



COMPENDIUM OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN NIGERIA



FOREWORD

The Nigerian Laws recognize the fundamental dignity of all children in Nigeria. Protecting their welfare and development is crucial since they are frequently at risk of various crimes and exploitation. Thus, it is the role of the state to enact laws that guarantee their safety and security, enabling them to reach their full potential.

According to data on child labour recently released by the ILO and UNICEF, 160 million children are at risk of child labour and forced Labour. About 80 million are engaged in the worst forms of child labour. Additionally, 1.2 million children have been trafficked annually, and 10.6 million children under five died in 2003. This is quite worrisome and poses a danger to humanity's advancement worldwide, including in Nigeria.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria has enacted a number of laws to protect children, including; the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, as amended; the Child Rights Act of 2003; the children and Youth persons Act of 1943; the Labour Act 2004; the Criminal Code Act 2004; the Penal Code 1959; Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act 2015; the Administrative Criminal Justice Act 2015; Cybercrime Prohibition and Prevention Act 2015; National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act 2015 (NAPTIP ACT); Disability Rights Act 2018, among others which cover various aspect of protection such as Child labour, forced labour, child prostitution, child marriage/ Betrothal, child pornography, children on the move, the child's right to Education, Child Trafficking, Begging, Sexual and related offenses, etc.

The existence of various legal frameworks on the elimination of child labour and the protection of children in Nigeria provides an enabling environment for its elimination. However, it has been discovered that not everyone has a clear understanding of the provisions of the law. The children are also unaware of the various legal frameworks that protect their rights and ensure the elimination of child labour in Nigeria.

Child labour is a multidimensional issue that requires not only strategic efforts spearheaded by the Government alone but also the participation of stakeholders and other members of society. The Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment, in collaboration with Child and Youth Protection Foundation (CYPF), with technical input from the members of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSCCL), through the ILO ACCEL Africa project, compiled and simplified child labour provisions of existing national laws and policies for stakeholders. I am optimistic that this document will prove useful in protecting the rights of children in Nigeria towards eliminating child labour.



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PILLAR I: SURVIVAL

(Health, Nutrition, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Non-discrimination, Water & Sanitation)

Issues	Laws <i>(Mention the specific extant laws related to the thematic area)</i>	Relevant Provision(s) <i>(Provide a summary of the appropriate sections and its subsections)</i>
The Child's Right to Health	<p><i>Births, Deaths, etc. (Compulsory Registration) Act of Nigeria [1992, No 69]</i></p> <p>Sections 7-22</p> <p>Free registration of births and deaths is made compulsory in all cases, and to be accomplished as provided under the Act; before the expiration of a period of 60 days from the date of the birth.</p>	<p>Part II</p> <p>Section 7- Registration of Births in Nigeria</p> <p>Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, the birth of every child born in Nigeria shall be registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the area in which the child was born by entering in a register kept for that area such particulars concerning the birth as may be prescribed and different registers shall be kept and different particulars may be prescribed for live births and still births respectively:</p> <p>Provided that, where a living new-born child is found exposed and no information as to the place of birth is available, the birth shall be registered by the registrar of births and deaths for the area in which the child is found.</p> <p>Section 8 – Persons Responsible for Registering Births</p> <p>It shall be the duty of the following persons to give information either orally or in writing concerning a birth, that is:</p> <p>(a) in respect of a birth in a house not being a place referred to in paragraphs (c) to (d) of this subsection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the father and mother of the child; or(ii) the head of the house or the person recognised as the head of the household; or(iii) the occupier of the house in which the child was, to the knowledge of the occupier, born; or

		<p>(iv) any person aged 18 years and above present at the birth or any person having charge of the child;</p> <p>(b) in respect of a birth in a hospital, health centre, maternity or nursing home or other like institution-</p> <p>(i) the medical officer in charge of such institution; or</p> <p>(ii) any person authorised by him in that behalf;</p> <p>(c) in respect of a birth in a hostel, boarding house, lodging house, hotel, tavern, barracks or place of public resort, the person in charge thereof;</p> <p>(d) in respect of a new-born child found exposed or deserted in a public place-</p> <p>(i) the person finding the child; or</p> <p>(ii) the person in whose charge the child may be placed; or</p> <p>(iii) the nearest police officer.</p> <p>Section 9 - Persons to Give Information Concerning A Birth</p> <p>It shall be the duty of:</p> <p>(a) the doctor, midwife or any other medical attendant, village maternity assistant, nurse, traditional birth attendant, other than a person in or attached to the institutions referred to in section 8 of this Act; or</p> <p>(b) the village head, tax collector, health inspector, forest ranger or any other local functionary as may be notified; or</p> <p>(c) every religious minister, imam or other persons officiating religious services connected with births, naming ceremonies including baptism; or</p> <p>(d) such other persons as may be notified of any birth;</p>
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to give information concerning a birth to the registrar in the area in which the child was born.

Section 10 - Time Limit for Registration

(1) It shall be the duty of any person required to give information concerning any birth, to give to the registrar before the expiration of a period of sixty days from the date of the birth, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth: Provided that the giving of information and the signing of the register by anyone qualified as an informant shall act as a discharge of any duty under this section of every other qualified informant.

(2) Notwithstanding this, a birth may be registered after the expiration of:

- (a) sixty days and within twelve months after the birth by the registrar or the Deputy Chief Registrar in whose custody the relevant register of births may be at the time the report for registration is received and subject to the payment of such fees as may be prescribed;
- (b) twelve months therefrom with the authority of the Deputy Chief Registrar and subject to the payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

Section 11 - Registration of Name Subsequent to Registration of Birth

(1) Where a birth has been registered, and it is desired to change the name of the child or where a birth has been registered without a name and a name is subsequently given to the child, the parent or guardian of such child may within twelve months after the registration of the birth, deliver to the Deputy Chief Registrar

or the registrar as the case may be, an application in the prescribed form.

(2) The Deputy Chief Registrar or the registrar upon receipt of such application and upon payment of such fees as may be prescribed shall, without erasure of the original entry, forthwith enter in the register the name mentioned in the said application as having been given to the child.

Section 12 - Registration of Birth of Child Out of Wedlock

Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, in the case of a child born out of wedlock, no person acting as father of the child shall be required to give information concerning the birth of the child and the registrar shall not enter in the register the name of any person as the father of the child except:

(a) at the joint request of the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child and in which case that person shall sign the register together with the mother; or

(b) at the request of the mother on production of-

(i) a declaration in the prescribed form made by the mother stating that the said person is the father of the child; or

(ii) a statutory declaration made by that person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child.

Section 13 - Persons Baptising

(1) A religious minister or other person who shall baptise an infant whose birth is registrable shall before performing the rite of baptism upon such infant, require production to him of a certificate of registration of the birth of such infant signed by the registrar of the area within which the infant was born.

(2) In cases where no certificate shall be produced to him, he shall, within forty-

eight hours from the baptism, notify the said registrar of the birth in the manner prescribed under section 9 of this Act.

Section 14 - Persons Performing the Naming Ceremony

An imam or other person who performs the naming ceremony of any infant whose birth is registrable shall, after performing the rites of naming the infant, forward the name or WOSIKAT to the registrar of the area within which the infant was born.

Section 15 - Certificate of Registration of Birth

The registrar shall upon registering a birth deliver to the informant, free of charge, a certificate of birth provided that no such certificate shall be issued in the case of a still-born birth.

Section 16 - Registrar May Summon Persons to Register Births

When a birth has not been registered within such time as may be specified, the registrar may, by notice in writing, summon any of the persons required by law to register the birth to attend personally at the registry within such time as may be specified in the summons, being not less than two days after the receipt thereof and register the birth.

