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PART 1-PRELIMINARY

- Interpretation.
1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -
 - "adoption" means the legal transfer or vesting through a court order of parental rights to a person or persons;
 - "barray gathering" means a traditional forum or gathering presided over by a traditional or community leader, open to all members of the community, including children but does not include a court;
 - "best interest of the child" means, in accordance with Article 3 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Article 4 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children;
 - "Charter" means African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child which entered into force on the 29th November, 1999;
 - "child" means a person below the age of 18years;
 - "close in age defence" means a defence to a prosecution for an offence where the complainant is of or above the age of 14 years and the age difference between the complainant and the accused person is no more than 2 years;
 - "Commission" means the National Commission for Children established under section 122;
 - "Commissioner" means a person appointed as Commissioner of the Commission under section 124;

- "Convention" means the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20th November, 1989 and its Optional Protocols of 8th September, 2000 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990;
- "Council" means the Local Council;
- "Court" means a juvenile court established under section 31;
- "diversion" means the conditional channelling of a child who commit a minor or misdemeanour offence away from formal criminal proceedings towards a non-judicial process of holding a child accountable and addressing the offending behaviour;
- "Executive Secretary" means the Executive Secretary of the Commission referred to in subsection (1) of section 135;
- "foster parent" means an adult person who is not a biological or legal parent of a child but is willing to provide care and support usually provided by the biological or legal parent and "foster care" shall be construed accordingly;
- "guardian" includes a person who, in the opinion of the court having cognisance of a case in relation to a child or in which a child is concerned, has for the time being in charge of, or control over a child or young person;

(f) preserve and strengthen the independence and the integrity of his country; and

(g) exhibit diligence towards studies and work.

Responsibilities of state.

13. The State shall, subject to this Act, be responsible to -

(a) create institutions to provide for the rights of children;

(b) support families to care for children;

(c) make provision for and provide oversight to the care of children without parental care; and

(d) generally, provide the enabling environment for children to grow up to their fullest potential.

PART III - GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Best interests of child.

14. (1) In every law, public or private initiative, problematic situation and action, concerning a child, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

(2) The best interests of the child, under subsection (1), includes -

(a) a substantive right;

(b) a fundamental and interpretative legal principle; and

(c) a rule of procedure that aims to ensure the full and effective enjoyment of all the rights recognised in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and whose primary consideration is to ensure the holistic development of the child.

2. (1) The fundamental principle to be applied in the interpretation and administration of this Act shall be that the short and long term best interests of a child shall be a primary consideration in any decision or action that may affect a child or children. Application of principle of best interests of the child.

(2) In determining the best interests of a child, a person, court or an authority shall take into account -

(a) non-discrimination in the respect accorded to a child in the enjoyment of his rights;

(b) the right to life and maximum survival and development of a child;

(c) respect for the views of a child; and

(d) the spirit of the entire Convention and the Charter.

PART II - RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CHILD AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE

3. (1) A child is a person below the age of 18 years. Definition and verification of age of child.

(2) The verification of the age of a child shall be determined by a birth certificate, national civil registration record and such other documents as may be deemed appropriate.

(3) The Minister shall, where a document verifying the age of a child is not available establish guidelines to determine how the age of a child shall be verified.

(4) Subject to this section, the Court shall make inquiry about age of the child as it considers necessary and record findings but an order or judgment of the Court shall be invalidated by subsequent proof that the age of the child has not been correctly stated.

Right to name, nationality and identity. **4.** A child has the right, from birth, to a name, nationality and identity as far as possible, the right to know his natural parents and extended family.

Right to life, survival and development. **5.** (1) A child has the right to life and to survival and development to the maximum extent possible.

(2) The parents of a child have the primary responsibility to provide support to their child in the enjoyment of the right to life and to survival and development under subsection (1) but they may be assisted by the State.

Right to grow up with parents. **6.** A child has the right to live with his parents and family and grow up in a caring and peaceful environment unless it is proved, in court, that living with his parents would-

- (a) lead to significant harm to the child;
- (b) subject the child to serious abuse; or
- (c) not be in the best interests of the child.

Right to parental property. **7.** A child has the right to reasonable provision out of the estate of his parents, whether or not born in wedlock or adopted.

Right to social activity **8.** A child has the right to participate in sports, or in positive cultural and artistic activities or other leisure activities.

Right to opinion, participation and association. **9.** A child has the right to his opinion, participation in development activities and association or interaction with other person or persons.

Minimum age of recruitment into armed forces. **10.** (1) A child has the right to be protected from involvement in armed or any other kind of violent conflicts, and accordingly, the minimum age of recruitment into the armed forces shall be 18 years.

(2) The Government shall not -

- (a) recruit or conscript a child into military or para-military service or permit such recruitment or conscription by the armed forces;
- (b) use or permit the use of land mines and other weapons declared to be adverse to children under international law.

(3) A person, group or authority including any state official, member of the Armed or Paramilitary Forces or other agents of the State who recruit, conscripts, facilitate or authorises the recruitment or use of a child in armed conflict commits an offence and liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not less than 5 years and not exceeding 15 years

11. (1) A child shall be brought up and educated to take pride in his culture and national identity.

Right to national culture and pride.

(2) A child shall be provided the opportunity to learn at least one indigenous Sierra Leone language from primary school level.

12. (1) A child shall, subject to age, ability and evolving capacities, -

Responsibilities of child.

- (a) contribute towards family cohesion;
- (b) respect his parents, superiors and elders at all times and to assist them in case of need;
- (c) place his physical and intellectual abilities at the service of his country;
- (d) preserve and strengthen social and national solidarity;
- (e) preserve and strengthen positive cultural values in his relations with other members of the society, in the spirit of tolerance, dialogue and consultation and to contribute to the moral well-being of society;

- (3) Protective measures under subsection (1), shall include -
- (a) effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child sexual abuse;
 - (b) appropriate legal, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of sexual abuse, while in the care of a parent, legal guardian or any other person who has the care of the child.

Protection from early or forced marriage and betrothal.

22. The minimum age of marriage shall be as stated in The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2024. (Act 5 of 2024)

Protection from neglect.

23. (1) A person court of authority shall take appropriate legal, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of neglect and negligent treatment while in the care of his parent, guardian or any other person who has the care of the child.

(2) A child shall not be subjected to any form of neglect or negligent treatment while in the care of his parent, guardian or any other person who has the care of the child.

A person who contravenes this section, the local council may request a probation officer and a police officer to remove the child from such negligent caregiver to a place of safety and refer such as case to the Family Court .

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), -
- (a) the assessment of the best interests of the child is a simple and continuous procedure that should be undertaken in individual cases where decisions need to be made for an individual child, in light of the specific circumstances of each child or group of children, and should evaluate and balance all the elements necessary to make a decision in a specific situation for a particular child or group of children; and
 - (b) the holistic development of a child is the well-being of the child in a broad sense, including basic material, physical, educational and emotional needs as well as the need for affection and security.

15. A person, court or other authority shall, in determining the best interests of a child,- Non-discrimination

- (a) take into account the general principle of non-discrimination in the respect accorded each child in the enjoyment of his rights;
- (b) respect and ensure the rights conferred to a child under this Act without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status; and
- (c) take all appropriate measures to ensure that a child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

Child's opinion and view. **16.** (1) A child, capable of forming his own views, has the right to-

- (a) express his views freely; and
- (b) participate in decisions, in all matters which affect his welfare and the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with his age and maturity.

