</b>
<b>69. UBE</b>	<b>Universal Basic Education</b>
<b>70. UBEC</b>	<b>Universal Basic Education Board</b>
<b>71. UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>
<b>72. UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations Children Trust Fund</b>
<b>73. UN CRC</b>	<b>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child</b>
<b>74. UNFPA</b>	<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>
<b>75. VGN</b>	<b>Vigilante</b>
<b>76. WDA CL</b>	<b>World Day against child Labour</b>
<b>77. WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organisation</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Goal of The Action Plan

The goal of the State Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour in Nigeri State is to provide a roadmap for accelerating action towards achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Nigeria by 2025 and child labour in its entirety in 2030.

### General Background

Ondo State State, by the 1996 census had a population of 3,441,024. The state shares border with Osun, Ogun, Ekiti and Edo state.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, and the chief products are cotton and tobacco from the north, Cocoa from the central part, and rubber and timber (teak and hardwoods) from the south and east; palm oil and kernels are for export throughout the state. Ondo State is Nigeria's chief cocoa-producing state and it is in this sector that you find records of child labour.

Before now, the Child Labour unit of the Federal Ministry of Labour had been collaborating with other agencies within the state to fight child labour. Now activities on the elimination of child labour have become more rigorous with the presence of the ACCEL Africa project in the state. Recently, Community Child Labour Monitoring Committees (CCLMC) were set up in 7 communities of 5 local Government Areas. Some trainings targeted at journalists and Agric extension workers were conducted through the ACCEL Africa Project.

This Action Plan will create a path for the implementation of actions on the elimination of child labour in Ondo State State.

## II. ACTION PLAN

### 1. POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENFORCEMENT.

#### Background.

Section 34 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as amended states that “...every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person....”

Nigeria has ratified and domesticated several United Nations and ILO Conventions that are instrumental in the fight against child labour, forced labour and trafficking in persons. These include the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, the Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (C-182) the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (C-138); the Convention against Trans- National Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, 2000 (Palermo Protocol); and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990. Also, the Nigerian government played a significant role in the adoption of key regional initiatives including the ECOWAS Child Policy; ECOWAS Strategic Framework for Strengthening Child Protection Systems in West Africa; the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour, especially its Worst Forms, 2012-2015 which extensively addresses issues of Child Labour from a regional perspective. These all align with the regional approach adopted in the ECOWAS strategic plan projected for 2050.

The Nigeria Labour Act which provides for child protection within the workplace is currently being reviewed to ensure compliance with international labour standards with reference to clarifying the minimum age of work in Nigeria and to cover emerging issues. The Child Rights

Act, 2003 consolidates all laws relating to children into a single legislation and specifies the duties and obligations of government, parents and other authorities, organizations, and bodies. The Act however preserves the application of provisions of the Nigerian Labour Act in relation to child labour issues. The NAPTIP Act (2015) and the UBEC Act (2004) respectively provides for the protection of children against trafficking and abuse and the provision of free and compulsory basic education for all Ondo State children.

At the policy level, there exists a National Policy on Child Labour, a National Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour (2021-2025), recently validated. Nigeria is actively participating in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 8, including its offshoot Alliance 8.7.

The ILO approximates that about 15 million children under age 14 work to earn a living in Nigeria. Many of these are engaged in the worst forms of child labour, including quarrying of granite and gravel, domestic servanthood and hawking. Furthermore, the recent situations of heightened conflicts, terrorism and health epidemics have elevated other forms of exploitation, indecent and degrading treatment, including forced labour, abduction and sale of children. The heightened risks of child labour underscore the urgent need for targeted and coordinated action at National, state, and local levels to create awareness of the existing legal frameworks and ensure their effective implementation through enforcement of laws.

In Ondo State State, the Child Rights Law was passed in 2010 but like in many other states of Nigeria, implementation remains a challenge. The Violence against Persons Law was also passed in 2020. According to the evaluation report on the National Action Plan (2013-2017) which was validated in November 2020, Ondo State State did not have an Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour.

## GAPS

1. Nigeria is yet to ratify and domesticate ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers.
2. Inadequate synergy among implementing entities in the fight against child labour.

3. Inadequate institutional capacities/ logistics to fight against child labour and related issues.
4. Law enforcement concerning child labour related issues is still low.
5. The non-usage of laws and policies concerning other sectors (Mining and Agriculture, Education) to protect victims of child Labour
6. The Federal-state dichotomy in issues of child labour
7. Although there are laws that protect children from child labour, implementation of these laws remains a challenge

#### EXPECTED OUTCOME

1. State laws, policies and regulations relating to child labour, forced labour, and protection of children from all forms of exploitation have been updated and strengthened in line with the relevant national and international legal instruments.
2. Policy and Statutory measures for social protection, Universal Basic Education and Child Protection in Emergencies, relevant to the AU Agenda 2063, SDG Target 8.7, and ECOWAS strategic Framework for Child Protection are applied and enforced in both the formal and informal sectors.
3. The Child Rights Law is fully implemented in the State.
4. Synergies with other state agencies are strong and encourage the use of related policies in the mining, agriculture, education, health and other sectors to protect victims of child labour
5. The minimum age for work is fully harmonized and clearly discernible in conformity with international best standards.
6. Offenders of laws on child labour are adequately investigated and prosecuted.

#### STRATEGIES

1. Stepping up monitoring of the measures the state is taking to give effect to the existing legal frameworks for eliminating child labour,

2. Evaluating the capacities of the different law enforcement agencies concerned with enforcing child labour regimes and develop minimum standards, guidelines, training protocols, and other arrangements for facilitating information gathering, sharing and coordination on child protection within Ondo State as well as among the states of the Federation.
3. Developing and adopting guidelines and protocols for child labour inspection, prosecution and enforcement of relevant child labour prohibitions, and enhance capacity building of relevant labour inspectors, the police, NSCDC, Customs/Immigration and judicial officers.
4. Facilitating cooperation, coordination and information sharing among members of the Ondo State State Steering Committee on child labour, Civil Society Organizations and other relevant bodies.
5. Promoting and facilitating cooperation with relevant agencies to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate child labour offences and to protect victims.
6. Developing/updating relevant guidelines and protocols for the rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of child labour / forced labour.
7. Identifying and harmonising other relevant laws at the state level to protect victims of child labour (education, agriculture etc)
8. Advocating for the full implementation of the Child Rights Law

## 1. POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENFORCEMENT

**Objective 1.1** Timely domestication of all relevant, ratified international conventions and protocols by National and State Assemblies including convention 189, and harmonization of the minimum age of employment

Objective 2: The reawakening of Law Enforcement Agencies to take proactive measures to ensure enforcement of laws						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Ondo State State laws, policies and regulations relating to child labour, forced labour, and protection of children are updated and enforced in line with relevant National legal instruments.	Stakeholders carry out advocacies towards reviewing, updating and enforcing laws related to child Labour in Ondo State State.	1. Meeting of Ondo State State stakeholders to plan and advocate for the review of laws, policies relating to child labour and forced labour. 2. Meetings/ Consultation with Ondo State State House of Assembly for review and domestication of relevant laws	SSCCL, Ministry of Women Affairs, CPN and CSOs. SSCCL, Ondo State State House of Assembly FML&E in collaboration with MOJ, MOH, NHRC, NLC, TUC, CSOs	July 2022- June 2026	No of Ondo State State Steering Committee meetings held on advocacy.  No of consultation /meetings held with the Ondo State State Assembly for review and ratification.	Minutes of meetings  A list of advocacy issues jointly identified with other Child Protection Actors

		3.Development and regular review of roadmap with prioritized actions on child labour and forced labour in markets, alms begging, street hawking, motor parks, restaurants, construction sector, domestic sector, farms.			A roadmap document stating plans of implementation is developed	Reviewed and updated laws.
--	--	---	--	--	---	----------------------------

## 2. SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

### BACKGROUND

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment currently has established structures and mechanisms in place for child labour interventions at the state level. The State Steering Committee on Child Labour (SSCCL) has the responsibility of coordinating and promoting activities to eliminate

child labour in the State. The state office of the Federal Ministry of Labour and all relevant MDAs have designated desk officers who oversee child labour related matters at the state level.