PART III REGISTRATION OF DEATHS

Section 17 - Particulars of Death to Be Registered

The death of every person dying in Nigeria and the cause thereof shall as from the commencement of this Act be registered by the registrar of births and deaths for the area in which the death occurred by entering in a register kept for that area particulars concerning the death as may be prescribed:

Provided that where a dead body is found and no information as to the place of death is available, the death shall be registered

by the registrar of births and deaths for the area in which the body is found.

Section 18 - Information Concerning Death. When a death occurs:

(a) in a house not being a place referred to in paragraphs (c) to (e) of this section-

(i) the head of the house or each household; or

(ii) any other relative of the deceased residing or being in the area where the death occurred; or

(iii) any person aged 18 years and above present at the time of the death; or

(iv) any inmate of the house who knew of the happening of the death within; or

(b) in a hospital, health centre, maternity or nursing home or other like institution, the medical officer in charge of or any person authorised by him in that behalf; or

(c) in a hostel, boarding house, lodging house, hotel, tavern, barracks or place of public resort, the

person in charge thereof; or

(d) the keeper or owner of a place set apart for the disposal of dead bodies or any other person required by the Local Government to be present at such place; or

(e) in respect of a dead body found deserted in a public place, the ward head, village head or the police officer in charge of the area, shall within forty-eight hours of such death give information concerning such death to the registrar for the area where the death occurred.

Section 19. Medical Certificate of Death

Every qualified medical practitioner who has attended a person during his last illness shall without charge deliver to the person required to register the death a certificate

in the prescribed form and such person shall deliver such certificate to the registrar and the cause of death as stated in the certificate shall be entered in the death registration form and such registers as may be prescribed.

Section 20. When Certificate Is Issued by Coroner

(1) Where an inquest is held on and a certificate rendered in respect of any dead body under the provisions of the Coroners Law, no person shall, with respect to such dead body or the death, be liable to attend upon a summons of the registrar or be subject to any penalty for failing to give information in pursuance of any provision of this Act, and a qualified medical practitioner shall not be required to give a medical certificate under section 19 of this Act.

(2) The fact of death and the particulars contained in the said certificate shall be entered in the prescribed form and manner.

(3) If the death had been previously registered, the particulars shall be so entered without any alteration of the original entry.

Section 21- Registration of Death Free of Charge

(1) Where the registrar receives personally from any qualified informant, at any time before the expiration of seven days from the date of death or finding of the dead body of any person, information of the particulars required to be registered concerning that person's death, then, so soon as he has received any particulars required to be registered concerning the cause of death which are required to be given by any person other than the informant, he shall forthwith register the death and the particulars, if not previously registered, in the prescribed form and manner without the payment of any fee or reward from the informant.

(2) Subject to such conditions as to fees as may be prescribed by the Registrar-General, a death may after the expiration of thirty days but within twelve months be registered by the registrar or Deputy Chief Registrar in whose custody the relevant register of deaths may be at the time the report for registration is received.

(3) After the expiration of twelve months from the date of death or finding of the dead body of any person, such death shall not be registered except with the written authority of the Deputy Chief Registrar.

(4) The provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall be without prejudice to any action that may be taken against a person for failure on his part to register any death within the time specified thereof and any such death may be registered during the pendency of any such action.

Section 22. Registrar to Issue Certificate of Burial

Upon registering a death or receiving information of the birth of any child as a still-born, the registrar shall issue a certificate in the form prescribed for the burial of the body: Provided that a registrar shall not, without the written authority of a coroner, issue such certificate in any of the following cases if:

(a) it appears to the registrar that there is reason to believe that the deceased died either a violent or unnatural death or died suddenly from a cause unknown or whilst confined in a lunatic asylum or in prison;

(b) the registrar considers that the circumstances connected with the death require investigation; or

(c) he is informed that a report concerning the death in question has been or is about to be made to the coroner.

<p>The Child's Right to Health</p>	<p><i>National Primary Health Care Development Agency Act, [1992 No. 29.]</i></p> <p>establishes the National Primary Health Care Development Agency to promote primary health care for all including maternal and child health care services</p>	<p>Part II, Section 3</p> <p>The functions of the Agency shall be:</p> <p>(a) to provide support to the National Health Policy by:</p> <p>(i) reviewing existing health policies particularly as to their relevance to the development of primary health care and to the integrated development of health services and health manpower and propose changes when necessary;</p> <p>(ii) preparing alternative proposals for decision makers at all levels based on scientific analysis, including proposals for health legislation; and</p> <p>(iii) assisting the translation of policies into relevant and feasible strategies, based on research evidence, wherever appropriate;</p> <p>(b) to provide technical support to the planning, management and implementation of primary health care by:</p> <p>(i) stimulating and assisting States and Local Government Areas to initiate or accelerate primary health care development where none is taking place or is at very slow pace, and specifically, by supporting the development of capabilities at Local Government Area level in the planning, reviewing and re-planning of their health programmes;</p> <p>(ii) promoting the participation of women at all levels of primary health care planning, management and implementation particularly at the Local Government Area level;</p> <p>(iii) conducting studies on health plans for primary health care at various levels to see whether they are relevant to the</p>

		<p>National Health Policy, feasible and multi-sectorial;</p> <p>(iv) promoting the monitoring of plan implementation at various levels;</p> <p>(v) stimulating the technical development of primary health care on an equitable basis in all Local Government Areas; and</p> <p>(vi) providing strategic technical support to the implementation of selected primary health care components as may be required to enhance orderly development and improve upon or introduce new skills required for health services or to integrate new components into them;</p> <p>(c) to mobilise resources, nationally and internationally, for the development of primary health care in support of the programmes of the Agency and to conduct or commission studies on resource mobilisation for health and on issues of cost and financing on equitable basis;</p> <p>(d) to provide support to the monitoring and evaluation of the National Health Policy by:</p> <p>(i) monitoring the development of the primary health care programmes to ensure that it keeps as much as possible within the guidelines set out in the National Health Policy;</p> <p>(ii) developing guidelines and designing frameworks for periodic evaluation of primary health care at the various levels; and</p> <p>(iii) checking the monitoring and evaluation process nationally, with particular respect to the developing of capabilities to analyse and make use of monitoring and evaluation data for management decision-making at Local Government levels;</p>
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	<p>(e) to promote health manpower development by-</p> <p>(i) providing technical support to the preparation of health manpower policy, including manpower projections to enhance development of primary health care manpower plan;</p> <p>(ii) providing advocacy and support for the orientation of medical undergraduate education and the education of other health professionals towards primary health care;</p> <p>(iii) identifying the orientation and continuing education needs of primary health care manpower, including medical manpower and by organising programmes to meet those needs, using the Schools of Health Technology as a resource; and</p> <p>(iv) supporting directly the strengthening of the Schools of Health Technology;</p> <p>(f) to provide support to the village health system by:</p> <p>(i) paying special attention and providing maximum support to the training, development, logistic support and supervision of the village health workers and traditional birth assistants, and to the relationship between those workers and their communities and the mechanisms which link those workers to the other levels of the health system; and</p> <p>(ii) paying special attention to the involvement of women and grassroots women's organisation in the village health system;</p> <p>(g) to promote health systems research by:</p> <p>(i) promoting and supporting problem-oriented health systems research as a tool for finding better ways for the provision of essential care as a component of health for all and, in particular, by introducing health systems research in the Local Government</p>
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		<p>Area health system and supporting the other levels in this effort;</p> <p>(ii) undertaking or commissioning health systems and operations of researches into the functioning of the primary health care programme; and</p> <p>(iii) responding to requests from Government and other agencies in organising special studies and mobilising experts who will respond rapidly and in-depth to guide legislative and administrative actions;</p> <p>(h) to promote technical collaboration by:</p> <p>(i) stimulating Universities, non-governmental organisations and international agencies to work with Local Government Areas in nurturing their capacity for problem-solving;</p> <p>(ii) encouraging Local Government Areas to seek technical collaboration from other local Government Areas and other bodies in developing and implementing their primary health care programmes;</p> <p>(iii) promoting collaboration with other sectors at all levels in the development and support of the Local Government Area primary health care systems;</p> <p>(iv) monitoring the collaboration of primary health care between the international agencies and Governments at all levels;</p> <p>(v) promoting and organising the sharing of experience of the Agency with the world community through publications, reports, visitors and other means and the collection of all relevant information from other countries and international organisations and disseminating such information to all interested parties; and</p> <p>(vi) promoting maximum support for all its efforts by networking and creating formal</p>
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and informal collaboration with relevant Nigerian and international institutions;

