

I ASSENT THIS..... DAY OF.....2021

(L.S.)

ENGR. PROF. BABAGANA UMARA ZULUM MNI, FNSE
GOVERNOR
BORNO STATE OF NIGERIA

BORNO STATE CHILD PROTECTION LAW, 2021

A LAW TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS IN BORNO STATE LAW, 2021

ENACTED by the Borno State House Assembly as follows:

PART 1: PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

*Citation and
Commencement*

- 1.** This Law may be cited as the Borno State Child's Rights Law, and shall come into operation on the Day of 2021

Interpretation

- 2.** In this Law unless the context otherwise requires:-
"act" includes an Omission or Commission

"Adoption Service" means an adoption service established under section 90 of this Law;

"Age of Maturity" means the age at which a person attains the age of puberty;

"Appropriate Education Authority" means the Ministry of Education of the State;

"Approved Institution" has the meaning assigned to in section 181 of this Law;

"Care Order" has the meaning given by section 43 (1) (a) of this Law and also includes any order which by or under any enactment has the effect of, or is deemed to be, a care order for

the purposes of this Law; and any reference to a child who is in the care of an authority is a reference to a child who is in its care by virtue of a care order;

"Child Assessment Order" means an order made under section 32 (1) of this Law;

"Child Fostered Privately" and **"to foster a child privately"** have the same meaning as in section 82 of this Law;

"Child in Need of Special Protection Measures" includes a child who is mentally or physically disabled and a street child;

"Child" means, a person under the age of eighteen years;

"Child of the Family" in relation to the parties to a marriage, between a man and a woman;

"Children's Home" means a children's home registered under section 132 of this Law;

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner charge with responsibility for matters relating to children in the State and

"Ministry" shall be construed accordingly;

"Community Home" has the meaning assigned to it under section 130 of this Law;

"Community Service" means doing something for the community without getting any reward or money by a person or group of people;

"Contact Order" has the meaning assigned to it under section 45 (9) of this Law;

"Court" means the Sharia or Upper Sharia Court or Magistrate Court established under this Law;

"Disabled" in relation to a child has the same meaning as in section 122 (8) of this Law;

"Education Supervision Order" means an order under section 48 (l) of this Law;

"Education Authority" means the Ministry of Education of Borno State;

"Emergency Protection Order" means an order under section 33 (1) of this Law;

"functions" includes powers and duties which a person has, in this section, otherwise than by virtue of any enactment.

"Government Hospital" means a hospital established or managed by the State and or Federal Government;

"Guardian of a Child" means a guardian (other than a guardian of the estate of a child) appointed in accordance with the provisions of section 62 (1) of this Law;

"Health Authority" means the Ministry of Health of the State;

"ill Treatment" has the meaning assigned to it under section 40(1),(b) of this Law;

"Independent School" means a privately owned school;

"Parental Responsibility" means:

(a) All the right duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which by law a parent of a child has in relation to the child and his property; and

(b) The rights, powers and duties which a guardian of the estate of the child appointed, before the commencement of this Law to act generally would have had in relation to the child and

his property, and includes, in particular, the right of the guardian to recover or receive in his own name or the benefit of the child, property of whatever description and wherever situated which the child is entitled to receive or recover;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Law;

"Prohibited Steps Order" has the meaning assigned to it under sections 45 (8) of this Law;

"Protected Child" has the same meaning as in Part IV of this Law;

"Putative" means a man whose legal relationship to a child has not been established;

"Registered Children's Home" has the meaning assigned to it under Section 135 of this Law;

"Relative" in relation to a child, means a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, niece or nephew, aunt whether of the full blood or half blood or by affinity or step parent;

"Responsible Person" in relation to a child who is the subject of supervision order, has the meaning assigned to it under paragraph 1 of the Second Schedule to this Law;

"School" has the meaning assigned to it in the Education (National Minimum Standards and Establishment of Institution, Act, 1985.

"Secure Accommodation" means accommodation which is provided in a community home for the purpose of restricting liberty;

“Service” in relation to any provision made under Part XV of this Law, includes a facility;

“Signed” in relation to any person, includes the making by the person of his mark;

“Special Education” means the meaning assigned to it in the Education (National Minimum Standards and Establishment of Institutions) Act, 1985.

“Special Educational Needs” means the needs of children who are receiving special education;

“Specific Issue Order” has the meaning assigned to it under section 45 (8) of this Law;

“State” means Borno State;

“State Government Foster Parent” has the same meaning assigned to it under Part XI of this Law;

“Supervised Child” and **“supervisor”** in relation to a supervision order or an education supervision order, means respectively, the child who is, or is to be under the supervision and the person under whose supervision he is, or is to be, by virtue of the Order;

“Supervision Inspection Service” has the meaning assigned to it under section 176 of this Law;

“Supervision Order” has the meaning assigned to it under section 43 (b) of this Law;

“Upbringing” in relation to any child, includes the care of the child but not his maintenance;

"Accommodation" means an accommodation which is provided for a continuous period of more than 24 hours;

"a Person authorized to seek access" means:

(a) In the case of an application by the State Government:

(i) An officer of the State Government, or

(ii) A person authorized by the State Government to act on its behalf in connection with the enquiries or

(b) In the case of an application by an appropriate authority, a person authorized by the appropriate authority;

"Appropriate Authority"

(a) means the Member or Commissioner charged with the responsibility for matters relating to education or the authority in charge of an approved institution for treatment and training of the child;

(b) means a person who is an appropriate authority for the purpose of section 42 as defined in section 51 (l)(c) of this Law;

(c) means the State Government in whose State it is proposed to foster the child concerned;

(d) means the State Government or any other body having responsibility for the welfare of children looked after by the State Government; and

(e) means the State Government or voluntary organization responsible for the management of a community home.

"Appropriate Officers" means such officers as may be assigned by the Ministry with the responsibility for carrying out the investigation referred to in Subsection (1) of this section.

"An Approved Accommodation" includes:-

- (a) A community home as provided for in the Eighth Schedule to this Law;
- (b) A voluntary home as provided for in Part XVII of the Ninth Schedule to this Law;
- (c) A registered children's home as provided for in Part XVIII of Ninth Schedule of this Law;
- (d) An educational institution to which a child is committed by an order under Part VI or XV of this Law; and
- (e) Any other form of accommodation which a State Government may ' provide for children within its boundaries under Part XV of this Law.

"Approved Child Care Training" means child care training which is approved by the Commissioner;

"Child Care Training" means training undergone by any person with a view to, or in the course of:

- (a) His employment for the purposes of any of the functions mentioned in section 142 of this Law or in connection with the adoption of children or with the accommodation of children in a residential care home, nursing home or mental nursing home; or
- (b) His employment by a voluntary organization or similar purposes;

"Commission" means the National Population Commission established under the National Population Commission Act, 1989.

"Comptroller General" means the Comptroller General of the Nigerian Correctional Service;

"Contact Order" has the meaning assigned to it under section 45 (8) of this Law and shall also mean an order requiring the person with whom a child lives, or is to live, to allow the child to visit or stay with the person named in the order or for that person and the child concerned to have contact with each other;

"Day Care" means any form of care or supervised activities provided for children during the day, whether or not it is provided on a regular basis;

"Development" means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development;

"Director" means the State Director responsible for matters relating to children in the Ministry;

"Domestic Premises" means any premises which is wholly or mainly used as a private dwelling; and

"Family" in relation to a child, includes a person who has parental responsibility for the child and a person with whom the child is living or has been living;

"Fit and Proper Person" includes an appropriate authority;

"Foster Parent"

(a) means a person, with whom children are placed, from time to time, by an appropriate authority or a voluntary organization;

"Foster Parent"

(b) means a person

- (i) appointed by the State Government to foster a child; or
- (ii) with whom a child has been placed, by a voluntary organization, for fostering; or
- (iii) with whom a child has been placed to be fostered privately;

"Governor" means the Governor of Borno State;

"Guardian" means a person who is the guardian of a child by virtue of the provisions of this Law or a person lawfully appointed to be guardian of the child by deed or will or by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of law;

"Harm" means ill treatment or the impairment of physical, mental, intellectual, emotional, or behavioural health or development;

"Harmful Publication" means any book, magazine, film, picture, video or audio tape or print or other medium which is a kind targeted at or likely to fall into the hands of children and which consists wholly or mainly of stories told in pictures with or without the addition of written matter or video film and cassette tape, which contains pictures or stories which portray harmful information, such as

- (a) The commission of crimes; or
- (b) Acts of violence, or cruelty; or
- (c) Incidents of a repulsive or horrible nature; or
- (d) Acts or words of an immoral characteristics; or

(e) Obscene and indecent representation, in such a way that the work as a whole would tend to Corrupt or deprave a child into whose hands it may fall;

"Health" means physical, emotional or mental health;

"Home" includes an institution;

"Imprisonable Offence" means an offence punishable, in the case of an adult, with death penalty or imprisonment only, without the option of fine;

"Manager" means the supervisor, principal or person in charge of an approved institution;

"Non Institutional Order" means an order made by the Court on the disposal of a case, which does not involve a child offender being placed in an institution;

"Nursing Mother" means a mother whose child is not more than two years old;

"Photographic Film" includes photographic plate;

"Photographic Plate" means any plate treated as to reproduce or be intended to reproduce an image or an object when photographed;

"Plate" except where it occurs in the expression "photographic plate" includes any book, mould matrix and stencil;

"Premises" includes vehicle, caravan and cabin;

"Prohibited Steps Order" means an order that no step, which could be taken by a parent in meeting his parental responsibility for a child and which is of a kind specified in the order, shall be taken by any person without the consent of the Court;

"Register of Birth" means the Register of Birth kept by the National Population Commission;

"Relevant Establishment" means any establishment which is mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Schedule 6 to this Law and includes a hospital, school and other establishments, exempted from the registration requirements which apply in relation to the provision of day care;

"Residence Order" means an order setting out the arrangements to be made as to the person with whom a child is to live;

"Review Period" means the period of one year beginning with the commencement of this Law and each subsequent period of three years beginning with an anniversary of that commencement;

"Secure Accommodation"

(a) means accommodation provided for the purpose of restricting the liberty of children;

(b) accommodation which is provided in a community home for the purpose of restricting liberty;

"Sexual Offence" and **"Violent Offence"** have the meanings assigned to them in the relevant Acts and Codes of Criminal Law;

"Skin Mark" means any ethnic or ritual cuts on the skin which leaves permanent marks;

"Specific Issue Order" means an order giving directions for the purpose of determining a specific question which has arisen, or which may arise, in connection with any aspect of parental responsibility for a child;

"Specified Proceedings" means any proceedings:-

- (a) on all applications for a Care Order or Supervision Order;
- (b) in which the Court has given a direction under section 48 (1) of this Law and has made, or is considering whether to make, an interim Care Order;
- (c) on an application for the discharge of a Care Order or the variation or discharge of a Supervision Order;
- (d) on an application under Section 51 of this Law;
- (e) in which the Court is considering whether to make a Residence Order with respect to a child who is the subject of a Care Order;
- (f) with respect to a contract between a child who is the subject of a Care Order and any other person;
- (g) under Part VIII of this Law;
- (h) on an appeal against:
 - (i) The making of or refusal to make a Care Order, Supervision Order or any Order under section 48 of this Law;
 - (ii) The making of or refusal to make a residence order with respect to a child who is the subject of a Care Order, or
 - (iii) The variation or discharge or refusal of an application to vary or discharge, an order of a kind mentioned in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of this Subsection:-
- (iv) The refusal of an application under section 62 of this Law, or

(v) The making of or refusal to make an Order under Part VIII of this Law which are specified for the time being, for the purposes of this section, by Rules of Court;

"State Government Accommodation" means accommodation provided by or on behalf of as Government within the meaning of Part XV of this Law;

"Street Child" include a child who is homeless and forced to live on the streets; in market places and under bridges; and a child who, though not homeless is on the streets engaged in begging for alms, child labour prostitution, and other criminal activities which are detrimental to the well being of the child;

"Supervised Activities" means activities supervised by a responsible person;

"Supervision" consists of such supervision as is provided for in Part XXI to this Law;

"The Appropriate Education Authority" means the Ministry of Education of the State;

"The Person Responsible for the Child" means a person who, for the time being, has care of the child by virtue of a Care Order, or under section 48 of this Law, as the case may be;

"The Appropriate Order" means:

- (a) In the case of a child who is being provided with accommodation by, or on behalf of a State Government; and
- (b) In any other case, the Government of the State in which the child concerned lives or will live;

"The Education Supervision Order" means:-

- (a) an order made under subsection (1) of this section; and

(b) a child is of compulsory school age, if he is not below six years old and eighteen years old;

"The Relevant Period" means:-

(a) The period of six weeks beginning with the date on which the Order in question is made; or

(b) The period of ten weeks beginning with the date on which the first Order was made if that period ends, other than the period mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection;

"Voluntary Home" means any home or other institution providing care and accommodation for children which is managed by a voluntary organization but does not include;

(a) A nursing home, mental nursing home or Residential Care home;

(b) A school;

(c) A health service hospital;

(d) A community home;

(e) Any home or other institution provided, equipped and maintained by the Commissioner; and

(f) Any home which the Commissioner may, from time to time, by regulations, exempt for the purposes of this section.

A reference in this section.

(a) **To a child who is being looked after by a State Government,** means a child who is:-

(i) In the case of the State Government, or

(ii) Provided with accommodation by the State Government in exercise of its functions under this Law or any other law;

(b) To consultation shall be construed as a reference to such consultation, if any, as is reasonably practicable in all the circumstances of the case; and

(c) In relation to a child charged with or convicted of a violent or sexual offence, to protecting the public from serious harm, from him, shall be construed as a reference to protecting members of the public from death or serious personal injury, whether physical or psychological, occasioned by further commission by him of a similar

offence.

*Best interest of a
Child to be of
Paramount
Consideration in
all action.*

3. In every action concerning a child, whether undertaken by an individual, public or private body, institutions or service, Court of law, or administrative or legislative authority, the best interest of the child shall be the paramount consideration.

*A child to be
given protection
and care necessary
for his wellbeing*

4. (1) 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, organizations or bodies legally responsible for the child.
- (2) Every person, institution, service, agency, organization and body responsible for the care or protection of child shall conform with the standards established by the appropriate authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, welfare, number and suitability of their staff and competent supervision.

PART II: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CHILD

Rights of a child

5. (1) The provisions in Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, as amended or any successive Constitutional Provisions relating to Fundamental Rights, shall apply as if those provisions are expressly stated in this Law.
- (2) In addition to the rights guaranteed under Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 as amended or under any successive Constitutional Provisions, every child has the rights set out in this part of the Law.

*Right to survival
and development*

6. Every child has a right to survival and development.

Right to name

7. (1) Every child has a right to a name and accordingly, shall be given a name on his birth or on such other date in accordance with the faith of his parents or guardian.

- (2) The birth of every child shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Birth, death, etc. (Compulsory Registration) Act, 1992.

*Freedom of
association
And peaceful
assembly*

8. Every child has a right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly in conformity with the law and in accordance with the necessary guidance and directions of his parents or guardians.

*Freedom of thought,
Conscience and
religion.*

9. (1) Every child has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion with the necessary guidance and directions of his parents or guardians.

- (2) The duty of parents and, where applicable, legal guardians to provide guidance and direction in the enjoyment of the right of child or ward shall be respected by all persons, bodies, institutions and authorities.

- (3) Whenever the fostering, custody, guardianship or adoption of a child is in issue, the right of the child to be brought up in and to practice his religion shall be a paramount consideration.

*Right to freedom
of movement*

- 10.(1) Every child is entitled to freedom of movement subject to parental control which is not harmful to the child.

- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall affect the right of a parent, and where applicable, a legal guardian or other appropriate authority to exercise control over the movement of the child in the interest of the education, safety and welfare of the child.

*Right to freedom
From discrimination*

11. A child shall not be subjected to any form of discrimination merely by reason of his belonging to a particular community or ethnic group or by reason of his place of origin, religion and disability, by reason of his birth.

*Right to dignity of the
child.*

- 12.(1) Every child is entitled to respect for the dignity of his persons, and accordingly, no child shall be:-
- (a). subjected to physical, mental or emotional injury, abuse, neglect or maltreatment, including sexual abuse;
 - (b). subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or

- punishment;
- (c). subjected to attacks upon his honour or reputation; or
- (d). held in slavery or servitude, while in the care of a parent, legal guardian or school authority or any other person or authority having the care of the child.

*Right to leisure,
Recreation and
Cultural activities.*

- 13.(1)** Every child is entitled to rest and leisure and to engage in play, sports and recreational activities appropriate to his age.
- (2)** Every child is entitled to participate fully in the cultural/religious and artistic activities according to his faith.
- (3)** Every Government, person, institution, service, agency, organization and body, responsible for the care and welfare of child shall, at all times, ensure adequate opportunities for the child in the enjoyment of the rights provided for the child in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

*Right to health and
health services.*

- 14.(1)** Every child is entitled to enjoy the best attainable state of physical, mental and spiritual health.
- (2)** Every Government, parent, guardian, institution, service, agency, organization or body responsible for the care of a child shall endeavour to provide for the child the best attainable state of health.
- (3)** The Borno State Government shall:-
- (a) Endeavour to reduce infant and child mortality rate;
 - (b) Ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care services to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
 - (c) Ensure the provision of adequate nutrition and safe drinking water;
 - (d) Ensure the provision of good hygiene and environmental sanitation;
 - (e) Combat disease and malnutrition within the framework of primary health care through the application of appropriate technology;
 - (f) Ensure appropriate health care for expectant and nursing mothers; and

(g) Support, through technical and financial means, the mobilization of national and local community resources in the development of primary health care for children;

(4) Every parent, guardian or person having the care and custody of a child under the age of two years shall ensure that the child is provided with full immunization.

(5) Every parent, guardian or person having the care of a child who fails in the duty imposed on him under subsection (4) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction for:-

(a) A first offence, to a fine not exceeding five thousand naira; and

(b) Second or any subsequent offence, whether in respect of that child or any other child, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

(6) The Court may make, in substitution for or in addition to any penalty stipulated under section (5) of this section, an order compelling the parent or guardian of a child to get the child immunized.

Right to parental care, protection and maintenance.

15.(1) Every child has a right to parental care and protection, and accordingly, no child shall be separated from his parents against the wish of the child except:-

(a) for the purpose of his education welfare; or

(b) In the exercise of a judicial determination in accordance with provisions of this Law, shall be in the best interest of the child.

(2) Every child has the right to maintenance by his parents or guardians in accordance with the extent of their means, and the Government has the right, in appropriate circumstances, to enforce this right in the Sharia Court, Upper Sharia Court or Magistrate Court.

Right of a child to free, Compulsory Religious and Universal Basic Education, etc.

16.(1) Every child has the right to free, compulsory Religious and Universal Basic Education and it shall be the duty of the Borno State Government to provide such education.

- (2) Every parent or guardian shall ensure that his child or ward attends and completes his:-
 - (a) Primary school education; and
 - (b) Junior secondary education.
- (3) Every parent, guardian or person who has the care and custody of a child who has completed his basic education, shall endeavour to send the child to a senior secondary school, except as provided for in subsection (4) of this section.
- (4) Where a child to whom subsection (3) of this section applies is not sent to senior secondary school, the child shall be encouraged to learn an appropriate trade and the trainer of the child shall provide the necessities for learning the trade.
- (5) A female child who becomes pregnant, before completing her education shall be given the opportunity, after delivery, to continue with her education, on the basis of her individual ability, and the person responsible for her pregnancy is dealt with under the Borno State Education Law, Cap 45 Laws of Borno State, 1994.
- (6) Where a parent, guardian or person who has care and custody of a child, fails in the duty imposed on him under subsection (2) of this section, commits an offence and is liable:-
 - (a) On first conviction to be reprimanded and ordered to undertake community service;
 - (b) On second conviction to a fine of two thousand naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both such fine and imprisonment; and
 - (c) On any subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months or to both such fine and imprisonment.
- (7) The provisions of this section shall not apply to children with proven mental disabilities.

*Right of a child
in need of special
protection measure*

- 17.(1)** Every child who is in need of special protection measures has the right to such measure of protection as is appropriate to his physical, social, economic, emotional and mental needs and

under conditions which ensure his dignity, promote his self-reliance and active participation in the affairs of the community.

- (2) Every person, authority, body or institution that has the care or the responsibility for ensuring the care of a child in need of special protection measures shall endeavour, within the available resources, to provide the child with such assistance and facilities which are necessary for his education, training, preparation for employment, rehabilitation, and recreational opportunities in a manner conducive to his achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development and his cultural and moral development.
- (3) A child may bring an action for damages against a person for harm or injury caused to the child willfully, recklessly, negligently or through neglect before, during or after the birth of that child.
- (4) Where the father of an unborn child dies intestate, the unborn child is entitled, if he was conceived during the lifetime of his father, to be considered in the distribution of the estate of the deceased father.
- (5) Where the mother of an unborn child dies intestate before the child is delivered, the unborn child is entitled, if he survives his mother, to be considered in the distribution of the estate of the deceased mother.

*Contractual rights of
a child*

- 18.(1)** No child shall enter into a contract under this Law, except as provided in this section.
- (2) Any contract, except a contract for necessities, entered into by a child for repayment of money lent or for payment of goods supplied to the child, shall be void.
- (3) Accordingly:-
 - (a) No action shall be brought against a child by a person after the child has attained the age of maturity, to pay a debt contracted before maturity or ratified on maturity or any promise of contract made by the child before

maturity, whether or not there was new consideration for the promises or ratification after the child attained maturity;

- (b) If a child who has entered into a contract for a loan which is void agrees after maturity to pay the loan, the agreement in whatever form it may be, shall be void so far as it relates to money which is payable in respect of the loan.

*Responsibilities
of a child and parent*

- 19.(1)** Every child has responsibilities towards his family and society.
- (2)** A child shall, subject to his age and ability and such other limitations as may be contained in this Law and any other law to:-
 - (a) Work towards the cohesion of his family and community;
 - (b) Respect his parents, superiors and elders at all times and assist them in case of need;
 - (c) Serve the Borno State Government by placing his physical and intellectual abilities at his service;
 - (d) Contribute to the moral well-being of the society;
 - (e) Respect the ideals of democracy, freedom, equality, humaneness, honesty and justice for all persons;
 - (f) Relate with other members of the society, with different cultural values in the spirit of tolerance, dialogue and consultation;
 - (g) Contribute to the best of his abilities at all times and at all levels, to the promotion and achievement of Borno State and Nigerian unity.

*Parent, etc. to
provide guidance
with respect to
child's
responsibilities*

- 20.** Every parent, guardian, institution, person and authority responsible for the care, maintenance, moral upbringing, education, training, socialization and rehabilitation of a child has the duty to provide the necessary guidance, discipline, education and training for the child in his or its care such as will equip the child to secure his assimilation, appreciation and observance of the responsibilities set out in this part of the Law.

PART III: PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.

Skin marks

- 21.** Any person who makes a skin mark or caused any skin mark to be made on a child commits an offence under this Law and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Exposure to use, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, etc.

- 22.(1)** No person shall:-
(a) Expose or involve a child in the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; or
(b) Expose or involve a child in the production or trafficking of narcotic drugs or psycho topic substances;
- (2)** A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for life.

Use of children in Other criminal Activities

- 23.(1)** No person shall employ, use or involve a child in Any Activities involving or leading to the commission of any other offence not already specified in this part of the Law.
- (2)** A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of (14) fourteen years.

Abduction, removal And transfer from Lawful custody

- 24.(1)** 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.
- (2)** A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction:
(a) where the child is unlawfully removed or taken out of Borno State;
(i) with intention to return the child out of Borno State to imprisonment for a term which may extend to 20 years;
(ii) with no intention to return the child to Borno State to imprisonment for life; and
(b) in any case, to imprisonment for a term of (7) seven years.

- 25.(1)** Subject to section 23 of this Law, no child shall be:-
- (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 activities; 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
- (2)** No child shall be employed or work in an industrial undertaking and nothing in this subsection shall apply to work done by children in technical schools or similar approved institutions if the work is supervised by the appropriate authority.
- (3)** Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection (1) or (2) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Fifty Thousand naira or imprisonment for a term of five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.
- (4)** Where an offence under this section is committed by a body corporate, any person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a Proprietor, Director, General Manager or other similar officer, servant or agent of the body corporate, shall be deemed to have jointly and severally committed the offence and may be liable on conviction to a fine of two hundred and fifty thousand naira and the +Ministry charged with the responsibility of children to withdraw the license/permit from such corporate body.

- 26.(1)** No person shall buy, sell, hire, let on hire, dispose of or obtain possession of or otherwise deal in a child.
- (2)** A child shall not be used:-
- (a) For the purpose of begging for arms, guiding beggars, prostitution, or sexual labour or for any unlawful or immoral purpose; or

- (b) As a slave or for practices similar to slavery such as sale or trafficking of the child, debt bondage or serfdom and forced or compulsory labour;
- (a) For hawking of goods or services on main city streets, brothels or highways;
- (b) for any purpose that deprives the child of the opportunity to attend and remain in school as provided for under the Compulsory, Free Universal Basic Education Act; and Borno State Education Law Cap 45 Laws of Borno State, 1994.
- (c) Procured or offered for prostitution or for the production of pornography or for any pornographic performance; and
- (d) Procured or offered for any activity in the production or trafficking of illegal drugs and any other activity relating to illicit drugs as specified in the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency Act Cap N 30 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.

- (3) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of ten years, or fine of One Hundred Thousand naira or both.

*Unlawful sexual
Intercourse, with a
child etc.*

27.(1) No person shall have unlawful 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 believes the person to be of or above the age of fourteen (14) years; or
- (b) The sexual intercourse was with the consent of the child.

*Forms of sexual
abuse
And exploitation*

28.(1) A person who sexually abuses or sexually exploits a child in any manner not already mentioned under this part of this Law 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.
<i>Other forms of Exploitation</i>	29.(1)	A person who exploits a child in any other form or way not already mentioned in this part of this Law which is prejudicial to the welfare of the child commits an offence.
	(2)	A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) of this section is liable on conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand naira or imprisonment to a term of five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.
<i>Recruitment into the Armed Forces</i>	30.(1)	No child shall be recruited into any of the branches of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
	(2)	The Government or any other relevant agency or body shall ensure that no child is directly involved in any military operation or hostilities.
	(3)	A person who contravenes subsections (1) and (2) of this Law commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction for a term of ten (10) years imprisonment or ₦500,000.00 fine or both.
<i>Jurisdiction of a Magistrate Court etc.</i>	31.(1)	A Magistrate, Sharia and Upper Sharia Courts shall have powers to try offences created by this Law which is within its limits of jurisdiction.
	(2)	For any other offence where the offences are above its jurisdiction to enforce the maximum punishment prescribed for such offences it can be referred to the court that has jurisdiction to impose the punishment.
<i>Application of criminal Law provisions</i>	32.	Any person in any other law securing the protection of the child in the state, whether born or unborn, shall continue to apply and is hereby adopted for the protection of the child by this Law, notwithstanding that the provision has not otherwise been specifically provided for by this Law.

PART IV: PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

- 33.(1)** A State Government or an appropriate authority may apply to the Court for a child assessment order with respect to a child and the court may make the order, if it is satisfied that:-
- (a) The applicant has reasonable cause to suspect that the child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm;
 - (b) An assessment of the state of the health or development of the child or of the way in which the child has been treated, is required to enable the applicant to determine whether or not the child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm; and
 - (c) It is unlikely that such assessment will be made, or be satisfactory in the absence of an order under this section.
- (2)** A court may treat an application under this section as an application for an emergency protection order.
- (3)** No court shall make a child assessment order if it is satisfied that:-
- (a) There are no grounds for making an emergency protection order with respect to the child; and
 - (b) It ought to make an emergency protection order rather than a child assessment order.
- (4)** A child assessment order shall:-
- (a) Specify the date on which the assessment is to begin; and
 - (b) Have effect for such period not exceeding nine days beginning with that date as may be specified in the order.
- (5)** Where a child assessment order is in force with respect to a child, it shall be the duty of any person who is in a position to produce the child to:-
- (a) Produce him to such person as may be named in the order; and
 - (b) Comply with such directions relating to the assessment of the child as the court thinks fit to specify in the order.
- (6)** A child assessment order shall contain an authority to the person carrying out the assessment, or any part of the assessment, to do so in accordance with the terms of the order.

- (7) Notwithstanding subsection (6) of this section, if the child has sufficient understanding to make an informed decision, he may refuse to submit to medical or psychiatric examination or any other assessment.
- (8) A child may only be kept away from home:-
- (a) in accordance with directions specified in the child assessment order;
 - (b) if it is necessary for the purpose of the assessment; and
 - (c) For such period or periods as may be specified in the assessment order.
- (9) Where a child is to be kept away from home, the order shall contain such directions as the Court thinks fit with regard to the contact that the child must be allowed to have with other persons while away from home.
- (10) A Government or any of its agencies, making an application for a child assessment order shall, before the hearing of the application, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to ensure that notice of the application is given to:
- (a) The parents of the child;
 - (b) A person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (c) Any other person having the care of the child;
 - (d) A person in whose favour a contact is in force with respect to the child;
 - (e) A person who is allowed to have contact with the child by virtue of an order made under section 45 of this law; or
 - (f) The child concerned.
- (11) Rules of Court may make provision as to the circumstances in

which:-

(a) Any of the persons mentioned in subsection (10) of this section; or

(b) Such other persons as may be specified in the rules, may apply to the Court for a child assessment order to be varied or discharged.

*Emergency
protection
orders.*

34.(1) The State Government or an appropriate authority may apply to the Court for an emergency protection order with respect to a child and the Court may make the order if it is satisfied:-

(a) That there is reasonable cause to believe that the child is likely to suffer significant harm if:-

(i) He is not removed to an Emergency Protection Centre or any other approved suitable accommodation provided by or on behalf of the applicant; or

(ii) He does not remain in the place in which he is then being accommodated; and

(b) In the case of an application made by a State Government or any appropriate authority, that-

(i) The applicant has reasonable cause to suspect that the child, is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm;

(ii) Enquiries with respect to the welfare of the child are being frustrated by access to the child being unreasonably refused to a person authorized to seek access; and

(iii) the applicant has reasonable cause to believe that access to the child is required as a matter of urgency.

(2) A person:-

(a) Seeking access to a child in connection with enquires of any kind mentioned in subsection (1) of this section; and

(b) Purporting to be a person authorized to do so, shall, on being

asked to do so, produce some duly authenticated document as evidence that he is such a person.

- (3) While an emergency protection order is in force, it:-
- (a) gives the applicant responsibility for the child;
 - (b) Operates as a direction to a person who is in a position to do so to comply with any request to produce the child to the applicant; and
 - (c) authorizes the removal of the child at any time to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the applicant and his being kept there; or
 - (d) prevents the child from being removed from any hospital, or other place, in which he was being accommodated immediately before the making of the order.
- (4) Where an emergency protection order is in force, the applicant shall:-
- (a) only exercise the power given by virtue of subsection (3) (c) or (d) of this section in order to safeguard the welfare of the child;
 - (b) Take only such action in meeting his parental responsibility for the child, as is reasonably required to safeguard or promote the welfare of the child, having regard, in particular, to the duration of the order; and
 - (c) comply with the requirements of any regulations made by the commissioner for the purposes of this subsection.
- (5) Where the Court makes an emergency protection order, it may give such directions as it considers appropriate with respect to:-
- (a) The contact which is, or is not, to be allowed between the child and any named person; or
 - (b) Medical or psychiatric examination or any other assessment of the child.
- (6) Where a direction is given under subsection (5) (b) of this section, the child may, if he has sufficient understanding to make an informed decision, refuse to submit to the examination or

other assessment.