The Ondo State State Steering Committee on Child Labour has a variety of members both state and non-state. Social partners including the *Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC)*, *Trade Union Congress (TUC)*, Employers Associations and *Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)* are actively involved in the efforts to eliminate child labour/forced labour.

The Ondo State State Task force against human trafficking is a trafficking prevention mechanism that is saddled with the responsibility of preventing and prosecuting trafficking in persons activities in the state. This mechanism is coordinated at the ministry of justice with a strong support from NAPTIP.

There also various CSO platforms that contribute to the prevention and response to Child labour matters.

The *Child Protection Network (CPN)* is present in Ondo State State. This is a consortium of child focused organizations, ministries, departments, and agencies, including law enforcement agencies, who share a common vision to identify, support and mitigate the risk of harm and abuse of children including child labour.

## GAPS

1. Poor funding of activities at the state and local levels.
2. Newly assigned desk officers and focal points have low capacity to intervene in child labour matters.
3. At this time, not all relevant line ministries have mainstreamed child labour into their core activities
4. Resource (human/material) mobilisation, allocation, utilisation, and accountability appear to be a major constraint that limit the effectiveness and capacities of existing structures in achieving the set targets for the elimination of child labour.
5. Obstruction of justice by vested interests.

6. Synergy among actors in the activities against child labour is not strong enough.

#### EXPECTED OUTCOME

1. Structures at state and local levels are functional and effective in their areas of intervention.
2. Policy makers and implementers in oversight institutions are committed to supporting programmes for the elimination of child labour in Ondo State State.
3. Policy makers and implementers ensure significant improvements in human, financial and technical resources in all key intervention areas relating to child labour and forced labour.
4. Interventions relating to Agenda 2063 – SDG Target 8.7 are adequately mainstreamed into the programmes and budgets of mandated institutions and agencies in Ondo State State. Complementary resources are available from a wide range of partners such as ILO, and the private sector enabling the rapid scaling up of the efforts of the Ondo State State Government and its partners.

#### STRATEGIES

1. Developing and implement measures aimed at enhancing the capacities of government institutions and other key stakeholders charged with managing and driving Ondo State State programmes on child labour and forced labour.
2. Developing training programmes and materials at state and local levels in collaboration with partners.
3. Regularly building the capacities of the desk officers in the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment and members of the SSCCL including implementing partners to support the implementation of the Action Plan, especially through learning-by-doing and knowledge sharing.

4. Providing space through the SSCCL for nurturing public-private partnerships on the elimination of child labour and forced labour.
5. Strengthening the multi sectorial approach towards the elimination of child labour and forced labour coordinated by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment.

2. SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING						
<b>Objective 2.1:</b> To build the capacity of key policymakers and implementers to advocate for adoption, funding and implementation of policies, programmes, laws and regulations on the elimination of child labour and forced labour.						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Policymakers and implementers in oversight institutions are committed to supporting programmes for elimination of child labour.	Policy makers and implementers are trained on child labour issues and how to intervene in their respective positions.	1. Identify Institution(s) to provide capacity building support to Policymakers and implementers on the elimination of child labour and forced labour in Ondo State State.	FML&E in collaboration with MOJ, NHRC, MOE, LACON, NLC, TUC, NECA, NPF NSCDC, CSOs and ILO	July 2022- June 2025	No of institutions identified to provide capacity building programmes.  No of training needs assessment conducted.	Report of the selection process  Report of assessments conducted



		<p>transitional care for victims of child labour and forced labour laws and regulations</p> <p>4. Conduct TOT programmes for state and non-state actors on child labour and forced labour elimination based on the developed training plan and toolkits.</p> <p>5. Strengthen the capacity of the child labour/ forced labour desk officers</p>		2022-2023	<p>No of TOT conducted for state and non-state actors</p> <p>No of child labour and forced labour desk officers with enhanced capacity</p>	Attendance list and training reports.
--	--	---	--	-----------	--	---------------------------------------

		of the Mins Agric & Rural Development, Forestry, Transport, Women Affairs, Education, Youth and Sports, National Orientation Agency, SUBEB, NLC, TUC, CSOs and law Enforcement Agencies (NPF, NSCDC, NIS, NAPTIP) FBOs, TESCO, Budget and Planning NPOPC, VGN, Amotekun, MOJ, Employers Assoc		2022-2024		
<b><u>Objective 2.2</u></b> <b>To implement a robust and comprehensive coordination mechanism of child labour/forced labour intervention that is participatory and result oriented</b>						

Outcome	Output	Activities	Resp Agencies	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Partners at state and local levels are making good use of the knowledge innovations and other resources available from local and national network to combat child labour/forced labour	Multi-stakeholder platforms exist and are strengthened in Ondo State State organizations, institutions and individuals working on SDG Target 8.7 issues to link up, work together, share knowledge and support each other.	Mainstreaming of child labour committees into Child Protection Networks at the local levels  4. Quarterly review meetings of SSCCL  5. Production of quarterly and annual reports by CLU (FML&E) on child labour and forced labour programmes in the state.	FML&E,CPN, all organisations in SSCCL, and LGSCCL	2022-2025	No of SSCCL and LGSCCL established and strengthened	Report of inaugural meetings of SSCCL and LGSCCL  Pictures of inaugural meetings of SSCCL and LGSCCL
				2022-2025		
				2022-2025	No of quarterly review meetings of SSCCL held	Reports of quarterly review meetings of SSCCL
					No of quarterly and annual reports	meetings of SSCCL

					produced and circulated	
<b>Objective 2.3</b>						
To facilitate collaboration and partnership across different levels of government, sectors (public and private) and development partners						
Outcome	Output	Activities	Resp. agencies	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Public-private partnerships are making significant contributions to Ondo State State efforts at eliminating child labour/ forced labour.	The private sector is actively incorporated into structures working against child labour.	1. Mainstream child labour/ forced labour issues into different levels of government, sectors (public and private).	FML&E in collaboration with SSCCL and development partners.	2021-2025		Minutes of joint meetings Report of joint activities Organisational Workplans of each agencies and organisations
		2. Strengthening linkages between government institutions that are involved in child and	FML&E in collaboration with NSCCL, SSCCL and	2021-2024  2021-2022	No of programmes on the elimination of child labour that show public-private partnership	Evidence of private sector involvement in activities at Ondo