(2) A child shall, for the purpose of freely expressing his opportunity to be heard, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a judicial and administrative proceeding affecting him, in a manner consistent with its procedural rules.

Children to be treated equally. **17.** A child shall be protected from any act that create unequal access to resources, unequal social status and unequal opportunities for their development.

Child representation. **18.** (1) A child shall have a right to legal representation at a Juvenile Court.

(2) A child shall have a right to give an account and express an opinion at a Juvenile Court.

(3) A child's right to privacy shall be respected throughout the proceedings at a Juvenile Court.

(4) The right of appeal shall be explained to the child, guardian and parents.

PART IV - PROTECTION FROM ABUSE, VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND NEGLECT

Protection from all forms of physical violence. **19.** A child shall not be subjected to physical violence including torture, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which dehumanises or is injurious to the physical and mental welfare of a child.

20. (1) A child shall not be subjected to psychological and emotional violence including persistent attacks on the child's sense of self, through habitual humiliation, belittling, threats, public shaming and exposure to violence..

Protection from psychological and emotional abuse.

(2) Protective measures under subsection (1), shall include -

- (a) effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child psychological and emotional abuse;
- (b) appropriate legal, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of psychological and emotional abuse, while in the care of a parent, guardian or any other person who has the care of the child.

21. (1) A child shall not be subjected to any form of sexual violence, exploitation and abuse.

Protection of a child from sexual violence.

(2) A person, court or other authority shall protect a child from all forms of sexual exploitation, violence and sexual abuse and take appropriate national and international measures to prevent

- (a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) the exploitative use of a child in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) the exploitative use of a child in pornographic performances and materials.

(2) Where a juvenile court sits in the same room, and on the same day as other courts, child cases shall take precedence.

(3) In a juvenile court proceeding relating to a child, no other person other than the members and officers of the court, the relatives of the accused child and the parties to the case before the court, their advocates and witnesses, probation officers, properly accredited legal aid workers, reporters of newspapers and other media agencies, shall, except by leave of the court, be allowed to attend.

Publication of information on child prohibited.

35. (1) A person shall not publish any information that may lead to the identification of a child in any matter before a juvenile Court except with the permission of the juvenile Court.

(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not less than NLe. 2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) A court may, in addition to ordering a company or organisation to pay a fine, order payment of compensation to the child who has been injured by the report.

(4) A complaint under this section may be lodged with the police or directly with the court by the injured child, or his parents, guardian, legal representative, community representatives or any other person on behalf of the child.

Parent or guardian to attend court.

36. (1) Where a child is brought before a juvenile court, as an accused person or for care and protection proceedings, his parent or guardian may in any case, and, if such parent or guardian can be found and resides within a reasonable distance, shall be required to attend all stages of the proceedings, unless the juvenile court is satisfied that, it is -

24. A person, court or other authority shall take appropriate legal, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from human trafficking including the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payment to obtain the consent of a person having control over a child. Protection from child trafficking.

25. (1) No person, shall subject a child to any form of exploitative labour including recruitment. Protection from exploitative child labour.

(2) Exploitative labour under subsection (1), is labour that deprives a child of his health, education or development.

26. A person, court or other authority shall take appropriate legal, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of online violence and exploitation, including bullying and harassment, economic exploitation, personal data misuse and harmful content. Protection from cyber-attack.

27. Protective measures under this Part shall, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up. Protective measures.

28. The Sierra Leone Police shall maintain at each police station, a Family Support Unit that shall have responsibility to deal with alleged juvenile offenders, child victims of domestic violence and to monitor proven child abusers. Police family support units.

29. A child shall not be subjected to corporal punishment. prohibition of corporal punishment.

Penalty for contravention. **30.** A person who contravenes a provision of this Part commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not less than NLe.50, 000 or to a term of imprisonment not less than 15 years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

PART V - CHILD JUSTICE

Juvenile court. **31.** (1) There shall be established juvenile courts in every judicial district for the hearing and determination of a case relating to a child accused of committing an offence.

(2) The Chief Justice, having been satisfied as to the competence of the presiding officer, may designate a magistrate court to be a juvenile court and shall publish a notice of the designation in the Gazette.

(3) A juvenile court shall be presided over by a magistrate.

(4) A presiding magistrate shall, before commencement of proceedings in a juvenile court, ensure that a probation officer of required competence relevant to the requirements of this Act is present.

Jurisdiction of Juvenile court. **32.** (1) A juvenile court shall have jurisdiction over children matters.

(2) Where in the course of proceedings in -

(a) a magistrate court it appears to the court that the person charged or to whom the proceedings relate is under the age of 18 years, the court shall continue with the hearing and determination of the case in accordance with this Act, but nothing herein shall be deemed to make it necessary for the court to adjourn the case to comply with this section, and a court so sitting shall be a juvenile court for the purpose of this Act;

(b) a juvenile court, it appears to the court that the person charged or to whom the proceedings relate, is of the age of 18 years or over, the court shall proceed with the hearing and determination of the case in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Act, 2024 but nothing herein shall be deemed to make it necessary for the court to adjourn the case into the public court room unless the court considers it desirable so to do and the court so constituted shall be a magistrate court.

(3) Where a child is brought before a juvenile court for an offence other than homicide or sexual penetration, the case shall be finally disposed of in such court.

(4) Where a matter involving a child is otherwise liable to be heard by the High Court, it shall be heard by the High Court, but the High Court shall comply with the requirements of this Act in respect of the child.

33. (1) Where a child and an adult are jointly charged of an offence, the child shall be tried separately from the adult, unless there are compelling reasons for joinder of the trial. Separation of a child from adult on trial.

(2) An application for a joinder shall be directed to the court after notice to the child, parent, guardian or the appropriate adult and the legal representative of the child if available.

(3) Where the court grants an application for joinder of trials, the matter shall be transferred to the court, in which the adult is tried and the court shall afford the child concerned all the benefits conferred upon a child by this Act.

34. (1) A juvenile court shall sit either in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held, or on different days and time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held. Sitting and attendance in Juvenile court.

- (e) ensure that the child has an opportunity to participate and be heard with parents or guardian involved.

Age of criminal responsibility.

47. (1) The age of criminal responsibility of a child shall be 14 years for all offences and the relevant age is the age at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) A child who is below the minimum age of criminal responsibility at the time of the commission of an offence shall not be held responsible in criminal law proceedings.

(3) A child who is at or above the minimum age at the time of the commission of an offence but younger than 18 years can be formally charged and subjected to child justice procedures, in full compliance with the law.

(4) A child who is below age of criminal responsibility shall be taken through a restorative process for his rehabilitation and reconciliation with the victim.

(5) In the event of an offence relating to children who are close in age, a "close in age defence" shall apply once all conditions are met.

Determination of age.

48. (1) The court shall, where a person is brought before a court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence and it appears to the court -

- (a) that he is a child, having made such inquiry as it considers necessary, record a finding as to the age of such person;
- (b) there is doubt as to the age of that person, require a probation officer to obtain relevant information as regards the age of the person and complete an age assessment form.

- (a) unreasonable or unnecessary to require the attendance of such parent or guardian; or
- (b) in the best interests of the child that the parent or guardian should not attend the proceedings.

(2) Where it is unreasonable or unnecessary to require the attendance of a parent or guardian or where the attendance of a parent or guardian will be prejudicial to the fair disposal of the case, taking into account the facts of the case, the court shall appoint an appropriate adult or social worker to attend the proceedings in place of the parent or guardian.