- (7) A direction given under subsection (5) (a) of this section may impose such conditions as the Court considers appropriate and a direction under subsection (5) (b) of this section may:-
- (a) Prohibit the examination or assessment of the child; or
 - (b) Allow the examination or assessment of the child only when the Court so directs.
- (8) A direction under subsection (5) of this section may be:-
- (a) Given when the emergency protection order is made or at any time while it is in force; and
 - (b) Varied at any time of the application of any class of persons prescribed by Rules of Court for the purposes of this subsection.
- (9) Where an emergency protection order is in force in respect of a child and the applicant has exercised the power conferred by:-
- (a) Subsection (3) (c) of this section, but if the applicant that it is safe for the child to be so returned; or
 - (b) Subsection (3) (d) of this section, but it appears to the applicant that it is safe for the child to be allowed to be removed from the place in question, the applicant shall return the child or allow the child to be so removed, as the case may be.
- (10) Where the applicant is required by subsection (9) of this section to return the child, the applicant shall:-
- (a) Return the child to the care of the person from whose care the child was removed; or
 - (b) If that is not reasonably practicable, return the child to the care of:-
 - (i) A parent of the child; or

- (ii) A person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (iii) such other person as the applicant, with the agreement of the Court, considers appropriate.
- (11)** Where the applicant has returned a child or allowed a child to be removed as required by subsection (9) of this section, the applicant may again, exercise the powers conferred by subsection (3)
- (a) and (d) of this section at any time while the emergency protection order remains in force, if it appears to the applicant that a change in the circumstances of the case makes it necessary for him to do so.
- (12)** Where an emergency protection order is in force, the applicant shall, subject to any direction given under subsection (5) of this section, allow the child reasonable contact with:-
- (a) The parent of the child;
 - (b) A person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child;
 - (c) A person with whom the child was living immediately before the making of the order;
 - (d) A person in whose favour a contact order is in force with respect to the child;
 - (e) A person who is allowed to have contact with the child by virtue of an order made under section 45 of this Law; and
 - (f) A person acting on behalf of any of the persons specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection.
- (13)** Whether it is reasonably practicable to do so, an emergency protection order shall name the child, and where it does not name the child it shall describe the child, as clearly as possible.
- (14)** A person who willfully obstructs a person exercising the

power under subsection (3) (c) and (d) of this section to remove, or prevent the removal of a child, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand, five hundred naira or imprisonment for a term of three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

*Duration of
emergency
protection orders, etc*

35.(1) An emergency protection order shall have effect for such period, not exceeding nine days, as may be specified in the order.

(2) Where the Court making an emergency protection order would, but for this subsection, specify a period of nine days as the period for which the order is to have effect, but the last of those nine days is a public holiday or a Sunday, the Court may specify a period which ends at noon on the first laterday which is not a public holiday or a Sunday.

(3) Where an emergency protection order is made on an application under section 33 of this Law, the period of nine days mentioned in subsection (2) of this section shall begin with the first day on which the child was taken into police protection under section 44 of this Law.

(4) A person who:-

(a) Has parental responsibility for a child as a result of an emergency protection order; and

(b) Is entitled to apply for a care order with respect to a child, may apply to the Court for the extension of the period during which the emergency protection order is to have effect.

(5) On an application under subsection (4) of this section, the Court may extend the period during which the order is to have effect, by such period, not exceeding seven days, if it has reasonable cause to believe that the child concerned is likely to suffer significant harm if the order is not extended.

(6) An emergency protection order may only be extended once.

(7) Notwithstanding any enactment or rule of law which would

otherwise prevent it from doing so, a court hearing an application for, or with respect to an emergency protection order may take account of:-

(a) Any statement contained in any report made to the Court in the course of, or in connection with, hearing; or

(b) Any evidence given during the hearing, which is, in the opinion of the Court, relevant to the application.

(8) Any of the following persons may apply to the Court for an emergency protection order to discharge:-

(a) The child; or

(b) A parent of a child; or

(c) A person who has parental responsibility for the child; or

(d) A person with whom the child was living immediately before making of the order.

(9) No application for the discharge of an emergency protection order shall be heard by the Court before the expiry of the period of seventy-two hours beginning with the making of the order.

(10) No appeal may be made against the making of, or refusal to make, an emergency protection order or against any directions given by the Court in connection with the emergency protection order.

(11) Subsection (8) of this section does not Apply:-

(a) Where the person who would otherwise be entitled to apply for the discharge of the emergency protection order:-

(i) was given notice, in accordance with the Rules of Court, of the hearing at which the order was made; and

(ii) was present at the hearing; or

(b) to any emergency protection order, the effective period of which has been extended under subsection (5) of this section.

(12) A court making an emergency protection order may direct that the applicant may, in exercising any power which he has by virtue of the order, be accompanied by a registered medical practitioner, registered nurse or registered health visitor, if he so chooses.

(13) In this Law any reference to any court in Sections 32, 33 and 34

refers to Sharia or Upper Sharia Court and Magistrate Court.

*Duty of a State
Government to
investigate*

- 36.(1)** Where a State Government
- (a) Is informed that a child who lives, or is found, in the State:-
 - (i) Is the subject of an emergency protection order; or
 - (ii) Has been taken into police protection; or
 - (b) Has reasonable cause to suspect that a child who lives, or is found, in the State, is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm, the State Government shall make, or cause to be made, such enquiries as it considers necessary to enable it to decide whether it should take any action to safeguard or promote the welfare of the child.
- (2)** Where a State Government has obtained an emergency protection order with respect to a child, it shall make, or cause to be made, such enquiries as it considers necessary to enable it to decide whether it should take to safeguard or promote the welfare of the child.
- (3)** The enquiries made under subsection (2) of this section shall, in particular, be directed towards establishing:
- (a) Whether the State Government should make an application to the Court, or exercise any of its other powers under this Law, with respect to the child;
 - (b) Whether, in the case of a child:-
 - (i) With respect to whom an emergency protection order has been made; and
 - (ii) Who is not in accommodation provided by or on behalf of the appropriate authority, it would be in the best interest of the child, while an emergency protection order remains in force for the child to be in an accommodation so provided; and
 - (c) Whether in the case of a child who has been taken into police protection, it would be in the best interests of the child for the appropriate authority to ask for an application to be made under section 34 (6) of this Law.
- (4)** Where enquiries are being made under subsection (1) of this section with respect to a child, the State Government concerned shall, with a view to enabling it to determine what action, if any, to take respect to the child, take such steps as are reasonably for practicable to:-

- (a) Obtain access to the child; or
 - (b) Ensure that access to the child is obtained, on its behalf, by a person authorized by it for the purpose, unless the State Government is satisfied that it already has sufficient information with respect to the child,
- (5) Where, as a result of enquiries under this section, it appears to the State Government that there are matters connected with the education of the child which should be investigated, it shall consult the relevant education authority.
- (6) Where, in the course of enquiries under this section, an officer of the State Government concerned or a person authorized by the State Government to deal on its behalf in connection with those enquiries is:-
 - (a) Refused access to the child concerned; or
 - (b) denied information as to the whereabouts of the child, the State Government shall apply for an emergency protection order, a child assessment order, a care order or a supervision order with respect to the child, unless it is satisfied that the welfare of the child can be satisfactorily be safeguarded without its doing so.
- (7) If, on conclusion of any enquiry or review made under this section, the State decides not to apply for an emergency protection order, a child assessment order, a care order, or a supervision order, it shall:-
 - (a) Consider whether it would be appropriate to review the case at a later date; and
 - (b) If it decides that it would be appropriate to review the case, determine the dates on which that review is to begin.
- (8) Where, as a result of complying with this section, a State Government concludes that it should take action to safeguard or promote the welfare of the child, it shall take that action, if the action is within its power and it is reasonably practicable for it to do so.
- (9) Where a State Government is making an enquiry under this section, the State Government referred to in subsection (11) of this section shall assist it with the enquiry, in particular, by providing relevant information and advice, if called on by the State Government to do so.

- (10) Subsection (9) of this section does not oblige a State Government to assist any other State Government where doing so would be unreasonable in all circumstances of the case.
- (11) Where a state government is making an enquiry under this section with respect to a child who appears to it to be ordinary resident within another state, it shall consult the government of that other State and the Government of that other state may undertake the necessary enquiry in the place of the State Government that commenced the enquiry.

Disclosure of whereabouts, etc. of children who maybe in need of emergencyprotection.

- 37.(1) Where it appears to a court making an emergency protection order that adequate information as to the whereabouts of a child:
 - (a) Is not available to the applicant for the emergency protection order; or
 - (b) Is available to another person who is not the applicant, the Court may include, in the order, a provision requiring that other person to disclose, if asked to do so by the applicant, any information that he may have as to the whereabouts of the child.
- (2) No person shall be excused from complying with a requirement under subsection (1) of this section on the grounds that complying might incriminate him or his spouse of an offence, but a statement or admission made in compliance with the requirement shall not be admissible in evidence against either of them in proceedings for an offence, other than false information.
- (3) An emergency protection order may authorize the applicant to enter premises specified by the order and search for the child with respect to whom the order is made, and the Court may, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that there may be another child on those premises with respect to whom an emergency protection order ought to be made, make an order authorizing the applicant to search for the other child on those premises.
- (4) Where:-
 - (a) An order has been made under subsection (3) of this section;

- (b) The child concerned has been found on the premises; and
- (c) the applicant is satisfied that the grounds for making emergency protection order exist with respect to the child, the applicant shall notify the Court, accordingly.

- (5) A person who willfully obstructs a person exercising the power of entry and search under subsection (3) of this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of twenty thousand naira or imprisonment for a term of three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Abduction of children in care, etc.

- 38.(1)** A person who knowingly and without lawful authority or reasonable excuse:

- (a) Takes or keeps a child to whom this section applies away from the person responsible for the child; or

- (b) Induces, assists or incites a child to whom this section applies to run away or stay away from the person responsible for the child, commits an offence under this section and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of One Hundred and Fifty thousand naira or imprisonment for a term of ten years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

- (2) This section applies in relation to a child who is:-

- (a) In care;
- (b) The subject of an emergency protection order; or
- (c) Taken into police protection.

Refuge for children at risk

- 39.(1)** where it is proposed to use a voluntary home or registered children's home to provide refuge for children who appear to be at risk of harm, the Commissioner may issue a certificate under this section with respect to that home.

- (2) Where an appropriate authority or a voluntary organization arranges for a foster parent to provide such a refuge, the Commissioner may issue a certificate under this section with respect to that foster parent in accordance with the religion of the parents of the child.

- (3) Where a certificate is in force with respect to a home, none of the provisions contained in this Law or any other law relating to:-
 - (a) The harboring of a child who has absconded from residential establishment; or
 - (b) Compelling, persuading, inciting or assisting a child to be absent from detention; or
 - (c) The abduction of a child, shall apply in relation to a person providing refuge for a child in that home.
- (4) Where a certificate is in force with respect to a foster parent, the provisions referred to in subsection (3) of this section shall not apply in relation to the provision by him of a refuge for a child in accordance with arrangements made by the appropriate authority or voluntary organization.
- (5) The Commissioner may by regulations:
 - (a) Make provisions as to the manner in which certificates, may be issued;
 - (b) Impose conditions which shall be complied with while a certificate is in force; and
 - (c) Provide for the withdrawal of certificates in prescribed circumstances.

*Rules and
regulations
under this Part.*

- 40.(1) Without prejudice to section 165 of this Law or any other power to make such rules, the Court may make rules specifying the procedure to be followed in connection with the proceedings under this Law.
- (2) The rules may, in particular, make Provisions:-
 - (a) As to the form in which an application is to be made or a direction is to be given;
 - (b) Prescribing the persons who are to be notified of:
 - (i) The making or extension, of an emergency protection order; or
 - (ii) The making of an application under sections 33 (4) or (5) and 34 (6) of this Law; and
 - (c) As to the content of any notification and the manner in which, and the person by whom, it is to be given.

- (3) The Commissioner may, by regulations, provide that, where:-
 - (a) An emergency protection order has been made with respect to a child;
 - (b) The applicant for the order was not the appropriate authority within whose area the child is ordinarily resident; and
 - (c) The appropriate authority is of the opinion that it would be in the best interest of the child for the applicant's responsibilities under the order to be transferred to it, the appropriate authority shall, subject to its having complied with any conditions imposed by the regulations, be treated, for the purpose of this Law, as though it and not the original applicant had applied for, and been granted the order.

- (4) Regulations made under subsection (3) of this section may, in particular, make provisions as to:-
 - (a) The considerations to which the appropriate authority is to have regard in forming an opinion as mentioned in subsection (3) (c) of this section; and
 - (b) The time at which responsibility under any emergency protection order is to be treated as having been transferred to an appropriate authority.

PART V: CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

*Children in Need of
Care and Protection*

- 41.(1)** Power of certain persons to bring before a court in certain cases
 - (1) A child development officer, a police officer or any other person authorized by the Commissioner may bring a child before the Court if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the child:
 - (a) Is an orphan or is deserted by his relatives;
 - (b) Has been neglected or ill-treated or assaulted by the person having the care and custody of the child;
 - (c) Has a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guidance and control over the child;
 - (d) If found destitute, has both parents or his surviving parent, undergoing imprisonment or mentally disordered or otherwise severely incapacitated;
 - (e) Is under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child;

- (f) Is the daughter of a father who has been convicted of the offence of Rape or indecent treatment of any of his daughters;
 - (g) Is found wandering or has no home or settled place of abode, is on the street or other public place, or has no visible means of subsistence;
 - (h) Is found begging or receiving alms, whether or not there is any pretense of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise or is found in any street, premises or place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms;
 - (i) Accompanies any person when that person is begging or receiving alms, whether or not there is any pretense of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale, or otherwise;
 - (j) Frequents the company of a reputed thief or common or reputed prostitute;
 - (k) Is lodging or residing in a house or the part of a house used by a prostitute for the purpose of prostitution, or is otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour the seduction or prostitution of the child;
 - (l) Is a child in relation to whom an offence against morality has been committed or attempted;
 - (m) Is otherwise exposed to moral or physical danger;
 - (n) Is otherwise in need of care, protection or control; or
 - (o) Is beyond the control of his parents or guardians.
- (2) The person making an application under subsection (1) of this section shall, before the hearing of the application, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to ensure that notice of the application is given to:-
- (a) The parents of the child; or
 - (b) A person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (c) Any other person who has the care of the child; and
 - (d) The child concerned, if he has sufficient understanding.
- (3) The Court, if satisfied that a child brought before it comes within any of the paragraphs of subsection (1) of this section may:-

- (a) Cause the parent or guardian of the child to enter into are cognisance to exercise proper care and guardianship over the child; or
- (b) Make a corrective order:-
 - (i) Committing the child to the care of the parents, relative, who is willing to undertake the care of the child; or
 - (ii) Sending the child to an approved institution, in exceptional circumstances where a non-institutional measure is improve impracticable or inappropriate;
- (c) Without making any other order, or in addition to making an order under paragraph (b) of this subsection, make an order placing the child for a specified period, not exceeding three years, under the supervision of a supervision officer, or of some other person appointed for the purpose by the Court.

- (4) A court, before which a person is convicted of having committed, in respect of a child, any offence referred to in paragraph (f) or (i) of subsection (1) of this section, may:-
 - (a) Direct that the child be brought before a court with a view to that court making such order under subsection (2) of this section as may be proper; or
 - (b) If satisfied that the evidence before it is sufficient to enable it properly exercise jurisdiction notwithstanding anything to the contrary of this Law, make any order which the court has power to make.

*Make order where
Parent or guardian
Is Unable to exercise
Control*

- 42. Where the Court is satisfied that the parent or guardian of a child is unable to control the child, the Court may if further satisfied:-
 - (a) That it is expedient so to deal with the child; and,
 - (b) That the parent or guardian understands the results which will follow from the consents to making of the order, make a corrective order in respect of the child or order the child to be placed for a specified period, not exceeding three years, under the supervision of an appropriate supervisory child development officer or of some other person appointed for the purpose by the Court.

- 43.(1)** Where a child is committed:-
- (a) To the care of an individual under this Law; or
 - (b) In exceptional circumstances, to an approved institution or any other institution, and the Court is satisfied that the need for the order arose from the neglect on the part of any of the persons named in subsection (2) of this section, the Court may order that person to make such contribution towards the maintenance of the child as it may think fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the means of the person ordered to make the contribution.
- (2)** The persons referred to in subsection (1) of this section are:-
- (a) the Father, Step-Father, Mother or Step-Mother of the child; or
 - (b) A person who is cohabiting with the mother or step-mother of the child, whether or not he is the putative Father of the child; or
 - (c) The person in whose care and custody the child has been during the two years immediately preceding the date of the Order or committal.
- (3)** The Court shall order the contribution of such amount per week, per month or per each such period as it deems proper having regard to the means and earning capacity of the person Ordered to make the contribution and other relevant circumstances.
- (4)** If a person fails or neglects to comply with an order made under subsection (1) of this section, the Court may for every breach of the order direct the amount due to be levied in the manner, by law provided for levying distress in the enforcement of damages or other awards ordered by a court in a civil proceeding.
- (5)** The Court which has the jurisdiction over the place in which the person or persons liable to make contribution may, at any time, on the application of the person or persons or on the application of an officer of the appropriate authority or other authorized officer, and on proof of a change of circumstances in the person or persons so required to make the contribution, increase or reduce the contribution or rescind any order as the Court may deem just.

PART VI: CARE AND SUPERVISION ORDER GENERAL

- 44.(1)** The Court may, on the application of a State Government, an appropriate authority or any other authorized person make.
- (a) Care order, placing a child with respect to whom an application is made in the care of a designated authorized person, appropriate authority or the Commissioner;
 - (b) Supervision Order, placing a child under the supervision of a designated appropriate authority or Supervision Officer.
- (2)** A Court may make a care order or supervision order if it is satisfied that:-
- (a) The care given to the child, or likely to be given to the child if the order were not made, is not what a parent would reasonably be expected to give to the child; or
 - (b) The child is beyond parental control.
- (3)** No Care Order or Supervision order shall be made with respect to a person who has attained the age of eighteen years.
- (4)** An application under this section may be made on its own or in any other family proceedings.
- (5)** The Court may, on an application:-
- (a) for a care order, make a supervision order;
 - (b) For a supervision order, make a care order.
- (6)** An authorized person who proposes to make an application under this section, shall:-
- (a) If it is reasonably provide practicable to do so; and
 - (b) Before making the application, consult the State Government or the appropriate authority appearing to him to be the authority in whose jurisdiction the child concerned is ordinarily resident.
- (7)** An application for a Care Order or a Supervision Order made by an authorized person shall not be entertained by the Court if, at the time when it is made, the child concerned is:-

- (a) The subject of an earlier application for a Care Order or Supervision Order, which has not been disposed of; or
- (b) subject to a care order or supervision order.

(8) The State designated in a care order or supervision order shall:-

- (a) Be the State in which the child is ordinarily resident; or
- (b) Where the child does not reside in the State, be the State in which any circumstances arose in consequence of which the order is being made.

(9) Where the question as to whether harm suffered by a child is significant turns on the child's health or development, his health or development shall be compared with that which could reasonably be expected of a child of similar circumstances.

*Period within which
Application for order
Under this part must
Be disposed of .*

45.(1) A court before which an application for an order is brought under this shall, in consideration of any rules made pursuant to subsection (2) of this section:-

- (a) Draw up a timetable with a view to disposing of the application without delay; and
- (b) Give such directions as it considers appropriate for the purpose of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the timetable is adhered to.

(2) The Court may by rules:-

Specify the period within which specified steps must be taken in relation to the proceedings; and reasonable in all the circumstances of the case for the purpose of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the child.

(3) While a care order is in force with respect to a child, no person shall.

- (a) Cause the child to be known by a new surname; or
- (b) Remove the child from the state of jurisdiction, without either the written consent of every person who has parental responsibility for the child or the leave of the court.

- (4) Subsection (7) (b) of this section shall not
- (a) Prevent the removal of a child from the state of jurisdiction, for a period of less than one month, by the authority in whose care he is; or
 - (b) Apply to arrangements for a child to live outside the state, if the required written consent or the leave of the court has been obtained.
- (5) The making of a care order with respect to a child who is subject to a contact order, a prohibited steps order, a residence order or a specific issue order, discharges the contact order, the prohibited steps order, the residence order or the specific issue order.
- (6) The making of a care order with respect to a child who is:-
- (a) The subject of a supervision order discharges the supervision order;
 - (b) Award of court, brings that wardship to an end; and.
 - (c) The subject of a school attendance order discharges the school attendance order.
- (7) Where an emergency protection order is made with respect to a child who is in care, the care order shall have effect subject to the emergency protection order.
- (8) Any order made under sections 69 or 84 of this Law shall continue in force until the child attains the age of eighteen years, unless it is brought to an end earlier.
- (9) An:-
- (a) Agreement under section 70 of this Law; and
 - (b) Appointment under section 4 (3) or (4) of this Law shall continue in force until the child attains the age of eighteen, unless it is brought to an end earlier.
- (10) The provisions of the First Schedule to this Law shall have effect with respect to financial relief for children.
- (11) Subject to this law, an order made under this section shall, if it would otherwise continue in force, cease to have effect when the child attains the age of eighteen years.

- (12) Where an order under this section has effect with respect to a child who has attained the age of sixteen years it shall, if it would otherwise continue in force, cease to have effect when the child attains the age of eighteen years,
- (13) A care order, other than an interim care order, shall continue in force until the child attains the age of eighteen years, unless it is brought to an end earlier.
- (14) Make other provisions with respect to the proceedings for the purpose of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the proceedings are disposed of without delay.

Effect of care order

- 46.(1) Where a care order is made, the State Government and the appropriate authority designated by the order shall receive the child into its care and keep the child in its care while the order remains in force.
- (2) Where:-
 - (a) A care order has been made on the application of an authorized person; and
 - (b) The State Government or appropriate authority designated by the order was not informed of the application; the child may be kept in the care of that person until received into the care of the State Government or the appropriate authority.
- (3) While a care order is in force, the State Government or appropriate authority designated by the order shall have:-
 - (a) Parental responsibility for the child, subject to any right, duty, power, responsibility or authority which a parent or guardian of the child has in relation to the child with his religion and other enactment and;
 - (b) The State Government should have the power, subject to the following provisions of this section, to determine the extent to which a parent or guardian of the child may meet his parental responsibility for the child.

- (4) The State Government or appropriate authority shall not exercise power in subsection (3) (b) of this section unless it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard or promote the welfare of the child.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (3) (b) of this section shall prevent a parent or guardian of the child who has care of the child from doing what is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case for the purpose of safeguarding or promote the welfare of the child.
- (6) An order made under any other provisions of this Law in relation to a child shall, if it would otherwise continue in force, cease to have effect when he attains the age of eighteen years.
- (7) Where an application (in this section referred to as "*the previous application*") has been made for:-
 - (a) The discharge of a care order;
 - (b) The discharge of a supervision order;
 - (c) The discharge of an education supervision order; or
 - (d) The substitution of a supervision order for a care order; or
 - (e) A child assessment order, no further application of a kind mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection may be made with respect to the child concerned, without leave of the Court, unless the period between the disposal of the previous application and the making of the further application exceeds six months.
- (8) Subsection (7) of this section does not apply to applications made in relation to interim orders.
- (9) On disposing of an application for an order under this Law, the Court may, whether or not it makes any other order in response to the application, order that no application for an order under this Law of any specified kind may be made with respect to the child concerned by any person named in the order without leave of the Court.

- 47.(1)** The State Government or an appropriate authority; shall, subject to the provisions of this section, allow a child under its care, reasonable contact with:-
- (a) The parents of the child;
 - (b) The guardian of the child;
 - (c) A person who, immediately before the care order was made, had care of the child by virtue of an order made by the Court.
- (2)** On an application made by the State Government, appropriate authority or the child, the Court may make such order as it considers appropriate with respect to the contact which is to be allowed between the child and a named person.
- (3)** On an application made by:-
- (a) A person mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1) of this section; or
 - (b) A person who has obtained leave of the Court to make the application, the Court may make such order as it considers appropriate with respect to the contact which is to be allowed between the child and that person.
- (4)** On an application made by the State Government or the appropriate authority with respect to the child, the Court may make an order authorizing the State Government or the appropriate authority to refuse to allow contact between the child and a person who is mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1) of this section and named in the order.
- (5)** When making a care order, or in any family proceeding in connection with a child who is in the care of a State Government, the court may make an order under this section, notwithstanding that no application for the order has been made with respect to the child, if it considers that the order should be made.
- (6)** The state Government or appropriate authority may refuse to allow the contact that would otherwise be required by virtue of Subsection (1) of this section or an order made under this section if:
- (a) It is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard or promote the welfare of the child;

- (b) the refusal;
 - (i) Is decided on as a matter of urgency, and
 - (ii) Does not last for more than seven days.
- (7) An order made under this section may impose such conditions as the Court considers appropriate.
- (8) The Court may vary or discharge an order made under this section on the application of the State Government or appropriate authority, the child concerned or the person named in the order.
- (9) An order under this section may be made at the same time as the care order itself or later.
- (10) The Court shall, before making a care order-
 - (a) Consider the arrangement which the State Government or appropriate person or authority has made, or proposes to make, for affording a person contact with a child to whom this section applies; and
 - (b) Invite the parties to the proceedings to comment on the arrangement
- (11) The Commissioner may by regulations make provisions as to:-
 - (a) The steps to be taken by a State Government or an appropriate authority that has exercised its powers under subsection (6) of this section;
 - (b) The circumstances in which and conditions subject to which; the terms and conditions of an order made under this section may be departed from by agreement between the appropriate authority and the person in relation to whom the order is made; and
 - (c) Notification by a State Government or an appropriate authority of any variation or suspension of arrangements made, otherwise than under this section, with a view to affording a person contact with a child to whom this section applies.

*Duty of supervisors
while supervision
orders are in force*

- 48.(1)** While a supervision order is in force the supervisor shall:-
 - (a) Advise, assist and befriend by the supervised child;

(b) Take such steps as are reasonably necessary to give effect to the order; and

(c) where:-

(i) The order is not wholly complied with; or

(ii) The supervisor considers that the order may no longer be necessary, consider whether or not to apply to the Court for its variation or discharge.

(2) The supplementary provisions set out in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule to this Law shall apply with respect to supervision orders.

*Education
supervision
Orders*

49.(1) On the application of an appropriate education authority, the court may make an order to be known as an education supervision order putting the child with respect to whom the application is made under the supervision of a designate appropriate education authority.

(2) The Court shall only make an education supervision order if it is satisfied that the child concerned is of compulsory school age and is not being properly educated.

(3) 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.

(4) Where a child is:-

(a) The subject of a school attendance order which is in force and which has not been complied with; or

(b) A registered pupil at a school which he is not attending regularly, it shall be assumed that he is not being properly educated unless the contrary is proved,

(5) An education supervision order may be made with respect to a child who is in the care of a State Government if the court deems it necessary in the interest of the child.

(6) The appropriate education authority designated in an education supervising order shall be:-

- (a) the authority within whose area the child concerned is living or will live; or
- (b) the authority within whose area a school is situated if:-
 - (i) the child is a registered pupil at that school; and
 - (ii) the authority mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection and the authority within whose area the school is situated agree.

- (7) An appropriate education authority which proposes to make an application for an education supervision order shall, before making the application, consult the Child Services Committee or unit of the appropriate authority.
- (8) The supplementary provisions set out in Part III of the Second Schedule to this Law shall apply with respect to education supervision orders.

Power of Court in proceedings where question of welfare of child arises

- 50.(1)** Where, it appears to the Court in proceedings in which a question arises as to the welfare of a child, that it may be appropriate for a care or supervision order to be made with respect to that child, the Court may direct the appropriate authority to undertake an investigation of the child's circumstances.
- (2) Where the Court gives a direction under this section, the appropriate authority concerned shall, when undertaking the investigation, consider whether it should:-
 - (a) Apply for a care order or a supervision order with respect to the child; or
 - (b) Provide services as assistance for the child and his family; or
 - (c) Take any other action on with respect to the child.
- (3) Where the appropriate authority undertakes an investigation under this section and decides not to apply for a care order or supervision order with respect to the child concerned, the appropriate authority shall inform the Court of:-
 - (a) Its reasons for so deciding;
 - (b) Any service or assistance which it has provided, or intends to provide for the child and his family; and
 - (c) Any other action on which it has taken or proposes to take, with respect to the child.

- (4) The information referred to in subsection (3) of this section shall be given to the Court before the end of the period of six weeks, beginning with the date of the direction, unless the Court otherwise directs.
- (5) If, on the conclusion of an investigation or review under this section, the appropriate authority decides not to apply for a care order or supervision order with respect to the child, the appropriate authority shall consider whether it would be appropriate to review the case at a later date.
- (6) If the appropriate authority, decides that it would review the case pursuant to subsection (5) of this section, it shall determine the date of which that review is to begin.
- (7) In this section, the appropriate authority means:-
 - (a) The authority in whose State the child is ordinarily resident; or
 - (b) Where the child does not reside in the State, the authority within whose State any circumstances arose in consequence of which the direction is being given.

Interim Order

- 51.(1) Where:-
 - (a) In any proceeding on an application for a care or supervision order, the proceeding is adjourned; or
 - (b) The Court gives a direction under section 49 (1) of this Law, the Court may make an interim care order, or an interim supervision order with respect to the child concerned.
- (2) The Court shall not make an interim care order or interim supervision order under this section unless it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the circumstances with respect to the child care as mentioned in Section 43 (2) of this Law.
- (3) Where, in any proceeding on an application for a care order or supervision order, the Court makes a residence order with respect to the child concerned, it shall also make an interim supervision order with respect to the child unless it is satisfied that the welfare

of the child will be satisfactory safeguarded without an interim supervision order being made.

- (4) An interim order made under or by virtue of this section shall have effect for such period as may be specified in the order, but shall cease to have effect on whichever of the following events first occurs:-
- (a) The expiry of the period of ten weeks beginning with the date on which the order is made;
 - (b) If the order is the second or is subsequent to an order made with respect to the same child in the same proceedings, the expiry dates of the relevant period of 12 weeks;
 - (c) In a case which falls within subsection (1) (a) of this section, the disposal of an application;
 - (d) In a case which falls within subsection (1) (b) of this section, the disposal of an application for a care order or supervision order made by the appropriate authority with respect to the child;
 - (e) In a case which falls within subsection (1) (b) of this section and in which the court has given a direction under section 62 (1) of this Law, but no application for a care order or supervision order has been made with respect to the child, the expiry of the period fixed by that direction.
- (5) Where the Court makes an interim care order or interim supervision order, it may give such directions, if any, as it considers appropriate with regard to the medical examination, including psychiatric examination, or other assessment of the child, but if the child has sufficient understanding to make an informed decision he may refuse to submit to the examination or other assessment.
- (6) A direction under subsection (5) of this section may provide that there shall be:-
- (a) No examination or assessment; or
 - (b) No examination or assessment unless the Court directs otherwise.
- (7) A direction under subsection (5) of this section may be:-
- (a) given when the interim care order or interim supervision

order is made or at any time while it is in force; and
(b) varied at any time on the application of any person falling within any class of persons prescribed by Rules of Court for the purposes of this subsection.

- (8) Where the Court makes an order under or by virtue of this section it shall, in determining the period for which the order is to be in force, consider whether any party who was, or might have been opposed to the making of the order was in a position to argue his case against the order in full.
- (9) The provisions set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Second Schedule to this Law shall not apply in relation to an interim supervision order.

*Discharge and
variation, etc., of care
orders and
supervision orders*

- 52.(2)** The Court may vary or discharge a care order on the application of:-
- (a) A person who has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (b) The state Government or Appropriate authority designated by the order.
- (2) The Court may vary or discharge a supervision order on the application of-
- (a) A person who has parental responsibility for the child;
 - (b) The supervisor.
- (3) Where a care order is in force, the Court may, on the application of any person entitled to apply for the order to be discharged, substitute a supervision order for the care order.
- (4) When the Court is considering whether to substitute one order for another under subsection (3) of this section, any provision of this Law which would otherwise require section 42 (2) of this Law to be satisfied, at the time when proposed order is substituted or made, shall be disregarded.
- (5) The making of a residence order with respect to a child who is the subject of a care order discharges the care order.

- 53.(1)** Where a Court grants an application to discharge a care order or supervision order, it may order that its decision is not to have effect; or The care order or supervision order is to continue to have effect subject to such directions as the Court may deem fit to include in the order.
- (2)** An order made under this section shall only have effect for such period, not exceeding the appeal period, as may be specified in the order.
Where:-
- (3)** An appeal is made against any decision of a Court under this section; an application is made to the appellate Court in connection with a proposed appeal against that decision, the appellate Court may extend the period for which the order in question is to have effect, but not so as to extend It beyond the end of the appeal period.
- (4)** For the purposes of this section, the appeal period includes:-
- (a) The period between the making of the decision against which the appeal is made and the determination of the appeal; and
 - (b) The period during which an appeal may be made against the decision.