(i) to promote primary health care by:

(i) advocacy at the level of community leaders, through the mass media and non-Governmental organisations to promote primary health care and by making particular efforts to ensure that elected and party officials are continually oriented towards primary health care and health for all;

(ii) re-orientating other health professional towards primary health care by means of conferences, seminars and other meetings;

(iii) supporting the documentation of primary health care through commissioning of case-studies, reviews, books, articles, newsletters and other media productions, as appropriate;

(iv) establishing resource centres to serve as national and zonal depositories of information on primary health care implementation;

(v) organising seminars, reviews and other meetings to promote primary health care and share experience in implementation with a view to strengthening the primary health care system in Local Government Areas; and

(vi) providing annual reports which are widely disseminated on the status of primary health care implementation national-wide; and

(j) to perform such other functions as may, from time to time, be assigned to it.

Part VI, Section 14

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

		<p>"primary health care" includes care designed to prevent disease and promote health and out-patient care, including general medical care, maternal and child health care, domiciliary health care and rehabilitation and nursing care, including home visits.</p>
<p>The Child's Right to Health</p>	<p><i>National Health Insurance Scheme Act, 2004</i></p> <p>established the National Health Insurance Scheme aimed at providing easy access to good healthcare services with the aim of improving the health of all insured person and their dependents at an affordable cost. Healthcare services covered include maternity care for up to four live births, preventive care including immunisation, family planning, antenatal and postnatal care.</p>	<p>PART II, Section 1(1)</p> <p>1. Establishment of the National Health Insurance Scheme</p> <p>(1) There is hereby established a scheme to be known as the National Health Insurance Scheme (in this Act referred to as "the Scheme") for the purpose of providing health insurance which shall entitle insured persons and their dependents the benefit of prescribed good quality and cost-effective health services as set out in this Act.</p> <p>Sections 5-7: Objectives, Functions and Powers of the Scheme</p> <p>5. Objectives of the Scheme, etc.</p> <p>The objectives of the Scheme shall be to:</p> <p>(a) ensure that every Nigerian has access to good health care services;</p> <p>(b) protect families from the financial hardship of huge medical bills;</p> <p>(c) limit the rise in the cost of health care services;</p> <p>(d) ensure equitable distribution of health care costs among different income groups;</p> <p>(e) maintain high standard of health care delivery services within the Scheme</p> <p>(f) ensure efficiency in health care services;</p>

		<p>(g) improve and harness private sector participation in the provision of health care services;</p> <p>(h) ensure adequate distribution of health facilities within the Federation;</p> <p>(i) ensure equitable patronage of all levels of health care;</p> <p>(j) ensure the availability of funds to the health sector for improved services.</p> <p>6. Functions and powers of the Scheme:</p> <p>The Scheme shall be responsible for-</p> <p>(a) registering health maintenance organisations and health care providers under the Scheme;</p> <p>(b) issuing appropriate guidelines to maintain the viability of the Scheme;</p> <p>(c) approving format of contracts proposed by the health maintenance organisations for all health care providers;</p> <p>(d) determining, after negotiation, capitation and other payments due to health care providers, by the health maintenance organisations;</p> <p>(e) advising the relevant bodies on inter-relationship of the Scheme with other social security services;</p> <p>(j) the research and statistics of matters relating to the Scheme;</p> <p>(g) advising on the continuous improvement of quality of services provided under the Scheme through guidelines issued by the Standard Committee established under section 46 of this Act;</p>
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	<p>(h) determining the remuneration and allowances of all staff of the Scheme;</p> <p>(i) exchanging information and data with the National Health Management Information System, Nigerian Social Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Office of Statistics, the Central Bank of Nigeria, banks and other financial institutions, the Federal Inland Revenue Service, the State Internal Revenue Services and other relevant bodies;</p> <p>(j) doing such other things as are necessary or expedient for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Scheme under this Act.</p> <p>7. Functions of the Council</p> <p>The Council shall have power to:</p> <p>(a) manage the Scheme in accordance with the provisions of this Act;</p> <p>(b) determine the overall policies of the Scheme, including the financial and operative procedures of the Scheme;</p> <p>(c) ensure the effective implementation of the policies and procedures of the Scheme;</p> <p>(d) assess, from time to time, the research, consultancy and training programmes relative to the Scheme;</p> <p>(e) arrange for the financial and medical audit of the Zonal Health Insurance Offices established under section 21 of this Act;</p> <p>(f) set guidelines for effective co-operation with other organisations to promote the objectives of the Scheme</p> <p>(g) coordinating quarterly returns from the Zonal Health Insurance Offices;</p>
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		<p>(h) ensuring public awareness about the Scheme;</p> <p>(i) coordinate manpower training under the Scheme;</p> <p>(j) carry out such other activities as are necessary and expedient for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Scheme as set out in this Act.</p> <p>PART V, Section 18: Registration: health care providers</p> <p>(I) A health care provider registered under the Scheme shall, in consideration for a capitation payment in respect of each insured person registered with it, or for payment of approved fees for services rendered and to that extent and in the manner prescribed by this Act, provide:</p> <p>(a) defined elements of curative care;</p> <p>(b) prescribed drugs and diagnostic tests;</p> <p>(c) maternity care for up to four live births for every insured person;</p> <p>(d) preventive care, including immunisation, family planning, ante natal and postnatal care;</p> <p>(e) consultation with defined range of specialists;</p> <p>(j) hospital care in a public or private hospital in a standard ward during a stated duration of stay for physical or mental disorders;</p> <p>(g) eye examination and care, excluding test and the actual provision of spectacles; and</p> <p>(h) a range of prosthesis and dental care as defined.</p>
<p>Children and Disability</p>	<p><i>Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act, 2018</i></p>	<p>PART 1,</p>