37. An Officer in charge of a Remand home shall be responsible for preventing a child while being conveyed to and from court or whilst waiting before and after their attendance in court from association with adults charged with or convicted of an offence other than an offence with which the child is jointly charged or convicted. Association with adult whilst in custody.

38. (1) The court shall, when hearing a charge against a child, - Criminal procedure in juvenile court.

- (a) explain, in simple language the substance of the alleged offence; and
- (b) ask the child what he has to say in explanation thereof and whether he admits to the offence.

(2) A court, other than the High Court, shall, before which a child offender is found guilty of committing an offence, unless the best interests of the child require otherwise, remit the case to a juvenile court for sentencing.

(3) The juvenile court to which the case of a child is remitted under subsection (2) shall proceed with sentencing the child as if he had been tried and found guilty of the offence by that juvenile court.

Family court. **39.** There shall be a Family Court which shall exercise the jurisdiction conferred under this Act.

Composition of family court. **40.** A Family Court shall be duly constituted by a panel consisting of a Chairman who shall be a Magistrate and not less than 2 and not more than 4 other members all of whom shall be appointed for their knowledge or experience in child rights issues, including a protection officer, appointed by the Chief Justice on the recommendation of the chief social welfare officer.

Jurisdiction of family court. **41.** A Family Court shall have jurisdiction in matters concerning parentage, custody, access and maintenance of a child and shall exercise such other powers as are conferred on it by this Act or under any other enactment.

Family court sitting. **42.** (1) A Family Court shall sit either in a different building or room from that in which sittings of other courts are held, or on different days from those on which sittings of other courts are held and a person shall not be present at a sitting of a Family Court except-

- (a) members and officers of the Family Court;
- (b) parties to the case before the Family Court, their counsel, witnesses and other persons directly concerned in the case;
- (c) the parent or guardian of the child before the Family Court;
- (d) probation and protection officers; and
- (e) any other person whom the Family Court authorises to be present.

(2) The chairman of a Family Court shall arrange for its sitting as often as possible to dispose of cases expeditiously.

Procedure at family court. **43.** The proceedings at a Family Court shall be as informal as possible and shall be by enquiry and not by adversarial procedures.

44. (1) A child shall have a right to legal representation at a Family Court. Rights of child at family court .

(2) A child shall have a right to give an account and express an opinion at a Family Court.

(3) A child's right to privacy shall be respected throughout the proceedings at a Family Court.

(4) The right of appeal shall be explained to the child, guardian and parents.

45. (1) A person shall not publish any information that may lead to the identification of a child in any matter before a Family Court except with the permission of the Family Court. Publication of information on child prohibited.

(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not less than NLe. 2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

46. (1) The primary goals of the juvenile justice system, in addition to maintaining public safety, are skill development, habituation, rehabilitation, addressing treatment needs, and successful reintegration of youth into the community. Declaration of goals of child justice system.

(2) The child justice system is intended to -

- (a) protect the interest of the child and further his well-being;
- (b) encourage reintegration, education and rehabilitation;
- (c) establish a system that is separate from the adult justice system;
- (d) ensure procedural protection and that the juvenile take's accountability, in proportion to all of the child's circumstances, offences and other factors;

(5) The Director of Children's Affairs Directorate, of the Ministry, shall establish and maintain a constantly updated registry of measures which serve as a reference guide for both protection officers, the Family Support Units and the courts.

Pre-trial
investigation
processes.

51. (1) Investigation of a child in conflict with the law shall be conducted by the Family Support Unit.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), investigation of a child in relation to felonious offences including murder, manslaughter, robbery with aggravation shall be referred to Criminal Investigation Department, by the Family Support Unit in accordance with prescribed procedures for referrals.

Interview.

52. (1) All interviews of a child in conflict with the law shall-

- (a) be conducted in -
 - (i) designated interview rooms at the Family Support Unit;
 - (ii) a safe and private environment that can allow children to freely express themselves and have discussion with the investigator;
 - (iii) the presence of a parent or guardian or any other legal representative approved by the child, unless it is not in the best interest of the child;
- (b) be confidential;
- (c) be treated as priority;
- (d) be in accordance with prescribed procedures for interview of a child emphasizing how and what questions are asked and who is present for the interview

(2) The probation officer shall, if the age of a child brought before him under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) is not known, make an estimation of the age of that child based on the following age assessment guidelines-

- (a) a birth certificate;
- (b) a previous determination of age;
- (c) statements from a parent, guardian, or person likely to have direct knowledge of the age of the person;
- (d) a baptismal certificate or other religious records, school registration forms, school reports, under- five clinic cards and other information or document of a similar nature if relevant to establishing a probable age;
- (e) an estimation of age by a medical practitioner; and
- (f) a statement by the person who is claiming to be a child.

(3) Where a probation officer cannot estimate the age of a child or where the court is not satisfied with the estimated age provided by the probation officer, a benefit of doubt will be given to the person claiming to be a child.

(4) An order or judgement of a juvenile court shall not be invalidated by subsequent proof that the age of the person has not been correctly stated to the court, and the age found by the court to be age of the person brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the true age of that person.

(5) Where it appears to the Court that a person brought before it is of the age of 14 years or upwards, that person shall for the purpose of this Act be deemed not to be a child.

Diversion and support services.

- 49.** (1) The objectives of diversion are to -
- (a) deal with a child outside the formal criminal justice system in appropriate cases;
 - (b) encourage the child to be accountable for the harm caused by him;
 - (c) meet the particular needs of the individual child;
 - (d) promote the reintegration of the child into his family and community;
 - (e) provide an opportunity to those affected by the harm to express their views on its impact on them;
 - (f) prevent stigmatising the child and prevent the adverse consequences flowing from being subject to the criminal justice system;
 - (g) reduce the potential for re-offending;
 - (h) prevent the child from having a criminal record; and
 - (i) promote the dignity and well-being of the child, and the development of his sense of self-worth and ability to contribute to society.

(2) Diversion may be considered during the trial in the child juvenile court and the police investigator, in consultation or advice of the prosecutor shall continuously explore the possibilities of avoiding a court process or conviction, through diversion and other measures in order to avoid a formal court process.

(3) Diversion options shall be offered from the earliest point of contact with the police, before a trial commences, and be available throughout the proceedings.

(4) Diversion shall be presented to the child as a way to suspend the formal court process, which will be terminated if the diversion programme is carried out in a satisfactory manner.

(5) In the process of offering diversion, the investigator or the prosecutor shall fully explain to the child in a language that the child understands, what diversion is, its implication and process.

(6) The child or parent or legal representative shall give consent before diversion commences.

50. (1) The Minister shall be responsible for supporting the development of diversionary programmes and accrediting diversionary programmes and service providers. Diversionary programmes and service providers.

(2) A diversion process can be facilitated by the Minister or an accredited institution which shall take full responsibility of the process and provide a written report to the prosecutor.

(3) In the process of diversion, all human rights and legal safeguards shall be fully respected and the child shall be given required assistance according to his needs.

(4) Measures to rehabilitate the child and reconcile him with his victim and reintegrate him in community, include -

- (a) a community service supervised by an appropriate authority;
- (b) restitution or compensation of victim by the offender's family or guardian,
- (c) an apology;
- (d) a warning; or
- (e) a compulsory attendance to therapy, school or a combination of 2 or more or any other referral measure considered to be in the best interest of the child given consideration to the victim and community concerns.