PART VII: POWER OF COURT TO MAKE ORDER IN RESPECT TO CUSTODY OR RIGHTS OF ACCESS TO A CHILD

- 54.(1)** The Court may:-
- (a) On the application of the father or mother of a child make such orderas it may deem fit with respect to the custody of the child and the right of access to the child of either parent, having regard to:-
 - (i) the welfare of the child and the conduct of the parent; and
 - (ii) the wishes of the mother and Father of the child,
 - (b) Alter, vary or discharge an order made under paragraph (a) of this subsection on the application of:-

- (i) The father or mother of the child, or
- (ii) The guardian of the child, after the death of the father or mother of the child; and
- (c) In every case, make such order with respect to costs as it may think just.

- (2) The power of the Court under subsection (1) of this section to make an order as to the custody of a child and the right of access to the child may be exercised notwithstanding that the mother of the child is at that time not residing with the father of the child.
- (3) Where the Court makes an order under subsection (1) of this section giving the custody of the child to the mother the Court may further order that the father shall pay to the mother towards the maintenance of the child such weekly or other periodical sum as the Court, may, having regard to the means of the father think reasonable.
- (4) Where the Court makes an order under Subsection (1) of this section giving custody of the child to the father, the Court may further, order as it deemed fit give a right of Access to the mother of the child.
- (5) An order made under this section may, on the application of the father or mother of the child, be varied or discharged by a subsequent order.

*Orders as to
Custody*

- 55. No agreement contained in any separation deed made between the father and mother of a child shall, be invalid by reason only of its providing that the father of the child gives up the custody or control of the child to the mother.

*Validity of Custody
Agreed to in
Separation
Deeds*

- 56. Where in any proceedings before a Court the custody or upbringing of a child or the administration of any property belonging to or held in trust for a child, or the application of the income thereof, is in question, the Court shall, in deciding that question, have regard to the welfare of the child as the first and paramount consideration.

Enforcement of order for payment of money by attachment of income.

- 57.** Where the court makes an order for the payment of money in pursuance of this Law the Court shall, in addition to any other powers for enforcing compliance with the order, have power, in any case where pension or income, which is capable of being attached, is payable to the person against whom the order is made, after giving the person by whom the pension or income is payable an opportunity of being heard, order that such part of the pension or income as the court may deem fit be attached for the payment of any money under this Law.

Notice of Change of address by Person Ordered to pay money.

- 58.** A person who for the time being is under an obligation to make Payment in pursuance of an order for the payment of money under this Law shall give notice of any change in his address to the person if any as may be specified in the order.

Prohibition against acquiring custody, etc., of child for the purpose of dealing in the child.

- 59.(1)** No person shall hire, give or acquire the custody, Possession, control or guardianship of a child whether or not for pecuniary or other benefit in circumstances that it may reasonably be inferred that the child has been hired, sold or bartered, or that by reason of the hiring, giving or acquiring, the child may reasonably be inferred to be placed in any danger, whatsoever.
- (2)** In any prosecution for the contravention of Subsection (i) of this section, where it is proved that the custody, possession, control or guardianship of a child has been given to or acquired by a person other than a person who is a member of the family of the child, it shall be presumed by the Court that the child has been given or acquired in contravention of the provisions of Subsection (1) of this section.
- (3)** It shall be a defence to this section to prove that the child concerned was given or acquired in accordance with customary law, or in accordance to this Law or any other relevant Law.

Penalties for Contravening Sections 59

- 60.** A Person who contravenes the provisions of Section 59 of this Law or of any rules under this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of fifty thousand Naira or imprisonment for a term of ten years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

PART VIII: PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY OF A GUARDIAN

Guardianship

61.(1) A person appointed as a guardian under this Law shall have parental responsibility for the child.

(2) A person appointed as guardian under this section of this Law shall be a guardian only for the purposes of representing the child and his interest in certain proceedings, but shall otherwise have no parental responsibility for the child.

Order for Guardianship of a Child.

62.(1) Where an application for the guardianship of child is made to the Court by a person, the court may, by order, appoint that person to be the guardian of a child if:-

(a) the child has no parent; or

(b) A residence order has been made in respect to the child in favour of a parent or guardian of the child who has died while the order was in force.

(2) The power conferred under subsection (1) of this section may also be exercised in any family proceedings if the Court considers that the order should be made notwithstanding that no application was made for it.

(3) A guardian of a child may nominate before his death another person to be appointed a guardian of the child in the event of his death.

(4) The Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development shall have power to appoint panel for the selection of Guardians.

Consent of a Person Appointed as a Guardian.

63. The consent of a person appointed as a guardian is necessary for the appointment to have effect.

Revocation of Guardianship

64.(1) The appointment of a guardian under sections 62 of this Law may be brought to an end at any time by an order of the Court:-

(a) On the application of a natural parent or any person who has parental responsibility for the child;

(b) In any family proceedings, if the Court considers that it

should be brought to an end notwithstanding that no application, has been made; or
(c) On the application of an appropriate authority.

*Power of a Guardian
Over Estate of a
Child*

65. A guardian under this Law shall have all such powers over the estate, as the case may be, of a child as a guardian appointed by Will or otherwise by virtue of the rules of appropriate personal law.

*Disputes Between
Joint Guardians*

66. Where two or more persons act as joint guardians of a child and they are unable to agree on any question affecting the welfare of the child, any of them may apply to the Court for its direction, and the court may make an order regarding the question in dispute.

*Saving of Existing
Orders
and Jurisdiction of
the Court.*

67.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Law, an order lawfully made by any court relating to the guardianship or custody of a child before the commencement of this Law and which is in force, at the time of the commencement of this Law and is not inconsistent with this Law shall continue in force, until other provisions are made and by virtue of this Law.

PART IX: APPLICATION FOR FOSTERING OF A CHILD

*Application for
Fostering*

68.(1) A person may foster a child by making an application to the appropriate authority within the jurisdiction in which the person and the child reside at the date of the application.

(2) An application for fostering shall be made in accordance with the procedure and in the manner prescribed by the rules made under the provisions of this Law or under any relevant law.

(3) (a) Subject to this section, the Court, on application for a fostering order by a person, may postpone the determination of the application and make an interim order giving the custody of the child to the applicant for a period not exceeding 3 months, as a probationary period, on such terms and conditions as the Court deems fit as regards provision for the maintenance, education and supervision of the child or otherwise.

- (b) The Court, while making an interim order under subsection (3)(a) of this section, shall impose as conditions that the child shall be under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Court and that the child shall not be taken out of the State without the prior consent of the Court.
 - (c) All consents as are required for the making of a fostering order shall be necessary for an interim order but subject to a like power on the part of the Court to dispense with any such consent.
 - (d) An interim order shall not have the same effect as a fostering order under this Law.
 - (e) An interim order may be revoked by the Court if the foster parent fails to comply with any condition imposed on him by the interim order pursuant to this section.
- (4)** (a) The Chief Judge or the Grand Khadi of the State, as the case may be, may make rules of Court providing generally for the practice and procedure of the Court in respect of the fostering of children under this Law.
- (b) The power to make rules conferred under subsection (3)(a) of this section shall, without prejudice to the generality of that subsection include power to make provisions for proceedings to be held in camera in determining the application in the Court, the admission of documentary evidence of any consent required under section 72(2) of this Law and a report for the assistance of the Court in determining whether or not the fostering order will be in the overall interest and welfare of the child having regard to the ability of the applicant to maintain, care for and educate the child.
- (5)** An appeal shall lie at High Court or Sharia Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Magistrate, Sharia or Upper Sharia Court levels, as the case may be, in respect of a decision on an application for a fostering order; other than a decision to postpone the determination of an application for the order or to make an interim order.

- (a) Is abandoned by his parents; or
- (b) Is an orphan and is:-
 - (i) deserted by his relatives, or
 - (ii) Voluntarily presented by the ward head for fostering, or
 - (iii) Voluntarily presented by the ward head for fostering, where no relatives of his can be found; or
- (c) has been abused, neglected or ill-treated by the person having care and custody of him; or
- (d) Has a parent or guardian who does not or cannot exercise proper guidance over him; or
- (e) Is found destitute; or
- (f) If found wandering, has no home or settled place of abode, is on the streets or other public place, or has no visible means of subsistence; or
- (g) Is voluntarily presented by his parents for fostering.

*Limit on Number
of Children who may
be Fostered*

- 70.** The number of children who maybe fostered by a person shall not exceed three unless exceptional circumstances are shown.

*Restriction on the
Making of Fostering
Permit*

- 71.(1)** A fostering permit shall not be made by the appropriate authority unless:

- (a) The applicant or, in case of a joint application, each of the applicants is not less than thirty-five years old and, is at least twenty-one years older than the child to be fostered;
- (b) The applicant and the child are resident in the same state;
- (c) The applicant is a citizen of Nigeria;
- (d) The applicant has the means to maintain the child;
- (e) The applicant is a person of unquestionable integrity; and
- (f) The applicant is certified by a medical officer to be physically and mentally fit.
- (g) The applicant must be of same faith with foster child.

- (2)** A fostering permit shall not be made in favour of a sole applicant who is unmarried.

- 72.(1)** Where a married person is the sole applicant for a fostering permit, the application shall be accompanied with the consent, in writing, of the other spouse that the permit be made.
- (2)** Where it appears to the Court that a person, other than the father or mother or relative of a child, has any right or obligation in respect of the child under an order of Court or an agreement or under Islamic Law, or any other relevant laws, the Court may refuse to make the fostering order until the consent of that person is first obtained.
- (3)** The Court may dispense with any consent required under this section if it is satisfied that the person whose consent would have been required:-
- (a)** has abandoned, neglected or persistently ill-treated the child; or
 - (b)** cannot be found or is incapable of giving his consent or is unreasonably withholding his consent.

- 73.(1)** Before making a fostering permit, the appropriate authority shall be satisfied that:-
- (a)** Every consent under section 107 of this Law, which has not been dispensed with, had been obtained and every person who has his consent understands the nature and effect of the fostering permit for which the application is made;
 - (b)** The permit, if made, will be for the maintenance, care, education and general welfare and be in the interest of the child; and
 - (c)** The applicant has not received or agreed to receive and no person has made or given or agree to make or give to the applicant, any payment or other reward in consideration of the fostering.
- (2)** The appropriate authority may, in a fostering permit, impose such terms and conditions as it may think fit and in particular, may require the foster parent by bond or otherwise to make for the child such provisions as in the opinion of the appropriate authority is just and expedient.

- 74.(1)** On the making of a fostering permit.
- (a) All rights, duties, obligations and liabilities, including any matter arising under the relevant law applicable to the parents of the child, or any other person or persons in relation to the custody, maintenance and education of the child, and
 - (b) There shall vest in and be exercisable by and enforceable against the foster parent, all such rights, duties, obligations and liabilities in relation to custody, maintenance and education of the child as if the child were a child born to the foster parent in lawful marriage.
- (2)** A child shall, in respect of his custody, maintenance and education, stand to the foster parent exactly in the position of a child born to the foster parent in lawful marriage.

- 75.** Where at the time a fostering permit is made in respect of a child, an order requiring a person to contribute towards the maintenance of that child under this Law is in force, the fostering permit shall prevail.

- 76.(1)** The officer in charge and the appropriate child development service shall each keep and maintain a register to be known as the Fostered Children Register in which be made such entries as may be directed by a fostering permit to be made therein,
- (2)** A fostering permit shall contain a direction to the officer in charge and the appropriate child development service to make in the Fostered Children Register the entry in the form specified in Part II of Fourth Schedule to this Law.
- (3)** If, on an application to the appropriate authority for a fostering permit, it is proved to the satisfaction of the appropriate authority that the date of birth of the child and other particulars of the child are identical with a child to whom entry in the Register of Births kept by National Population Commission relates, the fostering permit shall contain a further direction to the officer in charge and the appropriate child development service to cause the entry in the Register of Births to be marked Fostered.

- (4) Where a fostering permit is made in respect of a child who has been the subject of previous fostering permit made under this Law, the fostering permit shall contain a direction to the Officer in charge and the appropriate child development service to cause the previous entry in the Fostered Children Register and the Register of Births in respect of that child to be marked “Re - fostered.”
- (5) The Court or the appropriate authority shall cause a copy of every foster permit to be communicated to the Officer in charge and the appropriate child development service and on receipt of the permit, the Officer in Charge and the appropriate child development service shall comply with the directions contained therein.
- (6) A certified copy of an entry in the Fostered Children Register if purporting to be stamped, or sealed with the seal of the office of the Officer in charge shall be prima facie proof of the facts contained therein, including the date of birth of a child to whom it relates without any further evidence as if same were a certified copy of an entry in the Register of Births.
- (7) The officer in charge shall cause an index of the Fostered Children register to be made and kept in the registry.
- (8) A copy of extract of an entry in any register, being an entry which is cancelled under this section, shall be a prima facie evidence of that cancellation.
- (9) A register, record or book as is mentioned in subsection (8) of this section or an index thereof shall not be liable to be searched by any member of the public, and the officer in charge shall not make a certified copy thereof or furnish any information therein contained to a person except under permit made by the appropriate authority.
- (10) On the revocation of a fostering permit, the appropriate authority shall cause the facts of the revocation to be communicated to the

officer in charge and the appropriate child development service who shall cancel or cause to be canceled.

(a) The entry in the Fostered Children Register relating to the fostered child; and

(b) The word fostered or “Re-fostered,” in the entry relating to the fostered child in the Register of Births.

(11) The officer in charge may keep such record books and make such other entries therein as may be consistent with the particulars contained in the Fostered Children Register.

*Visit to Fostered
Child by child
Development officers*

77.(1) The appropriate child development service shall keep itself informed, from time to time, of the condition and welfare of each child fostered under this Law and for that purpose, arrange for child development officers to do all or any of the following things that is:-

(a) To pay periodic visits at reasonable times to each child fostered under this Law until the child attains the age of eighteen years; and

(b) To enter any premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any contravention, by a person of any condition of the fostering or of any other provision of this Law

(2) During a visit under this section, the officer conducting the visit may require the production of the fostered child or that information be given regarding the condition of the child.

*Revocation of a
Foster Permit
on Grounds of the
interest of the child.*

78.(1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of appropriate Authority that a foster parent has abandoned, neglected or persistently ill-treated or assaulted a fostered child, the appropriate authority shall:

(a) revoke the fostering permit in respect of the child;

and

(b) Proceed to take other necessary measure pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

- (2) Where a foster parent dies the relations to such foster parents may be given the opportunity to continue to foster the child.

Prohibition of receiving money or reward as Inducement to foster a child.

79.(1) A person who:-

- (a) Receives or agrees to receive money or a reward in an inducement to foster a child; or
- (b) Receives or agrees to receive money or any reward in order to facilitate arrangements to foster a child; or
- (c) Gives or agrees to give money or reward to secure consent of a person to foster a child, commits an offence under this Law.

- (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) of this section is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Prohibition of Taking, Sending Fostered Child out of State or Nigeria

80.(1) Where a foster parent intends to take a fostered child outside the State or Nigeria, he shall give notice to the appropriate authority of his intention to do so and shall, on return to the State or Nigeria, notify the appropriate authority of their return.

- (2) A person who permits or causes or procures the possession of a child to be given to any person
- (a) Outside the State in which the fostering permit was made; or
 - (b) Outside Nigeria, with intent to getting that child fostered by that person commits an offence.

- (3) A person who commits an offence under subsection (2) of this section is liable on conviction in the case of an offence under-
- (a) Subsection (2) (a) of this section, to imprisonment for a term of ten years; and
 - (b) Subsection (2) (b) of this section, to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years.

Prohibition of Withdrawal of a Child from the care of the Applicant

81.(1) While an application for a fostering permit is pending before an appropriate authority no person who has given his consent to a

fostering permit being made in respect of a child shall withdraw the child or cause the child to be withdrawn from the care and possession of the applicant without the permission of the appropriate authority and in granting the leave, have regard to the welfare of the child.

*Non-compliance
with Lawful
Directives*

- 82.** A person who:-
- (a) Without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a lawful directive given by a child development officer; or
 - (b) Obstructs a social officer in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Law commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousandnaira or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

*Private Arrangement
for Fostering
Children*

- 83.(1)** For the purposes of this Part of this Law and subject to subsection (2) of this section
- (a) A child shall be deemed to be fostered privately if he is cared for, and provided with accommodation by a person other than:-
 - (i) a parent of the child; or
 - (ii) Any other person who has parental responsibility for the child, or
 - (iii) A relative of the child; and:-
 - (b) A person shall be deemed to foster a child privately if he cares for the child in circumstances in which the child is fostered privately as defined under paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- (2)** A child is not fostered privately if the person caring for and accommodating the child has done so for a period of less than twenty-one days and does not intend to do so for any longer period.
- (3)** The provisions in Part III of Fourth Schedule to this Law shall have effect for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of this section.

*Welfare of a child
fostered privately*

- 84.(1)** Every State Government shall:-

- (a) Satisfy itself that the welfare and best interest of a child who is fostered privately within the State are satisfactorily safeguarded and promoted; and
 - (b) Ensure that persons caring for that child are given such advice as appears to the State Government to be needed.
- (2) Where a person who is authorized by a State Government to visit a child who is fostered privately has reasonable cause to believe that a child who is or is proposed to be fostered privately is being accommodated in premises within the State, may, at any reasonable time, inspect those premises and any child accommodated therein.
- (3) A person exercising the power under subsection (2) of this section shall, if so required, produce some duly authenticated document showing his authority to do so.
- (4) Where an officer of the State Government is not satisfied that the welfare of a child who is fostered privately within the State is satisfactorily safeguarded or promoted, he shall.
 - (a) unless he considers that it would not be in the best interest of the child, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure that the care and accommodation of the child is undertaken by:-
 - (i) A parent of the child, or
 - (ii) Any other person who has parental responsibility for the child, or
 - (iii) A relative of the child, and
 - (b) Consider the extent to which, if at all, they shall exercise any of their powers under this Law with respect to the child.
- (5) The Commissioner may make regulations-
 - (a) Requiring every child who is fostered privately within a State to be visited by an officer of State Government:-
 - (i) in prescribed circumstances, and
 - (ii) On specified occasions or within specified periods; and
 - (b) Imposing requirements which are to be met by any State officer in carrying out his functions under this section.

- 85.(1)** A person shall not foster a child privately if he is disqualified from doing so by regulations made by the commissioner for the purposes of this section, unless he has disclosed the to the appropriate authority and obtained its written consent.
- (2)** The regulations shall, in particular, provide for a person to be so disqualified where:-
- (a) An order of a kind specified in the regulations has been made at any time-
 - (i) With respect to that person, or
 - (ii) With respect to a child who has been in the care of that person;
 - (b) A requirement of a kind so specified has been imposed by an enactment;
 - (c) He has been convicted of an offence of a kind so specified, or has been placed on probation or discharged absolutely or conditionally for any offence;
 - (d) A prohibition has been imposed on him at any time under section 85 of this Law or under any other specified enactment;
 - (e) His rights and powers with respect to a child have at any time been vested in a specified authority under a specified enactment.
- (3)** A person shall not foster a child privately if:-
- (a) He lives in the same household as a person who is himself prevented from fostering a child by subsection (i) of this section; or
 - (b) He lives in a household at which any such person is employed, unless he has disclosed the fact to the appropriate authority and obtained their written consent.
- (4)** Where an appropriate authority refuses to give its consent under this section, it shall inform the applicant by a written notice-
- (a) the reason for the refusal;
 - (b) the applicant's rights to appeal against the refusal; and
 - (c) the time within which he may appeal.

- (5) The form set out in Part IV of the Fourth Schedule to this Law and the provisions contained in Part V and VI of that Schedule shall be used and have effect for the purposes of this section and this Part of this Law.

86.(1) This section applies where a person:-

- (a) Proposes to foster a child privately; or
 - (b) Is fostering a child privately.
- (2) Where the State Government in whose State the child is proposed to be, or is being fostered, is of the opinion that:-
 - (a) A person is not a suitable person to foster a child; or
 - (b) The premises in which the child will be, or is being accommodated, are not suitable; or
 - (c) It would be prejudicial to the welfare of the child for him to, or continue to be, accommodated by that person in those premises, the State Government may impose on him a prohibition specified under subsection (3) of this section.
- (3) A prohibition imposed on a person under subsection (2) of this section may prohibit him from fostering privately:-
 - (a) Any child in any premises within the State; or
 - (b) Any child in premises specified in the prohibition; or
 - (c) A child identified in the prohibition, in premises specified in the prohibition.
- (4) A State Government which has imposed a prohibition on any person under subsection (2) of this section, may, if it thinks fit, cancel the prohibition:-
 - (a) of its own motion; or
 - (b) on an application made by that person, if it is satisfied that the prohibition is no longer justified.
- (5) A prohibition imposed under this section shall be imposed by notice in writing addressed to the person on whom it is imposed and informing him of:-
 - (a) The reason for imposing the prohibition;
 - (b) His right to appeal against the prohibition; and
 - (c) The time within which he may appeal.

87.(1) A person who:-

- (a) Being required, under any provision made by or under this Part of this Law, to give any notice or information-
 - (i) Fails, without reasonable excuse, to give the notice within the time specified in that provision, or
 - (ii) Fails, without reasonable excuse, to give the information within a reasonable time, or
 - (iii) Makes or causes or procures another person to make any statement in the notice or information which he knows or believes to be false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) Refuses to allow a child fostered privately to be visited by a duly authorized officer(s) of the State Government; or
- (c) Intentionally obstructs another person in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 (2) of this Law; or
- (d) Contravenes section 86 of this Law; or
- (e) Fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with any requirement imposed by a State Government under this Part of this Law; or
- (f) Accommodates a child fostered privately in any premises in contravention of a prohibition known to him to have been imposed by a State Government under this Part of this Law; or
- (g) Knowingly publishes or causes to be published, an advertisement which he knows contravenes Paragraph 8 of Part III of Schedule 4 to this Law, commits an offence under this Law.

(2) Where a person contravenes Section 86 (3) of this Law, he does not commit an offence under this section if he proves that he did not know, and had no reasonable ground for believing, that a person to whom section 86 (1) applies was living or employed in the premises in question,

(3) A person who commits an offence:-

- (a) Under subsection (1) (a) of this section, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand Naira.

(b) Under subsection (1) (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand Naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) If a person who is required under any provision of this Part of this Law to give notice fails to give the notice within the time specified in that provision, proceedings for an offence may be brought at any time within six months from the date when evidence of the offence came to the knowledge of the State Government.

PART X ADOPTION:

*Establishment of
Adoption Services,
etc*

88.(1) The provisions of this part of this Law shall not apply to a child born by Muslim parents.

(2) The State Government shall, for the purpose of adoption, establish and maintain within the State a service designed to meet the needs of:-

- (a) A child who has been or may be adopted;
- (b) Parents and guardians of the child specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection; and
- (c) Persons who have adopted or who may adopt a child, and for this purpose, the State Government shall provide the requisite facilities or ensure that the facilities are provided by approved adoption services as may be prescribed by the appropriate authority.

(3) The facilities to be provided as part of the services maintained under subsection (1) of this section include:-

- (a) Temporary board and lodging, where needed by a child and, in exceptional circumstances the mother of a child;
- (b) Arrangements for assessing a child and prospective adopters who must be of the same faith and placing of the child for adoption; and
- (c) Counseling for persons with problems relating to adoption.

*Establishment of
adoption services, etc*

89.(1) An application for adoption shall be made to the Court in such form as may be prescribed, and shall be accompanied with:-

- (a) Where the applicant is a married couple, their marriage certificate or a sworn declaration of marriage;
- (b) The birth certificate or sworn declaration of age of each applicant;
- (c) Two passport photographs of each applicant;
- (d) A medical certificate of the fitness of the applicant from a Government hospital; and
- (e) Such other documents, requirements and information as the Court may require for the purpose of the adoption.

(2) On receipt of an application under subsection of this section, the Court shall order an investigation to be conducted by-

- (a) A child development officers; or Social Welfare Officer.
- (b) A supervision officer; and
- (c) Such other persons as the Court may determine, to enable the Court to assess the suitability of the applicant as an adopter and of the child to be adopted;

(3) The Court shall, in reaching a decision relating to the adoption of a child, have regard to all the circumstances, first consideration being given to

- (a) The need to safeguard and promote the welfare and the best interest of the child throughout the childhood of that child; and
- (b) Ascertaining, as far as practicable, the wishes and feelings of the child regarding the decision and giving due consideration to those wishes and feelings, having regard to the age and understanding of the child.

*Religious Upbringing
of Adopted Child*

90. The Court shall, in placing a child for adoption, have regard as far as is practicable to the wishes, if any, of the parents or guardian of the child as to the religious upbringing of the child.

*Persons who may
be Adopted*

91. The Court shall, not make an adoption order in respect of a child unless:-

- (a) The parents of the child or, where there is no surviving parent, the guardian of the child consents to the adoption; or
- (b) The child is abandoned neglected or persistently abused or ill treated, and there are compelling reasons in the interest of the child why he should be adopted.

*Persons who may
Adopt*

92. The following persons may apply for an adoption Order:-

- (a) A married couple where:-
 - (i) Each of them has attained the age of twenty-five years, and
 - (ii) There is an order authorizing them jointly to adopt a child; or
- (b) A married person if he has obtained consent of his spouse, as required under section 94 of this Law; or
- (c) Unmarried woman of at least 35 years of age; and
- (d) In all cases specified in paragraphs (a), (b)& (c) of this section, the adopter or adopters shall be persons found to be suitable to adopt the child in question by the appropriate investigating officers.

*Power to make
Adoption order*

93.(1) Subject to the provisions of this Law the court may, on the application of a person stated in section 88 of this Law in the prescribed manner make an order under this Law referred to as an adoption order.

(2) An adoption order-shall be made in the form specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Law.

*Restrictions on the
making of Adoption
Orders*

94.(1) An adoption order shall not be made in respect of a child unless:-

- (a) In the case of a joint application, one of them, is not less than twenty five years old and is, at least, twenty-one years older than the child;
- (b) In the case of a joint application, both or, at least, one of them and the child are resident in the same State;
- (c) The applicant has been resident or, in the case of a joint application, both of them have been resident in the State in which the application is made for a period of at least, five years;

- (d) The applicant is a citizen or, in the case of a joint application, both applicants are citizens of Nigeria;
- (e) The child has been in the care of the applicant for a period of at least three consecutive months immediately preceding the date on which the order is made; and
- (f) The applicant has, at least twelve months before the making of the order, informed the social welfare officer of his intention to adopt the child.

- (2) On the application of a married couple, if they consist of a parent and a step parent of the child, the Court shall dismiss the application if it considers that the matter would be better dealt with under Part VIII of this Law.

Required Consent

- 95.(1) Where a married person is the sole applicant for an adoption order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to make the order if the consent of the spouse of the applicant to the making of the order is not first obtained.
- (2) Where it appears to the Court that a person other than the parent or relative of a child has any right or obligation in respect of the child under an order of the Court or any agreement or under relevant law, the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse to make the adoption order if the consent of that person is not first obtained.
- (3) The child development officer on an application for adoption order in respect of a child, shall prepare a report which shall assist the Court in determining whether a person who is not a parent or relative of the child has any right or obligation in respect of that child and whether the consent of the person ought first to be obtained.
- (4) A consent under this section may be given either:-
 - (a) Unconditionally; or
 - (b) Subject to conditions with respect to the religious persuasion in which the child is to be brought up.
- (5) In giving consent under this section, it may not be necessary for the person giving the consent to know the identity of the applicant for the adoption order.

- (6) While an application for an adoption order is pending in any Court, no person who has given his consent to an adoption order to be made in respect of a child shall withdraw the child from the care and possession of the applicant without the leave of the Court and the Court shall have regard to the welfare of the child in considering whether or not to grant the leave.

*Conditions
Preceding
the Making of
Adoption
Order*

96. The Court shall, before making an adoption order, satisfy itself that:-
- (a) Every consent required under section 94 of this Law which has not been dispensed with has been obtained;
 - (b) Every person who has given his consent understands the nature and effect of the adoption order for which the application is made and for this purpose the relevant adoption service shall provide adequate counseling for the parties involved in the adoption;
 - (c) The order, if made, shall be for the welfare and best interest of the child, due consideration for this purpose being given to the wishes of the child having regard to his age and understanding; and
 - (d) The applicant has not received or agreed to receive, and no person has made, given or agreed to make or give to the applicant any payment or other reward in consideration of the adoption other than what the Court may approve.

*Power of Court to
Impose Terms and
Conditions*

97. The Court may, in making adoption order, impose such terms and conditions as the Court may think fit, and in particular, may require the adopter, by bond or otherwise, to make for the child such provisions, if any, as in the opinion of the Court, are just and expedient.

Jurisdiction of Court

98. Subject to rules of the Court made under section 99 of this Law, the Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with an application for an adoption order.

*Rules of the Court
for Adoption of a
Child*

- 99.(1) The Chief Judge of Borno State may make rules of court for regulating generally the Practice and procedure of the court in respect of the adoption of a child. The order shall contain a further direction to the Court Registrar to cause that birth entry

in the Register of Births to be marked Adopted and to include in the entry relating to the adoption of the child in the Adopted Children Register the day of the child's birth.

- (2) Where an adoption order is made in respect of a child who had been the subject of a previous adoption order, made by the court under this Law, the order shall contain a direction to the Court Registrar and the Commission to cause the previous entry in the Adopted Children Register in respect of that child to be marked **"Re-adopted"**.
- (3) The Court shall cause a copy of every adoption order to be communicated to the Court Registrar and the Commission and on receipt of the order, the Registrar and the Commission shall comply with the directions contained therein.
- (4) A certified copy of an entry in the Adopted Children Register if purporting to be stamped or sealed by the Court Registrar's office shall be proof of the adoption as is therein specified and where the copy of the entry includes the date of the birth of the child to whom it relates, it shall be proof also of the date without any further evidence as though the same were also a certified copy of an entry in the Register of Births.
- (5) The Court Registrar shall cause an index of the Adopted Children Register to be made and kept in the Registry.
- (6) The Court Registrar shall, in addition to the Adopted Children Register and the index thereof keep such other registers and books and make such entries therein as may be necessary to record, in connection with an entry in the Register of Births which has been marked Adopted.
- (7) Any such Register or books as are mentioned in subsection (8) of this section or any index thereof, if any, shall not be liable to searches by members of the public and the Court Registrar shall not make a certified copy thereof or furnish any information therein contained to any person except under an order made by the Court.

- (8)** On the revocation of an adoption order, the Court shall cause the Order of the revocation to be communicated to the Court Registrar who shall cause to be cancelled:-
 - (a) The entry in the Adopted Children Register relating to the adopted child; and
 - (b) The marking with the word Adopted or Re-adopted of any entry relating to the child in the Register of Births.
- (9)** A copy of an extract of an entry in any register being an entry the marking of which is cancelled under this section shall be deemed to be an accurate copy if both the marking and the cancellation are omitted there from.

Appeals

- 100(1)** An appeal shall lie from the court to the High Court of Justice from the application for an adoption order.
- (2)** Proceedings in respect of an appeal under this section shall be conducted in camera.

Effect of adoption

- 101(1)** On an adoption order being made:-
 - (a) There shall vest in, and be exercisable by and enforcement against the adopter;
 - (b) All rights, duties, obligations and liabilities in respect of the future custody, maintenance, supervision and education of the child; and
 - (c) All rights to appoint a guardian and to consent or give notice of dissent to marriage of the child, as would vest in the adopter as if the child were a natural child of the adopter, and in respect of those matters, the child shall stand to the adopter in the relationship of a child born to the adopter.
- (2)** Where a husband and wife are joint adopters of a child, they shall:-
 - (a) In respect of the matters specified under this section; and
 - (b) For the purpose of the jurisdiction of the court to make orders as to the custody and maintenance of and rights of access to the child, stand to each other and to the child in the same relationship as they would have stood if the child were their natural child and in respect of those matters, the

child shall stand to them in the relationship of a child born to the adopters.

*Establishment of the
Adopter
Children Register*

- 102(1)** The Registrar of the court shall establish and maintain a register to be called and known as the “Adopted Children Register” in which shall be made such entries as may be directed by an adoption order to be made therein, but no other entries.
- (2)** An adoption order shall contain a direction to the Court Registrar and the National Population Commission (in this Part of this Law referred to as the Commission) to make in the Adopted Children Register entry in the form specified in the Fifth Schedule to this Law.
- (3)** If on any application to the court for an adoption, there is proved to the satisfaction of the court that:-
- (a) The date of the birth of the child; and
 - (b) The identity of the child is identical to, a child, to whom any entry in the Register of Births kept by the Commission relates, to the adoption;
 - (c) Order any person who is in a position to do so to bring the child to the court.
- (4)** Where the court has reason to believe that a person has information about the whereabouts of the child, it may by order require the person to disclose such information to the court.
- (5)** A person who refuses to comply with an order made under this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand naira or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

*Prohibition of
Certain
Payments for
Adoption*

- 103(1)** No adopter or any other person shall:-
- (a) Except with the sanction of the Court, receive or agree to receive any payment or reward in consideration for or for the facilitation of the adoption of a child under this Law.