		<p>forced labour interventions and other sectors including the private sector and CSOs</p> <p>3. Inclusion of child labour/ forced labour specific activities in the work plan of all member organizations represented in SSCCL</p>	<p>development partners.</p> <p>FML&amp;E in collaboration with SCCL, SSCCL, Min of Budget and Planning and development partners.</p> <p>SSCCL, LGSCCL</p>	<p>2022-2025</p>	<p>At least 70% of member organisations in the SSCCL have issues of child/forced labour indicated in their work plans</p> <p>No of CSOs implementing programmes on child labour with the support of IPs</p>	<p>State State and Local levels</p> <p>Evidence of projects co funded by the private sectors, development partners</p>
		<p>4. Engender support from development agencies, Ondo State State companies for</p>		<p>2022 to 2025</p>		

<p>Resource mobilization sources from development partners, the private sector and other possible sources to complement government funding for child labour and forced labour</p>	<p>SSCCL members are trained on Mobilization and financial management for implementation of action programmes on child labour and forced labour.</p>	<p>CSOs to effectively implement action programme to elimination of child and forced labour</p> <p>5. Build Stakeholder capacities on Resource Mobilization and financial management for implementation of action programmes on child labour and forced labour.</p> <p>6. Develop and disseminate Ondo State State</p>		<p>2022 to 2023</p>	<p>No of trainings/persons trained on resource mobilisation</p> <p>Existence of an Ondo State State resource mobilisation guideline</p>	<p>Reports of stakeholder Training on resource mobilisation and financial management.</p>
---	--	--	--	---------------------	---	---

<p>interventions are strengthened.</p>	<p>The SSCCL mobilises resources from the private sector for its activities.</p>	<p>guidelines on resource mobilization and application to the elimination of child labour and forced labour.</p> <p>7. Tracking budget and expenditure on child labour and forced labour</p>				<p>Training Reports and attendance sheets</p> <p>Reports on budget tracking</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

### 3. ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS CREATION

#### BACKGROUND

Advocacy to key stakeholders in both the legislative and the Executive arms of Government in Ondo State State is very important in the fight to eliminate child labour. Advocacy targeted at improving the legal environment and implementation of laws and policies form a very important component of achieving the elimination of child labour. Traditional heads are closer to the communities and this category of people are also critical to the elimination of child labour. A robust mapping exercise helps to identify the influential and powerful persons or groups of persons to work with.

Awareness raising is critical to the success of the fight against child labour. The populace must be aware of the negative effects of child labour both on the victim and the society at large. Rigorous campaign against child labour must be a critical component of actions. The media (print, electronic and social) has proved to be a useful tool both in the public and private sectors and in strategies for development. The presence of the National Orientation Agency in the state is an added value in terms of disseminating information on the negative effects of child labour especially in the rural communities. The role of the civil society in this regard is quite noticeable. The commemoration of days related to child rights generally and child labour specifically is a great means of disseminating information to the population.

Recently, The NSCCL was supported by the ILO to develop the National Social Behaviour Communication Change Strategy (NSBCC). This document provides a strategy for disseminating information for the required behavioural change to eliminate child labour in Nigeria

#### **GAPS**

1. Elimination of Child labour is still not taken seriously due to socio-cultural and religious norms and beliefs.
2. Campaigns against child labour are not well coordinated
3. Despite the presence of the statutory agency in charge of national orientation in all LGAs, child labour still persists.
4. Commemoration of days related to the elimination of child labour are not fully utilised as a campaign tool against child labour.
5. IEC materials on child labour are not sufficient and the ones available are not utilized extensively
6. The massive opportunity of children as actors in the dissemination of information on child labour has not been fully explored

#### **EXPECTED OUTCOME**

1. Actors advocate for more involvement of state ministries in the fight against child labour
2. Activities towards eliminating child labour are adequately budgeted for
3. Budget allocations are promptly released for the implementation of activities

4. People are aware of issues surrounding child/forced labour and act towards eliminating it
5. Campaigns against child labour are well coordinated
6. June 12, (WDAFL) is well commemorated in the public space

## STRATEGIES

1. Carrying out advocacy visits to the executive and legislative arms of Government, traditional rulers and Community Development Associations in child labour endemic areas.
2. Creating state templates for capturing IEC materials produced and its distribution
3. Producing State based advocacy tools for campaigns targeted towards different categories of people and groups.
4. Ensuring that IEC materials are produced in the local languages of the state.
5. Encouraging the massive use of the social media to disseminate information on child/forced labour and efforts at eliminating it.
6. Emphasising the commemoration of days that highlight the situation and needs of child/forced labour victims and children at risk of it.
7. Encouraging and involving children in the design, production and distribution of IEC materials both physically and electronically
8. Wide dissemination of the National Social Behaviour Communication Change Strategy NSBCC at state and LGA levels

3. ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS CREATION						
<b>Objectives3.1</b>						
<b>To advocate for the ratification of outstanding conventions on child/forced labour.</b>						
<b>To create awareness on the ills of child labour and the need to eliminate it, especially its worst forms</b>						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV

<p>The populace is well informed about the ills of child labour</p> <p>The Populace recognises and takes into consideration the dangers of child labour to the society</p>	<p>IEC materials are produced and disseminated widely</p> <p>WDACL is widely commemorated at state and local levels</p> <p>Programmes enlightening the</p>	<p>1. Visit to relevant government (legislative and executive) and traditional stakeholders at Ondo State State and local levels</p> <p>Production of IEC materials for dissemination to the public and at targeted places</p> <p>Commemoration of WDACL (June 12) in coordinated manner</p>	<p>SSCCL, CSOs, NOA, Ministry of Community Development, Min of Women Affairs, Faith Based Orgaisations, Security Agencies CDAs and CDCs, Market leaders, Trade Groups, NLC, TUC</p>	<p>2022- 2025</p>	<p>Convention 189 is ratified</p> <p>No of laws relating to child labour reviewed</p> <p>No of IEC materials produced with themes related to Child/forced labour</p> <p>No of Coordinated commemoration of WDACL at Ondo State State and local levels</p>	<p>Reports of advocacy visits and publications</p> <p>Activity reports</p> <p>IEC materials on child/forced labour</p>
--	--	--	---	-------------------	---	--

	society on the ills of child labour are aired on print, electronic and social media	at Ondo State State and local levels  Awareness raising programmes on the print and electronic media including the social media			Nos of media activities reported	Videos, audio and print reports of activities
--	---	---	--	--	----------------------------------	---

#### 4. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EMPLOYMENT

##### BACKGROUND

Social protection, as defined by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, is concerned with preventing, managing, and overcoming situations that adversely affect people's well-being. Social protection consists of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to manage economic and social risks, such as unemployment, exclusion, sickness, disability, and old age.

The first official social protection legislation in Nigeria was the Workmen's Compensation Act 1942, which was eventually reviewed to Employee's Compensation Act 2010.