(6) In selecting a specific diversion option for a particular child, consideration shall be given to -

- (a) the age and developmental needs of the child;
- (b) the cultural, religious and linguistic background of the child;
- (c) the educational level and cognitive ability of the child;
- (d) the domestic and environmental circumstances of the child;
- (e) the proportionality of the offence to the option recommended or selected;
- (f) the interest of society;
- (g) whether the child is a repeat offender;
- (h) the availability of an appropriate diversion option to be applied to the child;
- (i) any other peculiar circumstances relating to the child.

(7) The Minister shall appoint and regulate institutions and individuals and community actors, that devise and provide diversion options in a predetermined and regular basis, who shall supervise and support children to comply with diversion conditions.

(8) The Minister shall set out procedures for diversion consistent with this Act.

Detention of child awaiting trial.

54. The police shall, where a child in conflict with the law is detained, awaiting trial and before sentencing, employ mechanisms for the swift release of the child to his parents, care givers or any other appropriate adult, including -

- (e) be investigative instead of interrogative and devoid of use of psychological tactics that would increase the stress and anxiety levels of the child or manipulate the child to confess.
- (f) not be unnecessarily prolonged or done repeatedly;
- (g) be done in a language and manner that the child can understand and where required, verbal or sign language or an interpreter shall be provided to assist the child.

(2) An investigation officer shall before the commencement of the interview,-

- (a) inform the child about the steps and purpose of the interview; and
- (b) ask the child to decide who shall be present,

(3) In an interview of a child in conflict with the law, safeguard measures shall be respected and the use of torture, force, violence, threat, deceit, false promises, intimidation or harsh treatment against a child during an investigation is prohibited.

53. (1) A child in conflict with the law shall not be deprived of his liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. Detention and support services.

(2) The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child in conflict with the law shall -

- (a) be in conformity with the law;
- (b) be used only as a measure of last resort;
- (c) for the shortest appropriate period of time;
- (d) be subject to child friendly procedures for the arrest of a child in conflict with the law; and
- (e) prompt notification of his parents or care giver.

(3) A child in conflict with the law deprived of liberty shall -

- (a) be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his age;
- (b) be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so;
- (c) have the right to maintain contact with his family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;
- (d) have other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

(4) A child suspected of committing an offence other than homicide or any other offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding 7 years, shall be considered for diversion from criminal prosecution if -

- (a) the child admits responsibility for the alleged offence without undue influence;
- (b) the child understands his right to remain silent and to due process;
- (c) there is sufficient evidence to prosecute the child;
- (d) the diversion process and options have been explained to the child, his parent, guardian or appropriate adult and such child or his parent, guardian or appropriate adult, if such person is available, consents to the diversion process; and

- (e) the offence is minor or the mitigating circumstances diminish the seriousness of the offence.

(5) Where the conditions in which sub-section 4 are met, a police or State Counsel may apply any or a combination of several of the following diversion options -

- (a) a formal caution or warning administered by the prosecutor with or without conditions;
- (b) an unconditional oral or written apology to a specified person or persons or institution;
- (c) participation in a restorative justice meeting with the victim for reconciliation or apology;
- (d) reparation in cash or kind to the victim for emotional harm incurred;
- (e) restitution by paying compensation for reasonable expenses incurred by the victim;
- (f) attending a mentorship programme;
- (g) performing a voluntary activity to provide a service to the community;
- (h) provision of some service or benefit to a specified victim or victims;
- (i) receiving religious instruction;
- (j) attending a life skills programme;
- (k) referral to an addiction treatment or related programme;
- (l) referral to a formal or community based counselling programme that might help the offender deal with personal issues including grief, hardship, trauma and stigmatisation.

- (b) has been neglected or ill-treated by the person who has the care and custody of the child;
- (c) has a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship;
- (d) is destitute;
- (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 a migrant, unaccompanied, refugee and displaced, born in or with his parents in correctional centre and at risk of losing parental care;
- (g) is found begging or receiving alms, whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise, or is found in any street, premises or place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms;
- (h) accompanies any person when that person is begging or receiving alms, whether or not there is any pretence of signing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise;
- (i) frequents the company of any reputed thief or reputed prostitute;
- (j) is residing in a house or the part of a house used by any prostitute for the purpose of prostitution, or is otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour the seduction or prostitution of or affect the morality of the child;

- (a) prompt taking of statements;
- (b) release of child;
- (c) taking the child before a Court, without delay;
- (d) placing of the child in the care of an adult;
- (e) ensure that a child, with both visible and non-visible disabilities, understands the offence for which he is charged.

55. (1) At the hearing in a trial of a child in conflict with the law, the "right to be heard" include - Trial procedure.

- (a) protecting of the child's name and identity from being published;
- (b) emphasising the right of the child to be presumed innocent and not to be referred to as offender, until proven guilty; and
- (c) guaranteeing, at every stage of the proceedings, the right of the child to be heard, freely with the support of a legal practitioner.

(2) At the hearing in a trial of a child in conflict with the law, the "right to legal counsel" include -

- (a) the right to be represented by counsel shall be stated in a-
 - (i) summons issued to the child;
 - (ii) warrant to arrest the child;
 - (iii) recognisance entered into by the child before a police officer; or
 - (iv) notice of a review of a sentence given to the child;

- (b) where legal aid is not available, the cost of legal representation shall be defrayed by the Court;
- (c) that a child, with both visible and non-visible disabilities, understands the offence for which he is charged and that there is an option to plead guilty or not guilty.
- (d) that the matter shall be determined without delay;
- (e) the right to bail and the application of the Free Bail Policy for children in conflict with the law.
- (f) that the parent or care giver shall be present in Court.

Summons. **56.** (1) A summons used to bring a child in conflict with the law before a court, shall -

- (a) be issued by a juvenile court;
- (b) be served on the child, parent, guardian, or the next of kin of the child; and,
- (c) be served on a day and time that ensures due consideration of the best interests of the child.

(2) A private prosecutor wishing to prosecute a child in conflict with the law for an alleged offence through private criminal summons shall obtain the approval of the Director of Public Prosecution whose decision shall be guided by the principle of the best interest of the child.

Sentencing. **57.** (1) A child in conflict with the law shall not be subjected to capital punishment or life imprisonment without possibility of release.

(2) The Court shall, where a child in conflict with the law, is found guilty of an offence, order, in lieu of sentencing of the child -

- (a) committal to the care of a relative or other adult;
- (b) reprimand and discharge;
- (c) restitution
- (d) community service;
- (e) committal to residential or open facilities, subject to such conditions of require

58. The Court may, review non-custodial sentence of a child in conflict with the law where the child has failed to comply with the initial sentence and conditions set out therein. Review of sentences.

59. (1) A child in conflict with the law who is in custody shall have a right to - Rehabilitation and reintegration.

- (a) regular contact with his parents; and
- (b) formal education or skill training guided by special curriculum for children in conflict with the law in remand homes and approved schools.

(2) A child who is awaiting trial or awaiting release shall have a right to temporary facilities or some form of care environment.

PART VI - CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE AND PROTECTION

60. (1) For the purposes of this Act, a child is in need of care and protection if the child - Children in need of care and protection.