(b) Make or give or agree to make or give to an adopter any payment or reward the receipt of which is prohibited by this subsection.

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand naira or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment and shall not be entitled to adopt the child.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, an adoption order affected by the payment prohibited under subsection of this section may be allowed to continue or be resolved at the discretion of the Court having regard to all the circumstances of the case particularly the best interest of the child.

*Recognition of
other Adoption*

104. Where a person has been adopted under any law in force in any Part of Nigeria, or under the law of any other country other than Nigeria, the adoption shall have the like validity and effect as if the adoption has been effected by an adoption order under this Law, subject to registration in the state.

*Visit of Adopted
Child Development
Officers*

105(1) The Director of Child Development in the State Ministry shall keep himself informed from time to time, of the condition and welfare of a child adopted by any person in the State and arrange for officers of his Department to do all or any of the following:-

(a) To pay periodic visits at reasonable times, to every child adopted under this Law.

(b) To enter any premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any contravention by any person of any condition or adoption imposed in an adoption order or any provision of this Law in relation to an adopted child.

(2) During any visit under subsection (1) of this section, the officer paying the visit may require production of the adopted child or that information be given regarding the condition of the child,

- (3) A person who:-
- (a) Without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a requirement imposed by a child development officer; or
 - (b) Obstructs a child development officer in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand Naira or imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment or to be subjected to community service.

PART XI: GENERAL JURISDICTION

General Jurisdiction

- 106(1)** Subject to the provision of this Law and in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on it by any other law, the Sharia/Upper Sharia and Magistrate Court shall have unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil proceedings in which the existence or extent of a legal right, power duty, liability privilege interest, obligation or claim in respect of a child is in issue; and
- (2) The Court shall, in any matter relating to or affecting a child or a family and at all stages of any proceedings before it:-
- (a) Be guided by the principle of conciliation of the parties involved or likely to be affected by the result of the proceedings, including:-
 - (i) The child,
 - (ii) The parents or guardian of the child, and
 - (iii) Any other person having parental or other responsibility for the child; and
 - (b) Encourage and facilitate the settlement of the matter before it in an amicable manner.

Professionalization and Training of Court Personnel

- 107(1)** The personnel of the Court shall be afforded professional education, in-service training, refresher courses and other modes of instruction to promote and enhance the necessary professional competence they require.
- (2) The contents of the education, training and courses referred to in Subsection (1) of this section shall be such as shall reflect the diversity of the children who come into contact with and the diversity and complexity of matters dealt with by the Court.

<i>Right to Counsel, etc</i>	108(1)	A child has the right to be represented by a Government lawyer or law officer to free legal aid in the hearing and determination of any matter concerning the child in the Court.
<i>Exclusion of Persons from Attending Court</i>	109.	No person, other than:- (a) The members and officers of the Court; (b) The parties to the case, their solicitors and counsel; (c) Parents or guardian of the child; and (d) Other persons directly concerned in the case, shall be allowed to attend the Court, and, accordingly, member of the press are excluded from attending the Court.
<i>Prohibition of Publication of Child's Name, etc</i>	110(1)	No person shall publish the name, address, school, photograph, or anything likely to lead to the identification of a child whose matter is before the Court except in so far as is required by the provisions of this Law.
	(2)	A person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of fifty thousand naira or imprisonment for a term of five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.
<i>Proceedings to be in the Interest of the Child</i>	111(1)	The proceedings in the Court shall be conducive to the best interest of the child and shall be conducted in atmosphere of understanding; allowing the child to express himself and participate in the proceedings.
<i>Attendance of Parents, Guardians or Child at the Hearing in the Court</i>	112(1)	In any proceedings in which the Court is hearing an application for an order under this Law, or is considering whether to make an order, the Court may order the parents, guardian or the child concerned to attend such proceeding as may be specified in the order.
	(2)	The power conferred by subsection (1) of this section shall be exercised in accordance with the rules of the Court.
	(3)	Where an order made under subsection (1) of this section has not been complied with or the court has reasonable cause to believe

that it will not be complied with, the Court may Make an order authorizing a police officer or such person, as may be specified in the order to:-

- (a) Take charge of the child and to bring him to the Court; and
- (b) Enter and search any premises specified in the order if he has reasonable cause to believe that the child may be found on the premises; or
- (c) Order any person who is in possession to do so to bring the child to the court.

(4) Where the court has reason to believe that a person has information about the whereabouts of the child, it may by order require the person to disclose such information to the court.

(5) A person who refuses to comply with an order made under this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand naira or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Evidence Giving by a Child

113. In any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, the evidence of a child may be given unsworn subject to the personal law of the given child.

Rules for Procedures, Fees, etc

114(1) The Chief Judge of the state may make rules regulating the procedure in the court, the parties entitled to participate in any proceedings, the fees to be charged and the forms to be used in the proceedings.

(2) The provisions of any written law relating to the practice and procedure in Magistrate Courts or High Courts as the case may be, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Law shall have effect with respect to the proceedings in the court.

Exclusive Jurisdiction

115(1) No other court, except the Upper/Sharia Court and Magistrate shall exercise jurisdiction in any matter relating to children as are specified in this Law.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not affect the jurisdiction of the normal criminal courts to try cases or

offences by a child or adult offenders as specified in Part III of this Law or any other law.

PART XII: STATE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

*Provision of Services
For Children in
Need,
etc*

116(1) A State Government shall, generally:-

- (a) Safeguard and promote the welfare of the children in need within that State; and
 - (b) So far as is consistent with that duty, promote the upbringing of those children by their families, by providing a range and level of services appropriate to the needs of the children.
- (2) The State Government shall also encourage private organization who may wish to provide services for children in need to provide such services as may be permitted by the State Government.
- (3) Any service provided by the State Government in the discharge of its duty under this section may be provided for the family of a particular child in need or for a member of the family of the child, if the service is provided with a view to safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the child.
- (4) The State Government shall, for the purpose of facilitating the discharge of its general duty under this section, have the duties and powers set out in Part I of the Sixth Schedule to this Law.
- (5) The Commissioner may by order amend duties and powers set out in Part 1 of the Sixth Schedule to this Law.
- (6) The State Government:-
 - (a) Shall facilitate the provision by voluntary organizations and other bodies of services which the State Government has power to provide by virtue of sections 121,122, 126 and 127 of this Law.
 - (b) May make such arrangements as it deems fit for any person to act on its behalf in the provision of any of those services.

- (7) The services provided by a State Government in the discharge of its duty under this section may include the giving of assistance in kind or in exceptional cases, in cash, and the assistance may be conditional or unconditional.
- (8) Before giving assistance or imposing any condition under this section, a State Government shall have regard to the means of the child concerned and of each of his parents.
- (9) No person shall be liable to make any repayment of assistance or of its value at anytime when he is in receipt of income support or any form of support from public funds.
- (10) For the purposes of this section and other sections of this Part of this Law:-
- (a) A child shall be taken to be in need if:-
 - (i) The child is unlikely to achieve or maintain or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision, for the child, of services by the State Government under this Part of this Law; or
 - (ii) The health and development of the child is likely to be significantly impaired or further impaired without the provision for the child, of services provided for under this Part of this Law; or
 - (iii) The child is disabled, internally displaced, a refugee or is otherwise in specially difficult circumstances.
 - (b) A child is disabled if the child is blind, deaf or dumb or suffers from mental disorder of any kind or is substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity or other disability as may be prescribed; and
 - (c) The provision of day care within the state made for children under the age of six years by persons, other than the authority required to register under section 115 (1) (b) of this Law.

- (11) A review under subsection (1) of this section shall be conducted:-
 - (a) together with the appropriate local education authority; and
 - (b) At least once in every review period.
- (12) The state Government shall, at least once in every review period, review:-
 The provisions made for day care within the age made for children under the age of six years by the appropriate authority and by persons required to register under section 115 (1) (b) of this Law.
- (13) In conducting a review under this section, the State Government shall have regard to the provision made with respect to the children under the age of six years in relevant establishments within the State.
- (14) Where a State Government conducts a review under this section, it shall publish the result of the review:-
 - (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable;
 - (b) In such form as it considers appropriate; and
 - (c) Together with any proposals it may have with respect to the matters reviewed.
- (15) The State Government conducting a review under this section shall have regard to:-
 - (a) any representations made to it by any relevant health authority or health board; and
 - (b) any other representations which it considers to be relevant.

*Day Care for
pre-school Children*

- 117(1)** The State Government shall provide such day care for children in need within the State who are:-
 - (a) Not more than six years old; and
 - (b) Not yet attending school, as is appropriate.
- (2) The State Government may provide day care for children within the State who satisfy the conditions mentioned in subsection (1)

(a) and (b) of this section notwithstanding that those children are not in need.

- (3) The State Government may provide facilities, including training, advice, guidance and counseling, for persons:-
 - (a) caring for children in daycare; or
 - (b) Who at any time accompany those children while they are in day care.
- (4) The State Government may provide such care or supervised Activities for children within the State who are attending any school notwithstanding that those children are not in need.

*Review of Provision
for Day Care*

118(1) The State Government shall review:-

- (a) Services provided by it under section 175 of this Law representations made to it by any relevant health authority or health board; and
- (b) Any other representations which it considers to be relevant.

*Provision of
Accommodation for
Children in General*

119(1) The State Government shall provide accommodation for a child in need within the State who appears to it to require accommodation where:-

- (a) There is no person having parental responsibility for the child; or
- (b) The child is lost or has been abandoned or runs away from home; or
- (c) The person who has care for the child is prevented, for any reason whatsoever, from providing the child with accommodation or care.

- (2) Where a State Government provides accommodation undersubsection (1) of this section for a child who is ordinarily resident in another State, that other State Government may take over the provision of accommodation for the child within:-
 - (a) Three months of being notified in writing that the child is being provided accommodation; or
 - (b) Such other longer period as may be prescribed.

- (3) (3) The State Government shall provide accommodation for a child within the State:-
- (a) Whose welfare the appropriate authority considers is likely to be seriously prejudiced if the State Government does not provide the child with accommodation; or
 - (b) If the State Government considers that to provide the child accommodation would safeguard or promote the welfare of the child notwithstanding that the person who has parental responsibility for the child is able to provide him accommodation.
- (4) Before deciding to provide accommodation under this section, a State Government shall, so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the welfare of the child:-
- (a) Ascertain the wishes of the child regarding the provision of accommodation; and
 - (b) Give due consideration, having regard to his age and understanding, to such wishes of the child as it has been able to ascertain.
- (5) The State Government shall not provide accommodation under this section for a child if a person who:-
- (a) Has parental responsibility for the child; and
 - (b) Is willing and able to.
 - (i) Provide accommodation for the child, or
 - (ii) Arrange for accommodation to be provided for the child, objects.
- (6) A person who has parental responsibility for a child may at any time remove the child from the accommodation provided by or on behalf of the State Government under this section.
- (7) Subsections (5) and (6) of this section do not apply where a person:-
- (a) In whose favour a residence order is in force with respect to the child; or
 - (b) Who has care of the child by virtue of an order made in the exercise of the jurisdiction of the appropriate court with respect to children, agrees that the child be cared for in an

accommodation provided by or on behalf of the State Government.

- (8) Where there is more than one such person as is mentioned in Subsection (7) of this section, all of those persons shall agree.

*Provision of
Accommodation
for Children in
Police
Protection Detention
or
Remand, etc*

- 120(1)** The State Government shall make provision for the reception and accommodation of children who are removed or kept away from home:-

- (a) Under Part IV of this Law;
- (b) Under police protection;
- (c) On remand or a supervision order; or.
- (d) For any other reason, by the appropriate authority.

- (2) Where a child, who has been removed, received or detained under subsection (1) of this section, is not being provided with accommodation by the State Government or in a government hospital, any reasonable expenses of accommodating the child shall be recoverable from the State Government in whose State the child is ordinarily resident.

*Reference to Child
Looked after by
State Government*

- 121.** Where, in this Part of this Law reference is made to a child who is looked after by a State Government, that reference is to a child who is:-

- (a) In the care of the State Government; or
- (b) Provided with accommodation by the State Government in the exercise of any functions under this Part of this Law.

*Duty of State
Government to
provide for the
welfare of children
looked after
by it*

- 122(1)** The State Government looking after a child shall:-

- (a) Safeguard and promote the welfare of the child; and
- (b) Make such use of services available for children looked after by their own parent as appears to the State Government reasonable in each case.

- (2) In making a decision referred to in subsection (3) of this section, State Government shall give due consideration:-

- (a) Having regard to the age and understanding of the child, to such wishes and feelings of the child as it has been able to ascertain;
 - (b) To such wishes and feelings of any person mentioned in subsection(3) (a) and (b) of this Section as it has been able to ascertain; and
 - (c) To the religious persuasion and background of the child.
- (3)** The State Government, before making any decision with respect to a child being looked after or proposed to be looked after by it shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, ascertain the wishes and feelings of the child;
- (a) The parents of the child;
 - (b) A person who, though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child; or
- (4)** If the Commissioner considers it necessary, for the purpose of protecting members of the public from serious injury to give directions to an appropriate authority with respect to the exercise of its powers with respect to a child whom it is looking after, he may give such directions to the appropriate authority.

*Provision of
Accommodation
and Maintenance by
State Government for
Children looked after
by it*

123(1) The State Government looking after a child shall:-

- (a) When the child is in its care, provide accommodation for him; and
 - (b) Maintain the child in other respects in addition to providing accommodation for him.
- (2)** The State Government shall provide accommodation and maintenance for a child under this section by placing him, subject to Subsection (5) of this section and any regulations made by the Commissioner, with:-
- (a) Family, or
 - (ii) Relative of the child, or
 - (b) Maintaining the child in:-
 - (i) A community home, or
 - (ii) A voluntary home, or
 - (iii) A registered children home, or

- (iv) A home provided by the Commissioner under Subsection (5) of this section, on such terms as the Commissioner may from time to time, determine; or
 - (c) Making such other arrangements which:
 - (i) May seem appropriate to it; and
 - (ii) Comply with regulations made by the Commissioner.
- (3) A person with whom a child has been placed under Subsection (2) (a) of this section shall be referred to in this Law as a State Government foster parent unless he falls within Subsection (4) of this section.
- (4) A person falls within this section if he is:-
 - (a) A parent of the child; or
 - (b) A person who though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (c) Where the child is in care and there was a residence order in force with respect to him immediately before the care order was made, a person in whose favour the residence order was made.
- (5) Where a child is in the care of a State Government, the State Government may only allow him to live with a person who falls within subsection (4) of this section in accordance with regulations made by the Commissioner.
- (6) Subject to any regulations made by the Commissioner for the purposes of this subsection, a State Government looking after a child shall make arrangements to enable the child to live with a person falling within subsection (4) of this section; or a relative, friend or other person connected with the child, unless that would not be reasonably practicable or consistent with the welfare of the child.
- (7) Where a State Government provides accommodation for a child who it is after, it shall, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Law and so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with his welfare, secure that:-

- (a) The accommodation is near the home of the child;
- (b) Where the State Government is also providing accommodation for sibling of the child, they are accommodated together.

(8) Where a State Government provides accommodation for a disabled child under its care it shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, ensure that the accommodation is suitable for his particular needs.

(9) Part II of the Seventh Schedule to this Law shall have effect for the purposes of making further provisions as to children looked after by the State Government and in particular as to the regulations that may be made under subsections (2) (a), (2) (c) and (5) of this section.

*Advice and
Assistance
for Certain Children,
etc*

124(1) Where a child is being looked after by a State Government, the State Government shall advise, assist and be friendly to the child with a view to promoting his welfare when he ceases to be looked after by it.

(2) A person qualifies for advice and assistance under this section, if he is under the age of twenty-one years and was, at any time after attaining the age of eighteen years, but while still a child he was:-

- (a) Looked after by a State Government; or
- (b) Accommodated in a registered children home; or
- (c) Accommodated:-
 - (i) By any health authority or education authority; or
 - (ii) In any residential care home, nursing home or mental nursing home, for a consecutive period of at least three months; or
- (d) Fostered Privately, but it has ceased to be so looked after, accommodated or fostered.

(3) Subsection (2) (c) of this section applies if the period of three months mentioned in that Subsection began before the child attained the age of eighteen years.

- (4) Where:-
- (a) The State Government knows that there is, within the State a person qualifying for advice and assistance;
 - (b) Conditions in subsection (5) of this section are satisfied; and
 - (c) A person has asked for help of a kind which a State Government can give under this section, the State Government shall, if the person was being looked after by a State Government or in any other case, advise and be friendly to the child.
- (5) The conditions which shall be satisfied under subsection (4) of this section are that:-
- (a) It appears to the State Government that the person concerned is in need of advice and being;
 - (b) Where the person was not being looked after by the State Government, it is satisfied that the person looking after him does not have the necessary facilities to advise him/her.
- (6) Where, as a result of this section, a State Government is under a duty, or is empowered, to advise a person, it may also give that person assistance.
- (7) Assistance given under subsections (1) and (6) of this section may be in kind or, in exceptional circumstances, in cash.
- (8) The State Government may give assistance to a person who qualifies for advice and assistance by virtue of subsection (2) (a) of this section by:-
- (a) Contributing to expenses incurred by him in living near the place where he is, or will be:-
 - (i) Employed or seeking employment.
 - (ii) Receiving education or training;
 - (b) Making a grant to enable him to meet expenses connected with his education or training,
- (9) Where a State Government is assisting a person under subsection (8) of this section by making a contribution or grant with respect to a course of education or training, it may:-

- (a) Continue to do so notwithstanding that the person attains the age of twenty one years before completing the course; and
 - (b) Disregard any interruption in his attendance on the course of training if he resumes it as soon as it is reasonably practicable.
- (10) Subsections (7) and (9) of section 122 of this Law shall apply in relation to assistance given under this section, as they apply in relation to assistance given under that section.
- (11) Where it appears to, a State Government that a person it had been advising and under this section, is a person who qualifies for advice and assistance proposes to live, or is living, in another State, it shall inform that other State Government.
- (12) Where a child who is accommodated by:-
 - (a) In a registered children's home; or
 - (b) Any health authority or education authority; or
 - (c) Any residential care home, nursing home or mental nursing home, ceases to be so accommodated, after attaining the age of eighteen years, the organization, authority or, as the case may be, person managing the home shall inform the State Government in whose State the child proposes to live.
- (13) Subsection (12) of this section only applies, by virtue of paragraph (b) or (c) of that Subsection, if the accommodation has been provided for a consecutive period of at least three months.

*Use of
Accommodation
for Restricting
Liberty*

- 125(1)** Subject to the following provisions of this section, a child who is being looked after by a State Government shall not be placed, and, if placed, may not be kept, in accommodation provided for the purpose of restricting liberty known as secure accommodation unless it appears that:-
- (a) The child:-
 - (i) Has a history of absconding and is likely to abscond from accommodation of any other description; and
 - (ii) Is likely to suffer significant harm if he absconds.

- (b) If the child is kept in accommodation or any other description, he is likely to injure himself or other persons.
- (2) The Court hearing an application under this section shall determine whether any relevant criteria for keeping a child in secure accommodation as specified under Subsection (1) of this section are satisfied in this case.
- (3) Where the Court determines that the relevant criteria are satisfied, it shall make an order authorizing the child to be kept in secure accommodation and specifying the maximum period for which the child may be kept.
- (4) On any adjournment of the hearing of an application under this section, the Court may make an interim order permitting the child to be kept during the period of the adjournment in secure accommodation.
- (5) No Court shall exercise the powers conferred by this section in respect of a child who is not legally represented in the Court, unless
 - (a) The child, having regard to his age and understanding; and
 - (b) The parents of the child; or
 - (c) Person who, though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child.
- (6) The giving of an authorization under this section shall not prejudice any other court to give directions relating to the child, to whom the authorization relates,
- (7) The Commissioner may, by regulations:-
 - (a) Specify a maximum period.
 - (i) Beyond which a child shall not be kept in secure accommodation without the authority of the Court, or
 - (ii) For which the Court may authorize a child to be kept in secure accommodation;
 - (b) Empower the Court, from time to time, to authorize a child to be kept in secure accommodation for such further period as the regulations may specify;

- (c) Provided that application to the Court under this section shall be made only by State Governments and (d) providing that:-
 - (i) This section shall or shall not apply to any description of children specified in the regulations,
 - (ii) This section shall apply in relation to children of a description specified in the regulations subject to such modifications as may be so specified, and
 - (iii) Such other provisions, as may be so specified, shall have effect for the purpose of determining whether a child of a description specified in the regulations may be placed or kept in secure accommodation.

(8) This section is subject to section 122 (6) of this Law.

*Review of Cases
and Inquiries into
Representatives*

126(1) The Commissioner may make regulations requiring the case of each child who is being looked after by a State Government to be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

- (2)** The regulations may, in particular, make provisions:-
 - (a) as to the manner in which each case is to be reviewed;
 - (b) As to the considerations to which a State Government is to have regard in reviewing each case;
 - (c) As to the time when each case is first to be reviewed and the frequency of subsequent reviews;
 - (d) Requiring a State Government, before conducting any review, to seek the views of:-
 - (i) The child, having regard to his age and understanding;
 - (ii) The parents of the child;
 - (iii) A person who though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child; and
 - (e) Requiring the State Government to consider, in the case of a child who is in its care, whether an application should be the care order;
 - (f) Requiring the State Government to consider; in the case of a child in accommodation provided by the State Government, whether the accommodation accords with the requirements of this Part of this Law;
 - (g) Requiring the State Government to inform

- (i) The child, so far as is reasonably practicable;
 - (ii) The parents of the child;
 - (iii) A person who, though not a parent of a child has parental responsibility for the child; and
 - (h) Requiring the State Government to make arrangements, including arrangements with such other bodies providing services as it considers appropriate, to implement any decision which it proposes to take in the course, or as a result of the reviews;
 - (i) Requiring the State Government to monitor the arrangements which it has made with a view to ensuring that it complies with the regulations;
 - (j) Requiring the State Government to notify details of the result of the review and of any decision taken by it in consequence of the review to:-
 - (i) The child;
 - (ii) The parents of the child;
 - (iii) A person who, though not a parent of a child has parental responsibility for the child; and
 - (iv) Any other person whom it considers ought to be notified.
- (3) The State Government shall establish a procedure for considering a representation including a complaint, made to it by:-
- (a) A child who is being looked after by the State Government or who is not being looked after by it but is in need;
 - (b) A parent of the child;
 - (c) A person who, though not a parent of a child has parental responsibility for the child;
 - (d) The State Government foster parent;
 - (e) Such other person as the State Government considers has a sufficient interest in the child's welfare to warrant his representations being considered by it, about the discharge by the State Government of any of its functions under this Part of this Law in relation to the child.
- (4) The procedure established pursuant to subsection (3) of this section shall ensure that at least one person who is not a member or officer of the State Government takes part in the:-
- (a) Considerations; and

- (b) Discussions which are held by the State Government about the Law on, if any, to be taken in relation to the child in the light of the considerations.
- (5) In carrying out any consideration of representations under this section, a statement shall comply with any regulations made by the Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the procedure to be followed.
- (6) The Commissioner may make regulations requiring State Governments to monitor the arrangements that they have made with a view to ensuring that they comply with regulations made, for the purposes of Subsection(5) of this section.
- (7) Where a representation has been considered under the procedure established by the State Government under this section, the State Government shall:-
 - (a) Have due regard to the findings of those considering the representation;
 - (b) Take such steps as are reasonably practicable to notify in writing to:-
 - (i) The person making the representation;
 - (ii) The child, if the State Government considers that he has sufficient understanding; and
 - (iii) The parents of the child; or
 - (iv) Such other persons, if any, as appear to the State Government to be likely affected, of that State Government's decision in the matter and its reasons for taking that decision and of any action on which has taken or proposes to take.
- (8) The State Government shall give such publicity to its procedure for considering representations under this section as it considers appropriate.

127(1) Where it appears to the State Government that any authority or other person mentioned in subsection (3) of this section could, by taking any specified Law on, help in the exercise of any of its

functions under this Part, may request the help of that other authority or person, specifying the action in question.

- (2) An authority or a person whose help is requested under subsection (1) of this section shall comply with the request if it is compatible with the authority's or person's own statutory or other duties and obligations and does not unduly prejudice the discharge of any of the authority's or person's functions.
- (3) Subsection (2) of this section refers to:-
 - (a) The State Government;
 - (b) An education authority;
 - (c) A housing authority;
 - (d) A health authority; and
 - (e) A person authorized by the Commissioner for the purposes of this section.
- (4) The State Government shall assist an education authority with the provision of services for a child within the State who has special educational needs.

*Consultation with
the Education
Authorities*

128(1) Where:-

- (a) A child is being looked after by the State Government; and
 - (b) The State Government proposes to provide accommodation for a child in an establishment at which education is provided for children who are accommodated there, it shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, consult the appropriate education authority before doing so.
- (2) Where a proposal under subsection (1) (b) of this section is carried out, the State Government shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, inform the appropriate education authority of the arrangements that have been made for the child's accommodation.
 - (3) Where the child ceases to be accommodated as mentioned in Subsection (1) (b) of this section, the State Government shall inform the appropriate education authority, accordingly.

- 129(1)** Where a state Government provides any service under section 119 or 121 of this Law, other than advice, guidance or counseling, it may recover from a person specified in subsection (4) of this section such charges for the service as may be considered reasonable.
- (2)** Where the State Government is satisfied that the means of the person specified in Subsection (4) of this section are insufficient for it to be reasonably practicable for him to pay the charges under Subsection (1) of this section, it shall not require him to pay more than he can reasonably be expected to pay.
- (3)** No person shall be liable to pay any charge under Subsection (1) of this section at any time when he is in receipt of income support or family credit under any law.
- (4)** The persons referred to in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section are, where the services provided for:-
- (a)** A child under the age of eighteen years who is not in gainful employment to each of his parents;
 - (b)** A child who has attained the age of eighteen years, who is in gainful employment, the child himself; and
 - (c)** A member of the child's family, that member.
- (5)** Any charge under subsection (1) of this section may, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, be recovered summarily as a civil debt.
- (6)** Where the state government provides an accommodation under section 122 (1) of this Law for a child who was, immediately before it began to look after him, ordinarily resident within the area of another State Government, the State Government may recover from that other State Government any reasonable expenses incurred by it in providing the accommodation and maintaining the child.
- (7)** Where a state Government provides accommodation under section 122(1) and (2) (a) of this Law for a child who is ordinarily resident in another State and it is not maintaining the child in:-
- (a)** A community home provided by it;

- (b) A controlled community home; or
- (c) A Government hospital, it may recover from that other State Government any reasonable expenses incurred by it in providing the accommodation and maintaining the child.

- (8) Where a State Government complies with any request under sections 122 (2) and 129 (1) of this Law in relation to a child or other person who is not ordinarily resident in the State, it may recover from the State Government in whose State the child or person is ordinarily resident any expenses reasonably incurred by it in respect of that child or person.
- (9) Part III of the Seventh Schedule to this Law contains provisions for contributions towards the maintenance of children who are being looked after by State Governments.

Miscellaneous

- 130(1)** Nothing in this Part of this act shall affect any duty imposed on a State Government by or under any other enactment not inconsistent with this Law.
- (2) Any question arising under sections 122 (2), 81 (2) or 100 (2) (b) of this Law as to the ordinary residence of a child shall be determined by agreement between the State Governments concerned or, in default of agreement, by the Commissioner.
- (3) Where the functions conferred on a State Government by this Part of this Law and the functions of an education authority are concurrent, the Commissioner may by regulations specify which of them is to perform the functions.
- (4) The Commissioner may make regulation for determining, as respect any education authority functions specified in the regulations, whether a child who is being looked after by a State Government is to be treated, for, purposes so specified, as a child of parents of sufficient resources or as a child of parents without resources.

PART XIII: COMMUNITY CHILDREN'S HOMES

- 131(1)** The State Government shall make such arrangements as it considers appropriate for securing homes, to be known as community homes for:-
- (a) The care and accommodation of children looked after by it; and
 - (b) Purposes connected with the welfare of children, whether or not looked after by it.
- (2)** In making such arrangements, the State Government shall have regard to the need for securing the availability of accommodation.
- (3)** A community children's home may be:-
- (a) provided, managed, equipped and maintained by the State Government; or
 - (b) provided by the State Government, propose that, in accordance with an instrument of management, the management, equipment and maintenance of the home shall be the responsibility of the State Government.
- (4)** The Eighth Schedule to this Law shall have effect for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of this Part of this Law.

- 132(1)** Where it appears to the Commissioner that:-
- (a) Any premises used for the purposes of a community children's home is unsuitable for those purposes; or
 - (b) The conduct of a community children's home:-
 - (i) Is not in accordance with regulations made by him under paragraph 4 of the Eighth Schedule to this Law, or
 - (ii) Is otherwise unsatisfactory, he may, by notice in writing served on the body concerned, direct that as from such date as may be specified in the notice, the premises shall not be used for the purposes of a community children's home.
- (2)** Where:-

- (a) The Commissioner has given a direction under subsection (1) of this section; and
 - (b) The direction has not been revoked, he may at any time by order revoke the instrument of management for the community children's home concerned.
- (3) For the purposes of Subsection (1) of this section, the body concerned shall in relation to:-
- (a) A community children's home provided by the State Government, shall be that State Government
 - (b) A controlled community children's home, by the State Government specified in the instrument of management of the community children's home; and Determination of disputes relating to controlled and assisted community children's homes.

PART XIV: REGISTERED CHILDREN'S HOMES

*Registration, etc,
of Children's Homes*

- 133(1)** No child shall be cared for or provided with accommodation in a children's home unless the home is registered under this part of this Law.
- (2) The Commissioner may cause a register to be kept for the purpose of subsection (1) of this section in such form as he may, from time to time, specify, including by means of a computer.
- (3) Subject to any exemption by or under this section and regulations made by the Commissioner for the purposes of this Subsection, a home is a children's home if it provides, or usually provides or is intended to provide care and accommodation wholly or mainly for more than three children at anyone time.
- (4) An independent school is a children's home if:-
- (a) It provides accommodation for not more than fifty children;
 - (b) It is not approved by the Ministry of Education or other education authority established under the appropriate laws on education applicable in the State; and
 - (c) Where a children's home is registered it shall not cease to be a registered children's home by reason only of a

subsequent change in the number of children to whom it provides accommodation, provided that the change in number of children should be made known to the commissioner.

- (5) A home is not a children's home for the purposes of this Part of this Law if it is:-
- (a) A community children's home;
 - (b) A voluntary children's home;
 - (c) A residential care home, nursing home or mental nursing home;
 - (d) A health services hospital;
 - (e) A home provided, equipped and maintained by the Commissioner; or
 - (f) A school, but subject to subsection (4) of this section.
- (6) A child is not cared for and accommodated in a children's home when:-
- (a) He is cared for and accommodated by:-
 - (i) His parent;
 - (ii) A person who, though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (iii) His relative.
 - (c) A person mentioned in paragraph (a) (i) or (ii) of this section is living in the home; or
 - (d) The person caring for the child is doing so in his personal capacity and not in the course of carrying out his duties in relation to the home.
- (7) A person who, without reasonable excuse, cares for and accommodates a child in a children's home or who manages a children's home which is not registered children's home, commits an offence, and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.
- (8) The provisions of:-

- (a) Eighth Schedule to this Law shall have effect with respect to children's homes; and
- (b) Part I of the Fourth Schedule to this Law-set out the circumstances in which a person may foster more than three children without being treated as managing a children's home.

*Welfare 'etc' of
Children in Homes*

134(1) Where a child is accommodated in a children's home, the person managing the children's home shall:-

- (a) Safeguard and promote the welfare of the child;
- (b) Make such use of the services and facilities available for children cared for by their own parents as appear to that person reasonable in the case of the child; and
- (c) Advise, assist and befriendly to the child with a view to promoting his welfare when he ceases to be so accommodated.

(2) Before making any decision with respect to a child accommodated in a children's home, the person managing the children's home shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, ascertain the wishes and feelings of the child.