	<p>prohibits discrimination on grounds of disability by any person or institution in any manner or circumstance; enables civil remedy against offenders</p>	<p>(1) (i) A person with disability shall not be discriminated against on the ground of his disability by any person or institution in any manner or circumstances.</p> <p>(ii) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to, if the person is:</p> <p>(a) a body corporate, a fine of N1,000,000; and</p> <p>(b) an individual, a fine of N100,000 or six months' imprisonment or both.</p> <p>(iii) Notwithstanding the prosecution, conviction or otherwise of any person or for any offence under this Act, the person against whom the crime or wrong is committed may maintain a civil action against the person committing the offence or causing the injury, without prejudice to any conviction or acquittal</p> <p>PART II:</p> <p>(3) A person with disability has the right to access the physical environment and buildings on an equal basis with others.</p> <p>(4) A public building shall be constructed with the necessary accessibility aids such as lifts (where necessary), ramps and any other facility that shall make them accessible to and usable by a person with disabilities.</p> <p>(5) Road side-walks, pedestrian crossing and all other special facilities as set out in the First Schedule made for public use shall be made accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities including those on wheelchairs and the visually impaired.</p> <p>PART V:</p> <p>(21) (i) Government shall guarantee that persons with disabilities have unfettered access to adequate healthcare without discrimination on the basis of disability.</p>
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		(ii) A person with mental disability shall be entitled to free medical and health service in all public institution.
<p>The Child's Right to Health</p>	<p><i>Marketing (Breast-milk Substitutes) Act, 1990 No. 41</i></p> <p>criminalises importation, sale, advertisement, distribution of unregistered breast-milk substitutes; and the offer as sample or gift of breast-milk substitutes or infant formula to members of the public.</p>	<p>Sections 1: Prohibition of Importation, Sale, etc., of Breast-Milk Substitutes</p> <p>(1) As from the commencement of this Act, no person shall import, sell, display for sale, promote the sale of, distribute or offer as sample or gift to any person or the general public, any breast-milk substitute or infant formula, unless the breast-milk substitute or infant formula has first been registered with the appropriate authority.</p> <p>Section 2: Promoting Sale of Breast-Milk Substitute or Infant Formula</p> <p>No person shall, for the purpose of promoting or inducing the sale of any breast-milk substitute or infant formula, advertise or give to any person, institution or health facility any bonus sample of a breast-milk substitute or infant formula or any promotion device thereof.</p> <p>Section 11. Penalties</p> <p>(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>(2) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a body corporate, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a proprietor, director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer, servant or agent of the body corporate (or person purporting to act in any such capacity) shall, as well as the body corporate, be</p>

		<p>guilty of the offence and may be proceeded against and punished accordingly.</p>
	<p><i>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (As Amended)</i></p>	<p>Section 15:</p> <p>(ii) Accordingly, national integration shall be actively encouraged, whilst discrimination on the grounds of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties shall be prohibited.</p> <p>Section 17:</p> <p>(iii) (c) the health, safety and welfare of all persons in employment are safeguarded and not endangered or abused;</p> <p>(d) there are adequate medical and health facilities for all persons:</p> <p>(e) there is equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex, or on any other ground whatsoever;</p>
	<p><i>Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2015)</i></p> <p>Any person who purposely uses any part of his/her body or any object to put inside another person's vagina, anus, or mouth without the person's permission or with lies, force or trick commits an offence called rape.</p>	<p>PART 1</p> <p>Section 1, Subsection 1:</p> <p>A person commits the offence of rape if:</p> <p>(a) he or she intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person with any other part of his or her body or anything else;</p> <p>(b) the other person does not consent to the penetration; or</p> <p>(c.) the consent is obtained by force or means of threat or intimidation of any kind or by fear of harm or by means or force and fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act or to use of any substance or addictive capable of taking away the will of such person or in the case of married person, by impersonating his or her spouse.</p>

		<p>Section 2, Subsection 1: Inflicting Physical Injury on a person.</p> <p>A person who wilfully causes or inflicts physical injury on another person by means of any weapon, substance or object commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding N100,000 or both</p> <p>Section 20: Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (circumcision)</p> <p>A person who carries out harmful traditional practice on another commits an offence and is liable to conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding four years or to a fine not exceeding N500,000 or both.</p>
	<p><i>Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act [2005 No. 28.] [amended 2015] [TIPPEA]</i></p> <p>Procurement of any person under eighteen years for prostitution, pornography and use in armed conflict. The Act prohibits foreign travels which promote prostitution. Unlawful detention with intent to defile. Procuring defilement of any person by threats, fraud or administering drugs or kidnapping from guardianship is illegal</p>	<p>Section 14:</p> <p>(1) Any person who procures a person who is under the age of eighteen years to have unlawful carnal knowledge with any other person or persons, either in Nigeria or any place outside Nigeria, commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years.</p> <p>(2) Any person who procures any person under the age of eighteen years to—</p> <p>(a) become a prostitute, either in Nigeria, or any place outside Nigeria;</p> <p>(b) leave Nigeria with intent that such person may become a prostitute in any place outside Nigeria;</p> <p>(c) leave such person's usual place of abode in Nigeria, with intent that such person engages in prostitution either in Nigeria or any place outside Nigeria, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years.</p> <p>Section 15.</p>

Procurement of any Person for Prostitution, Pornography and Use in Armed Conflict

Any person who-

- (a) procures, uses or offers any person for prostitution, or the production of pornography, or for pornographic performance;
- (b) keeps a brothel;
- (c) allows a person under the age of eighteen years to be in a brothel or trades in prostitution;
- (d) procures, uses or offers any person for the production and trafficking in drugs;
- (e) traffics any person for the purpose of forced or compulsory recruitment use in armed conflict, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for fourteen years without an option of fine.

**Section 16
Foreign Travels which Promote Prostitution**

Any person who organises or promotes foreign travels which promote prostitution of any person or encourages such activity commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years without an option of fine.

Section 17

Unlawful Detention with Intent to Defile

Any person who

- (a) conspires with another to induce any person under the age of eighteen years by means of any false pretence or other fraudulent means, permit any man to have unlawful carnal knowledge of such person

commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for five years;

(b) detains any person under the age of eighteen years against such person's will in or upon any person's will in or upon any premises for the purposes of being unlawfully carnally known by any man, whether a particular man or not, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years.

Section 18. Procuring Defilement of any Person by Threats, Fraud or Administering Drugs.

Any person who-

(a) with threats or intimidation of any kind procures any person under the age of eighteen years, to have carnal connection with a man or an animal, either in Nigeria or any place outside Nigeria;

(b) under false pretence procures of any person under the age of eighteen years to have carnal connection with a man within or outside Nigeria;

(c) administer to any person under the age of eighteen years, or causes any person under the age of eighteen years, to take any drug or any other thing with intent to, stupefy or overpower such person in order to enable any man, whether a particular man or not, to have carnal knowledge of such person, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years or a fine not exceeding N200,000.00.

Section 19 - Kidnapping from Guardianship

(1) Any person who—

(a) takes or entices any person under eighteen years of age or any person of

unsound mind out of the custody of the lawful guardian of such person without the consent of the guardian or conveys any such person beyond the limits of Nigeria without the consent of someone legally authorised to give consent to such removal, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment of fourteen years without an option of fine;

(b) by force compels or by deceitful means induces any person to go from any place, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years or to a fine not exceeding N200,000.00 or both;

(c) confines or detains another person in any place against his will, or otherwise unlawfully deprives another person of his personal liberty, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for five years or to a fine of N 100,000.00 or both;

(d) unlawfully takes an unmarried person under the age of eighteen years out of the custody or protection of such person's father or mother or other person having the lawful care or charge of such person and against the will of such father or mother or persons having lawful care or charge of such person, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years without an option of fine; and

(e) with intent to deprive any parent, guardian, or other person who has the lawful care or charge of a person under the age of eighteen years, of the possession of such person forcibly or fraudulently takes or entices away, or detains the person, or receive or harbours the child, knowing the child to have been so taken or enticed away or detained, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for fourteen years without an option of fine.