- (a) is an orphan or is deserted by his parents and relatives;

- (a) to have the child live with him or regulate the child's residence;
- (b) to control and guide the child's upbringing;
- (c) to maintain personal relations, if the child is not living with him;
- (d) to act as the child's legal representative regarding the child's property and other interests;
- (e) to appoint or revoke a guardian for the child, subject to the approval of a court;
- (f) to have access to acceptable parenting programmes;
- (g) to participate in Ward Child Welfare Committee, court, and other proceedings related to the parent's child.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a parent shall have the right to apply to a court to prevent a co-parent from asserting his rights.

(3) A court shall grant an application referred to in subsection (2), if satisfied that the exercise of any parental rights by the respondent may harm the best interests of the child.

(4) A parent bearing disproportionate burden in his care of his child due to the neglect of parental duties by a co-parent may apply for financial or other relief.

Confirmation of parentage. **70.** (1) The following persons may apply to a Family Court for an order to confirm the parentage of a child -

- (a) the child;
- (b) the parent of a child;

- (k) is a person in relation to whom an offence has been committed or attempted under the Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Act, 2022;
- (l) is found acting in a manner from which it is reasonable to suspect that he is, or has been, soliciting or importuning for immoral purposes;
- (m) is otherwise exposed to moral or physical danger;
- (n) is a child with disability or is in a street situation.

(2) A child shall not be considered to come within the scope of paragraphs (i) and (j) of subsection (1) if the only reputed prostitute that the child associates with is his mother and if it is proved that she exercises proper guardianship and care to protect the child from corrupt influences.

61. A person with information on -

- (a) child abuse; or
- (b) a child in need of care and protection, shall report the matter to the local council.

Persons to report child abuse and protection cases.

62. (1) A Family Court may issue a care order to a local council on application by a probation officer or protection officer under section 67.

Care order of the family court.

(2) The care order shall remove the child from the situation where he is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm and shall transfer the parental rights to the Council.

(3) A probation officer, social services officer, social worker or protection officer shall take custody of the child and shall determine the most suitable place for the child which may be -

- (a) an approved residential home;
- (b) with an approved fit person; or
- (c) at the home of a parent, guardian or relative.

(4) The maximum duration of a care order shall be 3 years or until the child attains 18 years whichever is earlier and the Family Court may make an interim order or may vary the order

(5) The Family Court may make a further order that the parent, guardian or other person responsible for the child shall pay for the cost of maintaining the child.

(6) A Family Court shall not designate the manager of an institution as an approved fit person to whom the care of a child can be entrusted unless the institution is approved and licensed by a local council.

Supervision order of family court.

63. (1) A Family Court may issue a supervision order to a local council on an application by a probation officer or protection officer under section 67.

(2) The supervision order shall be aimed at preventing any significant harm being caused to a child whilst he remains at his family home in the custody of his parent, guardian or relative.

(3) The supervision order shall place a child under the supervision of the probation officer or protection officer while he remains in the custody of his parent, guardian or relative.

(4) The maximum duration for a supervision order shall be one year or until the child attains 18 years, whichever is earlier.

Duties of social workers, social services and protection officers.

64. The duties of a probation officer or protection officer with respect to a care or supervision order are to-

- (a) provide case management services to the child linking him to services for his recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration;

- (b) take reasonable steps to ensure the child is not subjected to harm; and
- (c) hold regular reviews to plan for the future of the child.

65. A probation officer or social welfare officer shall be permitted by a parent, guardian or relative of the child to visit the child while he is with any of them. Home visit.

66. (1) A child who contravenes an order from the Family Court and runs away may be apprehended without warrant by the police and returned to the place of the care or supervision order. General provision on orders.

(2) The Family Court may make another order where the child has run away in order to place the child elsewhere if the approved fit person is not willing to take the child.

67. A care or supervision order may be discharged in the best interests of the child by the Family Court on the application of - Discharge of orders.

- (a) the child;
- (b) a probation officer;
- (c) a protection officer; or
- (d) a parent, guardian or relative of the child.

68. A child under a care order whose parent, guardian or relative does not show an interest in the welfare of the child within a period stipulated by the Family Court may be put up for adoption. Care order and adoption.

PART VII - PARENTAGE, PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES, CARE, CUSTODY AND ACCESS

69. (1) A parent shall, in relation to other persons, have, as regards his child, the right, subject to the short-and long-term best interests of the child- Parental rights.

- (h) continuing to improve fostering skills through ongoing training and support including specialist training events.

Guardianship. **76.** (1) A guardian shall provide care and protection to a child, when the parents of the child are incapable of providing care and protection themselves, either temporarily or permanently.

(2) A temporary guardian shall provide interim care for the child while the parents are away and a permanent guardian shall provide care and protection to the child until he is 18 years of age.

Application for custody. **77.** A parent, family member or any person who is raising a child may apply to a Family Court for custody of the child.

Application for access. **78.** A parent, family or any person who has been caring for a child may apply to a Family Court for periodic access to the child.

Consideration for custody. **79.** (1) A Family Court shall consider the best interests of the child and the importance of a young child being with his mother when making an order for custody or access.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), a Family Court shall also consider -

- (a) the age of the child;
- (b) that it is preferable for a child to be with his parents except if his rights are persistently being abused by his parents;
- (c) the views of the child, if the views have been independently given;
- (d) that it is desirable to keep siblings together;
- (e) the need for continuity in the care and control of the child; and

- (c) the guardian of a child;
- (d) a probation officer;
- (e) a protection officer; or
- (f) any other interested person.

(2) The application to a Family Court under subsection (1) may be made -

- (a) before the child is born; or
- (b) within 3 years after the death of the father or mother of a child; or
- (c) before a child is 18 years of age or after the child has attained that age with special leave of the Family Court.

71. The following shall be considered by a Family Court as evidence of parentage- Evidence of parentage.

- (a) the name of the parent entered in the register of births;
- (b) performance of customary ceremony by the parent of the child;
- (c) refusal by the parent to submit to a medical test;
- (d) published acknowledgement of parentage; and
- (e) any other matter that the Family Court considers relevant.

72. A Family Court may order the alleged parent to submit to a medical test and the Court shall on the basis of the evidence before it make such order as it considers appropriate. Medical texts.

Parental duties and responsibilities.

73. (1) A parent shall ensure the welfare, of the child including making important decisions for him and generally providing a safe and nurturing environment for growth and development of the child.

(2) A parent holds, as a means of ensuring the well-being and upbringing of the child, established legal and inherent privileges in relation to his child, including-

- (a) the authority to make decisions concerning the child's upbringing, that are in the best interests of the child; choices about education, healthcare, religious upbringing, and other important matters that impact the child's life;
- (b) the right to physical custody of the child; having the child live with him and providing for his day-to-day needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, and emotional support;
- (c) even if one parent has primary physical custody, the other parent usually retains the right to visitation or access as this ensures that both parents can maintain a meaningful relationship with the child, even if they don't live together;
- (d) the responsibility to protect and care for the child's safety and well-being; creating a safe environment, addressing the emotional and physical needs, and shielding the child from harm or neglect;
- (e) the right to be legally recognised and protected by law as performing a parent's role in the life of the child, considered essential for the child's healthy development.

74. A parent shall direct the education of his child to the development of respect for the cultural identity and the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he may originate, and the child shall not be denied the right to enjoy his own culture, to profess and practise his own religion or to use his own language.

Duty to instill cultural and national pride.

75. A foster parent shall ensure the welfare, of a foster child including-

Responsibility of foster parent.