(3) In making the decision, the person concerned shall give due consideration:-

- (a) Having regard to the child's age and understanding, to such wishes and feelings of the child as the person has been able to ascertain;
- (b) To such other wishes and feelings mentioned in Subsection (2) of this section as he has been able to ascertain; and
- (c) To the religious persuasion, and background of the child.

*Persons Disqualified
from Managing, or
being Employed in
Children Homes*

135(1) A person who is disqualified from fostering a child privately shall not manage, or be otherwise concerned in the management of, or have any interest in a children's home unless he has:-

- (a) Disclosed to the responsible authority the fact that he is so disqualified; and
- (b) Obtained the written consent of the appropriate authority.

- (2) Obtained the written consent of the appropriate authority.
- (3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) of this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand Naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

PART XV: SUPERVISORY FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMISSIONER

*Inspection of
children's
Home etc.by
Authorized
Person (s)*

- 136(1)** The Commissioner may cause to be inspected, from time to time, any:-
- (a) Children's home;
 - (b) Premises in which a child who is being cared for by an appropriate authority is living;
 - (c) Premises in which a child who is being accommodated by or on behalf of an education authority and health authority or living;
 - (d) Premises in which a child is living with a person with whom he has been placed pending an adoption order;
 - (e) Premises in which a child who is a protected child, is or will be living;
 - (f) A residential care home, nursing home or mental nursing home;
 - (g) Premises which are provided by a State Government and in which any service is provided by that State Government under Part XIV of this Law.
 - (h) Independent school providing accommodation for a child.
- (2) An inspection under this section shall be conducted by a person authorized to do so by the Commissioner.

- (3) An officer of a State Government shall not be authorized as provided in Subsection (2) of this section except with the consent of that State Government.
- (4) The Commissioner may require a person specified in subsection (5) of this section to furnish him with such information, or allow him to inspect such records, in whatever form they are held, relating to:-
- (a) Any premises to which subsection (1) of this section applies; or
 - (b) A child who is living in any of the premises to which subsection (1) of this section applies; or
 - (c) The discharge by the Commissioner of any of his functions under this Law; or
 - (d) The discharge by the State Government of any of its functions under this Law as the Commissioner may, from time to time, direct.
- (5) The persons referred to in subsection (4) of this section are-
- (a) The State Government;
 - (b) A person managing a children's home
 - (c) The proprietor of an independent school;
 - (d) A person fostering a child or providing accommodation for a child on behalf of a State Government, education authority and health authority.
 - (e) An education authority providing accommodation for a child;
 - (f) A person employed in a teaching or administrative capacity;
 - (g) A person managing any home of a kind mentioned in subsection (1) (a) of this section.
- (6) A person inspecting any home or other premises under this section may:-
- (a) Inspect the children kept in the home or premises; and.
 - (b) Make such examination into the State and management of the home or premises and the treatment of the children kept in the home or premises as he thinks fit.

- (7) A person authorized by the Commissioner to exercise the power to inspect records conferred by Subsection (4) of this section:-
 - (a) Shall be entitled at any reasonable time to have access to, and inspect and check the operation of any computer, any associated apparatus or material which is or has been in use in connection with the records in question; and
 - (b) May require:-
 - (i) The person by whom or on whose behalf the computer is or has been so used, or
 - (ii) Any person having charge of or otherwise concerned with the operation of the computer, apparatus or material, to afford him such reasonable assistance as he may require.
- (8) A person authorized to inspect any premises under this section shall have a right to enter the premises for that purpose, and for any purpose specified in subsection (4) of this section, at any reasonable time and if so required shall produce some authenticated document showing his authority to do so.
- (9) A person who willfully obstructs another person in the exercise of a power conferred by this section, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.
- (10) The Commissioner may by order provide that subsections (1), (4) and (6) of this section shall not apply in relation to such homes or other premises as may be specified in the order and the order may make different provisions with respect to each of those subsections.

Inquiries

- 137(1)** The Commissioner may cause an inquiry to be held into any matter connected with:-
 - (a) The functions of the Supervision Inspection Service in the State;
 - (b) The functions of an adoption service;
 - (c) A registered children's home;-

- (d) A residential care home, nursing home or mental nursinghome, so far as It provides accommodation for children;
- (e) The detention of a child under this Law.

*Commissioner may
Direct Inquiries to
be held in Camera*

138(1) The Commissioner may direct that an inquiry under Section 137 of this Law and shall be held in camera.

- (2) Where no direction has been given, the person holding the inquiry may, if he thinks fit, hold it or any part of it, in camera.

*Financial Support by
Commissioner*

139(1) The Commissioner may, with the necessary consent, defray or contribute towards:-

- (a) Any fees or expenses incurred by a person undergoing approved child care training;
- (b) Any fees charged and expenses incurred, by a person providing approved child care training or preparing material for use in connection with the training; and
- (c) The cost of maintaining a person undergoing approved child training.

- (2) The Commissioner may arrange for the provision, equipment and maintenance of homes for the accommodation of children who are in need of particular facilities and services which:-

- (a) Are or will be provided in those homes; and
- (b) In the opinion of the Commissioner, are unlikely to be readily available in community children's homes.

*Research and
Returns
of Information*

140(1) The Commissioner may conduct, or assist other persons in conducting research into any matter connected with his functions or the function of the State Governments under this Law including:-

- (a) Adoption; and
- (b) The accommodation of children in a residential care home, nursing home or mental nursing home.

- (2) The State Government may conduct, or assist other persons in conducting, research into any matter connected with its functions under this enactments mentioned in subsection (5) of this section.
- (3) The Commissioner may institute research designed to provide information on which requests for information under this section may be based.
- (4) The Commissioner shall keep under review the adequacy of the provision of child care training and for that purpose shall receive and consider any information from or representations made by:-
 - (a) The National Council for Education and Training in Social Work; and
 - (b) The National Council of the appropriate authority responsible for matters relating to children;
 - (c) Such other persons or organizations as may appear to him to be appropriate, concerning the provision of such training.
- (5) The enactments referred to in subsection (2) of this section are-
 - (a) This Law;
 - (b) The penal code law and criminal procedure code.
 - (c) The relevant legislations on mental health relating to children cared for by appropriate authorities.

PART XVI: CHILD JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION GENERAL

*Child to be Subjected
to only Child Justice
System and
Processes*

- 141.** No child shall be subjected to the criminal justice process or to criminal sanctions, but a child alleged to have committed an act which would constitute a criminal offence if he were an adult shall be subjected only to the child justice system and processes set out in this Law and in accordance with other relevant laws.

Protection of Privacy

- 142(1)** The right of the child to privacy specified in section 8 of this Law shall be respected at all stages of child justice administration in order to avoid harm being caused to the child by undue publicity or by the process of labeling.
- (2) Accordingly, no information that may lead to the identification of a child offenders shall be published.

- (3) Records of a child offender shall:-
 - (a) Be kept strictly confidential and closed to third parties;
 - (b) made accessible only to persons directly concerned with the disposition of the case at hand or other duly authorized persons; and
 - (c) Not be used in adult proceedings in subsequent cases involving the same child offender except in accordance with the provisions of other laws and procedure.

*Professional
Education
and Training*

- 143(1) Professional education, in-service training, refresher courses and other appropriate mode of instructions shall be utilized to establish and maintain the necessary professional competence of all persons, including Judges, Magistrates, officers of the Specialized Children, Police Unit, supervisors and child development officers, dealing with child offenders.
- (2) Every Sharia or Upper Sharia Court Judge, Magistrate and other judicial officers, appointed to the Court shall be trained in sociology and behavioural sciences to ensure effective administration of the child justice system.
- (3) Persons employed in the child justice system shall reflect the diversity of children who come into contact with the child justice system and efforts shall be made by those concerned with the appointment of those persons to ensure the fair representation of women and minorities in the appointment.

*Specialization within
the Nigeria Police
Force*

- 144(1) There shall be established, in the Nigeria Police Force, a specialized unit of the Force, to be known as the Specialized Children Police Unit (in this Law referred to as the “Unit”) which shall consist of police officers who:-
 - (a) Frequently or exclusively deal with children; or
 - (b) Are primarily engaged in the prevention of child offences,
- (2) The Unit shall be charged with the following functions, that is:-
 - (a) The prevention and control of child offences;
 - (b) The apprehension of child offenders;
 - (c) The investigation of child offences; and

- (d) Such other functions as may be referred to in this Law or by regulations made under this Law or by any other enactment.

- (3) Members of the Unit shall be continually trained and instructed specially for the functions conferred on the Unit under subsection (2) of this section.

Use of Discretion

- 145(1)** In view of the varying special needs of children and the variety of measures available, a person who makes determination on child offenders shall exercise such discretion, as he deems most appropriate in each case, at all stages of the proceedings and at the different levels of child justice administration, including investigation, prosecution, adjudication and the follow-up of dispositions.

- (2) Every person who exercises discretion shall be specially qualified or trained to exercise the discretion judiciously and in accordance with his functions and powers.

Disposal of case without resort to formal trial

- 146(1)** The police, prosecutor or any other person dealing with a case involving a child offender shall:-

- (a) Have the power to dispose of the case without resorting to formal trial by using other means of settlement, including supervision, guidance, restitution and compensation of victims ; and
- (b) Encourage the parties involved in the case to settle the case, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

- (2) The police, prosecutor or other person referred to in subsection (1) of this section may exercise the power conferred under that Subsection if the offence involved is of a non-serious nature and:-

- (a) There is need for reconciliation; or
- (b) The family, the school or other institution involved has reacted or is likely to react in an appropriate or constructive manner; or
- (c) Where, in any other circumstance, the police, prosecutor or other person deems it necessary or

appropriate in the interest of the child offender and parties involved to exercise the power.

- (3) Police investigation and adjudication before the court shall be used only as measures of last resort.
- (4) Where the child does not have a parent or guardian or the parent and guardian cannot be found or will not engage with the police or prosecutor in reaching a decision, the police or prosecutor shall seek the consent of the Commissioner.
- (5) The Commissioner may delegate the giving of consent to the person responsible for child protection at local government authority level.
- (6) Where the child admits to an offence, police investigation and adjudication before the court shall be used only as measures of last resort.
- (7) Diversion and restorative justice measures may include:-
 - (a) an oral or written apology to a specified person or persons or institution;
 - (b) attendance at a specified programme or project;
 - (c) referral of the child to counseling or therapy;
 - (d) provision of some limited service or benefit, as may be agreed, by the child to a specified victim or victims;
 - (e) referral of the child to victim and offender mediation, to be conducted by a welfare officer and to be attended by the child, his family, the victim of the offence and any other person with an interest in the matter, in order to resolve the harm caused by the offence.
- (8) Diversion and restorative justice measures shall not include financial compensation, save that as an exception:-
 - (a) it may be agreed between the child, his family and a victim that a payment, not in excess of two hundred thousand naira shall be paid, but
 - (b) such a sum shall only be paid for restitution for damage to a physical item; and

- (c) only where a welfare officer or police officer are satisfied that the child and family can afford to pay.

*Report of the legal
status and rights of
the child*

147(1) The legal status and fundamental rights of the child set out in Part II of the Law, and in particular:-

- (a) The presumption of innocence;
- (b) The right to be notified of the charges;
- (c) The right to remain silent;
- (d) The right to the presence of a parent or guardian;
- (e) The right to legal representation and free legal aid, shall be respected in the administration of the child justice system set out in this Law.

Investigation

148(1) Initial contact with the child:

On the apprehension of a child:-

- (a) The parents or guardian of the child shall-
 - (i) Be immediately notified; or
 - (ii) Where immediate notification is not possible, be notified within the shortest time possible after the apprehension of the child;
- (b) The Court or police, as the case may be, shall, without delay, consider the issue of release;
- (c) Contact between the police and the child shall be managed in such a way as to:-
 - (i) Respect the legal status of the child;
 - (ii) Promote the best interest and well-being of the child;
 - (iii) Avoid harm to the child, having due regard to the situation of the child and the circumstances of the case.

(2) In this section- "harm" includes the use of harsh language, physical violence, exposure to the environment and any consequential physical, psychological or emotional injury or hurt.

- 149(1)** Detention pending trial shall:-
- (a) Be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time;
 - (b) Possible, be replaced by alternative measures, including close supervision, care by and placement with a family or in an educational setting or home.
- (2)** While in detention, a child shall be given care, protection or any necessary assistance including social, educational, vocational, psychological, medical and physical assistance, that he may require having regard to his age, sex and personality.
- (3)** Where the Court authorizes an apprehended child to be kept in police detention the Court shall unless it certifies.
- (a) That by reason of such circumstances as specified in the certificate, it is impracticable for him to do so; or
 - (b) In the case of an apprehended child who has attained the age of fifteen years, that no accommodation is available and that keeping him in some other authority's accommodation would not be adequate to protect the public from serious harm from the child, secure that the apprehended child is moved to a State Government accommodation.
- (4)** Classification in the place of detention pending trial shall take account of the social, educational, medical and physical characteristics and condition of the child, including his age, sex and personality.

- 150(1)** A child who is accused of having committed an act such as is contemplated in Section 145 of this Law shall be tried in the Court.
- (2)** The terms "conviction" and "sentence" shall not be used in relation to a child dealt with in the Court and any reference in any enactment or other law to a person convicted, a conviction or a sentence shall, in the case of child be construed as including a reference to a person found guilty of an offence, or to a finding of guilt or to an order made upon such a finding, as the case may be.

151(1) In the trial of a child under this Law, the observance of his rights to fair hearing and compliance with due process shall be observed.

(2) The procedures established by the child justice system under this Law shall, in relation to the trial of the child offender, as during the initial contact with the child under section 152 of this Law:-

- (a) Respect the legal status of the child;
- (b) Promote the best interest and well-being of the child; and
- (c) Avoid harm to the child, having due regard to the situation of the child and the circumstances of the case.

152(1) Where a child offender is brought before the Court, the court shall ensure that:-

- (a) The proceedings is conducive to the best interest of the child and is conducted in an atmosphere of understanding which allows the child to participate therein and express himself freely;
- (b) The reaction taken is always in proportion not only to the circumstances and the gravity of the offence but also to the circumstances and needs of the child and the needs of the society;
- (c) The personal liberty of the child is restricted only 'after careful consideration of the case, including the use of alternative methods of dealing with the child, and the restriction is limited to the possible minimum;
- (d) The child is not deprived of his personal liberty unless he is found guilty of:-
 - (i) A serious offence involving violence against another person; or
 - (ii) Persistence in committing other serious offences, and there is no other appropriate response that will protect the public safety;
- (e) The well-being of the child is the guiding factor in the consideration of his case.

- (2) The Court has the power to discontinue any proceedings at any time if circumstances arise which make discontinuation of the proceedings the best way to dispose of the case.
- (3) The Court shall handle each case brought before it expeditiously without unnecessary delay.

*Parents, Guardians
to attend Court*

153(1) The parents or guardian of a child offender who is charged before the Court for an act which constitutes a criminal offence, shall attend all stages of the proceedings and shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings.

- (2) The Court may, where necessary, make an order to enforce the attendance of a parent or guardian before it.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, where in the opinion of the Court, it is not in the interest of a child that his parent or guardian should attend; the Court shall, by order, exclude the parent or guardian from so attending.

*Child justice
Procedure
in Court*

154(1) Where a child is brought before the Court, the Court shall, as soon as possible, explain to him and his parents or guardian in a language the child and the child's parent or guardian understands, the substance of the alleged offence.

- (2) Where a child is brought before the Court for an offence, the case shall be finally disposed of in the Court and it shall not be necessary to ask the parent or guardian of the child whether he consents that the child be dealt with in the Court.
- (3) If the child does not admit the facts of an alleged offence, the Court shall proceed to hear the evidence of the witnesses in support of the facts and at the close of the evidence of each witness, the Court shall ask the child or if the court sees fit, the parent or guardian of the child, or legal representative whether he or she wishes to put any questions to the witnesses.
- (4) If the child, instead of asking questions, wishes to make a statement, the child shall be allowed to do so and it shall be the duty of the Court to put to the witnesses such of the questions as

appear to be necessary and the Court may put to the child such questions as may be necessary to explain anything in the statement of the child.

- (5) If it appears to the Court that a prima facie case is made out against the child, the evidence of the witnesses for the defence shall be heard, and the child shall be allowed to give evidence or to make any statement.
- (6) If a child admits the offence or the Court is satisfied that the offence is proved, the Court shall then ask the child if he desires to say anything in explanation of the reason or reasons for his conduct, and, before deciding on how to deal with him, the Court:-
 - (a) Shall obtain such information as to his general conduct, home surroundings, school record, including the social inquiry reports referred to in section 160 of this Law and medical history, as may enable it deal with the case in the best interests of the child; and
 - (b) May put to the child any question arising out of such information.
- (7) For the purposes of obtaining information under Subsection (6) of this section or for special medical examination or observation, the Court may from time to time, release the child on bail or remand him in a place of detention.
- (8) If a child admits the offence or the Court is satisfied that the offence is proved, and the Court decides that a remand is necessary for purposes of inquiry or observation, the Court may cause an entry to be made in the Court records that the charge is proved and that the child has been remanded for enquiry or observation.
- (9) The Court before which a child who has been remanded is brought may, without further proof of the Commission of the offence, make any order in respect of the child which could have been made by the Court which remanded the child.

- 155(1)** Where the Court does not release on bail a child who admits to committing one or more offences alleged against him, the Court shall remand the child to a State Government accommodation.
- (2)** A Court remanding a child to a State Government accommodation shall designate the authority which is to receive him and that State Government shall:-
- (a)** In the case of a child who is already being looked after by a State Government, be that State Government; and
 - (b)** In any other case, be the Government of the State within which it appears to the Court that the child resides or in which the offence or one of the offences was committed.
- (3)** Where a child is remanded in a State Government accommodation, it shall be lawful for any person acting on behalf of the designated State to detain him.
- (4)** Subject to subsection (5) of this section, the Court remanding a child to a State Government accommodation may, after consultation with the designated State Government, require that the State Government complies with a security requirement, which is that the person in question be placed and kept in secure accommodation.
- (5)** A Court shall not impose a security requirement except in respect of a child who has attained the age of fifteen years, and then only if:-
- (a)** He is charged with or has been found to have committed a violent or sexual offence, or an offence punishable in the case of an adult with imprisonment for a term of fourteen years or more; or
 - (b)** He has a recent history of absconding while remanded to a State Government accommodation, and is charged with or has been found to have committed an offence punishable with imprisonment while he was so remanded; and
 - (c)** The Court is of the opinion that only such a requirement would be adequate to protect the public from serious harm from the child.

- (6) Where a Court imposes a security requirement in respect of a child, it shall:
- (a) State that it is of such opinion as is mentioned in subsection (5) of this section; and
 - (b) Explain to the child in ordinary language the reason the Court is of that opinion, and the Court shall cause a reason stated by it under paragraph (b) of this subsection to be specified in the warrant of commitment and to be entered in the Court Register.
- (7) A Court remanding a child to a State Government accommodation without imposing a security requirement may, after consultation with the designated State Government, require that the child complies with any such conditions as could be imposed if he were being granted bail.
- (8) Where a Court imposes on a child any condition as is mentioned in subsection (7) of this section it shall explain to the child in ordinary language the reason it is imposing the condition, and the Court shall cause a reason stated by it under this subsection to be specified in the warrant of commitment and to be entered in the Court register.
- (9) A Court remanding a child to a State Government accommodation without imposing a security requirement may, after consultation with the designated State Government, impose on that State Government requirements:-
- (a) For securing compliance with any condition imposed on that person under subsection (7) of this section; or
 - (b) Stipulating that he shall not be placed with a named person.
- (10) Where a child is remanded to a State Government accommodation, the Court may:-
- (a) On the application of the designated State Government, impose on that child any condition as could be imposed under subsection (7) of this section, as if the Court were then remanding him to such accommodation; and
 - (b) Impose on that State Government any requirement for securing compliance with the condition so imposed.

- (11) Where a child is remanded to a State Government accommodation, the Court may, on the application of the designated State Government vary or revoke any condition or requirement imposed under Subsections (7),(9) or (10) of this section.

Social Inquiry Report

- 156(1)** The appropriate officers shall, before a case, other than that involving a minor offence, is finally disposed of by the Court:-

- (a) Properly investigate;
 - (i) The background of the child;
 - (ii) The circumstances in which the child is living; and
 - (iii) The conditions under which the offence has been committed;
- (b) Inform the Court of all relevant facts, relating to the child, including his social and family background, school career and educational experience, arising out of the investigation under paragraph (a) of this subsection.

Power of Court to order Parent or Guardian to pay fine, etc

- 157(1)** Where a child is charged before the Court with an offence and the Court decides that the case would be best disposed of by the imposition of a fine, damages, compensation or costs, whether with or without any other measure, the Court shall order that the fine, damages, compensation or costs awarded be paid by the parent or guardian of the child instead of the child, unless the Court is satisfied that the parent or guardian of the child cannot be found; or

- (2) Where a child is charged with an offence, the Court may order his parent or guardian to give security for his good behaviour.
- (3) Where the Court thinks that a charge against a child is proved, the Court may make an order on the parent or guardian under this section for the payment of damages or costs or requiring him to give security for good behaviour, without proceeding to fine that the child committed the act.

- (4) An order under this section may be made by the Court against a parent or guardian who, having been required to attend the Court failed to do so, but no such order shall be made Without the Court giving the parent or guardian an opportunity of being heard.
- (5) A sum imposed and ordered to be paid by a parent or guardian under this section, or any forfeiture or any security as given under this section, may be recovered from the parent or guardian by distress in like manner as if the order had been made on the conviction of the parent or guardian of the offence with which the child was charged.
- (6) A parent or guardian may appeal against an order under this section to the appropriate Appellate Court as the case may be.

*Restriction on
Punishment*

- 158(1)** No child shall be ordered to be:-
- (a) Imprisoned; or
 - (b) Subjected to corporal punishment or
 - (c) Subjected to the death penalty or, have the death penalty recorded against him.
- (2) No expectant mother or nursing mother shall be subjected to the death penalty or have the death penalty recorded against her until she delivers or wean her child after a period of at least 30 months.
 - (3) A court shall, on sentencing an expectant or a nursing mother, consider the imposition of a non-institutional sentence as an alternative measure to imprisonment.
 - (4) Where institutional sentence is mandatory or desirable, an expectant or a nursing mother shall be committed to and be held or detained at a Special Mothers Centre.
 - (5) No mother and child shall be held or detained at a Special Mothers Centre for a period longer than the time the child would have attained the age of six years.
 - (6) Where:-

- (a) A mother is released from a Special Mothers Centre due to the age of her child being six years before she has completed her sentence; or
 - (b) A child dies while with the mother at a Special Mothers Centre, the mother shall be brought before the court which passed the original sentence to review the case and deal with her as appropriate, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.
- (7) Where a mother is further given a sentence of imprisonment as a result of a review under Subsection (6) of this section, the child shall be treated as a child in need for purpose of section 122 of this Law and may be committed to the care of either:-
- (a) His father; or
 - (b) A fit and proper person, by a committal order.

Detention in case of certain crimes

- 159(1)** Notwithstanding anything in this Law to the contrary, where a child is found to have attempted to commit treason, culpable homicide with death, robbery or culpable homicide not punishable with death or wounded another person with intent to do grievous bodily harm, the Court may order the child to be detained for such period as may be specified in the order,
- (2) Where an order is made under subsection (1) of this section, the child shall, during that period, notwithstanding anything in the other provisions of this Law, be liable to be detained in such place and on such conditions as the Court may direct, and the child whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

Methods of Dealing with Child Offender

- 160(1)** Where a child charged with an offence is tried by a Court and the Court is satisfied that the child actually committed the offence, the Court shall take into consideration the manner in which under the provisions of this Law, the case should be dealt with, namely, by:-
- (a) Discharging the child offender on his entering into a recognizance; or
 - (b) Placing the child under care order, guidance order and supervision order, including
 - (i) Discharging the child offender and placing him under the supervision of a supervision officer; or

- (ii) Committing the child offender by means of a corrective order to the care of a guardian and supervision of a relative or any other fit person; or
 - (iii) Sending the child offender by means of a corrective order to an approved accommodation or approved institution; or
 - (c) Ordering the child offender to:
 - (i) Participate in group counseling and similar activities;
 - (ii) Pay a fine, damages, compensation or costs; or
 - (iii) Undertake community service under supervision; or
 - (d) Ordering the parent or guardian of the child offender to:-
 - (i) Pay a fine, damages, compensation or costs mentioned in paragraph (c) (i) of this section; or
 - (ii) Give security of his good behaviour; or
 - (iii) Enter into a recognizance to take proper care of him and exercise proper control over him; or
 - (e) Committing the child offender to custody in a place of detention provided under this Law or
 - (f) Making a hospital order or an order prescribing some other form of intermediate treatment; or
 - (g) Dealing with the case in any other manner in which it may be legally dealt with under this Law.
- (2) The placement of a child in approved accommodation or Government institution shall:-
- (a) Be a disposition of last resort; and
 - (b) Not be ordered unless there is no other way of dealing with the child, and the Court shall state, in writing, the reason or reasons for making the order,
- (3) Where an order under this section is made by the Court, the order shall, for the purpose of:-
- (a) Reverting or restoring stolen property; and

(b) Enabling the Court to make orders as to the restitution or delivery of property to the owner and as to the payment of money upon or in connection with the restitution or delivery, have the like effect as a restitution order upon a conviction of an adult offender, subject however to any protection provided for the child offender under this Law.

(4) A court shall not make an institutional order in respect of a child unless it is satisfied that there is a vacancy in the approved institution to which it intends to commit the child.

(5) An approved institution may refuse to accept or admit a child where there is no vacancy in the institution for the child notwithstanding an order of a Court committing the child to that institution.

*Government to
Provide
Accommodation*

161(1) The State Government shall ensure that it is in a position to comply with any requirement which may be imposed on it under this Law.

(2) The state Government may discharge its duty under subsection (1) of this section by providing secure accommodation by itself or making arrangements with any other authority or State Government for the provision of the accommodation.

(3) The Commissioner may by regulations make provision as to the cooperation required of State Governments in the provision of secure accommodation.

*Procedure on
Failure
to Observe Condition
of Recognizance*

162(1) If the court before which an offender is bound by his recognizance to appear to be further dealt with, is satisfied by information on oath that the child offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue:-

(a) A warrant for the apprehension of the child; or

(b) A summons to the child and his sureties, if any, requiring him and them to be present at the Court and at such time as may be specified in the summons.

- (2) A child offender, when apprehended, shall, if not brought forthwith before the Court before which he is bound by his recognizance to appear to be further dealt with, be brought before another Court.
- (3) The Court before which a child offender on apprehension is brought, or before which he appears in pursuance of a summons, may, if it is not the Court in which the child offender is bound by his recognizance to appear to be further dealt with, remand him in custody or on bail until he can be brought before the Court in which he is bound by his recognizance to appear.
- (4) The Court before which a child is bound by his recognizance to appear to be further dealt with shall, on being satisfied that the child has failed to observe any condition of his recognizance, forthwith without any further proof of his having violated the law or otherwise, deal with him as for the original offence.

*Binding over of
a Parent or
Guardian*

- 163(1)** Where a child is found to have committed an offence, the powers conferred by this section shall be exercisable by the Court before which the case is brought, and the Court shall:-
- (a) exercise those powers if it is satisfied, having regard to the circumstances of the case, that their exercise would be desirable in the interest of preventing the commission by the child of any further offence; and
 - (b) Where it does not exercise those powers, state that it is not satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (a) of this Subsection and why it is not so satisfied.
- (2) The powers conferred by this section on the Court are as follows:-
 - (a) To order the parent or guardian to enter into a recognizance to take proper care of the child and exercise proper control over the child; and
 - (b) If the parent or guardian of the child refuses and the court considers the refusal unreasonable, to order the parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand naira.
 - (3) An order under this section shall not require the parent or guardian to enter into a recognizance

- (a) For an amount exceeding thirty thousand naira; or
 - (b) For a period exceeding three years or, where the child will attain the age of eighteen years in a period shorter than three years, for a period not exceeding that shorter period.
- (4) The court has the power to declare the recognizance entered into by virtue of subsection (2) of this section to be forfeited, and adjudge the parent or guardian of the child to pay the whole sum in which is bound or part of the sum and the payment of the sum so adjudged to be forfeited shall be enforced by means of a warrant of distress to be levied against the property of the parent or guardian.
- (5) Section 151 of this Law shall apply for the purposes of subsection(b) of this section as if the refusal to enter into a recognizance were a summary offence punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand Naira, and a fine imposed under that subsection shall be deemed for the purpose of any enactment to be adjudged to be paid by virtue of a conviction.
- (6) In fixing the amount of a recognizance under this section, the Court shall take into account, among other things, the means of the parent or guardian of the child so far as they appear or are known to the Court and this subsection applies whether or not taking into account the means of the parent or guardian has the effect of increasing or reducing the amount of the recognizance.
- (7) A Court may vary or revoke an order made by it under this section if, on the application of the parent or guardian, it appears to the Court, having regard to any change in the circumstances since the order was made, to be in the interest of justice to do so.

*Forms for Corrective
Orders*

- 164(1)** A corrective order under this Law shall be in such form as may be prescribed.
- (2) One copy of the corrective order, duly completed, shall be kept by the Court which issued the corrective order, the second copy shall be sent to the State Commissioner and the third copy shall be sent with the child named in it to the approved institution to

which or the person to whom the child is to be sent under the corrective order.

*Operation of
Corrective Order may
be Suspended*

165. The operation of a correction order may be:-

- (a) Suspended pending completion of arrangements for the reception of the child into an approved institution; or
- (b) On account of ill health of the child; or
- (c) For any other good and sufficient reasons, and in such case, the Court may remand him in custody or may order him to be committed to the care of some fit and proper person willing to undertake his custody, or may release him on bail.

*Power to vary
corrective Order in
Certain cases*

166(1) The Court which issued a corrective order may:-

- (a) if it is satisfied that the corrective order is about to expire and that the child would benefit by further care or training, extend the period of the corrective order subject to the provisions of this Law.
- (b) Order a child:-
 - (i) Whose period of detention has exceeded twelve months to be discharged;
 - (ii) To be released from an approved institution on condition that the child shall be of good behaviour and live under the care of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the order of release who is willing to receive and take care of the child and keep the child at school or employed at some trade, occupation or calling;
 - (iii) To be released from one approved institution or person to another institution or person.

(2) An order made under this section may, in the discretion of the Court making the order be revoked and thereupon the original corrective order shall remain in full force and effect.

*Power of Manager of
an Approved
Institution*

167(1) At any time during the period of a child's detention in an approved institution, the manager of the approved institution may grant leave to the child to be absent from the approved institution

*to grant leave of
Absence to a child in
Detention*

and the manager may, at any time, require him to return to the approved institution.

- (2) During the period of leave granted a child under sub-section (1) of this section the child shall, for the purposes of this Law, be deemed to be under the care of the manager of the approved institution and the manager may at any time, require him to return to the approved institution.

*Apprehension
without
Warrant*

- 168.** A child shall, whilst he is detained in or on leave from an approved institution in accordance with the provisions of this Law and also being conveyed to or from the institution, be deemed to be in legal custody and if the child escapes, he may be apprehended without Warrant and brought back to the approved institution.

*Procedure in case
of unruly or
depraved
person*

- 169.** If the manager of an approved institution is satisfied that a child committed to the approved institutions is of so unruly or depraved a characteristics that it is undesirable that for the child to remain at that institution, he may cause the child to be brought before:-

- (a) The Court which made the committal order and that court may make such further order which it has power to make under this Law; or
- (b) The Court having jurisdiction in the place where the institution is situated, and the Court may, in respect of the child, make an order or further order which could have been legally made by the Court which made the committal order under the provisions of this Law.

*Effective
Implementation
Non-institutional
of orders*

- 170(1)** The State Director responsible for child matters shall:-
- (a) Have the responsibility for ensuring the implementation of every non institutional order of the Court; and
 - (b) Make quarterly reports to the Court having jurisdiction in the area on how the order is to be implemented, on the progress of the implementation of the noninstitutional

order, including the response of the child offender to the treatment specified in the order.

- (2) The Court to which a report is made under subsection (1) of this section has the power to modify the non institutional order, from time to time, as it deems fit, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

*Assistance during
Rehabilitation*

- 171.** A child in respect of whom an order referred to in section 163 of this Law is made, shall be provided, where appropriate, with necessary assistance, including accommodation, education or vocational training, employment and any other helpful and practical assistance, during the period the order is in force.