PILLAR II: PROTECTION

Issues	Laws (Mention the specific extant laws related to the thematic area)	Relevant Provision (Provide a summary of the appropriate sections and its subsections)
<p>Harmful Traditional Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Marriage/Betrothal • Forced Marriage • Tattoos and Skin Marks • Female genital cutting • Forced isolation from family and friends • Denial of inheritance and succession right 	<p>Child’s Right Act (CRA) 2003 According to the CRA 2003, “No person under the age of 18 is capable of contracting a valid marriage, and accordingly a marriage so contracted is null and void and of no effect whatsoever”</p>	<p>S.21: This section of the CRA prohibits child marriage S.22: Prohibition of child betrothal Section 23: Punishment for child marriage and betrothal S.24: Tattoos and skin marks S.27: Abduction, removal and transfer from lawful custody S.36 Penalty for harmful publication</p>
	<p>Matrimonial Causes Act 1970 Where there are children of the marriage to whom the section applies, the decree <i>nisi</i> shall not be absolute unless the court by order has declared - Provision (a & b) below: (a) that it is satisfied that proper arrangements in all the circumstances have been made for the welfare and, where appropriate, the advancement and education of those children; or (b) that there are special circumstances that the decree <i>nisi</i> should become absolute notwithstanding that the court is not satisfied that such arrangements have been made.</p>	<p>S. 57(1): Decree absolute where children under sixteen years, etc.</p>
	<p>Violence Against Person Prohibition Act 2015 Section 46 of the VAPP Act 2015 defines harmful traditional practices to include all traditional behaviour or practices which negatively affect the fundamental rights of women, girls and person and includes denial of inheritance or succession right, female genital mutilation, forced marriage and forced isolation from family and friends.</p>	<p>S.6. 1. Prohibition of female genital cutting. S.20 Harmful Traditional Practices</p>
<p>Child/Forced Labour</p>	<p>1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. S.17(3) The state shall direct its policies towards ensuring that-</p>	<p>S.17.3. (F): Social Objective children, young persons and the aged are protected against any exploitation whatsoever, and against moral and material neglect</p>

	<p>(F): Children, young person and aged are protected against any exploitation whatsoever and against moral and material neglect.</p>	
	<p>Child’s Right Act (CRA) 2003 S.28 Subject to this Act, no child shall be-</p> <p>(a) subjected to any forced or exploitative labour; or (b) employed to work in any capacity except where he is employed by a member of his family on light work of an agricultural, horticultural or domestic character; or (c) required, in any case, to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to adversely affect his physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development; or (d) employed as a domestic help outside his own home or family environment.</p>	<p>S.28 Prohibition of exploitative labour S.29. Emphasises the application of Sections 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63 of the Labour Act (cap198 LFN). S.30. Prohibition of buying, selling, hiring, or otherwise dealing in children for the purpose of hawking or begging for alms or prostitution, etc. S. 33. Other forms of exploitation are prohibited as long as it has effect on the welfare of the child S.34. Prohibition of recruitment of children into the Armed Forces</p>
	<p>Labour Act 2004 S.49 Parents or guardians of young persons above 12 and below 16 with the consent of the child may enter a written contract of apprenticeship signed by the child with the purpose of training systematically for a trade or employment requiring art or skills or as domestic servant for a period not exceeding five years</p>	<p>S.49.Contracts of Apprenticeship S.59, Sub-section (1), (a) & (b): employment of young persons 59. No Child shall-</p> <p>(a) be employed or work in any capacity except he is employed by a family member on light work of an agricultural, horticultural, or domestic character approved by the Minister; or (b) be required in any case to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to injure his physical development. (2) No young person under the age of fifteen years shall be employed or work in any industrial undertaking S.59, Sub-section (4), (5), (8) & (c) (4) No young person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in circumstances in which it is not reasonably possible for him to return each day to the place of residence of his parents or guardian.</p>

		<p>(5) No young person under the age of sixteen years shall be employed— (a) to work underground; or (b) on machine work; or (c) on a public holiday.</p> <p>(8) No young person under the age of sixteen years shall be required to work for a longer period than 4 consecutive hours, or permitted to work for more than eight working hours in one day.</p> <p>S. 60 (1), (2), (3). Night Work No young person shall be employed during the night except when the child is over sixteen years and is required to work in industrial activities required to be carried on day and night or in cases of emergencies.</p> <p>S.61. No young person under fifteen years of age shall be employed in a vessel except the vessel is used for schooling, training and when supervised by public officers or family members.</p> <p>S.62. Every employer must maintain a register of young person in their enterprise showing necessary credential of the young person and open for inspection by labour officers.</p> <p>S.63. The Minister has powers to make additional regulations regarding the employment and care of young persons.</p> <p>S.65. The Minister may make regulations concerning the employment of women and young persons as domestic servants.</p>
	<p>Factories Act 1987</p>	<p>S.26. Sub-sections (8) and (9) Prohibits employing a person under 18 years of age to operate any lifting machine driven by mechanical power to give signals to the operator of any machine</p>
	<p>Trafficking in Person Prohibition Enforcement Act 2015</p>	<p>S.14 (a) Cross-border sexual exploitation is an offence. S.15 & 16 (1) Luring children and forcing them into sexual relationships is a crime.</p>

		<p>S. 17 & 18 Recruiting children for sexual exploitation and prostitution as well as for pornography and brothels is illegal.</p> <p>S.23. Employment of child as a domestic worker and inflicting grievous harm on them is an offence</p> <p>S.24 Trafficking in slaves is an offence.</p> <p>S.25. It is criminal to employ, request, transport, keep, receive or give out a child below the age of twelve (12) as domestic worker or housekeep; if the work is exploitative, injurious or harmful, it attracts additional punishment and extended sanctions in the case of work without pay, and one with bodily harm to the child.</p> <p>S. 61 & 62 provide for the extradition and prosecution of traffickers</p> <p>S.65 Rights of a Trafficked Person to Compensation and Restitution</p> <p>S.65, Sub-section (3) provides for trafficked victims to institute a civil action against a trafficker and any other person including a public officer who may have exploited or abused his person.</p>
	<p>Violence Against Person Prohibition Act 2015</p>	<p>S. 10 Depriving a person of his or her liberty is illegal</p> <p>S.13 Forcefully isolating or separating another from family and friends is illegal.</p> <p>S.14 Prohibits emotional, verbal and psychological abuse.</p> <p>S.16. Child abandonment without sustenance is illegal and punishable under the Act.</p> <p>S. 18. Intimidation is an offence.</p> <p>S.20 Carrying out harmful traditional practices on a child is illegal.</p> <p>S. 21 &22. Administering a harmful substance is an offence and doing so with intent to overpower a child for the purpose of sexual abuse is equally illegal.</p> <p>S.38. Provision of Rights of Victims including rehabilitation, material, medical, social and legal assistance.</p>
	<p><i>Disability Act 2018</i></p>	<p>Part 5, Section 16, Sub-section 1 (a), (b) and (c)</p>

		Employing, using or involving any person with disability in begging, display persons with disabilities in public as a way of asking for help or begging and using his/her disability as a reason to beg in public is an offence.
	<i>Cybercrime</i>	S.23 (3) A person who recruits, induces, coerces, exposes, or causes a child to participate in pornographic performances or profiting from or otherwise exploiting a child for such purposes commits an offence under this Act and shall be liable on conviction.
	<i>Criminal Code</i>	S.222A. Causing or encouraging the seduction or prostitution of a girl under sixteen is an offence. S.222B. Allowing a person under 16 to be in brothels is illegal. S.340. Endangering the life or health of apprentices or servants is an offence. S.341 Abandoning or exposing children to harm is illegal. S.351-353 prohibits all forms of assault.
Protection of children from drugs and narcotic	Child's Right Act (CRA) 2003	Section 25: Exposure to use, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, etc.
	<i>Violence Against Person Prohibition Act 2015</i> Any person who intentional administers a substance to or causes a substance to be administered to or taken by another person with the intention of stupefying or overpowering that person so as to enable any person to engage in sexual activity with that person commits an offence.	S.22. Administering a substance with intent to overpower a child for the purpose of sexual abuse.
Begging & Trafficking	<i>Child's Right Act (CRA) 2003</i>	Section 26: Use of children in other criminal activities S.27 Abduction, removal and transfer from lawful custody Section 30: Prohibition of buying, selling, hiring, or otherwise dealing in children for the purpose of hawking or begging for alms or prostitution, etc. S.33. Other form of exploitation