- (a) providing a safe home where the foster child is looked after and is happy and comfortable;
- (b) providing love and support that will help the foster child to settle and eventually grow and mature;
- (c) attending to the education of the foster child, if of age, enroll him in school and take active interest in the education of the foster child;
- (d) attending to the health needs of the foster child by ensuring that he has access to medical care when needed;
- (e) managing the behaviour of the foster child by being caring, patient and understanding and having a system in place to handle challenging behaviour to help the child deal with their situation;
- (f) encouraging contact with family by promoting healthy contact between the foster child and his family and employ the case management care plan to ensure contact is maintained and managed appropriately;
- (g) attending meetings and being a team player by working together with other social service providers to manage all aspects of the fostering journey of the child in order to ensure that the foster child is receiving the correct care for his unique situation;

(2) An application under this section may be brought by a parent of the child or a person who has the custody of a child.

Variation or discharge of orders. **89.** A Family Court may, if satisfied, vary or discharge a Maintenance Order on the application of a parent, the person who has the custody of the child or young person or any other person legally liable to maintain the child.

Enforcement of Order. **90.** An action may be brought by any person to enforce a Maintenance Order 30 days after the order is made or due.

Non-custodial parent to have access to child. **91.** A non-custodial parent in respect of whom an application is made to a Family Court for an order of parentage, custody, access or maintenance under this Part shall have access to the child who is the subject of the order.

Avoidance of multiple maintenance applications. **92.** The provisions of this Part are to be read as one with the Matrimonial Causes Act, (Cap 102) and no action may be brought for a Maintenance Order if an application for maintenance is pending in matrimonial proceedings under that Act.

Offences under this Part. **93.** A person who -
 (a) unlawfully removes a child from another person who has lawful custody of the child contrary to section 91; or
 (b) fails to supply the necessities of health, life, education and reasonable shelter for a child when legally liable to do so contrary to section 81; or
 (c) brings an action for maintenance under this Part while an application for maintenance is pending in matrimonial proceedings,

commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not less than NLe. 5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not less than 6 months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(f) any other matter that the Family Court considers relevant.

80. A person shall not unlawfully remove a child from another person who has the lawful custody of the child. Unlawful removal of child.

81. (1) A parent or any other person who is legally liable to maintain a child or contribute towards the maintenance of a child is under a duty to supply the necessities of health, life, education and reasonable shelter for the child. Duty to maintain a child.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), "education" means basic education.

(3) Subject to this Act, the father of the child, whether it is legitimate or not, is legally liable to maintain the child.

82. (1) The following persons who have custody of a child may apply to a Family Court for a Maintenance Order for the child - Application for Maintenance Order.

- (a) a parent of the child;
- (b) the guardian of the child; or
- (c) any other person.

(2) The following may also apply to a Family Court for a Maintenance Order -

- (a) the child by his next friend;
- (b) a probation officer;
- (c) social worker;
- (d) social services officer; or
- (e) protection officer.

(3) The application for maintenance may be made against any person who is legally liable to maintain the child or contribute towards the maintenance of the child.

Consideration for Maintenance Order. **83.** A Family Court shall consider the following when making a Maintenance Order -

- (a) the income and wealth of both parents of the child or of the person legally liable to maintain the child;
- (b) any impairment of the earning capacity of the person legally liable to maintain the child;
- (c) the financial responsibility of the person legally liable with respect to the maintenance of other children;
- (d) the cost of living in the area where the child is resident;
- (e) the rights of the child under this Act; and
- (f) any other matter which a Family Court considers relevant.

Request for social enquiry report. **84.** (1) A Family Court may request that a probation officer or protection officer should prepare a social enquiry report on the issue of maintenance before it for consideration.

(2) A Family Court shall, in making any order consider the social enquiry report prepared by the probation officer or protection officer.

Form of Maintenance Orders. **85.** (1) A Family Court may award maintenance to the mother of a child whether married to the father or not, where the father has been identified, and the maintenance shall include the following -

- (a) medical expenses for the duration of her pregnancy, delivery or death of the child;
- (b) a periodic allowance for the maintenance of the mother during her period of pregnancy and for a further period of 9 months after the delivery of the child; and

(2) A Family Court may order a periodic payment or lump sum payment for the maintenance of a child and the earnings or property of the person legally liable to maintain the child may be attached.

(3) The attachment order shall be applicable in all cases of failure to pay maintenance.

(4) When considering an application for maintenance, a Family Court may make a Maintenance Order which it considers reasonable for any child in the household.

(5) A Family Court may make an order for arrears of maintenance against any person legally liable to pay maintenance.

86. (1) Any person who has custody of a child who is the subject of a Maintenance Order is entitled to receive and administer the Maintenance Order of the Family Court. Persons entitled to Maintenance Orders.

(2) If the parent, guardian or whoever has custody of the child should cease to be a fit person, the Family Court of the area where the child is resident may appoint another person to have custody of the child and administer the Maintenance Order and that person shall act as if originally appointed by the Family Court.

87. (1) A Maintenance Order made by a Family Court shall expire when the child attains the age of 18 years or dies before that age. Duration of Order.

(2) A Maintenance Order shall lapse before the child attains the age of 18 years, if before that age the child is gainfully employed.

88. (1) A Family Court may, notwithstanding section 87, continue a Maintenance Order after a child has attained 18 years, if the child is engaged in a course of continuing education or training after that age. Continuation of Maintenance Orders in certain cases.

(5) The establishment of associations of foster carers that can provide important mutual support and contribute to practice and policy development shall be encouraged.

Person who can foster a child. **98.** A person who is above the age of 21 years, of high moral character and proven integrity, may be a foster-parent to a child.

Conditions for foster care placement. **99.** (1) Where a child who is in need of care and protection, a social services officer, social worker and protection officer may place the child with a foster parent who is willing to undertake the care and maintenance of the child.

(2) A foster parent in whose care a child who is in need of care and protection is committed shall, while the child remains in his care, have the same responsibilities in respect of the child's maintenance as if he were the parent of the child.

Application for foster care placement. **100.** (1) A person who is desirous of fostering a child who is in need of care and protection shall complete the application form specified in the Schedule and submit it to a social services officer, social worker and protection officer, who shall obtain the approval of the court for placement of the child with the applicant.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a relative of a child who is in need of care and protection may foster the child without submitting an application to a social services officer, social worker and protection officer for approval of the court.

Monitoring foster care placement. **101.** (1) A foster parent shall be accountable to the Ministry, which shall ensure, inter alia, frequent inspections comprising both scheduled and unannounced visits, involving discussion with and observation of the foster parent and the child.

(2) Inspections under subsection (1) shall be conducted by a social services officer, social worker and protection officer, who shall be responsible to consult in conditions of privacy with the child in placement, visiting the care settings in which he lives and undertaking investigations into alleged situation of violation of the child's rights in those settings, on complaint or on its own initiative.

94. The forms to be used and the procedure for this Part shall be provided for by regulations made under this Act. Procedure for application.

95. The Chief Justice may, by statutory instrument, waive part or all of the filing fees or other fees payable for an application under this Part. Waiver of fees.

PART VIII - ALTERNATIVE CARE - ADOPTION AND DAYCARE

96. (1) Decisions concerning alternative care shall take full account of the desirability, in principle, of maintaining the child as close as possible to his habitual place of residence, in order to facilitate contact and potential reintegration with his family and to minimise disruption of his educational, cultural and social life. Guiding principles for provision of alternative care.

(2) Decisions regarding children in alternative care, including those in informal care, shall have due regard for the importance of ensuring children a stable home and of meeting their basic need for safe and continuous attachment to their caregivers, with permanency generally being a key goal.