*Mobilization of
Voluntary service*

- 172.** Voluntary organizations and agencies, individuals and Communities shall be encouraged by the Government Departments and agencies responsible for child welfare to contribute effectively to the rehabilitation and development programmes for child offenders.

*Objective &
Institutional
Treatment*

- 173(1)** The objective of training and treatment of a child offender placed in an institution shall be to provide care, protection, education and vocational skill with a view to assisting the child to assume socially constructive and productive roles in the society.
- (2) A child offender in an institution shall be given care, protection and all necessary assistance, including social, educational, vocational, psychological, medical and physical assistance, that he may require, having regard to his age, sex, personality and in the interest of his development.
- (3) A female child offender placed in an institution shall:-
- (a) Be treated fairly;
 - (b) Receive no less care, protection, assistance, treatment and training than a male child; and
 - (c) Be given special attention as to her personal needs and problems.

- (4) The parents and guardian of a child offender placed in an institution shall have the right of access to the child in the interest and well being of the child.
- (5) Inter-Ministerial and Inter Departmental cooperation shall be encouraged for the purpose of providing adequate education or vocational training for any child offender placed in an institution or ensure that the child does not leave the institution at an educational disadvantage.

*Recourse of
conditional
Release*

- 174(1)** The Court shall use conditional release from an institution to the greatest possible extent and grant it at the earlier possible time.
- (2) A child granted a conditional release from an institution shall be assisted and supervised as provided under Part XVII of this Law.

*Research as a basis
for planning, policy
formulation, etc*

- 175(1)** Without prejudice to section 143 of this Law, the State Government shall:-
 - (a) Organize, promote necessary research as a basis for effective planning and policy formulation on child justice administrations;
 - (b) Review and appraise periodically the trends, problem and causes of child delinquency and crime and the varying particular needs of children in custody;
 - (c) Establish a regular evaluation, research, mechanism built into the child justice administration system;
 - (d) Collect and analyze relevant data and information for appropriate assessment and future improvement and reform of the Child Justice Administration System; and
 - (e) Systematically plan and implement, as an integral part of state development efforts, the delivery of services in Child Justice Administration.

PART XVII: SUPERVISION

*Appointment of
Supervision officer*

- 176(1)** The appropriate Commissioner in the State may appoint:

- (a) Fit and proper persons by name of ex-officio to be supervision officers for such areas as may be specified in each letter of appointment;
- (b) Deputy supervision officers to assist and also act in the absence or during the illness or incapacity of supervision officers; and
- (c) Assistant supervision officers to assist supervision officers in the performance of their functions.

(2) A supervision officer shall, when acting under a supervision order, be subject to the control of the Commissioner in the State in which he is appointed.

*Supervision
Inspectors
and Supervision
Inspection Service*

177(1) The Commissioner in the State may appoint such number of supervision inspectors, as he may, with the approval of the Governor of the State, determine for all purposes of this Part of this Law.

(2) The supervision inspectors appointed under Subsection (1) of this section together with the supervision officers appointed under section 175 of this Law, shall constitute the State Supervision Inspection Service (in this Part of this Law referred to as ("the SupervisionService")).

(3) The Commissionershall appoint one of the supervision inspectors to be the Chief Supervision inspector of the Supervision Service.

(4) The supervision inspectorshall:-

- (a) Inspect and report to the Commissioneron the activities of Supervision Service and the activities carried out by or on behalf of Supervision Service; and
- (b) Discharge such other functions in connection with the provision of supervision or related service, whether or not provided by or on behalf of the Supervision Service for any area, as the Commissioner may, from time to time, direct.

(5) The Commissionershall make or in respect of supervision inspectors such payments by way of remuneration, allowances or

otherwise as he may, with the approval of the Governor, determine.

*Power of Court
to make conditional
discharge order and
Supervision*

- 178(1)** Where a child is charged with an offence, other than homicide and the Court is satisfied that the charge is proved, the Court may make an order discharging the child offender conditionally on his entering into recognizance, with or without sureties to:-
- (a) Be of good behaviour; and
 - (b) Appear to be further dealt with when called upon at any time during such period not exceeding three years, as may be specified in the order.
- (2)** A recognizance entered into under subsection (1) of this section shall, if the Court so orders, Contain:-
- (a) A condition that the child offender be under the supervision of person as may be named in the order during the period specified in the order; and
 - (b) Such other conditions for securing such supervision as may be specified in the order.
- (3)** An order containing a condition that a child offender be undersupervision in his recognizance shall in this Law be referred to as a “supervision” order.

*Person named in
Supervision Order*

- 179(1)** The person named in supervision order shall be:-
- (a) A supervision officer appointed by the appropriate Commissioner of the State or for which the Court acts; or
 - (b) If the Court considers it expedient on account of the place of residence or the offender or for any other special reason, a supervision officer appointed by the Commissioner of some other State; or
 - (c) If the Court considers that the special circumstances of the case render it desirable, or if no person has been appointed supervision officer, any other person who has been appointed supervision officer, for the State.

*Supervision officer
may be relieved
of duties*

- 180.** The person named in a supervision order may at any time be relieved of his duties as specified in Section 184 of this Law, and where the person is relieved of his duties or he dies, another person may be substituted by the Court before which the offender is bound by his recognizance to appear to be further dealt with.

*Duties of Supervision
Officer*

- 181.** A supervision officer shall, subject to the discretion of the Court:-
- (a) Visit or receive reports from the child under supervision at such reasonable intervals as may be specified in the supervision order or, subject thereto, as the supervision officer may think fit;
 - (b) See that the child observes the conditions of his recognizance;
 - (c) Make a report to the Court on the behaviour of the child; and
 - (d) Advise, assist and befriendly to the child and, when necessary, endeavour to find the child suitable for education or employment.

PART XVIII: APPROVED INSTITUTIONS AND POST RELEASE SUPERVISION, ETC

Approved Institutions

- 182.** Approved Institutions consist of approved children institutions and Special Mother's Centres, all of which shall be established as provided in this Part of this Law.

*Establishment of
approved Institutions*

- 183(1)** The Commissioner shall:-
- (a) Establish, in any part of the State or any part of a Local Government, the following institutions to be known as approved children institutions:
 - (i) Children Attendance Centre;
 - (ii) Children Centre;
 - (iii) Children Residential Centre;
 - (iv) Children Reformation Centre;
 - (v) Special Children Reformation Centre; and
 - (vi) Such other institutions as the Commissioner may, from time to time, establish; and

- (b) Make rules for the management, upkeep and inspection of the approved children institutions.
 - (2) The Commissioner responsible for matters relating to women shall.
 - (a) Establish in any part of the State institutions to be known as Special Mothers Centres; and
 - (b) Make rules for the management, upkeep and inspection of the Special Mothers Centres.
 - (3) The supplementary provisions contained in the Eleventh Schedules to this Law shall have effect with respect to approved institutions established by the appropriate Commissioner under Subsection (1) & (2) of this Section.
- 184(1)** The Commissioner may by order declare any building, place or land within the state or a Local Government Area as the case may be to be:-
- (a) Children Attendance Centre;
 - (b) Children Centre;
 - (c) Children Emergency Protection Centre;
 - (d) Children Residential Centre;
 - (e) Children Reformation Centre;
 - (f) Special Children Reformation Centre; or
 - (g) Such other children institutions as may be established by the Commissioner.
- (2) The Commissioner responsible for matters relating to women may by order declare any building, place or land within the State or a Local Government Area, to be a Special Mother's Centre.
- 185(1)** A Children Attendance Centre shall be a nonresidential place at which children shall attend, on a daily basis or on such days only as may be prescribed, on the order of the Court which dealt with the case of the child concerned; and
- (2) A children centre shall be a place for the detention of children who are remanded in or convicted to custody for trial or for the making of disposition order after trial, or awaiting adoption.

Children Attendance Centres, etc

- (3) A Children Residential Centre shall be a place in which child offenders may be detained and given regular School education and such other training and instructions as may be conducive to their reformation and re socialization and the removal or reduction, of their tendency to commit anti-social acts and such other acts which violate the criminal law.
- (4) A Children Reformation Centre shall be a place in which child offenders may be detained and given such training and instructions as will be conducive to their reformation and re socialization, and their removal or reduction, in terms, of their tendency to commit antisocial acts and such other acts which violate the criminal law.
- (5) A Children Emergency Protection Centre shall be a place in which a child taken into police protection or in respect of whom an emergency protection order is made shall be accommodated until the expiration of the order.
- (6) A Special Children Reformation Centre shall be a place to which children, who are found to be incorrigible or to be exercising bad influence on other inmates detained in a Children Reformation Centre may be detained.
- (7) A Special Mother's Centre shall be a place in which expectant and nursing mothers are held for purposes of remand, resocialisation and rehabilitation in the society in an atmosphere devoid of the regime of institutional confinement which may be damaging for the proper development of their children.
- (8) The appropriate Commissioner may, by regulations, prescribe or provide for:-
 - (a) The regulation and governance of the approved institutions;
 - (b) The appointment, powers, duties, conduct and disciplinary control of the officers and other persons employed in approved institutions;
 - (c) The functions and duties of visitors, visiting committees and voluntary visitors to approved institutions;

- (d) The classification, treatment, diet, clothing, maintenance, employment, discharge, discipline, instruction and control of Inmates of approved institution.
- (e) The release of inmates on parole;
- (f) The establishment of aftercare associations, for the welfare and reformation of children discharged from approved institutions;
- (g) The form in which any order shall be made; and
- (h) Such other matters as are required for the carrying out of the purposes of this section.

*Responsibilities for
Approved Institutions*

- 186.** A State Director responsible for child development in the appropriate Ministry or such other officers as the Commissioner may designate, shall have the general charge and superintendence of all approved children institutions within the State.

*Officers of Approved
Institutions*

- 187(1)** Children development officers shall be appointed to carry out duties in relation to approved children institutions situated within their areas of jurisdiction.
- (2)** Women affairs officers shall be appointed to carry out duties in relation to Special Mother's Centres.
- (3)** All officers appointed to all the approved institutions defined in section 186 of this Law and specified in this section shall be persons with background training in Criminology, Criminal Justice Sociology, Psychology, Social Psychology, guidance and counseling, or Social work.

*Visitors and visiting
Committees*

- 188(1)** The Commissioner or the Commissioner in charge of Home Affairs, as the case maybe, may, by notice in the Gazette appoint such persons as he may think fit to be visitors in relation to such approved institutions as may be specified in the notice.
- (2)** In addition to persons appointed under subsection (1) of this section, the following persons shall be ex-officio visitors to all approved children institutions
- (a) The Chief Justice of Nigeria, Justices of the Supreme Court. President and the Justices of the Court of Appeal;

- (b) The Chief Judge of the State or the Federal-High Court Judge in the State, as the case may be;
- (c) Judges of the Court at the High Court level; and
- (d) Members of the Sharia, Upper Sharia and Magistrate Courts.

- (3) The Commissioner may, where necessary, by notice in the Gazette, appoint such number of visitors to constitute a visiting committee in relation to such approved institutions as may be specified in the notice without prejudice to the general right of visitation on the part of other visitors.
- (4) Visitors and visiting committees shall perform such functions and duties in relation to approved institutions as may be prescribed.
- (5) The Commissioner may, by notice in the Gazette, delegate the powers conferred by this section to appoint visitors, and visiting committees in respect of State approved institutions in a Local Government Area to the appropriate Commissioner of the State.
- (6) The provisions of this section which give the Commissioner the power to appoint persons as visitors shall not come into operation in respect of a State until the Commissioner has signified in the Gazette the consent of the Governor of the State to the appointment,

*Appointment of
voluntary Visitors*

- 189.** The Commissioner, as the case may be, may authorize such persons as he may, think fit as voluntary visitors to carry out such functions and duties in relation to approved institutions as may be prescribed.

*Facilities for
Observation of
Children in approved
Institutions*

- 190.** The Commissioner shall cause to be provided in approved institutions facilities for the observation of any child or youth kept therein on whose physical or mental condition a medical report is required for the assistance of a Court in determining the most suitable method of dealing with his case.

*Transfer Children
Reformation Centre
to*

- 191(1)** If the Director reports to the Commissioner as the case may be, that a child kept in a Children's Reformation Centre is

incorrigible, or is exercising a bad influence on the other children of the institution, the Commissioner may direct that the child be committed to a Special Children Reformation Centre for such term, not exceeding the unexpired portion of the term for which the child is then liable to be kept in the Children Reformation Centre as the Court may determine.

- (2) A child committed to a Special Children Reformation Centre under subsection (1) of this section shall, for the purposes of this Law be treated as if he has been ordered to be committed to the Children Reformation Centre for that period.
- (3) No report made under subsection (1) of this section by the Director to the Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be made earlier than six months following the date of the order committing the child concerned to the Children Reformation Centre.

192(1) A child kept in a Children Attendance Centre or a Children Reformation Centre shall on attaining the age of eighteen years, be released, unless he is considered to acquire further training and instruction in a Youth Reformation Centre, in which case he shall be transferred to a Youth Reformation Centre.

- (2) Where the Director reports to the Commissioner that a child kept in a Special Children Reformation Centre is attaining the age of eighteen years, is still incorrigible or is still exercising an influence on other children, the Commissioner may direct that the child be committed to a Special Youth Reformation Centre.

193. Release and supervision after training at the Children Centre Subject to the provisions of section 191 of this Law, a child ordered to be kept in a Children Reformation Centre shall, after his release from the Children Centre, be subject to supervision in accordance with the provisions of section 192 of this Law.

194(1) A child shall:-

- (a) after his release from an approved institution and until the expiration of four years from the date of the order committing him to the approved institution be under the supervision of such after care association or person as may be specified in a notice to be given to him by the Director on his release; and
 - (b) While under that supervision, comply with such requirements as may be so specified so however, that the Director may at any time modify or cancel any of those requirements or order that the child shall cease to be under supervision.
- (2) If, before the expiration of four years from the date of the order committing a child to an approved institution the Director is satisfied that the child after his release from the approved institution under section 191 of this Law-, has failed to comply with any requirement for the time specified in the notice given to him under subsection (1) of this section, the Director may direct the child to be recalled to an approved institution.
- (3) A child who is recalled into an approved institution is liable to be kept in the approved institution until the expiration of:-
 - (a) Three years from the date of the order committing the child to the approved institution; or
 - (b) Six months from the date of his being taken into care under the direction, whichever is the later, and, if at large, shall be deemed to be unlawfully at large.
- (4) A direction by the Director recalling a child to an approved institution shall at the expiration of four years from the date of the order committing the child to the approved institution, cease to have effect unless the child to whom it relates is then in care there under.
- (5) The Director may, at any time, release a child who is kept in an approved institution under this section and the provisions of this section shall apply in the case of a child so released as they apply in the case of a child released under section 191 of this Law.

- (6) If a child while under supervision, or after recall to an approved institution is ordered to be committed to an approved institution or committed by the Court or any other court to all approved institution for training, the original order or committal:-
 - (a) Shall cease to have effect; and
 - (b) If kept, any period for which he is so kept under that committal shall count as part of the period for which he is liable to be kept in an approved institution under his original sentence.
- (7) The Director shall, in exercising his functions under this section, act in accordance with any general or special directions of the Commissioner, as the case may be whether it is advisable to release a child from an approved institution.
- (8) In this section, any reference to the date of an order committing a child to an approved institution for training shall in relation to a child who has appealed against his order or committal be construed as a reference to the date on which the order or committal was finally affirmed.

PART XIX: THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHILD RIGHTSIMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEES

Establishment and membershipOf the State Child Rights Implementation Committee

- 195(1)** There is established a committee to be known as the state's Child Rights Implementation committee (inthisPart of this Law referred to as "the State Committee"),
- (2) The State Committee shall comprise:
 - (a) The Permanent Secretary of the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, as Chairman;
 - (b) One person to represent each of the following Ministries and Governmental Bodies.
 - (i) Women Affairs and Social Development;
 - (ii) Education;
 - (iii) Information and Home Affairs and National Orientation;
 - (iv) Health;
 - (v) Justice;

- (vi) Labour Reps;
- (vii) Nigeria Police Force;
- (viii) Correctional Service;
- (ix) Nigerian Immigration Service;
- (x) Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)
- (xi) Department of State Security Service (DSS)
- (xii) National Agency for Prohibition and Trafficking In Persons (NAPTIP) and
- (xiii) One person to represent the State Community homes; Traditional Institutions Religious Leaders.

- (c) Two persons to represent Non-Governmental Organizations concerned with the rights and welfare of children;
- (d) Three persons to represent the broad spectrum of the relevant disciplines in the academic institutions;
- (e) Three childcare experts from various disciplinary backgrounds;
- (f) One person to represent the Nigerian Union of Journalists;
- (g) One person each to represent each of the following United Nations Agencies
 - (i) United Nations Children Fund, as a collaborating agency;
 - (ii) United Nations Educational scientific and cultural organization as an observer agency;
 - (iii) World Health Organization, as an observer agency;
- (h) Such other persons or bodies, as the Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint.

- (3) The Commissioner shall also have powers under this Law to appoint an independent body to as an observatory group to support the activities of the Implementation Committee.

Functions of State Committee

196. The functions of the State Committee are To:

- (a) Initiate actions that shall ensure the observance and popularization of the rights and welfare of a child as provided for in:-
 - (i) This Law and its optional protocols;

- (ii) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - (iii) The Organization of African Unity Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child;
 - (iv) The Declaration of the World Summit for Children;
 - (v) The Dakar Consensus on National Programme of Action;
 - (vi) Such other international Convention, Charters and Declarations relating to children to which Nigeria is or becomes a signatory;
- (b) Continually keep under review, the state of implementation of the rights of a child;
 - (c) Develop and recommend to the state Government and to the Local Government, through their respective State and Local Government Committees, specific programmes and projects that shall enhance the implementation of the rights of a child;
 - (d) Collect and document information on all matters relating to the rights and welfare of a child;
 - (e) Commission inter disciplinary assessments of the problems relating to the rights and welfare of a child in the State;
 - (f) Encourage and coordinate the activities of International, Federal, State and Local Government institutions, organizations and other bodies concerned with the rights and welfare of a child;
 - (g) Organize meetings; conferences symposia and other enlightenment on the rights and welfare of a child;
 - (h) Coordinate the activities of and collaborate with the Local Committee;
 - (i) Prepare and submit periodic reports on the state of implementation of a rights of the child for the submission to the Federal Government, African Union and the United Nations; and
 - (j) Perform such other functions relating to the rights of a child as may, from time to time, be assigned to it.

- 198.** The Secretariat of the State Committee shall be the Ministry responsible for Children.

Local Government Child Rights Implementation Committee

- 199(1)** There is established a committee to be known as the Local Government Child Rights Implementation Committee (in this Part of this Law referred to as "the Local Government Committee").

- (2)** The Local Government Committee shall comprise:-
- (a) The Secretary of the Local Government, as Chairman;
 - (b) The Supervisory Councilor for Health and Social Welfare in the Local Government;
 - (c) The Supervisory Councilor for Education in the Local Government;
 - (d) Information officer in the Local Government;
 - (e) The children Development officer in the Local Government Area;
 - (f) One person to represent District or village Heads in the Local Government Area;
 - (g) A community Development officer in the Local Government Area;
 - (h) The representative of the National Union of teachers in the Local Government Area;
 - (i) The representative of the Parents/Teachers Association in the Local Government Area;
 - (j) One person to represent the opinion leaders, and Religious Leaders in the Local Government Area;
 - (k) Two persons to represent two community based organizations;
 - (l) One person to represent the National Council of Women Societies in the Local Government Area;
- (3)** The Local Government Committee shall comprise:-
- (a) The Secretary of the Local Government, as Chairman;
 - (b) The Supervisory Councilor for Health and Social Welfare in the Local Government;
 - (c) The Supervisory Councilor for Education in the Local Government;

- (d) Information officer in the Local Government;
- (e) The children Development officer in the Local Government Area;
- (f) One person to represent District or village Heads in the Local Government Area;
- (g) A community Development officer in the Local Government Area;
- (h) The representative of the National Union of teachers in the Local Government Area;
 - (i) The representative of the Parents/Teachers Association in the Local Government Area;
- (j) One person to represent the opinion leaders, and Religious Leaders in the Local Government Area;
- (k) Two persons to represent two community based organizations;
- (l) One person to represent the National Council of Women Societies in the Local Government Area;

*Functions of the
Local Government
Committee*

200(1) The functions of the Local Government Committee are to:

- (a) Initiate actions that shall ensure the observance and popularization of the rights and welfare of a child as provided for in
 - (i) This Law;
 - (ii) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - (iii) The Organization of African Unity Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the child;
 - (iv) Such other international Convention, Charters and Declarations relating to children to which Nigeria is a signatory;
- (b) Continuously keep under review, the state of implementation of the rights of a child; in every two months for submission to the state.
- (c) Develop and recommend to the State Government and through their respective State and Local Government Committees, specific programmes and projects that shall enhance the implementation of the rights of a child;
- (d) Collect and document information on all matters relating to the rights and welfare of a child;

- (e) Commission interdisciplinary assessments of the problems relating to the rights and welfare of a child in the Local Government Area;
- (f) Encourage and coordinate the Activities of Local Government institutions, organizations and bodies concerned with the right and welfare of a child;
- (g) Organize meetings; conference, symposia and other enlightenment for and on the rights and welfare of a child;
- (h) Prepare and submit periodic reports on the state of implementation of the rights of the child in every two months for submission to the State committee; and
- (i) Perform such other functions relating to the rights of a child as may, from time to time, be assigned to it.

*Procedure, etc.,
at meetings*

- 201.** The Local Government Committee shall determine its own quorum and regulate its own proceedings at any of its meetings.

*Secretariat of the
Local Government
Committee*

- 202.** The Secretariat of the Local Government Committee shall be the office of the secretary of the Local Government.

PART XX: MISCELLANEOUS

*Offences by bodies
Corporate*

- 203.** If an offence under this Law is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of a body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, commit an offence and are liable to be proceeded against and punished in accordance with provisions of this Law.

*Service of
Documents*

- 204(1)** Any notice or other document required under this Law to be served on any person may be served on him by being delivered personally to him or being sent by post to him, by registered post or by their corded delivery service at his proper address, SMS, e-mail and WhatsApp.
- (2)** Any notice or other document required to be served on a body corporate or a firm shall be duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of that body or a partner of that firm.

- (3) For the purposes of this section, the proper address of a person shall be:-
- (a) In the case of a secretary or clerk of a body corporate, be that of the registered or principal office of that body;
 - (b) In the case of a partner of a firm, be that of the principal office of the firm; and
 - (c) In any other case, be the last known address of the person to be served.

Delegation of powers by the Commissioner

- 205.** The Commissioner may, by order published in the Gazette, delegate any of his powers under this Law, other than the power to make regulations, to the appropriate Authorities in the State.

Forms in the Eighth Schedule

- 206.** The forms set out in Part 1 of the Eighth Schedule to this Law shall have effect with respect to the matter specified therein.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Section 45 (10).]

FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR CHILDREN

Orders for financial relief against parents

- 1.(1)** On an application filed by a parent or guardian of a child, or by any person in whose favour a residence order is in force with respect to a child, the Court may.
- (a) In the case of an application to the Court at the High court level, make one or more of the orders mentioned in Subparagraph (2) of this paragraph;
 - (b) In the case of an application to the court, make one or both of the orders mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (c) of, that subparagraph;
- (2)** The orders referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph are:
- (a) An order requiring either or both parents of a child;
 - (i) To make to the applicant for the benefit of the child: or
 - (ii) To make to the child himself; such periodical payments, for such term, as may be specified in the order;

- (b) An order requiring either or both parents of a child;
 - (i) To secure to the applicant for the benefit of the child, or
 - (ii) To secure to the child himself; such periodical payments for such term, as may be so specified;
 - (c) An order requiring either or both parents of a child;
 - (i) To pay to the applicant for the benefit of the child, or
 - (ii) To pay to the child himself, such lump sum as may be so specified;
 - (d) An order requiring a settlement to be made for the benefit of the child, and to the satisfaction of the Court, of the property
 - (i) To which either parent is entitled (either in possession or in reversion) and
 - (ii) Which is specified in the order;
 - (e) An order requiring either or both parents of a child
 - (i) To transfer to the applicant, for the benefit of the child, or
 - (ii) To transfer to the child himself, such property to which the parent is, or the parents are, entitled (either in possession or in reversion) as may be specified in the order.
- (3) The powers conferred by this paragraph may be exercised at any time.
- (4) An order under subparagraph (2) (a) or (b) of this paragraph may be varied or is charged by a subsequent order made on the application of any person by or to whom payments were required to be made under the previous order.
- (5) Where the Court makes an order under this paragraph;
 - (a) It may at any time make a further such order under subparagraph (2) (a), (b) or (c) of this paragraph with respect to the child concerned if he has not attained the age of eighteen years;
 - (b) It may not make more than one order under subparagraph (2) (d) of this paragraph against the same person in respect of the same child.

- (c) On making, varying or discharging a residence order, the Court may exercise any of its powers under this Schedule notwithstanding that no application has been made to it under this Schedule;
 - (d) If on an application by a person who has attained the age of eighteen years, it appears to the Court.
 - (e) That the applicant is, will be or (if an order were made under this paragraph) would be receiving instruction at an educational establishment or undergoing training for a trade, profession or vocation, whether or not while in gainful employment; or
 - (f) That there are special circumstances which justify the making of an order under this paragraph, the Court may make one or both of the orders mentioned in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.
 - (g) The orders referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph are care order requiring either or both of the applicant's parents to pay to the applicant such periodical payments, for such term, as may be specified in the order;
 - (h) An order requiring either or both of the applicant's parents to pay to the applicant such periodical payments, for such term as may be specified in the order.
 - (i) An application may not be made under this paragraph by any person if, immediately before he attained the age of sixteen years, a periodical payments order was in force with respect to him.
 - (j) No order shall be made under this paragraph at a time when the parents of the applicant are living with each other in the same household.
 - (k) An order under subparagraph (2) (a) of this paragraph may be varied or discharged by a subsequent order made on the application of any person by or to whom payments were required to be made under the previous order.
- (6)** The powers conferred by this paragraph shall be exercisable at any time.

- (7) Where the Court makes an order under this paragraph it may, from time to time while that order remains in force make such further order.
- (8) In subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, "periodical payments order" means an order made under this Schedule for the making or securing of periodical payments.

2. Duration of orders for financial relief

- 2.(1) The term to be specified in an order for periodical payments made under paragraph 1 (2) (a) or (b) of this Schedule in favour of a child may begin with the date of the making of an application for the order in question or any later date but shall not;
 - (a) in the first instance extend beyond the child's seventeenth birthday unless the Court thinks it right in the circumstances of the case to specify a later date; and
 - (b) shall not in any event extend beyond the child's eighteenth birthday.
- (2) Subparagraph (1) (b) of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a child if it appears to the Court that;
 - (a) The child is or will be or if an order were made without complying with that subparagraph would be receiving instruction at an educational establishment or undergoing training for a trade, profession or vocation, whether or not while in gainful employment; or
 - (b) There are special circumstances which justify the making of an order without complying with that paragraph.
- (3) An order for periodical payments made under paragraph 1 (2) (a) or 2 (2) (a) of this Schedule shall, notwithstanding anything in the order, cease to have effect on the death of the person liable to make payments under the order.
- (4) Where an order is made under paragraph 1 (2) (a) or (b) of this Schedule requiring periodical payments to be made or secured to the parent of a child, the order shall cease to have effect in the parent making or securing the payments and the parent to whom the

payments are made or secured, live together for a period of more than six months.

3. Matters to which Court is to have regard in making orders for financial Relief

- 3.(1)** In deciding whether to exercise its powers under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule and if so, in what manner, the Court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including
- (a) the income, earning capacity, property and other financial resources which each person mentioned in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future;
 - (b) The financial needs, obligations and responsibilities which each person mentioned in Sub -paragraph (4) of this paragraph has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future;
 - (c) The financial needs of the child;
 - (d) The income, earning capacity (if any), property and other financial resources of the child;
 - (e) Any physical or mental disability of the child;
 - (f) The manner in which the child was being, or was expected to be, educated or trained.
- (2)** In deciding whether to exercise its powers under paragraph 1 of this Schedule against a person who is not the mother or father of the child, and if so in what manner, the Court shall in addition have regard to:-
- (a) Whether that person had assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the child and, if so, the extent and basis on which he assumed that responsibility and the length of the period during which he met that responsibility;
 - (b) Whether he did so knowing that the child was not his child; and
 - (c) The liability of any other person to maintain the child.
- (3)** Where the Court makes an order under paragraph 1 of this Schedule against a person who is not the father of the child, it shall record in the order that the order is made on the basis that the person against whom the order is made is not the child's father.

- (4) The persons mentioned in Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph are:-
- (a) In relation to a decision whether to exercise its powers under paragraph 1 of this Schedule, any parent of the child;
 - (b) In relation to a decision whether to exercise its powers under paragraph 2 of this Schedule, the mother and father of the child;
 - (c) The applicant for the order;
 - (d) Any other person in whose favour the Court proposes to make the order.

4. Provisions relating to lump sums

- 4.(1) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph 1 of this Schedule, an order under that paragraph for the payment of a lump sum may be made for the purpose of enabling any liabilities or expenses;
- (a) Incurred in connection with the birth of the child or in maintaining the child; and
 - (b) Reasonably incurred before the making of the order; to be met.
- (2) The amount of any lump sum required to be paid by an order made by the Court under paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Schedule shall not exceed twenty-five thousand naira or such larger amount as the Commissioner may from time to time by order fix for the purposes of this subparagraph.
- (3) The power of the Court under paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Schedule to vary or discharge an order for the making or securing of periodical payments by a parent shall include power to make an order under that provision for the payment of a lump sum by that parent.
- (4) The amount of any lump sum which a parent may be required to pay by virtue of Sub paragraph (3) of this paragraph shall not in the case of an order made by the Court exceed the maximum amount that may, at the time of the making of the order be required to be paid under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, but the Court may make an order for the, payment of a lump sum not exceeding

that amount even though the parent was required to pay a lump sum by a previous order under this Law.

- (5) An order made under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule for the payment of a lump sum may provide for the payment of that sum by installments.
 - (6) Where the Court provides for the payment of a lump sum by installments, the Court shall on an application made either by the person liable to pay or the person entitled to receive that sum, have power to vary that order by varying.
 - (a) The number of installments payable;
 - (b) The amount of any installment payable;
 - (c) The date on which any installment becomes payable.
- 5.(1) In exercising its powers under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule to vary or discharge an order for the making or securing of periodical payments, the Court shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including any change in any of the matters to which the court was required to have regard when making the order.
- (2) The power of the Court under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule to vary an order for the making or securing of periodical payments shall include power to suspend any provision of the order temporarily and to revive any provision so suspended.
 - (3) Where, on an application under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule for the variation or discharge of an order making or securing of periodical payments, the Court varies the payments required to be made under that or, the Court may provide that the payments as so varied shall be made from such date as the Court may specify, not being earlier than the date of the making of the application.
 - (4) An application for the variation of an order made under paragraph 1 of this Schedule for the making or securing of periodical payments to or for the benefit of a child may, if the child has attained the age of sixteen years, be made by the child himself.

- (5) Where an order for the making or securing of periodical payments made under paragraph 1 of this Schedule ceases to have effect on the date on which the child attains the age of sixteen years, or at any time after that date on before the date on which the child attains the age of eighteen years, the child may apply to the Court which made the order for an order for its revival.
- (6) If on an application under subparagraph (5) of the paragraph it appears to the Court that:
 - (a) the child is, will be or (if an order were made under this subparagraph) would be receiving instruction at an educational establishment or undergoing training for a trade, profession or vocation, whether or not while in gainful employment; or
 - (b) there are special circumstances which justify the making of an order under this paragraph, the Court shall have power by order to revive the order from such date as the Court may specify, not being earlier than the date of the making of the application.
- (7) An order which is revived by an order under subparagraph (5) of this paragraph may be varied or discharged under that Subparagraph, on the application of any person by whom or to whom payments are required to be made under the revived order.
- (8) An order for the making or securing of periodical payments made under paragraph 1 of this Schedule may be varied or discharged, after the death of either parents, on the application of a guardian of the child concerned.

*Variation of orders
for secured periodical
payments after death
of a parent*

- 6.(1) Where the parent liable to make payments under a secured Periodical payments order has died, the person who may apply for the variation or discharge of the order include the personal representatives of the deceased parent.
- (2) An application for the variation of the order shall, except with the permission of the Court, be made after the end of the period of six

months from the date on which representation in regard to the state of that parent is first taken out.