	<p><i>Trafficking in Person Prohibition Enforcement Act 2015</i> *Any person who recruits, transport, transfers, harbours or receives another person by means of threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position of vulnerability or giving or receiving of payment or benefit to achieve the consent of person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation commits an offence</p> <p>S.13(5) The consent of a child victim of trafficking is not a defence</p>	<p>S. 13 Prohibition of acts of human trafficking S. 14. Importation and exportation of persons for forced prostitution. S.15. Procurement of children for sexual Exploitation. S.16. Abuse, procurement or recruitment of children for prostitution or other forms of Sexual Exploitation. S.17. Procurement or recruitment of children for pornography or brothel. S.19. Procurement or recruitment of persons for use in armed conflicts. S.20. Procurement or recruitment of children for organ harvesting. S.21. Prohibition of buying or selling of children. S. 22. Forced Labour S23. Employment of child as domestic worker and inflicting physical injury. S. 24. Trafficking in slaves S.25. Slave dealing</p>
	<p><i>Disability Rights Act 2018</i></p>	<p>S.16 (1) A person shall not- a) employ, use or involve any person with disability in begging, b) parade persons with disabilities in public as a way of soliciting for alms; or c) use his/her disability as a reason to beg in public. (2) Any person that does this (1) has committed an offence.</p>
	<p><i>Child's Right Act 2003</i> S.30. 2 (a): A child shall not be used- for the purpose of begging for alms, guiding beggars, prostitution, domestic or sexual labour for any unlawful or immoral purpose.</p>	<p>Section 30: Prohibition of buying, hiring, selling. or otherwise dealing in children for the purpose hawking or begging for harms or prostitution, etc.</p>
<p>Birth and Death Registration</p>	<p><i>Birth, Death Compulsory Registration Act 1992</i> Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, in the case of a child born out of wedlock, no person acting as father of the child shall be required to give information concerning the birth of the child and the registrar shall not enter in the register the name of any person as the father of the child</p>	<p>S.12.Registration of Birth of a Child Out of Wedlock-</p>

	<p>except- (a) at the joint request of the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child and in which case that person shall sign the register together with the mother; or (b) at the request of the mother on production of - (i) a declaration in the prescribed form made by the mother stating that the said person is the father of the child; or (ii) a statutory declaration made by that person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child.</p>	
<p>Unlawful Sexual Intercourse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Sexual Exploitation/Abuse • Incest • Child prostitution • Child pornography • Defilement 	<p><i>Child's Right Act (CRA) 2003</i> Section 31: Unlawful sexual intercourse with a child, etc. (1) No person shall have sexual intercourse with a child. (2) A person who contravenes the provision of Subsection (1) of this section commits an offence of rape and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for life. (3) Where a person is charged with an offence under this section, it is immaterial that- (a) the offender believed the person to be of or above the age of eighteen years; or (b) the sexual intercourse was with the consent of the child. Section: 32 Forms of sexual abuse and exploitation (1) A person who sexually abuses or sexually exploits a child in any manner not already mentioned under this Part of this Act commits an offence. (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) of this section is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years. Section 33 (1) A person who exploit a child in any other form or way not already mentioned in this Part of this Act which is</p>	<p>S.26 Use of children in other criminal activities. Section 30: Prohibition of buying, hiring, selling. or otherwise dealing in children for the purpose of hawking or begging for alms or prostitution Section 31: Unlawful sexual intercourse with a child, etc. Section: 32 Forms of sexual abuse and exploitation. Section 33. Other forms of exploitation.</p>

	<p>prejudicial to the welfare of the child commits an offence.</p> <p>(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) of this section is liable on conviction to a fine of five hundred thousand naira or imprisonment to a term of five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.</p>	
	<p><i>Trafficking in Person Prohibition Enforcement Act 2015</i></p>	<p>S.15 Any person who:</p> <p>(a) by the use of deception, coercion, debt bondage or any means, induces any person under the age of 18 years to go from one place to another to do any act with intent that such a person may be, or knowing that it is likely that the person will be forced or seduced into illicit intercourse with another person; or</p> <p>b. keeps, detains or harbours any other person with intent, knowing or having reason to know that such a person is likely to be forced or induced into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation with or by any person or an animal, commits an offence.</p> <p>S.16. 1. Any person who procures or recruits any person under the age of 18 years to be subjected to prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation with himself, any person or persons, either in Nigeria or anywhere else, commits an offence.</p> <p>2. Any person who procures or recruits any person under the age of 18 years to be conveyed from his usual place of abode, knowing or having reasons to know that such a person may be subjected or induced into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation in any place outside Nigeria, commits an offence.</p> <p>S.17. Any person who:</p> <p>a. procures, recruits, uses or offers any person under the age of 18 years for the</p>

		<p>production of pornography or for pornographic performances; ,</p> <p>b. allows a person under the age of 18 years to be harboured in a brothel, commits an offence.</p>
	<p><i>Violence Against Person Prohibition Act 2015</i></p>	<p>S.1. A person commits the offence of rape if-</p> <p>a. he or she intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person with any other part of his or her body or anything else:</p> <p>b. the other person does not consent to the penetration; or</p> <p>c. the consent is obtained by force or means of threat or intimidation of any kind or by fear of harm or by means of false and fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act or the use of any substance or additive capable of taking away the will of such person or in the case of a married person by impersonating his or her spouse..</p> <p>S.5. A person who compels another, by force or threat, to engage in any conduct or act sexual or otherwise, to the detriment of the victim's physical or psychological wellbeing commits an offence.</p> <p>S.22. S.22 (1). Any person who intentionally administers a substance to, or causes a substance to be administered to or taken by another person with the intention of stupefying or overpowering that person so as to enable any person to engage in a sexual activity with that person commits an offence.</p> <p>Section 25 A person who knowingly and wilfully has carnal knowledge of another within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity and affinity contained in the Schedule to this Act with or without consent, commits incest.</p>

	<p><i>Criminal Code Act 2015</i></p>	<p>S. 214 (Unnatural offences)</p> <p>S. 216 (Indecent treatment of boys under fourteen)</p> <p>S. 218 (Defilement of girls under thirteen)</p> <p>S. 219 (Householder permitting defilement of young girls on his premises)</p> <p>S. 221 (Defilement of girls under sixteen and above thirteen, and of Idiots)</p> <p>S. 222 (Indecent treatment of girls under sixteen)</p> <p>S. 222A (Causing or encouraging the seduction or prostitution of a girl under sixteen)</p> <p>S. 222B (Allowing a person under 16 to be in brothels)</p> <p>S.223: procuration</p> <p>S224:(procuring defilement of girls by threat or fraud or administration of drugs)</p> <p>S. 226: (unlawful detention with intent to defile or in a brothel)</p>
	<p><i>Cybercrime Act 2015</i></p>	<p>S.23 (2) Any person who knowingly makes or sends other pornographic images to another computer by way of unsolicited distribution shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(3) Any person who, intentionally proposes, grooms or solicits, through any computer system, or network to meet a child for the purpose of:</p> <p>(a) engaging in sexual activities with the child; (b) engaging in sexual activities with the child where - (i) use is made of coercion, inducement, force or threats; (ii) abuse is made of a recognised position of trust, authority or influence over the child, including within the family; or (iii) abuse is made of a particularly vulnerable situation of</p>