While there are a number of institutions directly and indirectly involved on social protection in Ondo State State, there are also a number of MDAs and development partners at the federal level who are currently and actively driving social protection (e.g., Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President on the MDGs (OSSAP-MDGs), NSITF, DFID, UNICEF, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO)). All these have programmes that impact people in Ondo State State. The Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development, Health, Education, and Agriculture all have social protection programmes that support the wellbeing of the people of the state. There are also a range of NGOs and civil society actors at the local level involved in implementing social protection programmes directly and indirectly (especially in terms of child rights and HIV programming). At the state level, the following are some of the social protection programmes which impact the lives of people within Ondo State State:

- Home Grown School Feeding Programme
- National Social Investment Programs.{N-SIP} (N-Health, N-Teach, N-Build, N-Agric, N-Power schemes)
- Conditional Cash Transfer
- Skill for Job Program
- Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP)
- State Skill Acquisition Center.
- Market Money
- FOWOSO Program
- Government enterprise Empowerment Program {GEEP}

1. Some of the policies are hidden due to their lack of implementation by driving agencies despite their validity.
2. Lack of continuity in execution of policies.
3. Inadequate funding of existing social protection/employment policies.
4. Lack of synergy and duplication of mandates by various MDAs
5. Lack of connection between the social protection programmes and other prevailing issues like child labour/forced labour, abuse and exploitation

## **EXPECTED OUTCOME**

1. Vulnerable groups in Ondo State State are aware of service delivery procedures and access social protection programmes.
2. Social Protection and Employment policies are consistently funded and implemented.
3. Capacities of key actors are built to effectively implement social protection and employment programmes
4. Leakages in the dissemination of social protection/employment interventions are blocked.
5. Social protection and employment programmes are sustainable and consistent despite change in governments.
6. Social protection programmes are used as rehabilitation opportunities for victims of child/forced labour, trafficking and other matters.

## **STRATEGIES**

1. Carrying out needs assessment to identify the needs of the vulnerable groups especially in the cocoa farms, markets, other places identified for child labour activities within the state.
2. Disseminating information to the grassroot through electronic and print media such as television & radio jingles and billboards.
3. Community mapping to obtain location of target groups and data within the target period.
4. Training of key actors to implement social protection policies.



**To strengthen Social Dialogue Forums at Ondo State State to promote dialogue, share best practices and increase the involvement of stakeholders in the e of child labour**

Expected Outcome	Output	Activities	Responsible Org	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Sustained advocacy and capacity building of key actors on social protection policies.	Actors are trained on the SAP and existing advocacy tools	1.Training of stakeholders on developed SAP and its advocacy tools	FML&E, NOA with the support of other members of SSCCL	2022 – 2025	No of training programmes executed  No of officers trained	Pictures  Activity Re  Attendanc

**Objective 4.3**

**To strengthen systems for efficient implementation of social protection/employability programmes to achieve effective service delivery**

Expected Outcome	Output	Activities	Responsible Org	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Blocked leakages leading to efficient implementation of social protection/employment interventions.	Actors collate reasons for inability of people to access social protection programmes	1. Develop a template for timely and efficient reporting  2. involvement of stakeholders and	FML&E, MWASD CPN, NLC, TUC, CSOs, NDE, Task Force on TIP {NAPTIP},NSCDC		No of successfully implemented social protection/employment programmes	Developed templates Audio-visu Testimonial  Reports

		targeted beneficiaries in the planning of the activities of social protection programmes.	and MPF NAPTIP			
--	--	---	-------------------	--	--	--

**Objective 4.4**

**To increase knowledge and awareness of social protection programmes including employability and entrepreneurial opportunities.**

Expected Outcome	Output	Activities	Responsible Org	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Vulnerable Groups in Ondo State benefit from social protection services	A compendium of social protection programmes is developed. Vulnerable groups in Ondo State are well informed on the existence and delivery procedures	Dissemination of relevant information through Public Relations/Media Relations, public dialogues, media interviews, media discussion programmes, interpersonal communication and	SSCCL, Mmin of Women Affairs, MEDIA, CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, NOA, MoE	2022-2026	No of IEC materials disseminated to target audiences  No of awareness creation events held  Vulnerable families and children benefit from existing social protection programmes	Pictures  Videos  Activity rep  Reports  beneficiari

<p>Home-school feeding programmes are well entrenched in child labour endemic areas.</p>	<p>of the various social protection programmes existing within the state</p> <p>Endemic areas are included in the school feeding programme</p>	<p>community mobilisation</p> <p>Stakeholders carry out advocacy to include endemic areas in the school feeding programmes.</p>			<p>Inclusion of child labour endemic areas in the school feeding programme</p>	<p>List of schools benefitting from feeding programme</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--	---

## 5. TREATMENT OF CHILD LABOUR VICTIMS

### BACKGROUND

Child/forced labour has continually progressed and taken on a heightened dimension in Nigeria and Ondo State State is not an exception. Child Labour/forced labour by its exploitative and stunting nature jeopardises the child's potentials of becoming a productive adult that are able to take their place in the community where they are raised. Its eventual elimination is possible when the political will and orientation are cultivated.

Child Labour victims suffer from immediate and long-term dangers to physical and mental health and the denial of universally recognized rights regarding personal development and freedom from exploitation. Besides the heavy emotional, psychological and life-threatening health losses suffered by victims, these illicit practices represent huge financial losses to the nation's treasuries in terms of foregone taxes and cost of remedial measures for victims, unfair competition with law-abiding employers and companies, and significant potential damage to the brand images of companies and industries linked in the supply chain.

In addition, child labour may interfere with or deny children the opportunity to receive the education and training needed to help them grow into adults able to exercise their rights and responsibilities fully as citizens, and to have equal access to decent work and a better future. Even for those children that combine school with work, child labour affects school attendance, academic performance and learning outcomes, and, sometimes, leads to dropping out.

In Ondo State State currently,

- The Child Rights Law provides protection and support for victims of Child Labour.
- Aside the Child's Rights Law, there are other applicable laws that protect children from child labour in Ondo State State including; Violence against Women Law, 2015 and Violence against Persons Prohibition law 2021.

- There are existing community structures that can serve as a platform for rehabilitation and reintegration. These include Community Development Associations, Parent Teachers Associations, School Based Management Committees, Child Protection Network (CPN), School Governing Board. etc.
- Existence of structures such as UBE, NDE, SMEDAN, and Agency for Non-Formal Education etc help reduce the vulnerability of citizens
- Socio-economic empowerment programmes exist which help reduce the susceptibility of citizens to forced labour.
- There are also educational programmes that attend to the needs of out of school children put in place by CSOs

## **GAPS**

1. Inadequate resources allocated to programmes and interventions on child/forced labour
2. The lack of a coordinated informal sector makes it difficult to implement child and forced labour intervention programmes
3. Length of time in supporting victims from the point of identification to reintegration is a challenge.
4. Inadequate technical capacity to cater for identified and withdrawn children who are victims of child labour.
5. Inadequate infrastructure in Ondo State State for efficient treatment of child/forced labour victims.
6. Poor reporting mechanisms and data management.
7. Existence of overlapping functions and interagency rivalries.
8. Low participation of children in the protection of their rights
9. Low knowledge of child rights issues among the public

## **EXPECTED OUTCOME**

1. Child labourers, including children in Worst Forms of Child Labour are identified, withdrawn, rehabilitated and reintegrated.
2. Community structures are engaged in the identification and support for victims of child/forced labour

3. Victims of child labour are provided the most suitable recovery treatment specific to their identified needs
4. Data on child labour is effectively managed.
5. Preventive actions are increased to mitigate child/forced labour
6. Increased participation of children in the protection of their rights.
7. High perception level of child's rights among the populace in Ondo State State.