(3) A child in alternative care shall be treated with dignity and respect at all times and must benefit from effective protection from abuse, neglect and all forms of exploitation, whether on the part of care providers, peers or third parties, in whatever care setting they may find themselves.

(4) Removal of a child from the care of the family into alternative care shall -

- (a) be taken as a measure of last resort and whenever possible, be temporary and for the shortest possible duration;
- (b) be regularly reviewed and the child's return to parental care, once the original causes of removal have been resolved or have disappeared, should be in the best interests of the child.

(5) Financial and material poverty, or conditions directly and uniquely imputable to such poverty, shall never be the only justification for -

- (a) the removal of a child from parental care;
- (b) receiving a child into alternative care; or
- (c) preventing the reintegration of a child, but shall be seen as a signal for the need to provide appropriate support to the family.

(6) Attention shall be paid to promoting and safeguarding all other rights of special pertinence to the situation of children without parental care, including, access to education, health and other basic services, the right to identity, freedom of religion or belief, language and protection of property and inheritance rights.

(7) Siblings with existing bonds shall, in principle not be separated by placements in alternative care unless there is a clear risk of abuse or other justification in the best interests of the child and in any case, every effort shall be made to enable siblings to maintain contact with each other, unless this is against their wishes or interests.

(8) Recognising that, in most countries, the majority of children without parental care are looked after informally by relatives or others, the Minister shall devise appropriate means, to ensure their welfare and protection while in such informal care arrangements, with due respect for cultural, economic, gender and religious differences and practices that do not conflict with the rights and best interests of the child.

(9) A child shall not be without the support and protection of a legal guardian or other recognised responsible adult or competent public body at any time.

(10) The provision of alternative care shall never be undertaken with a prime purpose of furthering the political, religious or economic goals of the providers.

(11) The use of residential care shall be limited to cases where such a setting is specifically appropriate, necessary and constructive for the individual child concerned and in his best interests.

(12) Alternative care for young children, especially those under the age of 3 years, shall be provided in family-based settings, except warranted in order to prevent the separation of siblings and in cases where the placement is of an emergency nature or is for a predetermined and very limited duration, it shall include planned family reintegration or other appropriate long-term care solution as its outcome.

(13) The Minister shall establish care standards to ensure the quality and conditions that are conducive to the child's development, such as individualised and small-group care, and evaluate existing facilities against these standards and decisions regarding the establishment of, or permission to establish, new residential care facilities, whether public or private, should take full account of this deinstitutionalisation objective and strategy.

97. (1) The Minister shall devise a system and train staff to assess and match the needs of a child with the abilities and resources of potential foster carer and to prepare all concerned for placement. Guidance for fosterage of child.

(2) A pool of accredited foster carers shall be identified in each locality who can provide children with care and protection while maintaining ties to family, community and cultural group.

(3) Special preparation, support and counselling services for foster carers shall be developed and made available to carers at regular intervals, before, during and after the placement.

(4) A carer shall have, within fostering agencies and other systems involved with children without parental care, the opportunity to make his voice heard and to influence policy.

Court may order parent or guardian to contribute to maintenance of child in a residential home for children.

107. (1) A Family Court may order that the parent, guardian or relative of a child in a home for the care of children shall contribute towards the maintenance of the child in the home.

(2) Any amount to be contributed shall be reasonable and may be varied by the Family Court if there is a change in circumstances of the contributor.

Local councils to monitor residential homes for children.

108. A local council shall monitor homes within its area of authority.

Power of Minister to give directives to residential homes for children.

109. The Minister may give such orders and directions to a home for the care of children as may be expedient in the public interest.

Inspection of residential home for children.

110. (1) The council shall inspect the premises, books, accounts and other records of a residential home for children at least once in every 6 months.

(2) The council shall, where the inspection reveals that the residential home for children is not being managed efficiently in the best interests of the children, suspend the permit and the owner or operator shall be ordered to make good a default within a stipulated time.

(3) If the owner or operator fails to make good the default within the stipulated time, the permit shall be cancelled.

Reunification of children in residential homes for children.

111. (1) It shall be the responsibility of the staff of a home for the care of children, the probation officer, social welfare officer and any other person to assist a child resident in a home for the care of children to be reunited with its parents, guardian or relatives.

102. (1) The Reunification with biological parents or guardian shall be the desired outcome for children in foster care and when a child is taken into care, a reunification plan shall be created and worked towards for the length of time that the child is in care.

Reunification of child in foster care with biological parents or guardians.

(2) The reunification process generally consists of the following steps, which are designed to make sure a foster child is safe and happy when he return to their birth family as a child's best interests are always at the forefront of decisions made with regard to reunification -

- (a) assessment process - a foster child's needs shall be assessed by the social worker to determine whether reunification with the birth parents is viable and in your foster child's best interests;
- (b) care plan - the social worker and parents shall develop a care plan that outlines the conditions needed for reunification to take place and also help prepare the foster child for a potential reunification with their birth parents and which shall be reviewed and updated regularly;
- (c) support for birth parents - where reunification is viable, the birth parents will work with social services to help them to prepare for reunification;
- (d) support for your foster child - a foster parent, shall work with the child to maintain a relationship with his birth family in order to prepare him for reunification.
- (e) monitoring and reviewing reunification - a social worker shall, where a foster child has been reunited with his birth family, monitor the situation to make sure that the child is safe, and the birth parents are able to meet their responsibilities.

Adoption application by foster parent. **103.** Subject to the Adoption Act, 1989, a person who has resided with and taken care of a child as a foster parent for not less than a continuous period of 6 months, may apply to adopt a child if he is at least 25 years of age.

Approval of a residential care home for children. **104.** (1) The Government may establish an approved residential home referred to in this Act as home for the care of children in such areas as the Minister may determine.

(2) A person, including a non-governmental organisation may also establish and operate a home for the care of children, subject to the approval of the local council.

(3) An application for the approval of a home shall be submitted to the local council.

(4) The local council shall cause the home to be inspected and if the home meets the required standard it shall be approved by notice published in the Gazette.

(5) Upon approval by the local council, the home shall obtain a licence to operate issued by the council after payment of the prescribed fee but this provision shall not apply to a government home.

(6) A non-governmental home for the care of children in existence at the commencement of this Act shall apply to the local council for approval and the issue of a licence within a period of six months from the commencement of this Act.

(7) An applicant under subsection (6) who fails to obtain a licence after the 6 months referred to therein, shall cease the operation of the home concerned.

Admission of child into approved residential home for children. **105.** (1) A child may be admitted to a home for the care of children-

(a) pending the determination by a Family Court of a protection order under this Act;

(b) on the recommendation of a probation officer, social services officer, social worker or protection officer who has determined that the approved home for the care of children is the most suitable place for the child; or

(c) if the child is an orphan and family care and fosterage are not available.

(2) A protection order issued by the Family Court under paragraph (a) of subsection (1), shall determine the duration of stay of a child placed in a residential care home for children.

(3) If a home for the care of children fails to maintain the required standard, its licence to operate may be cancelled or suspended by the local council and alternative arrangements shall be made by the council for the child in the home.

106. (1) While a child is in a home for the care of children, the staff of the home for the care of children shall assume parental responsibility for the child and ensure that the rights of the child under this Act are protected. Parental responsibility of staff in residential home for children.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) the parents, guardian or relatives of a child in a home for the care of children shall supplement the efforts of the home to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child by visiting the child and otherwise protecting the best interests of the child.