		<p>the child, mental or physical disability or a situation of dependence;</p> <p>(c) recruiting, inducing, coercing, exposing, or causing a child to participate in pornographic performances or profiting from or otherwise exploiting a child for such purposes commits an offence under this Act.</p>
Criminal Liability	<i>Criminal Code Act 2015</i>	<p>S. 30 (A person under the Age of Seven years is not criminally liable for any Act or Omission.</p> <p>A person under the age of twelve years is not criminally liable for an act or omission unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission, he had capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.</p> <p>A male person under the age of twelve years is presumed to be incapable of having carnal knowledge.)</p>
	<i>Trafficking in Person Prohibition Enforcement Act 2015</i>	<p>S.62. Non detention or prosecution of a trafficked person in certain circumstance.</p> <p>Where the circumstances so justify, trafficked persons shall not be detained or prosecuted for offences relating to being a victim of trafficking, including non-possession of valid travel document, use of false travel or other document.</p>
	<i>Administration of Criminal Justice Act 2015</i>	<p>S.405. Sentencing in the case of child offender</p> <p>S.452. provides where a child is alleged to have committed an offence, the provision of the CRA 2003 shall apply.</p>
Violation of Child's Rights	<i>National Human Rights Commission Acts 2010</i>	<p>S.5a.The Commission shall deal with all matters relating to the promotion and protection of Human Rights, as guaranteed by the constitution of The Federal Republic of Nigeria, the UN Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other International and Regional documents to which Nigeria is a party.</p>

		S.6p The Commission’s Act mandates it to "refer, any matter of human rights violation requiring prosecution to the Attorney General of the Federation or of a State, as the case may be”.
Physical Abuse	<i>Child’s Right Act 2003</i>	S. 11- Right to Dignity of the Child.
	<i>Violence Against Person Prohibition Act 2015</i>	S.2. A person who wilfully causes or inflicts physical injury on another person by means of any weapon, substance or object, commits an offence. S.21. A person who uses chemical, biological or any other harmful liquid on another commits an offence.
	<i>Trafficking in Person Prohibition Enforcement Act 2015</i>	S.23 Employment of a Child as a Domestic Worker and Inflicting Grievous Harm
Child Maintenance	<i>Maintenance Act 2005</i>	S.8. (1) Subject to subsection (2), every parent has an obligation, to the extent that the parent is capable of doing so, to maintain the parent's unmarried child who- (a) is a minor; or (b) is in need of such maintenance, by reason of physical or mental infirmity or disability. S.8.3 further defines who a parent is.
Child Education	<i>Child’s Right Act 2003 (section15.1&2)</i>	Right of a child to free compulsory and universal primary education etc.,
	<i>Universal basic education Act 2004(part 1&2)</i>	2.- (1) Every Government in Nigeria shall provide free, compulsory and universal basic education for every child of primary and junior secondary, school age. (2) Every parent shall ensure that his child or ward attends and completes his - (a) primary school education; and (b) junior secondary school education, by endeavouring to send the child to primary and junior secondary schools.
Children and disability	<i>Disability Act (section 1-3)</i>	A person with disability has the right to enter any place just like other persons, without anything blocking their movement.
Alternative care for children	<i>Child’s Right Act 2003(section 50-52)</i>	Section 50: Power to certain persons to bring children in need to care and

		<p>protection before a court in certain cases</p> <p>Section 51: Make order where parent or guardian is unable to exercise control</p> <p>Section 52: Power of court to order parent, etc. to contribute to maintenance</p> <p>Section 53: Abduction of children in care, etc.</p>
Abduction of child	<p><i>Child's Right Act 2003</i></p> <p>No person shall remove or take a child out of the custody or protection of his father or mother, guardian or such other person having lawful care or charge of the child against the will of the father, mother, guardian or other person.</p>	<p>Section 27 Abduction, removal and transfer from lawful custody</p>
<p>PILLAR III: DEVELOPMENT (Physical growth, intellectual, emotional, language, social)</p>		
Issues	Laws (Mention the specific extant laws related to the thematic area)	Relevant Provision (Provide a summary of the appropriate sections and its subsections)
Basic Right of the Child	<p><i>Child's Rights Act, 2003</i></p>	<p>Part I, Section 2, Sub-section 1</p> <p>A child shall be given such protection and "care" as is necessary for the well-being of the child; taking into account the rights and duties of the child's parents, legal guardians; or other individuals, institutions, services; agencies, organisations or bodies legally responsible for the child.</p> <p>Part I, Section 2, Sub-section 2</p> <p>Every person, institution, agency, organisation or body responsible for the care and protection of children shall conform with the standards established by the appropriate authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, welfare, number and sustainability of their staff and competent supervision.</p> <p>Part I, Section 15</p> <p>Every child has the right to free, compulsory and universal basic education and it shall be the duty of the Government in Nigeria to provide such education.</p>

		<p>Part VI, Section 58, Sub-sections 1-8 For the purposes of this section, a child is being properly educated, only if he is receiving efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude and any special educational needs he may have (Sub-section 3 emphasised)</p> <p>Part VII, Sections 63-67 Where a Court gives a direction under Section 63 of this Act (CRA,2003); and a person fails to take any step required of him/her for the purpose of giving effect to the direction, the Court may draw such inferences, if any; from those facts as appear proper in the circumstances. (Section 66 emphasised)</p> <p>Section 172 A State Government shall provide such a day care for children in need within the State who are (a) not more than 6 years old; and (b) not yet attending school, as is appropriate.</p> <p>Sections 251, Sub-sections (1) & (2) The Federal Director responsible for Child Development in the Ministry or such other officer as the Minister may designate shall have the general charge and superintendence of all Federal approved child institutions in Nigeria. ‘</p> <p>Section 252, Subsection (2) Women Development Officers shall carry out duties in approved Mothers Centres in their areas of jurisdiction.</p> <p>Section 252, Subsection (3) Officers appointed to all approved child institutions at both Federal and State levels shall be persons with background trainings in Criminology, Criminal Justice, Sociology, Guidance and Counselling or Social Work.</p>
<p>The Child’s Right to Education</p>	<p><i>Universal Basic Education Act; 2004</i></p>	<p>Section 1 Without prejudice to the provisions of item 30 of Part II of the Second</p>

Schedule and item 2 (a) of the Fourth Schedule to the 1999 Constitution dealing with primary school education, the Federal Government's intervention under this Act shall only be an assistance to the States and Local Governments in Nigeria for the purposes of: uniform and qualitative basic education throughout Nigeria.

Section 2, Sub-section 1

Every government in Nigeria shall provide free basic education for every child of primary school age.

Section 2, Sub-section

Every parent shall ensure that his/her child or ward attends and completes basic education.

- (a) Primary school education; and
- (b) junior secondary school education, by endeavouring to send the child to primary and junior secondary schools.

Section 2, Sub-section 3: The stakeholders in education in a Local Government Area, shall ensure that every parent or person who has the care and custody of a child performs the duty imposed on him under section 2 (2) of this Act.

Section 2, Sub-section 4

A parent who contravenes section 2 (2) of this Act commits an offence and is liable-

- (a) on first conviction, to be reprimanded;
- (b) on second conviction, to a fine of N2,000.00 or imprisonment for a term of 1 month or to both.

Section 3, Sub-section 1

The services provided in public primary and junior secondary schools shall be free of charge.