## STRATEGIES

### **1. Identification/Reporting**

As a means of improving on reporting, Child Labour should be mainstreamed into the activities of the CPN in the state. There should be focused and consistent interfacing with children, young people, families, and all stakeholders to access real time information on cases of child labour. This can be achieved through the integrated system of the CPN that ensures government, non -governmental organizations and other stakeholders are involved in the identification, withdrawal and protection of victims of Child/forced Labour. The system assigns specific roles to these actors, based on their mandates and capacities to assess, withdraw and follow-up on victims. This will ensure that children are better protected against exploitation.

### **2. Case Management**

Case management is the process through which the specific programme of services that correspond to the need of each child is established, implemented, assessed, amended and closed. It is an essential tool for addressing the individual and personal needs of each child and reinforcing / adapting their capacities. It is at this stage, that the most appropriate treatment for a victim of child labour is determined through adequate needs assessment. To have an effective case management system in place, all relevant actors must be involved and adequate capacity building provided for them.

### **3. Psychosocial support and child friendly spaces (CFS)**

Psychosocial support and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) can support victims of child labour whose exposure to harm can have long-lasting effects on their emotional development and self-perception. CFS activities and psychosocial support have proven to be an important element in the response for children who are victims of child labour. These spaces can be set up in areas where long-term programmes for victims of child labour had been implemented before or in areas with high prevalence of child labour.

### **4. Family tracing and reunification (FTR)**

Family tracing and reunification of children with families of origin (where possible) is critical to the recovery of victims. Where families cannot be traced and when in the best interest of the child, interim and suitable alternative care settings should be deployed to cater for the child until the family is traced or the victim has been helped to develop into a contributing, self-reliant member of society.

### **5. Family strengthening**

Family Strengthening programmes should be developed and sustained to empower families and strengthen their capacity to protect and care for their children. Recognizing that socio-economic status has a strong link to some of the major factors that lead to child/forced labour, empowerment interventions should be developed to address the socio-economic situation of these families to reduce the vulnerability of potential victims and the recovery of victims of child/forced labour. Appropriate alternative care guidelines should be in place to encourage fostering, community guardianship and family guidance in the treatment of child labour victims.

### **6. Capacity Building**

Sustained technical training on the management of victims of child/forced labour is required to fill the gap occasioned by the dearth of professional social workers and case management experts. Intensive training and capacity development are recommended for

critical stakeholders, including the media. Training plans should be designed and mainstreamed into policies, systems and structures that tackle the issue of child/forced labour.

<b>5. TREATMENT OF CHILD LABOUR/FORCED LABOUR VICTIMS</b>						
<b><u>Objective 5.1</u></b>						
To ensure rehabilitation to secure the physical, mental and psychological wellbeing of victims and restore their dignity						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Child labourers, including children in Worst Forms of Child Labour are identified, withdrawn rehabilitated and reintegrated	Cases of child labour are identified and reported to the SSCCL	1. Investigate and take immediate action on all reported cases of child labour including withdrawal, rehabilitation and reintegration	MWA/FML&E, NAPTIP, NPF, CSOs, NGOs, NSCDC, NIS, CPN and NDLEA	July 2022- June 2025	No. of children: Rescued/ withdrawn, Repatriated, Rehabilitated, Reintegrated	Up-to-date Victims' Register (confidential)  Up-to-date Routine Reports  Reports of family tracing and reintegration

<b><u>Objective 5.2</u></b>						
<b>Empower vulnerable families and children with access to education, skills acquisition, and alternative means of livelihood</b>						
Expected Outcome	Output	Activities	Resp Orgs	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Sustained preventive actions to mitigate child/forced labour	Existing family strengthening programmes are identified and utilised for families of victims or potential victims of child/forced labour	2. Implement socio-economic interventions including provision of adequate educational infrastructure, vocational training, scholarship programs and economic palliatives in vulnerable communities	MOE, MWASD, FML&E, Min of Agric, Min of Health, NLC, TUC, NGOs, NSCDC, NAP TIP, Media, Trade Associations	2022-2025	Number of children supported in school/trained in skills acquisition. number of families empowered on alternative means of livelihood	Visual evidence (videos and pictures) Training schools' records/registers Certificates
<b><u>Objective 5.3</u></b>						

<b>To improve community involvement in the prevention and support for victims of child labour.</b>						
Expected Outcome	Output	Activities	Resp Orgs	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Communities are engaged in and committed to the fight against child labour	Communities engage in the identification of children in or at high risk of child labour by developing a monitoring mechanism in high-risk areas.	1. Set up community response team 2. Mainstream response team into the activities of the Child Protection Networks to respond to child labour issues, for monitoring, referrals and reporting in the project communities	SSCCL, CPNs, CDAs/CDCs	2022-2024	Number of Community based child labour committees No of children identified through community structures	Meeting attendance sheets/minutes Document of M&E mechanism put in place
<b><u>Objective 5.4</u></b>						

<b>To develop a referral and reporting system for CL at state and local levels</b>						
Expected Outcome	Output	Activities	Resp Orgs	Timeline	Indicators	MOV
Effective reporting and data management of all child labour related issues	Child labour interventions are routinely documented	1. Identify and key into existing referral mechanism for child protection in Ondo State State.  Develop a reporting template suitable for the Action Plan	FML&E, SSCCL          CSOs and SSCL	2022-2024	No of reports received at state level  No of reports received from communities	Registers and data collation forms    Annual Reports
<b><u>Objective 5.5</u></b>						
<b>To provide psychosocial support for children in high risks communities</b>						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV

Children who are victims of child labour and those at risk enjoy psychosocial support in their communities.	Vulnerable children get listened to.	1. Provision of psychosocial points for children in high-risk areas. 2. Regular psychosocial sessions with the children.	Min of Women Affairs, CPNs, CBOs and FBOs	2022-2024	Number of children benefiting from psychosocial support	Attendance registers and counselling reports
---	--------------------------------------	---	---	-----------	---	--

## 6. EDUCATION

### BACKGROUND

Universal Basic Education Commission UBEC in 2019, acknowledged that about 10 million children of primary school age are out of school.

Education is supposed to be free from primary all through to junior high school according to the educational policy of the country, certain fees/contributions are still paid in the schools. Free education at all levels is an important step to increasing registration and retention.

UBE, in collaboration with SUBEB, is currently renovating dilapidated schools in all local governments in Ondo State to encourage more enrolment of students and make learning more conducive for all learners. However, the withdrawal of the Ondo State shuttle buses which was used to convey students from the nearest bus-stops to their homes to the closest bus-stops to the school have resulted in students trekking long distances to school.

The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme where each child gets one meal per day within the school period is aimed at improving school enrolment and increasing the rate of retention in schools. Although this is a programme of the Federal Government, Ondo State State is one of the pilot states. Although this is a programme of the Federal Government, Ondo State State is one of the pilot states. However, the HGSFP is only operated only for pupils in the early primary classes. For effectiveness, it should be extended to all primary and secondary school students in Nigeria.