- (3) The personal representative of a deceased person against whom a secured periodical payments order was made, shall not be liable for having distributed any part of the estate of the deceased person after the end of the period of six months referred to in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph on the ground that they ought to have taken into account the possibility that the Court might permit an application for variation to be made after a period by the person entitled to payments under the order.
- (4) Subparagraph (3) of this paragraph shall not prejudice any power to recover any part of the estate so distributed arising by virtue of the variation of an order in accordance with this paragraph.
- (5) Where an application to vary a secured periodical payments order is made after the death of the parent liable to make payments under the order the circumstances to which the court is required to have regard under paragraph 6 (1) of this Schedule include the changed circumstances resulting from the death of the parent.
- (6) In considering for the purposes of Subparagraph (2) of this paragraph the question when representation was first taken out, a grant limited to settled land or to trust property shall be left out of account and a grant limited to real estate or to personal estate shall be left out of account unless a grant limited to the remainder of the state has previously been made or is made at the same time.
- (7) In this paragraph, "secured periodical payments order" means an order for secured periodical payments under paragraph 1 (2) (b) of this Schedule.

FINANCIAL RELIEF UNDER OTHER ENACTMENTS

- 7.(1) This paragraph applies where a residence order is made with respect to a child at a time when there is in force an order ("the financial relief order") made under any enactment other than this Law and requiring a parent to contribute to the child's maintenance.

- (2) Where this paragraph applies, the Court may, on the application of:
- (a) Any person required by the financial relief order to contribute to the child's maintenance; or
 - (c) Any person in whose favour a residence order with respect to the child is in force; make an order revoking the financial relief order, or varying it by altering the amount of any sum payable under that order or by substituting the applicant for the person to whom any such sum is otherwise payable under that order.

Interim Orders

- 8.(1) Where an application is made under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule, the Court may, at any time before it disposes of the application, make an interim order:-
- (a) requiring either or both parents of a child to make such periodical payments, at such time and for such term as the Court thinks fit; and
 - (b) Giving any direction which the Court thinks fit.
- (2) An interim order made under this paragraph may provide for payments to be made from such date as the Court may specify, not being earlier than the date of the making of the application under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Schedule.
- (3) An interim order made under this paragraph shall cease to have effect when the application is disposed of or, it earlier, on the date specified for the purposes of this paragraph in the interim order.

- (4) An interim order in which a date has been specified for the purpose of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph may be varied by substituting a later date.

Alteration of maintenance agreements

9.(1) In this paragraph and in paragraph 11 of this Schedule, "**Maintenance Agreement**" means any agreement in writing made with respect to a child, whether before or after the commencement of this paragraph, which:-

- (a) Is or was made between the father and mother of the child;
 - (b) Contains provisions with respect to the making or securing of payments, or the disposition or use of any property, for the maintenance or education of the child and any such provisions are in this paragraph and paragraph 11 of this schedule referred to as "financial arrangements"; and
 - (d) Where a maintenance agreement is for the time being subsisting and each of the parties to the maintenance agreement is for the time being either domiciled or resident in the State, either party may apply to the Court for an order under this paragraph.
- (2)

If the Court to which the application is made is satisfied:

- (a) that, by reason of a change in the circumstances in the light of which any financial arrangements contained in the maintenance agreement were made (including a change foreseen by the parties when making the maintenance agreement), the maintenance agreement shall be altered so as to make different financial arrangements; or

- (b) That the agreement does not contain proper financial arrangements with respect to the child, that
- (3) the Court may by order make such alterations in the maintenance agreement by varying or revoking any financial arrangements contained in it as may appear to it to be just having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(4)

If the maintenance agreement is altered by an order under this paragraph, the maintenance agreement shall have effect thereafter as if the alteration had been made by agreement between the parties and for valuable consideration.

Where a Court decides to make an order under this paragraph altering the maintenance agreement:-

- (a) By inserting provision for the making or securing by one of the parties to the maintenance agreement of periodical payments for the maintenance of the child; or
- (b) by increasing the rate of periodical payments required to be made or secured by one of the parties for the maintenance of the child,
- (5) the Court, deciding the term for which under the agreement as altered by the order the payments or (as the case may be) the additional payments attributable to the Increase are to be made or secured for the benefit of the child, shall apply the provisions of paragraphs 3 (1) and (2) of this Schedule as if the order were an order under paragraph 1 (2) (a) or (b) of this Schedule.

The Court shall not entertain an application under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph unless both the parties to the maintenance agreement are resident in the State and shall not have power to make any order on such an application except:-

(6) (a) in a case where the maintenance agreement contains no provision for periodical payments by either of the parties, an order inserting provision for the making by one of the parties of periodical payments for the maintenance of the child; and

(b) in a case where the maintenance agreement includes provisions for the making by one of the parties of periodical payments, an order increasing or reducing the rate of, or terminating, any of those payments.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that nothing in this paragraph affects any power of a Court before which any proceedings between the parties to a maintenance agreement are brought under any other enactment to make an order containing financial arrangements or the right of either party to apply for such an order in the proceedings.

10.(1) Where a maintenance agreement provides for the continuation, after the death of one of the parties of payments for the maintenance of a child, the surviving party or the personal representatives of the deceased party may apply to the Court for an order under paragraph 10 of this Schedule to have it altered.

(2) If a maintenance agreement is altered by a Court on an application under this paragraph, the maintenance agreement shall have effect thereafter as if the alteration had been made, immediately before the death, by agreement between the parties and for valuable consideration.

(3) An application under this paragraph shall not except with the leave of the court be made after the end of the period of six months beginning with the day on which representation in regard to the estate of the deceased is first taken out.

- In considering for the purpose of subparagraph (3) the question when representation was first taken out, a
- (5) grant limited to settled land or to trust property shall be left out of account and a grant limited to real estate or to personal estate shall be left out of account unless a grant limited to the remainder of the estate has previously been made or is made at the same time.

- The provisions of this paragraph shall not render the personal representative of the deceased liable for having distributed any part of the estate of the deceased after the expiry of the period of six months referred to in sub paragraph (3) of this paragraph on the ground that he ought to have taken into account the possibility that a Court might grant leave for an application by virtue of this paragraph to be made by
- (6)
- (7) the surviving party after that period.

Subparagraph (5) shall not prejudice any power to recover any part of the estate so distributed arising by virtue of the making of an order in pursuance of this paragraph.

In this paragraph, "maintenance agreement" and "financials agreement" have the meaning assigned to them in paragraph 10 (a) of this Schedule.

Enforcement of orders for maintenance

- 11.(1) Any person for the time being under an obligation to make payments in pursuance of any order for the payment of money made by a Court under this Law shall give notice of any change of address to such person (if any) as may be specified in the order.
- (2) A person who fails without reasonable excuse to give a notice commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of two thousand five hundred Naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and

imprisonment.

- (3) An order for the payment of money made by the Court under this Law shall be enforceable as a Court maintenance order.

Direction for settlement of instrument by registrar

12. Where the Court decides to make an order under this Law for the securing of periodical payments or for the transfer or settlement of property, it may direct that the matter be referred to one of the Registrars of the Court to settle a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties.

Financial provisions for child resident in a country outside Nigeria

- 13.(1) Where one parent of a child lives in Borno State and the child lives outside the State with:-

- (a) His other parent; or
- (b) His guardians; or

(c) a person in whose favour a residence order is in force with respect to the child, the Court shall have power, by an application made by the parent, guardian or person to make one or both of the orders mentioned in paragraph 1 (2) (a) and (b) by this Schedule against the parent living in the State.

- (2) Any reference in this Law to the powers of the Court under paragraph 1 (2) of this Schedule or to an order made under paragraph 1 (2) or this Schedule and include a reference to the powers which the Court has by virtue of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph or (as the case may be) to an order made by virtue of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

State Government contribution to child maintenance

14.(1) Where a child lives, or is to live, with a person as a result of a residence order, the State Government may make contributions to that person towards the cost of the accommodation and maintenance of the Child.

(1) Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph does not apply where the person with whom the child lives, or is to live, is a parent of the child or the husband or wife of a parent of the child.

Interpretation

15. In this Schedule:-

(a) "child" includes, in any case where an application is made under paragraph 2 or 6 of this Schedule in relation to a person who has attained the age of eighteen years;

(b) except paragraphs 2 and 15 of this Schedule, "parent" includes any party to a marriage (whether or not subsisting) in relation to whom the child concerned is a child of the family, and for this purpose any reference to either parent or both parents shall be construed as a reference to any parent of the child and to all of his parents.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Section 44 (2), 45 (8) and 47 (9).]

Supervision Orders

PART I

General Meaning of "responsible person"

1. For the purposes of this Schedule, a responsible person, in relation to a supervised child:-

- (a) Is a person who has parental responsibility for the child; and
- (b) Is any other person with whom the child is living.

- 2.(1) A supervision order may require the supervised child to comply with any direction given from time to time by the supervisor which requires the supervised child to do all or any of the following things:-
- (a) To live at a place or places specified in the direction for a period or periods so specified; and
 - (b) To present himself to a person or persons specified in the direction at a place or places and on a day so specified;
 - (c) To participate in activities specified in the direction on a day or days so specified.
- (2) It shall be for the supervisor to decide whether, and to what extent, he exercises his power to give directions and to decide the form of any direction which he gives.
- (3) Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph does not confer on a supervisor power to give directions in respect of any medical or psychiatric examination or treatment which are matters dealt with in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Schedule.

Imposition of obligations on responsible person

- 3.(1) With the consent of any responsible person, a supervision order may include a requirement:-
- (a) That he takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the supervised child complies with any direction given by the Supervisor under paragraph 2 of this Schedule;
 - (b) That he takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the supervised child complies with any requirement included in the order under paragraph 4 or 5 of this Schedule; and
 - (c) That he complies with any direction given by the supervisor requiring him to attend at a place specified in the direction for the purpose of taking part in activities so specified.

A direction given under subparagraph (1) (c) of this paragraph

- (2) may specify the time at which the responsible person is to attend and whether or not the supervised child is required to attend with him.
- (3) A supervision order may require a person who is a responsible person in relation to the supervised child to keep the supervisor informed of his address, if it differs from that of the child.

Psychiatric and medical examination

4.(1) A supervision order may require the supervised child:-

- (a) to submit to a medical or psychiatric examination; or
- (b) to submit to any such examination from time to time as directed by the Supervisor;

An examination under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be required to be conducted:-

- (a) By or under the direction of such medical practitioner as may be specified in the order;
- (2) (b) At a place specified in the order and at which the supervised child is to attend as nonresident patient; or
- (c) At:-
 - (i) A Government recognized health service hospital; or
 - (ii) In the case of psychiatric examination a hospital or mental nursing home at which the supervised child is or is to attend as a resident patient.

(3) A requirement of a kind mentioned in subparagraph (2) (c) of this paragraph shall not be included unless the Court is satisfied, on the evidence of a medical practitioner that:-

- (a) The child may be suffering from a physical or mental condition that requires and may be susceptible to treatment; and
- (b) A period as a resident patient is necessary if the examination is to be carried out properly.

- (4) No Court shall include a requirement under this paragraph in a supervision order unless it is satisfied that:-
- (a) where the child has sufficient understanding to make an informed decision he consents to its inclusion; and
 - (b) satisfactory arrangements have been or can be made for the examination.

- (5) In this paragraph and in paragraph 5 of this Schedule, "medical practitioner" means a medical practitioner registered under the Medical and Dental Practitioners Act Cap. M8 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.

Psychiatric and medical treatment

- 5.(1) Where a Court which proposes to make or vary a supervision order is satisfied on the evidence of a medical practitioner that the mental condition of the supervised child:-
- (a) Is such as requires and may be susceptible to, treatment; and
 - (b) is not such as to warrant his detention in pursuance of a hospital order; the court may include in the order a requirement that the supervised child shall for a period specified in the order, submit to such treatment as is so specified.

- (2) The treatment specified in accordance with subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be:-

- (a) By, or under the direction of such medical practitioner as may be specified in the order; and
- (b) As a non-resident patient at such place as may be so specified; or
- (c) As a resident patient in a hospital or nursing home.

- (3) Where a Court which proposes to make or vary a supervision order is satisfied, on the evidence of a medical practitioner; that the physical condition of the supervised child is such as requires and may be susceptible to treatment, the Court may include in the order

a requirement that the supervised child shall for a period specified in the order submit to such treatment as is so specified. The treatment specified, in accordance with subparagraph (3) of this paragraph shall be:-

(4)

- (a) By, or under the direction of such medical practitioner as may be specified in the order; or
- (b) As a nonresident patient at such place as may be so specified, or
- (c) As a resident patient in Government recognized hospital.

No Court shall include a requirement under this paragraph in a supervision order unless it is satisfied:-

(5)

- (a) Where the child has sufficient understanding to make an informed decision, that he consents to its inclusion; and
- (b) That satisfactory arrangements have been or can be made for the treatment.

If a medical practitioner by whom or under whose direction a supervised person is being treated in pursuance of requirement included in a Supervision order by virtue of this paragraph is unwilling to continue to treat or direct the treatment of the supervised child or is of the opinion that:-

(6)

- (a) The treatment should be continued beyond the period specified in the order; or
- (b) The supervised child needs different treatment; or
- (c) He is not susceptible to treatment; or
- (d) He does not require further treatment, the medical practitioner shall make a report in writing to that effect to the supervisor.

On receiving a report under this paragraph, the supervisor shall refer it to the Court and on such a reference, the Court may make an order canceling or varying the requirement.

(7)

- (8) In this paragraph, "Medical Practitioner" has the same meaning assigned to it under paragraph 4 (5) of this Schedule.

PART II

Miscellaneous

Life of supervision order

- 6.(1) Subject to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and section 44 of this Law a supervision order shall cease to have effect at the end of the period of one year beginning with the date on which it was made.
- (2) Where the supervisor applies to the Court to extend or further extend a supervision order, the Court may extend the order for such period as it may specify.
- (3) A supervision order may not be extended so as to run beyond the end of the period of three years beginning with the date on which it was made.

Limited life of directions

- 7.(1) The total number of days in respect of which a supervised child or (as the case may be) a responsible person may be required to comply with directions given under paragraph 2 or 3 of this Schedule shall not exceed ninety days or such lesser number (if any) as the supervision order may specify.
- (2) For the purpose of calculating the total number of days, the supervisor may disregard any day in respect of which directions previously given in pursuance of the order was not complied with.

Information to be given to supervisor, etc.

- 8.(1) A supervision order may require the supervised child:-
- (a) To keep the supervisor informed of any change in his address; and
 - (b) To allow the supervisor to visit him at the place where he

(2) is living.

The responsible person in relation to any child with respect to whom a supervision order is made shall.

(a) If asked by the supervisor inform him of the child's address (if it is known to him); and

(b) if he is living with the child allow the supervisor reasonable contact with the child.

9.(1) A supervision order shall not designate a State Government as the supervisor Unless:-

(a) The State Government agrees; or

(b) The supervised child lives or will live within the State.

(2) A court shall not place a child under the supervision of a supervision officer unless:-

(a) The State Government so requests; and

(b) a supervision officer is already exercising or has exercised in relation to another member of the household to which the child belongs, duties imposed on supervision officers under this Law.

(3) Where a supervision order places a person under the supervision of a supervision officer, the supervision officer shall be selected in accordance with arrangements made by the supervision service

(4) for the area in question.

If the selected supervision officer is unable to carry out his duties or dies, another supervision officer shall be selected in the same manner.

Effect of supervision order on earlier orders

10. The making of a supervision order with respect to a child brings to an end any earlier care order or supervision order which:-

(a) was made with respect to that child; and

- (b) Would otherwise continue in force.

State Government functions and expenditure

11. (1) The Commissioner may make regulations with respect to the exercise by a State Government of its functions where a child has been placed under its supervision by a supervision order.

(2) Where a supervision order requires compliance with direction given by virtue of this part of this Schedule, any expenditure incurred by the Supervisor for the purposes of the directions shall be defrayed by the State Government designated in the order.

PART III

Education Supervision Orders

Effect of orders

12. (1) Where an education supervision order is in force with respect to a child, the supervision shall:-

- (a) Advise, assist and befriend and give direction to:-

- (i) The supervised child; and

- (ii) The parents or the supervised child, in such a way as may, in the opinion of the supervisor, secure that the child is properly educated;

- (b) Where any such direction given to

- (i) the supervised child; or

- (ii) A parent of his has not been complied with, consider what further steps to take in the exercise of the supervisor's powers under this Law.

(2) Before giving any directions under sub paragraph (1) of this paragraph, the supervisor shall so far as is reasonably practicable ascertain the wishes and feelings of: -

- (a) The supervised child; and
- (b) The parents of the supervised child, including in particular, their wishes as to the place at which the child should be educated.

(3) When settling the terms of any such directions, the supervisor shall give due consideration:-

- (a) Having regard to the child's age and understanding to his wishes and feelings; and
- (b) To such wishes and feelings of the child's parents, as the supervisor has been able to ascertain.

(4) Directions may be given under this paragraph at any time while the education supervision order is in force.

13. (1) Where an education supervision order is in force with respect to a child, the duties of the child's parents under this Law to secure education for the child and to secure regular school attendance at School shall be superseded by their duty to comply with any directions in force under the education supervision order.

(2) Where an education supervision order is made with respect to a child:-

- (a) Any school attendance order in force immediately before the making of the

education supervision order shall cease to have effect;

- (b) A supervision order made with respect to the child in criminal proceedings, while the education supervision order is in force, shall not include an education requirement the kind which could otherwise be required under this Law; and
- (c) Any education requirement of a kind mentioned in subparagraph (2) (b) of this paragraph, which was in force with respect to the child immediately before the making of the education supervision order, shall cease to have effect.

Effect where child also subject to supervision order

- 14. Where an education supervision order and a supervision order, are in force at the same time with respect to the same child, any failure to comply with a direction given by the supervisor under the education supervision order shall be disregarded if it would not have been reasonably practicable to comply with it without failing to comply with a direction given under the other order.

Duration of orders

- 15.(1) An education supervision order shall have effect for a period of one year, beginning with the date on which it was made.
- (2) An education supervision order shall not expire if, before it would otherwise have expired, the Court has (on the application of the State

Government in whose favour the order was made) extended the period during which it is in force.

(3) Such an application shall not be made earlier than, three months before the date on which the order would otherwise expire.

(4) The period during which an education supervision order is in force may be extended under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph on more than one occasion.

(5) No single extension may be made for a period of more than three years.

(6) An education supervision order shall cease to have effect on:-

(a) the child's ceasing to be of compulsory school age; or

(b) The making of a care order with respect to the child, and subparagraphs (1) to (4) of this paragraph are subject to this subparagraph.

Information to be given to supervisor, etc.

16.(1) An education supervision order may the child:-

(a) To keep the supervisor informed of any change in his address; and

(b) To allow the supervisor to visit him at the place where he is living.

(2) A person who is the parent of a child with respect to whom an education supervision order has been made shall:-

(a) If asked by the supervisor,

inform him of the child's address
if it is known to him; and

- (b) If he is living with the child,
allow the supervisor reasonable
contact with the child.

Discharge of orders

17.(1) The Court may discharge an education
supervision order on the application of

- (a) The child concerned:-
- (b) A parent of the child concerned; or
- (c) The education authority concerned.

(2) On discharging an education
supervision order, the Court may direct
the state Government within whose
area the child lives or will live, to
investigate the circumstances of the
child.

18. (1) If a parent of a child with respect to
whom an education supervision order is
in force persistently fails to comply with
a direction given under the order he
commits an offence.

- (2) It shall be a defence for any person
charged with such an offence to
prove that:-
 - (a) he took all reasonable steps to
ensure that the direction was
complied with ;
 - (b) the direction was unreasonable; or
 - (c) he had complied with:-
 - (i) a requirement included in a
supervision order made with
respect to the child; or

- (ii) directions given under such a requirement and that it was not reasonably practicable to comply both with the direction and with the requirement or directions mentioned in this paragraph.
- (3) A person who commits an offence under this paragraph is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred Naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Persistent failure of child to comply with directions

19. (1) Where a child with respect to whom an education supervision order is in force persistently fails to comply with any direction given under the order, the education authority concerned shall notify the State Government.
- (2) Where a State Government has been notified under Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph it shall investigate the circumstances of the child.

Miscellaneous

20. The Commissioner may by regulations make provisions modifying, or displacing, the provisions of any enactment about education in relation to any child with respect to whom an education supervision order is in force to such extent as it appears.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section 68 (1)

Application for Fostering

Application for fostering shall:-

1. (a) Be by originating summons; and
- (b) State the relationship of the plaintiff to the child to be fostered.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Sections 73(1), 82 (3), 84 (5)

PART I

Foster parents

Limits on number of FosterChildren.

1. For the purposes of this Schedule, a person fosters a child if:-
 - (a) he is a State Government foster parent in relation to the child;
 - (b) he is a foster parent with whom the child has been placed by a voluntary organization; or
 - (c) he foster the child privately.

The usual fostering limit

2. Subject to the following paragraphs of this Schedule, a person may not foster more than three children which is the usual fostering limit.

Siblings

3. A person may exceed the usual fostering limit if the children concerned are all siblings with respect to each other.

Exemption by State Government

4. (1) A person may exceed the usual fostering limit if he is exempted from it by the Government of the State he lives in.
(2) In considering whether to exempt a person, the State Government shall have

regard, in particular, to:-

- (a) The number of children who the person proposes to foster;
 - (b) The arrangements which the person proposes for the care and accommodation of the fostered children;
 - (c) The intended and likely relationship between the person and the fostered children;
 - (d) The period of time for which he proposes to foster the children; and
 - (e) Whether the welfare of the fostered children (and of any other children who are or will be living in the accommodation) will be safeguarded and promoted.
- (3) Where a State Government exempts a person, it shall inform him by notice in writing:-
- (a) That he is so exempted;
 - (b) Of the children described by name, whom he may foster; and
 - (c) of any condition to which the exemption is subject.
- (4) The State Government may at any time by notice in writing:-
- (a) vary or cancel an exemption; or
 - (b) Impose, vary or cancel a condition to which the exemption is subject, and in considering whether to do so, it shall have regard in particular to the considerations mentioned in sub paragraph (2) of this paragraph.

- (5) The Commissioner may make regulations amplifying or modifying the provisions of this paragraph in order to provide for cases where children need to be placed with foster parents as a matter of urgency.

Effect of exceeding fostering limit

- 5.(1) A person shall cease to be treated as fostering children and shall be treated as carrying on a children's home if:-
- (a) He exceeds the usual fostering limit; or
 - (b) where he is exempted under paragraph 4 of this Schedule:-
 - (i) he fosters any child not named in the exemption; and
 - (ii) In so doing, he exceeds the usual fostering limit.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph does not apply if the children concerned are all siblings in respect of each other.

Complaints.

- 6.(1) The State Government shall establish a procedure for considering any representations (including any complaint) made to it about the discharge of its functions under paragraph 4 of this Schedule by a person exempted or seeking to be exempted under that paragraph.
- (2) In carrying out any consideration of representations under subparagraph

(1) of this paragraph, the State Government shall comply with any regulations made by the Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph.

PART II

(Section 75)

Forms of Fostered Children Register

Registry.....Town.....L.G.A. State

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. No. of entry,

Date of entry Name of fostered Child
(Enter name as stated in Fostering Order),
Sex of Fostered Child (enter sex as stated in
adoption Order), Name and surname address
and occupation of foster parents (enter name
address and occupation as stated in adoption
Order),

Date of birth of child (enter date of
birth if any directed by the adoption
Order to be entered but other entry
Date of fostering,

Order and description of Court by
which made (entry to be as appearing
on the Fostering order),

Signature of Officer deputed by

Chief Registrar to attest entry.

PART III

CHILDREN FOSTERED PRIVATELY

Exemptions

1. A child is not fostered privately while he is being looked after by a State Government.
- 2.(1) A child is not fostered privately while he is in care of any person
 - (a) in premises in which:-
 - (i) a parent of the child; or
 - (ii) a person who, though not a parent of a child has parental responsibility for the child,
 - (iii) a person who is a relative of the child and who has assumed responsibility for his care, is for the time being living;
 - (b) In a children's home;
 - (c) In an accommodation provided by or on behalf of any voluntary organization;
 - (d) In a school in which he is receiving full-time education;
 - (e) In a residential care home, nursing home or mental nursing home; or
 - (f) in any home or institution not specified in this paragraph, but provided, equipped and maintained by the Government.
- (2) Subparagraph (1) (b) to (f) of this paragraph does not apply where the person caring for the child is doing so in his personal capacity and

not in the course of carrying out his duties in relation to the establishment mentioned in the subparagraph in question.

(3) A child is not fostered privately while:-

(a) He is placed in the care of a person who proposes to adopt him under this Law; or

(b) Child to notify the appropriate authority of any change in his address.

Appeals

4.(1) A person aggrieved by:-

(a) A requirement imposed under this paragraph of this Part of this Schedule;

(b) a refusal of consent under section 84 of this Law;

(c) a prohibition imposed under section 85 of this Law;

(d) a refusal to cancel a Prohibition imposed under section 85 of this Law;

(e) a refusal to make an exemption under, paragraph 4 of Part I of this Schedule;

(f) a condition imposed in an exemption under paragraph 4 of

Part I of this Schedule; or

(g) a variation of cancellation of an exemption, may appeal to the Court.

(2) The appeal shall be made within fourteen days from the date on which the person appealing is notified of the requirement, refusal, prohibition, condition, variation or cancellation.

(3) Where the appeal is against:-

- (a) a requirement imposed under paragraph 4 of this Schedule; or
 - (b) a condition imposed in an exemption under paragraph 4 of Part I of this Schedule; or
 - (c) A variation or cancellation of an exemption under paragraph 4 of this Schedule, the requirement, condition, variation or cancellation shall not have effect while the appeal is pending.
- (4) Where the Court allows an appeal against a requirement or prohibition it may instead of canceling the requirement or prohibition:-
 - (a) Vary the requirement or allow more time for compliance with it; or
 - (b) If an absolute prohibition has been imposed, substitute for it a prohibition on using the premises after such time as the Court may specify unless such specified requirements as the State Government has power to impose under paragraph 4 of this Schedule are complied with.
- (5) A requirement or prohibition specified or substituted by a Court Under this paragraph shall be deemed for the purposes of Part XI of this Law (other than this paragraph) to have been imposed by the State Government under paragraph 4 of this Schedule or section 85 of this Law (as the case may be).
- (6) Where the Court allows an appeal against a refusal to make an exemption, a condition imposed in the exemption or a variation or cancellation of the exemption, it may:-
 - (a) make an exemption;
 - (b) impose a condition; or
 - (c) vary the exemption.
- (7) An exemption made or varied under subparagraph (6) of this paragraph, or any condition imposed under that subparagraph, shall be deemed for the purposes of Part I of

this Schedule (but not for the purposes of this paragraph) to have been made, varied or imposed under that Schedule.

(8) Nothing in Subparagraph (1) (e) to (g) of this paragraph confers any right of appeal on:

(a) a person who is, or would, if exempted under Part 1 of this Schedule, be a State Government foster parent; or

(b) a person who is, or would, if so exempted be, a person with whom a child is placed by a voluntary organization.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Section 93(2) and (101) (2).]

Form of Adopted Children's Register

Registry.....Town.....L.G.A
.....State.....

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

No. of entry Date of entry Name of Fostered Child
(enter name as stated in Fostering Order),

Sex of Fostered Child (enter sex as stated in adoption Order), Name and surname address and occupation of foster parents (enter name address and occupation as stated in adoption Order),

Date of birth of child (enter date of birth if any directed by the adoption Order to be entered but other entry),

Date of fostering Order and description of Court by which made (entry to be as appearing on the Fostering order),

Signature of Officer deputed by Chief Registrar to attest entry.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

PART 1

Provision of Services for Families

Identification of Children in need and provision of information.

1. (1) The State Government shall take reasonable steps to identify the extent to which there are children in need within the state.
- (2) The State Government shall:-
 - (a) Publish information:-
 - (i) about services provided by them under sections 119, 120, 122, & 127 of this Law;
 - (ii) Where it considers it appropriate, about the provision by others (including, in particular voluntary organizations) or services which the State Government has power to provide under those sections; and
 - (b) take such steps as are reasonably practicable to ensure that those who might benefit from the services received the information relevant to them.

Maintenance of a register of disabled children

2. (1) The State Government shall open and maintain a register of disabled children within the State.
- (2) The register may be kept by means of a computer.

Assessment of Children's needs

3. Where it appears to the State Government that a child is in need, the State Government may assess his needs for the purposes of this Law at the same time as any assessment of his needs is made under any other enactment.

Prevention of neglect and abuse

4. (1) The State Government shall take reasonable steps, through the provision of services under Part XV of this Law, to prevent children within the State

from suffering ill treatment or neglect.

(2) Where the State Government believes that a child who is at any time within the State:

(a) Is likely to suffer harm; but

(b) Lives or proposes to live in another State, it shall inform the State Government of that other State.

(3) When informing that other State Government it shall specify:-

(a) The harm that it believes that child is likely to suffer; and

(b) If it can, where the child lives or proposes to live.

Provision of accommodation in order to protect child

5.(1) Where:-

(a) It appears to the State Government that a child who is living on particular premises is suffering, or is likely to suffer, ill treatment at the hands of another person who is living on the premises; and

(b) That other person proposes to move from the premises, the State Government may assist that other person to obtain alternative accommodation.

(2) Assistance given under this paragraph may be in cash.

(3) Subsection (1) to (2) of section 119 of this Law shall apply in relation to assistance given under this paragraph as they apply in relation to assistance given under that section.

Provision for disabled children

6. The State Government shall provide services

Designed:-

(a) To minimize the effect on disabled children within the State of their disabilities; and

(b) To give disabled children the opportunity to lead lives which are as normal as possible.

Provision to reduce need for care proceedings, etc.

7. The State Government shall take reasonable steps designed:

(a) To reduce the need to bring:

(i) Proceedings for care or supervision orders with

- respect to children within the State;
- (ii) Criminal proceedings against the children;
- (iii) Any family or other proceedings with respect to the children which might lead to them being placed in the care of the State Government; and
- (iv) Proceedings in the Court with respect to children:
- (b) To develop programmes to avert children from committing crimes.
- (c) To avoid the need for children within the State to be placed in secured accommodation.

Provision for children living with their families

8. The State Government shall make such provision as it considers appropriate for the following services to be available with respect to children in need within the State while they are living with their families:-
- (a) Advice, guidance and counseling;
 - (b) Occupational, social, cultural or recreational activities;
 - (c) Home help (which may include laundry facilities);
 - (d) Facilities for, or assistance with, traveling to and from home for the purpose of taking advantage of any other service provided under this Law or of any similar services; and
 - (e) Assistance to enable the child concerned and his family to have a holiday.

Family Centres

9. (1) The State Government shall provide such family centres as they consider appropriate in relation to children within the State.
- (2) Family centre is a centre at which any of the persons mentioned in Subparagraph (3) of this paragraph may: -
- (a) Attend for occupational, social, cultural or recreational activities;
 - (b) Attend for advice, guidance or counseling; or
 - (c) Be provided with accommodations while they are receiving advice, guidance or counseling.

(3) The persons referred to in Subparagraph (2) of the paragraph are:

- (a) A child;
- (b) The Parents of the child;
- (c) any person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child; and
- (d) any other person who is looking after the child.

Maintenance of the family home

10. The State Government shall take such steps as are reasonably practicable, where any child within the State who is in need and whom it is not looking after is living apart from his family:-

- (a) To enable him to live with his family; or
- (b) To promote contact between him and his family, if, in its opinion, it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard or promote his welfare.

Duty to consider religious persuasion, etc., to which children in need belong

11. The State Government shall, in making any Arrangements:-

- (a) For the provisions of day care within the State; or
- (b) Designed to encourage persons to act as State Government foster parents, have regard to the different religious believes, of children within the state who are in need.