Section 3, Subsection 2

A person who receives or obtains any fee contrary to the provisions of

		<p>subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding N10,000:00 or imprisonment for a term of 3 months or to both.</p> <p>Section 4, Subsection 1 Every parent shall ensure that his child receives full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude by regular attendance at school.</p> <p>Section 6 The Magistrate Court or any other State Court of competent jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine cases arising under section 2 of this Act and to impose the punishment specified.</p>
	<p><i>Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2015)</i></p>	<p>Section 16: Abandonment of Children and Spouse</p> <p>(1) A person who abandons a wife or husband, children or other dependents without any means of sustenance commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years or to a fine not exceeding N500, 000 or both.</p>

	<p><i>Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act [2005 No. 28.] [amended 2015] [TIPPEA]</i></p> <p>Sec. 9 (4) The counselling, after-care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and education of trafficked persons</p> <p>Omnibus Provision</p>	<p>Section 9, Subsection 4 The Counselling and Rehabilitation Department shall, in collaboration with the Federal Ministries of Women and Youth Development, Employment, Labour and Productivity, Culture and Tourism, Nigerian Police Service be responsible for-</p> <p>(a) counselling, after-care rehabilitation, social reintegration and education of trafficked persons; and</p> <p>(b) Counselling and the promotion of the welfare of convicts.</p> <p>Section 9, Subsection 5 There shall be appointed for each of the Departments a Principal Officer who shall be known by such designations as the Agency may determine.</p> <p>Section 13</p> <p>Causing or encouraging the seduction or prostitution of any person under eighteen years</p> <p>Section 13, Subsection 1</p> <p>Any person who, having the custody, charge or care of any person under the age of eighteen years, causes or encourages the seduction, unlawful carnal knowledge or prostitution of, or the commission of an indecent assault upon any person, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years.</p> <p>Section 13, Subsection 2</p> <p>A person shall be deemed to have caused or encouraged the seduction, unlawful carnal knowledge or prostitution of or the commission of indecent assaults upon any person who has been seduced, unlawfully carnally known, or indecently assaulted, or who</p>
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		<p>has become a prostitute, if he knowingly allows such person to consort with, or to enter or continue in the employment of, any prostitute or person of known immoral character.</p> <p>Section 14. Procurement of any person under eighteen years</p> <p>(1) Any person who procures a person who is under the age of eighteen years to have unlawful carnal knowledge with any other person or persons, either in Nigeria or any place outside Nigeria, commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years.</p> <p>(2) Any person who procures any person under the age of eighteen years to—</p> <p>(a) become a prostitute, either in Nigeria, or any place outside Nigeria;</p> <p>(b) leave Nigeria with intent that such person may become a prostitute in any place outside Nigeria;</p> <p>(c) leave such person's usual place of abode in Nigeria, with intent that such person engages in prostitution either in Nigeria or any place outside Nigeria, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for ten years.</p>
	<p><i>The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended)</i></p>	<p>Section 17, Subsection 1 The State social order is founded on ideals of Freedom, Equality and Justice.</p> <p>Section 17, Subsection 2 In furtherance of the social order-</p> <p>(a) every citizen shall have equality of rights, obligations and opportunities before the law;</p>

Section 17, Subsection 3

The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that-

(a) all citizens, without discrimination on any group whatsoever, have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunity to secure suitable employment;

(b) conditions of work are just and humane, and that there are adequate facilities for leisure and for social, religious and cultural life;

(f) children, young persons and the aged are protected against any exploitation whatsoever, and against moral and material neglect;

(g) provision is made for public assistance in deserving cases or other conditions of need; and

(h) the evolution and promotion of family life is encouraged.

Section 18, Subsection 1

Government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal and adequate educational opportunities at all levels.

Section 18, Subsection 2

Government shall promote science and technology.

Section 18, Subsection 3

Government shall strive to eradicate illiteracy; and to this end Government shall as and when practicable provide;

(a) free, compulsory and universal primary education;

(b) free secondary education;

(c) free university education; and

(d) free adult literacy programme.

Section 19

(c) promotion of international co-operation for the consolidation of universal peace and mutual respect among all nations and elimination of discrimination in all its manifestations;

(d) respect for international law and treaty obligations as well as the seeking of settlement of international disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication;

Section 20: The State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria.

Section 33: Every person has a right to life, and no one shall be deprived intentionally of his life, save in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty in Nigeria.

Section 34, Subsection 1: Every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person, and accordingly –
(a) no person shall be subject to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment;
(b) no person shall be held in slavery or servitude; and
(c) no person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

Section 34, Subsection 2
For the purposes of subsection (1) (c) of this section, "forced or compulsory labour" does not include - (a) any labour required in consequence of the sentence or order of a court;

(d) any labour required which is reasonably necessary in the event of any emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community; or
(e) any labour or service that forms part of - (i) normal communal or other civic obligations of the wellbeing of the community.

		<p>Section 35: Right to Personal Liberty</p> <p>Subsection 1: Every person shall be entitled to his personal liberty and no person shall be deprived of such liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure permitted by law–</p> <p>Section 37: Right to Private and Family Life</p> <p>The privacy of citizens, their homes, correspondences, telephone conversations and telegraphic communications is hereby guaranteed and protected.</p> <p>Section 38: Right to Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion</p> <p>(1) Every person shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom (either alone or in community with others, and in public or in private) to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance.</p>
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PILLAR IV: PARTICIPATION

Issues	Laws <i>(Mention the specific extant laws related to the thematic area)</i>	Relevant Provision <i>(Provide a summary of the appropriate sections and its subsections)</i>
<p>Dignity of a child: Right to survival Right to leisure Right to family life Right to health services Right to parental care Right to education Right to protection of the unborn</p>	<p><i>Child’s Right Act 2003 (section 3-20)</i></p>	<p>Right to survival and development. Right to name, Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, Right to private and family life, Right to freedom of movement, Right to freedom from discrimination, Right to dignity of the child, Right to leisure, recreation and cultural activities, Right to health and health services, Right to parental care protection and maintenance, Right of a child to free compulsory and universal primary education etc.,</p>

		<p>Right of a child in need of special protection measure.</p> <p>Right of the unborn to protection against harm etc.</p> <p>Contractual rights of a child.</p> <p>Responsibilities of a child and parent, Parent, etc. to provide guidance with respect to child's responsibilities.</p>
Child labour	<i>Labour act 2004 (section 59.1&2)</i>	(a) No Child shall be employed or work in any capacity except he is employed by a family, member on light work of an agricultural, horticultural, or domestic character.
		(b) No young person under the age of Fifteen years (15) shall be employed or work in any industrial undertaking
		(a) No young person under the age of Sixteen years (16) shall be employed in circumstances where it is not reasonably possible for him to return each day to the place of residence of his parents or guardian.
		(b) No young person under the age of Fifteen years (15) shall be employed to work underground; or on machine work; or on public holiday;
		Required to work for a longer period than 4 consecutive hours, or permitted to work for more than 8 working hours in one day
Child discrimination	<i>Disability Act 2018(section 17-21)</i>	<p>17 (1) A person with disability shall have the full right to education alongside others without being treated differently or put separately.</p> <p>(2) A person with disability has the right to have free education up to secondary school level.</p> <p>20. Government will make sure that the education of children with disabilities especially those who are blind, deaf or with multiple disabilities are done in the right language, means of communication for the child and in a safe and easy learning environment.</p> <p>(2) A person with a mental disability shall have free medical and health service in all public institution</p>
Education	<i>UBE ACT 2004 (section 1-2)</i>	1. Without prejudice to the provisions of item 30 of Part II of the Second

		<p>Schedule and item 2 (a) of the Fourth Schedule to the 1999 Constitution dealing with primary school education, the Federal Government's intervention under this Act shall only be an assistance to the States and Local Governments in Nigeria for the purposes of: uniform and qualitative basic education throughout Nigeria.</p> <p>2.-(1) Every Government in Nigeria shall provide free, compulsory and universal basic education for every child of primary and junior secondary, school age.</p> <p>(2) Every parent shall ensure that his child or ward attends and completes his -</p> <p>(a) primary school education; and</p> <p>(b) junior secondary school education, by endeavouring to send the child to primary and junior secondary schools.</p>
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ACCELERATING ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR
IN SUPPLY CHAINS IN AFRICA
(ACCEL AFRICA)