The current COVID 19 pandemic has taken its toll on education as schools had to be closed for over 6 months in 2020. Many states have reports that tend to confirm that Child labour and teenage pregnancy were on the increase during and after the Covid 19 induced lockdown

## Gaps

1. Inadequate provision of school furniture and other materials.
2. The porous borders of Benin Republic which encourages the influx of children on the move from neighbouring West African countries.
3. Poor orientation of parents on the importance of their financial involvement in the provision of education
4. Inadequacy of teaching personnel especially in rural communities.
5. The current security situation is impacting on school attendance.
6. The impact of covid 19 on family economies may impact children's attendance in schools.
7. The low coverage of the HGSFP
8. Inadequate parenting due to low level of knowledge in parenting
9. Absence of anti-cultism measures in schools
10. Ineffective/lack of regulation of the use of social media among children
11. Negative political influence

12. The withdrawal of the shuttle buses has increased children's vulnerability to abuse, kidnapping, school dropout and reduction in enrolment
13. High economic implication on parents especially during the period of fuel scarcity

#### EXPECTED OUTCOME

1. The performance of teachers and the quality of teaching and learning is improved.
2. School enrolment figures are increased while the number of out of school children is decreased by at least 30% because of the success of social protection programmes.
3. Procedures for enrolment and reintegration of children in schools are clear and followed by stakeholders.
4. Curriculum management strengthened and quality of education improved.
5. Informal education is strengthened through state recognised apprenticeship programmes.
6. Social partner involvement in the provision of training opportunities for children and young people is harnessed.
7. HGSFP is extended to all children in primary schools in the state
8. Parenting skills are improved.
9. Conducive environment for teaching and learning.
10. Relevant policies exist in the school system (anti-bullying, anti-cultism etc)
11. Restoration of the shuttle buses to reduce child vulnerability to abuse, kidnapping and other vices.
12. Improved enrolment, school attendance and retention rates are improved.

#### STRATEGIES

1. Sensitization at local levels to improve registration of children in schools.
2. Advocacy for the reintroduction of teachers' rural allowance.

3. Strong advocacy with the state to improve on the quality and quantity of furniture and other material in the schools.
4. Advocacy with the private sector to include educational and vocational support for victims of child and forced labour in their corporate social responsibility actions.
5. Taking necessary and relevant measures for sustainable and successful reintegration of children withdrawn from labour in schools.
6. Implementing gender-responsive measures to improve the quality of teaching and learning outcomes and reduce dropout and repetition rates.
7. Providing schooling for out-of-school children, including ex-child labourers.
8. Improving education budgets and spending efficiency, including more funding for pre-primary education, and investments in teacher quality and supervision.
9. Implementing measures for making technical and vocational education and training systems cost-effective.
10. Implementing measures for upgrading informal apprenticeship systems, including, *inter alia*, effective financing mechanisms, training, increased monitoring and quality assurance.
11. Advocating for greater vigilance and securing school environments to ensure physical safety of students.
12. Advocating for greater investment in girl child education.
13. Carrying out trainings on adequate parenting skills at community levels.
14. Greater involvement of Faith Based Organizations in children's education
15. Advocacy for the reintroduction of the free shuttle buses

## 6. EDUCATION

### **Objective 6.1:**

**To provide a conducive environment for effective teaching and learning process for children across the state.**

Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Teaching and learning take place in safe and secure environment Curriculum Management is improved.	Curriculum is reviewed to be more child friendly and inclusive  Vocational and skills acquisition centres are constructed/renovated  A security plan is developed for the education sector in the state.	1. Collate data for school age children that are out of school  2. Collate data for areas that do not have access to educational facilities.  3. Provide adequate security in both rural and urban communities, to	MOE, Labour, NBS. NPC, etc.  Security agencies (Military, Police, NSCDC) etc.  FME FML&E  NERDC	July 2022- June 2024	Number of children admitted into school; aggregated by sex. (male/female)  Number of child labour victims admitted into school, by level of education, aggregated by sex; (male/female)  Percentage of out of school children admitted into school;	Report, photographs Attendance registers from MoE, FML&E, FMWA  List of education policy and guideline documents, school admission records.  Presence of security personnel deployed Security plan

	<p>More security personnel are deployed to the communities</p>	<p>enable children go to school for proper learning in safe environments</p> <p>4. Design child friendly curriculum, that is inclusive and participatory.</p> <p>Build/renovate more centres for skill acquisition and vocational training to accommodate victims of child/forced labour</p>	<p>FML&amp;E, MOE, FMWA</p>		<p>aggregated by age and sex.</p> <p>Percentage of children rescued and enrolled into the centres</p>	<p>Photographs of the centres constructed/renovated</p>
<p><b><u>Objective 6.2</u></b>  <b>To provide good infrastructures, and to make educational materials affordable and accessible to all school going age children</b></p>						

Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Accessibility to schools enabled	Learning facilities improved. Reintroduction of teachers' rural allowance and free shuttle buses	1. Build and equip more school Libraries 2. Build Playgrounds for children 3. Advocate for reintroduction of free school shuttle buses	Federal and State government, FME Min. Of Information Min. of works and Housing, Min of Transport	2022-2024	Number of schools with play gadgets  Number of learning materials provided	Pictorials, videos, playgadgets

**Objective 6.3**

**To mainstream child/forced labour in the Ondo State State educational system**

Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Children have knowledge about child/forced labour	Policy guideline on child/forced labour on education is developed	1. Facilitate review of policy and guideline documents on	FML&E, FME, NERDC, NOA	2023-2024	Number of educational policy and guideline documents with	Copy of reviewed curriculum education policy and guideline documented

	Child/forced labour, incorporated in the school curriculum	education to include child labour issues 2. Conduct advocacy to the Ondo State State Ministry of Education aimed at incorporation of child/forced labour into the school			provision on child labour issues.	
--	--	---	--	--	-----------------------------------	--

**Objective 6.4**

**To provide opportunity for children who cannot access formal education**

Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Working children have access to basic education while working.	Working children attend literacy classes.	1. Include the non-formal section of the education	MOE, CSOs, SSCCL		Existence of informal educational centres for working children	Attendance registers and records of work done.

<p>Working children have access to remedial education</p>		<p>ministries in the SSCCL</p> <p>2. Establish “non formal schools” in endemic areas to cater for children that cannot cope in formal school settings (see good practice of School-in- the-Street in Abeokuta, Ondo State and “Slum-to-school” in Makoko Lagos</p>				
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

**7. CONFLICT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE.**

**BACKGROUND**

In responding to emergencies, the integration of comprehensive age and gender-responsive measures for protecting and assisting groups vulnerable to the kinds of exploitation addressed by SDG 8.7 should be addressed. Drawing on knowledge and other resources available from partnerships, networks and platforms such as the Alliance 8.7 Ondo State State Steering Committee on the elimination of Child Labour (NSCCL), Security Agencies, Faith Based (FBO), Community Based Organisation (CBO), Civil Society Organisation (CSO), the need for a comprehensive response cannot be overemphasised.