PART II

**Children looked after by State Governments
Regulations as to placing of children with
State Government foster parents**

12. Regulations under section 122 of this Law may, in particular, make provisions:

- (a) With regard to the welfare of children placed with State Government foster parents;
- (b) As to the arrangements to be made by the State Government in connection with the health and education of the children;

- (c) As to the records to be kept by the State Government;
- (d) For securing that a child is not placed with a State Government foster parent unless that person is for the time being approved as a State Government foster parent by the State Government as may be prescribed;
- (e) For securing that, where possible, the State Government foster parent with whom a child is to be placed is:
 - (i) Of the same religious believes as the child; or
 - (ii) Gives an undertaking that the child will be brought up in that religious believes;
- (f) For securing that children placed with a State Government foster parents and the premises in which they are accommodated, will be supervised and inspected by the State Government and that the children will be removed from those premises if their welfare appears to require it;
- (g) As to the circumstances in which State Governments may make arrangements for duties imposed on them by the regulations to be discharged, on their behalf.

Regulations as to arrangements under section 122

13. Regulations under section 122 (2) of this Law may, in particular, make provisions as to:

- (a) The persons to be notified of any proposed arrangements;
- (b) The opportunities such persons are to have to make representations in relation to the arrangements proposed;
- (c) The persons to be notified of any proposed changes in the arrangements;
- (d) The records to be kept by the State Government;
- (e) The Supervision by the State Governments of the arrangements made.

Regulations as to conditions under which child in care is

allowed to live with parent, etc.

14. Regulations under section 122 of this Law may, in particular, impose requirements on the State Government as to:

- (a) The making of any decision by a State Government to allow a child to live with any person falling within section 126 (4) of this Law (including requirements as to those who must be consulted before the decision is made, and those who must be notified when it has been made);
- (b) The supervision or medical examination of the child concerned; and
- (c) the removal of the child, in such circumstances as may be prescribed, from the care of the person with whom he has been allowed to live.

Promotion and maintenance of contact between child and family

15. (1) Where a child is being looked after by the State Government, the State Government shall, unless it is not reasonably practicable or consistent with his welfare, endeavour to promote contact between the child and

- (a) His parents;
- (b) Any person who, though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child; and
- (c) Any relative, friend or other person connected with the child.

(2) Where a child is being looked after by the State Government;

(a) The State Government shall take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure that:

- (i) The parents of the child; and
- (ii) any person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child, are kept informed of where he is being accommodated; and

(b) Every such person shall ensure that the State Government is kept informed of his or her address.

(3) Where the State Government (“the receiving authority”) takes over the provision of

accommodation for a child from another State Government (“the transferring authority”) under section 118 (2) of this Law

(a) the receiving authority shall (where reasonably practicable) inform:-

- (i) The parents of the child; and
- (ii) any person who, though not a parent of the child but who has parental responsibility for the child;

(b) Subparagraph (2) (a) of this paragraph shall apply to the transferring authority, as well as the receiving authority, until at least one such person has been informed of the change; and

(c) Any person who, though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child, are kept informed of where he is being accommodated; and

(d) Every such person shall ensure that the State Government is kept informed of his or her address.

(4) Nothing in this paragraph requires the State Government to inform any person of the whereabouts of a child:-

(a) If the child is in the care of the State Government; and

(b) The State Government has reasonable cause to believe that informing the person would prejudice the child’s welfare.

(5) A person who fails (without reasonable excuse) to comply with subparagraph (2) (b) of this paragraph commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(6) It shall be a defence in any proceedings under subparagraph (5) of this paragraph to prove that the defendant was residing at the same address as another person who was the child’s parent or had parental responsibility for the child and had reasonable cause to

believe that the other person had informed the appropriate authority that both of them were residing at that address.

Visits to or by children: expenses

16. (1) This paragraph applies where:-

- (a) A child is being looked after by the State Government; and
 - (b) The conditions mentioned in Sub paragraph (3) of this paragraph are satisfied.
- (2) The State Government may.
- (a) Make payment to:-
 - (i) A parent of the child,
 - (ii) Any person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (iii) Any relative, friend or other person connected with the child, in respect of traveling, subsistence or other expenses incurred by that person in visiting the child; or
 - (b) Make payments to the child, or to any person on his behalf, in respect of traveling, subsistence or other expenses incurred by or on behalf of the child in his visiting:-
 - (i) A parent of the child;
 - (ii) Any person who, though not a parent of a child has parental responsibility for the child; or
 - (iii) Any relative, friend or other person connected with the child.
- (3) The conditions referred to in subparagraph (1) (b) of this paragraph are that:
- (a) It appears to the State Government that the visit in question could not otherwise be made without undue financial hardship; and
 - (b) The circumstances warrant the making of the payments.

Appointment of visitor for child who is not being visited

17. (1) Where it appears to the State Government in relation to a child that it is looking after that:

- (a) Communication between the child and
 - (i) His parents; or
 - (ii) Any person who, though not a parent of a child, has parental responsibility for the child, has been infrequent; or
- (b) The child has not visited or been visited by (or lived with) any such person during the preceding twelve months, and that it would be in the child's best interests for an independent person to be appointed to be his visitor for the purposes of this paragraph, it shall appoint such a visitor.
- (2) A person appointed as a visitor shall:-
 - (a) Have the duty of visiting, advising and be friendly with the child; and.
 - (b) Be entitled to recover from the State Government who appointed him any reasonable expenses incurred by him for the purposes of his functions under this paragraph.
- (3) A person's appointment as a visitor in pursuance of this paragraph shall be determined if:-
 - (a) He gives notice in writing to the State Government who appointed him that he resigns the appointment; or
 - (b) The State Government give him notice in writing that it has terminated the appointment.
- (4) The determination of an appointment shall not
 - prejudice any duty under this paragraph to make a further appointment.
 - (4) Where the State Government proposes to appoint a visitor for a child under this paragraph, the appointment shall not be made if:-
 - (a) The child objects to it; and
 - (b) The State Government is satisfied that the child has sufficient understanding to make an informed decision.
- (6) Where a visitor has been appointed for a child

under this paragraph, the State Government shall determine the appointment if:-

- (a) The child objects to its continuing; and
- (b) The State Government is satisfied that the child has sufficient understanding to make an informed decision.
- (7) The Commissioner may make regulations as to the circumstances in which a person appointed as a visitor under this paragraph is to be regarded as independent of the State Government appointing him.

Power to guarantee apprenticeship deeds, etc.

18. (1) While a child is being looked after by the State Government, or is a person qualifying for advice and assistance, the State Government may undertake any obligation by way of guarantee under a deed of apprenticeship which he enters into.
- (2) Where the State Government has undertaken an obligation under a deed it may at any time (whether or not it is still looking after the child concerned) undertake the like obligation under any supplemental deed.

Arrangements to assist children to live outside the State

19. (1) The State Government may only arrange for, or assist in arranging for, any child in their care to live outside the State with the approval of the Court.
- (2) The State Government may, with the approval of every person who has parental responsibility for the child arrange for, or assist in arranging for any other child looked after by it to live outside the State.
- (3) The Court shall not give its approval under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph unless it is satisfied that:
- (a) Living outside the State would be in the child's best interests;
 - (b) Suitable arrangements have been or will be made for his reception and welfare in the state in which he will live;
 - (c) The child has consented to living in that State; and
 - (d) Every person who has parental responsibility for

- the child has consented to his living in that State.
- (4) Where the Court is satisfied that the child does not have sufficient understanding to give or withhold his consent, it may disregard subparagraph (3) (c) of this paragraph and give its approval if the child is to live in the state concerned with a parents; guardian, or other suitable person.
 - (5) Where a person whose consent is required by subparagraph (3) (d) of this paragraph fails to give his consent, the Court may disregard that provision and give its approval if it is satisfied that the person:-
 - (a) cannot be found;
 - (b) Is incapable of consenting; or
 - (c) Is withholding his consent unreasonably.
 - (6) Where a Court decides to give its approval under this paragraph it may order that its decision is not to have effect during the appeal period.
 - (7) In Subparagraph (6) of this paragraph, “the appeal period” means:-
 - (a) Where an appeals made against the decision, the period between the making of the decision and the determination of the appeal; and
 - (b) Otherwise, the period during which an appeal may be made against the decision.
20. (1) If a child who is being looked after by the State Government dies, the State Government:
- (a) shall notify the Commissioner.
 - (b) Shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, notify the child’s parents and every person who, though not a parent of the child, has parental responsibility for the child;
 - (c) May, with the consent (so far as it is reasonably practicable to obtain it) of every person who has parental responsibility for the child, or any relative, arrange for the child’s body to be buried or cremated; and
 - (d) May if the conditions mentioned in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph are satisfied, make payments to any

person who has parental responsibility for the child, or any relative, friend or other person connected with the child, in respect of travelling, subsistence or other expenses incurred by that person attending the child's funeral.

(2) The conditions referred to in subparagraph (1) (d) of this paragraph are that:

- (a) It appears to the authority that the person concerned could not otherwise attend the child's funeral without undue financial hardships; and
 - (b) That the circumstances warrant the making of the payments.
- (3) Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph does not authorize cremation where it does not accord with the practice of the child's religious believe.
- (4) Nothing in this paragraph affects any enactment regulating or authorizing the burial, cremation or anatomical examination of the body of a deceased person.

PART III

Contribution towards maintenance of children looked after by State Governments Liability to contribute

21. (1) Where the State Government is looking after a child (other than in the cases mentioned in Sub paragraph (7) of this paragraph), it shall consider whether it should recover contributions towards the child's maintenance from any person liable to contribute ("a contributor").
- (2) The State Government may only recover contributions from a contributor if it considers it reasonable to do so.
- (3) The persons liable to contribute are:
- (a) Where the child is under the age of eighteen years, each of his parents;
 - (b) Where he has attained the age of eighteen years, the child himself.
- (4) A parent is not liable to contribute during any period when he is in receipt of income support or public funds.

- (5) A person is not liable to contribute towards the maintenance of a child in the care of the State Government in respect of any period during which the child is allowed by the State Government under section 121 of this Law to live with a parent of the child.
- (6) A contributor is not obliged to make any contribution towards a child's maintenance except as agreed or determined in accordance with this Part of this Schedule.
- (7) The cases referred to under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph are where the child is looked after by the State Government under:-
 - (a) Section 121 of this Law;
 - (b) An interim care order; or
 - (c) Any prescribed enactment.

Agreed contributions

22. (1) Contributions towards a child's maintenance may only be recovered if the State Government has served a notice ("a contribution notice") on the contributor specifying:
- (a) The weekly sum which it considers that he should contribute; and
 - (b) Arrangements for payment.
- (2) The contribution notice must be in writing and dated.
- (3) Arrangements for payment shall, in particular, Include:-
- (a) The date on which liability to contribute begins, which shall not be earlier than the date of the notice;
 - (b) The date on which liability under the notice will end if the child has not before that date ceased to be looked after by the State Government; and
 - (c) The date on which the first payment is to be made.
- (4) The State Government may specify in contribution notice a monthly sum which is a standard contribution determined by it for all children looked after by it.

- (5) The State Government may not specify in a contribution notice monthly sum greater; than that which it considers.
 - (a) It would normally be prepared to pay if it had placed a similar child with State Government foster parents; and
 - (b) It is reasonably practicable for the contributor to pay having regard to his means.
- (6) The State Government may at any time withdraw a contribution notice without prejudice; to its power to serve another.
- (7) Where the State Government and the contributor agree:-
 - (a) The sum which the contributor is to contribute; and
 - (b) Arrangements for payment, whether as specified in the contribution notice or otherwise and the contributor notifies the State Government in writing that he so agrees, the State Government may recover summarily as a civil debt any contribution which is overdue and unpaid.
- (8) A contributor may, by serving a notice in writing on the State Government, withdraw his agreement in relation to any period of liability falling after the date of service of the notice.
- (9) Subparagraph (7) of this paragraph is without prejudice to any other method of recovery.

Contribution Orders

23. (1) Where a contributor has been served with a contribution notice and has:-
- (a) Failed to reach any agreement with the State Government as mentioned in paragraph 22 of this Schedule within the period of one month beginning with the day on which the contribution notice was served; or
 - (b) Served a notice under paragraph 22 (8) of this Schedule withdrawing his agreement, the State Government may apply to the Court for an order under this paragraph.

- (2) On such an application under subparagraph
- (1) of this paragraph, the Court may make an order (“a contribution order”) requiring the contributor to contribute a monthly sum towards the child’s maintenance in accordance with arrangements for payment specified by the Court.
- (3) A contribution order:-
 - (a) Shall not specify a monthly sum greater than that specified in the contribution notice; and
 - (b) Shall be made with due regard to the contributor’s means.
- (4) A contributions order shall not:-
 - (a) Take effect before the date specified in the contribution notice; or
 - (b) Have effect while the contributor is not liable to contribute by virtue of paragraph 21 of this Schedule; or
 - (c) Remain in force after the child has ceased to be looked after by the State Government which obtained the order.
- (5) The State Government may not apply to the Court under Subparagraph (1) of this Schedule in relation to a contribution notice which it has withdrawn.
- (6) Where:-
 - (a) A contribution order is in force;
 - (b) The State Government serves another contribution notice; and
 - (c) the contributor and the State Government reach an agreement under paragraph 22 (7) of this schedule in respect of that other contribution notice, the effect of the

agreement shall be to discharge the order from the date on which it is agreed that the agreement shall take effect.

- (7) Where an agreement is reached under Subparagraph (6) of this paragraph the State Government shall notify the Court:-
 - (a) Of the agreement; and
 - (b) Of the date on which it took effect.
- (8) A contribution order may be varied or revoked on the application of the contributor or the State Government.
- (9) In proceedings for the variation of a contribution order, the State Government shall specify:-
 - (a) The monthly sum which, having regard to paragraph 22 of this Schedule, it proposes that the contributor should contribute under the order as varied; and
 - (b) The proposed arrangements for payment.
- (10) Where a contribution order is varied, the order
 - (a) Shall not specify a monthly sum greater than that specified by the State Government in the proceedings for variation; and
 - (b) Shall be made with due regard to the contributor's means.
- (11) An appeal shall lie in accordance with Rules of Court from any order made under this paragraph.

Enforcement of contributions orders, etc.

24. (1) A contribution order made by the Court shall be enforceable as a Court maintenance order.

(2) Where a contributor has agreed, or has been ordered, to make contributions to the State Government, any other State Government within whose State the contributor is for the time being living may:-

(a) At the request of the State Government who served the contribution notice; and

(b) Subject to agreement as to any sum to be deducted in respect of services rendered, collect from the contributor any contributions due on behalf of the State Government who served the notice.

(3) The power to collect sums under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph includes the power to:-

(a) Receive and give a discharge for any contributions due; and

(b) If necessary enforce payment of any contribution, notwithstanding that those contributions may have fallen due at a time when the contributor was living elsewhere.

(4) Any contribution collected under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph shall be paid (subject to any agreed deduction) to the State Government who served the contribution notice.

(5) In any proceedings under this paragraph, a document which purports to be:-

(a) A copy of an order made by a Court under or by virtue of paragraph 23 of this Schedule; and

(b) Certified as a true copy by the Registrar of the Court, shall be evidence of the order.

- (6) In any proceedings under this paragraph, a certificate which:-
- (a) Purports to be signed by a duly authorized officer of the State Government who obtained the contribution order; and
 - (b) State that any sum due to the State Government under the order is overdue and unpaid, shall be evidence that the sum is overdue and unpaid.

Regulations

25. The Commissioner may make regulations:-

- (a) As to the considerations which the State Government shall take into account in deciding:
 - (i) Whether it is reasonable to recover contributions and
 - (ii) What the arrangements for payment should be:-
- (b) As to the procedures it must follow in reaching agreements with:-
 - (i) Contributors (under paragraphs 22 and 23 of this Schedule); and
 - (ii) Any other State Government (under paragraph 23 of this Schedule).

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Sections 129 (9) and 130 (1)]

PART I

Management and Conduct of Community Homes

Instruments of management for controlled and assisted community Homes

1. (1) The Commissioner may by order make an instrument of management providing for the constitution of a body of managers for any voluntary home which is designated as a controlled or an assisted community home.

(2) Subparagraph (3) of this paragraph applies where two or more voluntary homes are designated as controlled community homes or as assisted community homes.

(3) If:-
 - (a) Those homes are or are to be, provided by the same voluntary organization; and
 - (b) The same State Government is to be represented on the body of managers for those homes
 - (c) A single instrument of management may be made by the Commissioner under this paragraph constituting one body of managers for the homes or for any two or more of them.
(4) The number of persons who, in accordance with an instrument of management constitute the body of managers for a voluntary home shall be such number (which must be a multiple of three) as may be specified in the instrument.

(5) The instrument shall provide that the State Government specified in the instrument shall appoint:
 - (a) In the case of a voluntary home which is designated as a controlled community home two thirds of the managers; and
 - (b) In the case of a voluntary home which is designated as an assisted community home one

third of the managers.

(6) An instrument of management shall provide that the foundation managers shall be appointed in such manner and by such persons as may be specified in the instrument:-

(a) So as to represent the interests of the voluntary organization by which the home is or is to be provided; and

(b) for the purpose of securing that:

(i) So far as is practicable the character of the home as a voluntary home will be preserved; and

(ii) Subject to paragraph 2 (3) of this Schedule the terms of any trust deed relating to the home are observed.

(7) An instrument of management shall come into force on such date as it may specify.

(8) If any instrument of management is in force in relation to a voluntary home, the home shall be (and be known as) a controlled community home or as an assisted community home, according its designation.

(9) **“Foundation managers”**, in relation to a voluntary home, means those of the managers of the home who are not appointed; by the State Government in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph.

(10). (1) An instrument of management shall contain such provisions as the Commissioner considers appropriate.

(2) Nothing in the instrument of management shall affect the purposes for which the premises comprising the home are held.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, an instrument of management may contain provisions:

(a) Specifying the nature and purpose of the home (or each of the homes) to which it relates;

(b) Requiring a specified number or proportion of the places in that home (or those homes) to be made available to State Governments and to any other body specified in the instrument; and

(c) Relating to the management of that home (or those homes) and the charging of fees with respect to:-

(i) Children placed there; or

(ii) Places made available to the State Government or other body.

(4) Subject to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph where there is any inconsistency between the provisions of any trust deed and an

instrument of management, the instrument of management shall prevail over the provisions of the trust deed in so far as they relate to the home concerned.

(5) After consultation with the voluntary organization concerned and with the State Government specified in its instrument of management, the Commissioner may by order vary or revoke any provision of the instrument.

PART II

Management of Controlled and Assisted Community Homes

2. (1) The management, equipment and maintenance of a controlled community home

shall be the responsibility of the State Government specified in its instrument of management.

(2) The management, equipment and maintenance of an assisted community home shall be the responsibility of the voluntary organization by which the home is provided.

(3) The functions of a home's responsible body shall be exercised through the managers.

(4) Anything done, liability incurred or property acquired by a home's managers shall be done, incurred or acquired by them as agents of the responsible body.

(5) In so far as any matter is reserved for the decision of a home's responsible body by:

(a) Subparagraph (7) of this paragraph; or

(b) The instrument of management; or

(c) The service by the body on the managers, or any of them of a notice regarding any matter that matter shall be dealt with by the body and not by the managers.

(6) In dealing with any matter so reserved, the responsible body shall have regard to any representation made to the body by the managers.

(7) The employment of persons at a home shall be a matter reserved for the decision of the responsible body.

(8) Where the instrument of management of a controlled community home so provides, the responsible body may enter into arrangement with the voluntary organization by which that

home is provided whereby, in accordance with such terms as may be agreed between them and the voluntary organization, persons who are not in the employment of the responsible body shall undertake duties at that home.

(9) Subject to subparagraph (10) of this paragraph:-

(a) Where the responsible body for an assisted community home proposes to engage any person to work in that home or to terminate without notice the employment of any person at that home, it shall consult the State Government specified in the instrument of management and, if that State Government so directs, the responsible body shall not carry out its proposal without their consent; and

(b) The State Government may, after consultation with the responsible body, require that body to terminate the employment of any person at that home.

(10) Subparagraph (9) (a) and (b) of this paragraph shall not apply;

(a) In such other circumstances as may be specified by notice in writing given by the State Government to the responsible body; and

(b) In relation to the employment of any persons or class of persons specified in the home's instrument of management.

(11) The accounting year of the managers of a home shall be such as may be specified by the responsible body.

(12) Before such date in each accounting year as may be so specified, the managers of a home shall submit to the responsible body estimates, in

such form as the body may require, of expenditure and receipts in respect of the next accounting year.

(13) Any expenses incurred by the managers of a home with the approval of the responsible body shall be defrayed by that body.

(14) The managers of a home shall keep.

(a) Proper accounts with respect to the home; and

(b) Proper records in relation to the accounts.

(15) Where an instrument of management relates to more than one home, one set of accounts and records may be kept in respect of all the homes to which it relates.

(16) In this paragraph “**home**” means a controlled community home or an assisted community home, as the case may be; and “**managers**”, in relation to a home, means the managers constituted by its instrument of management; and “**responsible body**”, in relation to a home, means the State Government or voluntary organization, as the case may be, responsible for its management, equipment and maintenance.

PART III

Regulations

3. (1) The Commissioner may make Regulations;

(a) As to the placing of children in community

homes;

(b) As to the conduct of such homes; and

(c) For securing the welfare of children in such

homes.

(2) The regulations may, in particular;

(a) Prescribe standards to which the premises used for such homes are to conform;

(b) Impose requirements as to the accommodation, staff and equipment to be provided in such homes, and as to the arrangements to be made for protecting the health of children in such homes;

(c) Provide for the control and discipline of children in such homes;

(d) Impose requirements as to the keeping of records and giving of notices in respect of children in such homes;

(e) Impose requirements as to the facilities which are to be provided for giving religious instructions to children in such homes;

(f) Authorize the Commissioner to give and revoke directions requiring:-

(i) The State Government by whom a home is provided or who is specified in the instrument of management for a controlled community home, or

(ii) The voluntary organization by which an assisted community home is provided, to accommodate in the home a child looked after by the State Government for whom no place is made available in that home or to take such action in relation to a child

accommodated in the home as may be specified in the directions;

(g) Provide for consultation with the

Commissioner as to applicants for appointment to take charge of a home;

(h) Empower the Commissioner to prohibit the appointment of any particular applicant, except in the case (if any) in which the regulations dispense with such consultation by reason that the person to be appointed possesses such qualifications as may be prescribed;

(i) Require the approval of the Commissioner for the provision and use of accommodation for the purpose of restricting the liberty of children in such homes and impose other requirements in addition to those imposed by Section 121 of this Law, as to the placing of a child in accommodation provided for that purpose, including a requirement to obtain the permission of the State Government who is looking after the child;

(j) Provide that, to such extent as may be provided for in the regulations, the Commissioner may direct that any provision or regulations under this paragraph which is specified in the direction and makes any such provision as is referred to in subparagraph (2) (a) or (b) of this paragraph shall not apply in relation to a particular home or the premises used for it, and may provide for the variation or revocation of any such direction by the Commissioner.

(3) Without prejudice to the power to make regulations under this paragraph conferring

functions on:-

(a) The State Government or voluntary organization by which a community home is provided; or

(b) The managers of a controlled or assisted community home, regulations under this paragraph may confer functions in relation to a controlled or assisted community home, on the State Government named in the instrument of management for the home.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[Section 133 (8)(a)]

Registered Children's Homes

PART I

Registration

Application for Registration

1. (1) An application for the registration of a children's home shall be made:-

(a) By the person carrying on, or intending to carry on, the home; and

(b) To the Government of the State in which the home is, or is to be situated.

(2) The application shall be made in the prescribed manner and shall be accompanied by:-

(a) Such particulars as may be prescribed; and

(b) Such reasonable fee as the State Government may determine.

(3) If the State Government is satisfied that a children's home with respect to which an application has been made in accordance with this Schedule complies or (as the case may be) will comply:-

(a) With such requirements as may be prescribed; and

(b) With such other requirements (if any) as appear to it to be appropriate, it shall grant the application, either unconditionally or subject to conditions imposed under paragraph 2 of this Schedule.

(4) Before deciding whether or not to grant an application, the State Government shall comply with any prescribed requirement.

(5) Regulations made for the purposes of subparagraph (5) of this paragraph may, in particular, make provision as to the inspection of the home in question.

(6) Where an application is granted, the State Government shall notify the applicant that the home has been registered under this Law as from such date as may be specified in the notice.

(7) If the State Government is not satisfied as mentioned in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, it shall refuse the application.

(8) For the purposes of this Law, an application which has not been granted or refused within the period of three months beginning with the date when it is served on the State Government shall be deemed to have been refused by it, and the

applicant shall be notified in writing of its refusal at the end of that period.

(9) Where a home to which section 132 of this Law applies is registered, it shall not cease to be a registered children's home by reason only of a subsequent change in the number of children for whom it provides accommodation.

Conditions imposed on Registration

2. (1) The State Government may grant an application for registration subject to such conditions relating to the conduct of the home as it thinks fit.

(2) The State Government may from time to time:

(a) Vary any condition for the time being in force with respect to a home by virtue of this paragraph; or

(b) Impose an additional condition, either on the application of the person managing the home or without such an application.

(3) If any condition imposed or varied under this paragraph is not complied with, the person carrying on the home, if he has no reasonable excuse, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred naira or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Annual review of Registration

3. (1) In this Part of this Schedule, "**the responsible authority**", in relation to a

registered children's home means the State Government which registered the children's home.

- (2) The responsible authority for a registered children's home shall, at the end of the period of twelve months beginning with the date of registration, and annually thereafter, review its registration for the purpose of determining whether the registration should continue in force or be canceled under paragraph 4 (3) of this Schedule.
- (3) If on any annual review the responsible authority is satisfied that the home is being carried on in accordance with the relevant requirements. It shall determine that, subject to Subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, the registration should continue in force.
- (4) The responsible authority shall give to the person managing the home notice of their determination under Sub paragraph (3) of this paragraph and the notice shall require him to pay to the responsible authority with respect to the review such reasonable fee as the responsible authority may determine.
- (5) It shall be a condition of the home's continued registration that the fee is so paid before the expiry of the period of twenty-eight days beginning with the date on which the notice is received by the person carrying on the home.

Cancellation of Registration

- 4. (1) The person carrying on a registered

children's home may at any time make an application, in such manner and including such particulars as may be prescribed, for the cancellation by the responsible authority of the registration of the home.

(2) If the responsible authority is satisfied, in the case of a home registered by virtue of section 132 of this Law, that it is no longer a home to which that provision applies, the responsible authority shall give to the person carrying on the home notice that the registration of the home has been cancelled as from the date of the notice.

(3) If on any annual review under paragraph 3 of this Schedule, or at any other time, it appears to the responsible authority that a registered home is being carried on otherwise than in accordance with the relevant requirements, it may determine that the registration of the home should be cancelled.

(4) The responsible authority may at any time determine that the registration of a home should be cancelled on the ground:

(a) That the person carrying on the home has been convicted of an offence under this Part of this Law or any regulations made under paragraph 10 of this Schedule; or

(b) That any other person has been convicted of such an offence in relation to the home.

Procedure

5. (1) Where:-

(a) A person applies for the registration of a children's home; and

(b) The State Government proposes to grant his application, it shall give him written notice of its proposal and of the conditions (if any) subject to which it proposes to grant his application.

(2) The responsible authority need not give notice if it proposes to grant the application subject only to conditions which:-

(a) The applicant specified in the application; or

(b) The responsible authority and the applicant have subsequently agreed.

(3) The responsible authority shall give a applicant notice of a proposal to refuse his application.

(4) The responsible authority shall give person carrying on a registered children's home notice of a proposal:-

(a) To cancel the registration;

(b) To vary any condition for the time being in force with respect to the home by virtue of Part XVII of this Law; or

(c) To impose any additional condition.

(5) A notice under this paragraph shall give the responsible authority's reasons for its proposal.

Right to make Representations

6. (1) A notice under paragraph 5 of this Schedule shall state that within fourteen days of service any person on whom it is served may in writing require the State Government to give him an opportunity to make representations to them concerning the matter.

(2) Where a notice has been served under paragraph 5 of this Schedule, the Commissioner shall not determine the matter until:-

(a) any person on whom the notice was served has made representations to him concerning the matter;

(b) the period during which the person could have required the Commissioner to give him an opportunity to make representations has elapsed without its being required to give such an opportunity; or

(c) the conditions specified in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph are satisfied.

(3) The conditions referred to in subparagraph (2) (c) of this paragraph are:-

(a) that a person on whom the notice was served has required the Commissioner to give him an opportunity to make representations to it concerning the matter;

(b) that the Commissioner has allowed him

a reasonable period to make his representations; and

(c) that he has failed to make the representations within that period.

(4) That representations may be made, in writing or orally.

(5) If he informs the Commissioner that he desires to make oral representations, the Commissioner shall give him an opportunity of appearing before and of being heard by its committee or subcommittee.

Decision of the Commissioner

7.(1) If the Commissioner decides to grant an application, it shall serve notice in writing of its decision on any person on whom it is required to serve notice of its proposal.

(2) A notice under this paragraph shall be accompanied by an explanation of the right of appeal conferred by paragraph 8 of this Schedule.

(3) A decision of the State Government, other than a decision to grant an application for registration subject only to such conditions as are mentioned in paragraph 5 (2) of this Schedule or to refuse an application for registration shall not take effect:-

(a) if no appeal is brought, until the end of the period of thirty-eight days referred

to in paragraph 8 (3) of this Schedule;
and

- (b) if an appeal is brought, until it is determined or abandoned.

Appeals

8.(1) Appeal against a decision of a State Government under Paragraph XVIII of this Law, shall lie to the High Court of Justice or to the Sharia Court of Appeal as the case may be.

- (2) An appeal shall be brought by notice in writing given to the State Government.
- (3) No appeal shall be brought by a person more than twenty-eight days after service on him of notice of the decision.
- (4) On an appeal, the Court may confirm the State Government's decision or direct that it shall not have effect.
- (5) A Court shall also have power on an appeal:-
 - (a) to vary any condition in force with respect to the home to which the appeal relates by virtue of paragraph 2 of this Schedule;
 - (b) to direct that the condition shall cease to have effect; or
 - (c) to direct that any such condition as it thinks fit shall have effect with respect to the home.
- (6) The State Government shall comply with any direction given by a Court under this paragraph.

Prohibition on further Application

9.(1) Where an application for the registration of a home is refused, no further application

may be made within the period of six months beginning with the date when the applicant is notified of the refusal.

- (2) Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall have effect, where an appeal against the refusal of an application is determined or abandoned, as if the reference to the date when the applicant is notified of the refusal were a reference to the date on which the appeal is determined or abandoned.
- (3) Where the registration of a home is cancelled, no application for the registration of the home shall be made within the period of six months beginning with the date of cancellation.
- (4) Subparagraph (3) of this paragraph shall have effect, where an appeal against the cancellation of the registration of a home is determined or abandoned, as if the reference to the date of cancellation were a reference to the date on which the appeal is determined or abandoned.

PART II

Regulations

10.(1) The Commissioner may make regulations:-

- (a) as to the placing of children in registered children's homes;
 - (b) as to the conduct of the homes; and
 - (c) for securing the welfare of the children in the homes.
- (2) The regulations may in particular:-
- (a) prescribe standards to which the

premises used for the homes are to conform;
(b) impose requirements as to the accommodation, staff and equipment to be provided in the homes;
(c) impose requirements as to the arrangements to be made protecting the health of children in the homes;
(d) provide for the control and discipline of children in the homes;
(e) require the furnishing to the responsible authority of information as to the facilities provided for:-

- (i) the parents of children in such homes;
 - (ii) persons who, though not parents of the children, have parental responsibility for those children; and
 - (iii) other persons connected with the children, to visit and communicate with the children;
- (f) impose requirements as to the keeping of records and giving of notices with respect to children in the homes;

(g) impose requirements as to the facilities which are to be provided for giving religious instruction to children in the homes;
(h) make provision as to the carrying out of annual reviews under paragraph 3 of this Schedule;

(i) authorize the responsible authority to limit the number of child who may be accommodated in any particular registered home;

(j) prohibit the use of accommodation for the purpose of restricting the liberty of children in the homes;

(k) require notice to be given to the responsible authority of any change of the person carrying on or in charge of a registered home or of the premises used by the home;

(i) make provision similar to that made by regulations under section 130 of this Law.

(3) The regulations may provide that a contravention of or failure to comply with any specified provision of the regulation, without reasonable excuse, constitutes an offence against the regulations.

(4) A person who commits offence under this paragraph is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred naira or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

11. In this Schedule:-

“relevant requirements” means any requirements of Part XIII of this Law and of any regulations made under paragraph 10 of this Schedule, and any conditions imposed under paragraph 2 of this Schedule;

“responsible authority” in relation to a registered children’s home means the State Government which register the children’s home.