In addition, briefings, guidelines and other information resources should be prepared and provided on a systematic basis to departments and other agencies involved in emergencies, peacekeeping and peace negotiations, and in post-crisis development responses, on measures needed to address issues of child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery in their missions.

Recent global and national events have also exacerbated the emergency situation and ultimately child labour and forced labour. the COVID -19 pandemic and its resultant lockdown has taken its toll on the economy of families, a situation that may force children to be involved in child labour.

## **GAPS**

1. The current situation of unresolved conflicts and communal clashes within the state
2. Precarious security situation in communities leading to abduction especially on farm locations.
3. Inadequate security infrastructure for emergency response.
4. Inadequate psychosocial, livelihood and technical support to, widows, children and person living with disabilities.
5. Unchecked early marriages and teenage pregnancies especially in rural communities.
6. Emergency preparedness plans do not often consider protection needs of children.
7. Lack of concise actions to mitigate the economic effect of covid 19 lockdown on vulnerable families.

## EXPECTED OUTCOME

1. Schools and communities are adequately protected from banditry and terrorism
2. Emergency preparedness plans consider the needs of all categories of people.
3. Displaced persons especially children are reintegrated into their families and communities where possible.
4. Security operating systems are improved.
5. Peace is restored in the troubled areas
6. A platform on which different actors can link up and share information and other resources exist and is coordinated.
7. The rights of children especially to education and protection are ensured and respected in emergencies.
8. Covid 19 protocols are considered in the programmes to support people in emergencies

## STRATEGIES

1. Integration of comprehensive age- and gender-responsive measures for protecting and assisting groups vulnerable to the kinds of exploitation addressed by SDG 8.7 into state response drawing on knowledge and other resources available from partnerships, networks and platforms such as the Alliance 8.7
2. Building much stronger strategies for the protection of children in emergency.
3. A platform on which different actors can link up and share information and other resource exist and are coordinated.
4. Strengthening protection and monitoring issues through an age and gender diversity mainstreaming approach. Capacities of state agencies such as SEMA and other relevant Ondo State State bodies are strengthened by promoting training on basic principles of protection and camp coordination and management.

5. Provision of shelter and non-food items to vulnerable families in emergency situations.
6. Briefing guidelines and other information resources are prepared and provided on a systematic basis to departments and other relevant agencies involved in emergencies, peacekeeping and peace negotiation and impose crisis development responses, on measures needed to address the issues of child labour.
7. Provision of strategic leadership, policy development and engagement with the state government.
8. Strong collaboration and information sharing with all stakeholders such as agencies, NGOs, donors, Civil Society involved in the elimination of child labour.
9. Providing emergency psychosocial support for families of victims of abduction and terrorism in the state.
10. Continuous sensitization on the dangers of covid 19 and its preventive measures

<b>7. EMERGENCY AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT</b>						
<b><u>Objective 7.1:</u> To provide adequate security in all communities affected by conflict</b>						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Protection of affected communities enhanced	Security operating system and information gathering improved	Reinforce security system in all affected communities Provide security for community protection	Military, NPF, NSCDC, local vigilantes, Amotekun,	July 2022- June 2026	Number of children rescued, withdrawn, repatriated, rehabilitated and reintegrated in	Reports/registration of children: rescued, withdrawn, repatriated, rehabilitated and

	Investigation and intelligence gathering improved	Capacity building and orientation of security agencies on checking child labour in emergencies  Create awareness and educate the communities on the need to be security conscious	NOA, CPN, LGAs		communities affected by conflict  Number of offenders prosecuted  Number of people sensitised on emergency preparedness and conflict resolution	reintegrated in communities affected by conflict or disasters (communal clashes, herders/farmers clashes etc  Reports of peace meetings
--	---	---	----------------	--	---	---

**Objective 7.2**

**Minimize the risk of child labour in emergency and conflict situation**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Resp. org</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>MOV</b>
Incidences of child labour and forced labour are reduced in emergency and	Teachers in communities are trained in CP  Children are withdrawn from	1. Train teachers and community workers on child protection in emergency	SEMA, MOE/SUBEB SSCCL, CSOs, law	2022-2024	Reduced number of victims and vulnerable children disaggregated into states and LGAS	Training modules Attendance list Number of children removed in a timely manner.

conflict situations	emergency situations in a timely and coordinated manner	2. Create an evacuation/withdrawal strategy for orphaned children in emergency and conflict situation	enforcement agencies			
---------------------	---	---	----------------------	--	--	--

## 8. CHILD PARTICIPATION

### BACKGROUND

Child Participation is one of the four core clusters UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC, 1989); and African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (AU CRWC, 1990). Child Participation Rights refer to the children's rights to express themselves; to be heard' and, their views and behavioural expressions taken into consideration by adults and institution that work with; and, for children.

As extensively provided in the Nigeria's Child's Rights Act, 2003, which is a domestication of the UN CRC; AU CRWC among other national and international legal instruments, the Nigerian child now have legal right of participation on and in every issue that concerns the him/her.

Ondo State State has a Children's parliament. However, as it is for the implementation of other aspects of the the CRL, the parliament at this time is not functional. Reasons related to finance have always been the excuse for the lack or low functionality of the Children's parliament in Ondo State State.

### GAPS

1. Child labour programming does not include child participation

2. Most projects focused on the elimination of child labour only view children as victims and not participants in the elimination of child labour.
3. Although the various laws put the working age below 18, working children are not recognised in the negotiation of workers welfare.
4. Working children are not given the opportunity to associate as right holders.

#### EXPECTED OUTCOME

1. Children associations are recognised and involved in actions towards the elimination of child labour
2. Working children are included in negotiations of workers' welfare.
3. Children participate in the programming of activities at the levels of planning, implementation and evaluation.
4. Children groups undertake advocacy on issues that concern them and their protection at national, sub national and community levels towards the elimination of child labour.

#### STRATEGIES

1. Mainstreaming Anti-Child Labour activities into the Child Rights Clubs in Schools
2. Empowering the Ondo State State Children's Parliament to dialogue with State and Legislators on Child Labour Prevention/Elimination
3. Ensuring children's active involvement in the commemoration of International days, such as WDAFL, Universal Children's day etc using the SCREAM approach in order to encourage child participation in the prevention of child labour.
4. Involvement of children at all stages of intervention on child labour matters; from planning to implementation and evaluation.
5. Encouraging the association of working children at state and local levels

#### 8. Child Participation

**Objective 8.1 To ensure that children contribute to the elimination of child labour.**

Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
Children become actors and stakeholders in the elimination of child labour	Children's Associations in Ondo State are supported to thrive	Encourage the establishment/strengthening of children associations (eg association of working children, children's parliament, school clubs) Involvement of children and youth in advocacy on issues that concern them in the elimination of child labour Planning and executing commemoration of child focused days by children and children led organisations (National children's day, DACL, DAC, Day of the girl child, International Children's day etc	FML&E, MWA, MOE, SSCCL, CSOs, CPN     FML&E, FME, FMWA, NSCCL, CSOs	July 2022- June 2026	Incorporation of Anti Child Labour activities into the Child Rights Clubs in schools especially promoting <b>SCREAM</b> Existence of associations of working children, evidence of child participation in advocacy event and negotiations	Attendance lists, Members' register, pictures, communiques, press statements reports of club activities       Reports/pictures/advocacy tool commemoration

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### BACKGROUND

The Ondo State State Action Plan (SAP) guides the implementation of the monitoring, evaluation and review strategy. The M&E is conducted at State and Local Levels.

At the state Level, the M&E system aligns with the National arrangement and guidelines set out in National Policy M&E framework.

The Federal Ministry of Labour has established M&E units, planning, research and statistics (PRS) departments with the mandate to generate and analyse data for the Ministry. The State Steering Committee has the advantage of keying into this arrangement.

Guided by the NAP, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the elimination of CL/Forced Labour constitutes the following:

- Quarterly reports of state and the local government working group

Each of the sector will develop M&E data gathering tools based on the comparative advantage which will be forwarded to the NSCCL.

### GAPS

1. Inadequate data on child / Forced labour prevalence/incidence across the state
2. Low level of competence of M&E personnel
3. Absence of stand-alone survey on child/forced labour
4. The existing reporting template needs to be restructured and updated in view of recent developments in the global economy
5. Data harmonization is required for better synergy among institutions

### EXPECTED OUTCOME

1. Data is collected, collated and analysed with viable indicators
2. Access to data on Child/forced labour is easy
3. Strong institutional and personnel support
4. A robust and verifiable data on Child /forced labour is available

## STRATEGIES

1. Evaluating through quarterly report of Ondo State State Steering Committee on Child Labour.
2. Development of data gathering tools based on the activities of the Ondo State State Action Plan.
3. Ensuring effective Child Labour monitoring mechanisms are in place in Ondo State State
4. Coordinating the activities of all the stakeholders and social partners in dissemination of information and data relating to Child Labour/Forced Labour

9. Monitoring and Evaluation						
<b><u>Objective 9.1</u></b>						
<b>To establish a robust, effective and sustainable M&amp;E system for State and Local committees' programmes on the elimination of child/forced labour by 2025.</b>						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
	There is easy access to data	Set up a system for the statutory reporting of activities on CL	FML&E, SSCCL, IPs and other stakeholders	July 2022- June 2026	Number of M&E Monthly,	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports

A robust and verifiable data is available	Data is collected, collated and analysed with viable indicators	Routine submission of peculiar M&E reports from the various sectors at every level for integration into Ondo State State report: Sector report to SSCCL. SSCCL reports to NSCCL and NSCCL reports to the sub region			quarterly and annual reports	
---	---	---	--	--	------------------------------	--

## 10. STATISTICS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

### BACKGROUND

For a successful development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Ondo State State Action Plan, timely, quality and comparable statistics is required and disaggregated according to several characteristics. The current situation is that of the absence of reliable data at country level. In some instances, the data available are not properly disaggregated to particularly show the situation of child labour and related matters. There should be collaboration between the implementing agencies and Bureau of Statistics to generate or produce data on child labour/forced labour prevalence in the country.

## **GAPS**

1. Lack of central data /information collation base
2. Low level of training/ capacity building of relevant stakeholders and institutions
3. Inadequate uniform indicators for data collection (no uniform template)

## **EXPECTED OUTCOME**

1. A harmonized template for a functional data base is in place.
2. Stakeholders are trained in data gathering and management
3. Bi-annual situation analysis of child labour/forced labour is carried out
4. Bi- annual survey on prevalence of child labour / forced labour in Ondo State State is in place.

## **STRATEGIES**

1. Exploiting existing data to assess child labour/forced labour and monitor progress on implementation of Agenda 2063- SDG 8.7
2. Identifying data collation, analysis and dissemination needs for monitoring and reporting and developing the necessary methodology for adaptation.
3. Inclusion of child labour data in the statistics of the Ondo State State Bureau of Statistics
4. Ensuring the input of data from Ondo State State into the available National data and knowledge management system.
5. Building the capacity of stakeholders at the state and local government level to enable them to collect and analyse data using common tools and standards.

10. Statistics and Knowledge Management						
<u>Objective 10.1</u>						
A robust and verifiable data is available						
Expected Outcome	Expected Output	Activities	Resp orgs	Timeline	Indicator	MOV
CL and FL module is mainstreamed into the National survey  A harmonized template for a functional data base is available	Child/Forced Labour module is included in the MICS report.  Data is collected, collated and analysed with viable indicators  Reporting for the Action plan Generation of disaggregated data	Conduct periodic surveys as veritable data sources on child/forced labour issues  Encourage evidence-based programme planning and implementation towards elimination of child/forced labour	FML&E, SSCCL, IPs and other stakeholders	July 2022- June 2025	Number of child labour related survey and studies conducted and reported	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports  Report of surveys (MICS survey, NAPTIP report etc)

	<p>according to several characteristics</p> <p>Stakeholders have adequate knowledge of the database.</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### III. IMPLEMENTATION

#### 3.1 REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The logical framework, containing the objectives, the activities, expected output, means of verification and timelines, is expected to serve as a monitoring tool for tracking activities based on stated timelines. A reporting template will be developed for monitoring the implementation of the SAP in alignment with the National Action Plan.

As indicated in the SAP, quarterly, monthly and annual reports from the community, state and national levels are collated for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating the SAP. The different sectors are expected to adapt activities to their specifications to achieve the set objectives for each area. All collated reports should be forwarded to the State office of the FML&E for onward transmission to Headquarters where the annual reports for the NAP are collated and stored.

#### 3.2 FUNDING FOR THE SAP

The National Policy on the Elimination of child Labour promotes a multi-sectoral approach and the integration of child labour issues in national, state and partners' programmes. The financial implications for the implementation of the State Action Plan will therefore be shared by line

ministries, social, development and civil society partners.

Considering the cross-cutting nature of child labour issues, planning, budgeting and resource mobilization will be done from a sectoral standpoint where a child labour budgeting principle is to be applied by each concerned institution. Apart from the Federal Ministry of Labour, all other active institutions (ministries, agencies, NGOs, and local governments) within the SSCCL will plan activities and jointly identify resources, for replicating and expanding successful projects into the programmes of partners.

Allocation of funds will be made according to specific activities. Such ministry or agency assigned to carry out specific activities will be responsible to account for the funds allocated. For joint actions (Government and its partners) will be required in the mobilization of resources.

## APPENDIX

### List of Stakeholders

1. Federal Ministry of Labour
2. Ministry of Women Affairs
3. Ministry of Education
4. Ministry of Justice
5. Ministry of Health
6. SUBEB

7. Nigeria Police
8. Nigeria Immigration Service
9. Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps
10. Amotekun Corps
11. Nigeria Labour Congress
12. Trade Union Congress
13. Employers Associations
14. Child Protection Network
15. Anti Human Trafficking Task Force
16. Nigeria Union of Journalists
17. Children's Associations
18. Anti Human Trafficking Task Force
19. Children's Associations
20. Ministry of Youth and Sports
21. Ondo State Bureau of Statistics
22. National Orientation Agency
23. Ondo State House of Assembly
24. Office of the Head of Service
25. Faith Based Organisations
26. Civil Society Organisations
27. Traditional Institutions

28. Ministry of Local Government Chieftancy Affairs