(3) Parental responsibility of a child in a home for the care of children shall include an application to a Family Court to protect the best interests of the child where necessary.

General offence and penalty.

- 121.** A person who -
- (a) operates a day-care centre without permit issued by the local council; or
 - (b) continues to operate a day-care centre in contravention of this Act; or
 - (c) obstruct or hinders a person conducting an inspection under section 117,

commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine not less than NLe. 10,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both and in the case of continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding NLe. 500 for each day on which the offence continues

PART IX - NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN

Establishment of Commission.

122. (1) There is hereby established a body to be known as the National Commission for Children.

(2) The Commission shall be body corporate having perpetual succession and capable of acquiring holding and disposing of any property, whether movable or immovable and of suing and being sued in its corporate name and, subject to this Act, of performing all such acts as bodies corporate may by law perform.

(3) The Commission shall have a common seal the use of which shall be authenticated by the signatures of the Chairman and one other member of the Commission designated in that behalf by the Commission.

Independence of Commission.

123. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority in the performance of its functions.

(2) After a child has been returned to his family home from a home for the care of children, the probation officer and protection officer shall keep regular contact with the child and his family to ensure that the best interests of the child are sustained.

(3) Where a child is unable to return to his parents or to go to foster-parents or has no parent or foster-parent, he shall be encouraged and assisted by the home for the care of children and the probation officer and protection officer to become independent and self-reliant.

112. (1) Subject to this Act, a child in a home for the care of children may be put up for adoption if it is in the best interests of the child.

Adoption of child in residential homes for children.

(2) The decision for the adoption of a child in a home for the care of children shall be taken by the local council after consultation with the management of the home.

113. The Minister may by statutory instrument make regulations for homes for the care of children.

Regulations on residential home for children.

114. (1) Subject to this Act, a child in a non-residential care setting may be put up for adoption if it is in the best interests of the child.

Adoption of child in non-residential care settings.

(2) For the purpose of the adoption of a child in non-residential care setting, the Director of Children's Affairs Directorate, of the Ministry, shall prepare a report to assist the Court on an application for an adoption order to determine whether a person who is not a parent of the child has any rights or obligations in respect of the child and whether that person's consent ought to be obtained for the adoption order.

115. (1) A person who-

Offences.

- (a) operates a home for the care of children without a licence issued by a local council; or

- (b) continues to operate a home for the care of children in contravention of this Act; or
- (c) obstructs or hinders a person conducting an inspection under section 110,

commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine not less than NLe. 10, 000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding NLe5,00 for each day on which the offence continues.

(2) A body corporate that-

- (a) operates a home for the care of children without a licence issued by a local council; or
- (b) continues to operate a home for the care of children in contravention of this Act; or
- (c) obstructs or hinders a person conducting an inspection under section 110,

commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a fine not less than NLe. 20, 000, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding NLe1,000 for each day on which the offence continues.”

Permit to operate day-care centre.

116. (1) Subject to this section, no person shall operate a day care centre except under a permit issued by the local council.

(2) An application for a permit to operate a day-care centre shall be submitted by the applicant to the local council.

(3) The application shall be accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed.

(4) The council shall inspect the proposed day-care centre and if it meets the required standard it shall approve the application and grant a permit upon payment of the fee for the permit as prescribed.

(5) Any day-care centre in operation without a permit granted by a council shall be closed on 14 days' notice to the owner or operator by the council.

117. (1) The council shall inspect the premises, books, accounts and other records of a day-care centre at least once in every 6 months. Inspection of day-care centres.

(2) The council shall, where the inspection reveals that the day-care centre is not being managed efficiently in the best interests of the children, suspend the permit and the owner or operator shall be ordered to make good a default within a stipulated time.

(3) If the owner or operator fails to make good the default within the stipulated time, the permit shall be cancelled.

118. A local council shall make such bye-laws as it may determine for the operation of day-care centres within its district. Bye-laws and guidelines.

119. (1) The Minister may, in addition to the bye-laws, issue such policy directives as may be necessary for the operation of day care centres. Policy directives.

(2) A policy directive under subsection (1) shall be issued for administration by the local council.

120. (1) A person who owns or operates a day-care centre immediately before the commencement of this Act who intends to continue to operate the day-care centre shall apply to the local council for a permit within 6 months of the commencement of this Act. Existing operators.

(2) An applicant under subsection (1) who fails to obtain a licence after the 6 months referred to therein, shall cease the operation of the day-care centre concerned.

(2) A member of the Commission who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of misconduct and shall be removed from the Commission.

Immunity of members. **130.** (1) An action or other proceedings shall not lie or be instituted against a member of the Commission or member of a committee of the Commission for or in respect of an act or thing done or omitted to be done in good faith in the exercise of his functions under this Act.

(2) A member of the Commission shall not be personally liable for any debt or obligation of the Commission.

Committees of Commission. **131.** (1) The Commission shall, for the effective performance of its functions under this Act, appoint such committees with such functions as it considers fit.

(2) A committee appointed under subsection (1) shall consist of qualified members of the Commission and the general public.

(3) The committee appointed under subsection (1) shall, in the pursuance of their respective functions, hold public hearings and receive petitions.

PART X - FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF COMMISSION

Functions of Commission. **132.** (1) The object for which the Commission is established is for the protection and promotion of children's right and welfare in Sierra Leone.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), it shall be the function of the Commission to -

- (a) investigate or inquire, on its own or on complaints by a person, allegations of child rights violations and to report in writing;
- (b) monitor and coordinate the implementation of the Convention and the Charter and any other international or regional agreement relating to children to which Sierra Leone is a party;

124. The Commission shall have a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner who shall, on the recommendation of the Minister, be appointed by the President, from amongst persons with proven knowledge and experience in child rights matters, subject to the approval of Parliament. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

125. (1) The Commission shall consist of - Composition of Commission.

- (a) the Commissioner, as Chairman;
- (b) the Deputy Commissioner, as Vice Chairman; and
- (c) 3 other members, at least 2 of whom shall be women, appointed by the President, subject to the approval of Parliament.

(2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed from amongst persons of -

- (a) high moral probity who have so distinguished themselves in their respective fields as to command the respect of the public;
- (b) proven record of respect for, and interest in rights and welfare of children;
- (c) well-versed in the rights contained in the Constitution of Sierra Leone and other statues, the Convention of the Rights of a Child, the Africa Charter on the Rights and welfare of Children Chapter III of the Constitution and familiar with the international conventions, treaties and other agreements relating to Children's rights.

126. A member of the Commission shall hold office for a term of 3 years and shall be eligible for reappointment for a further term of 3 years only Tenure of members of Commission.

(2) A person shall cease to be a member of the Commission on any of the following grounds -

- (a) for his inability to perform the functions of his office by reason of infirmity of mind or body;
- (b) for proven misconduct;
- (c) if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;
- (d) if he is convicted of an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or sexual offence;
- (e) if he fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Commission without reasonable cause;
- (f) if he resigns his office by written notice to the President.

(3) Section 137 of the Constitution, with the necessary modifications, shall apply to the proof of any misconduct referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (2).

Remuneration and allowances of members.

127. The Chairman and members of the Commission shall be paid such remuneration and allowances as Parliament may determine and such remuneration and allowances shall not be altered to their disadvantage during their tenure of office.

Proceedings of Commission.

128. (1) The Commission shall meet for the dispatch of its business at least once every month.

(2) The Chairman shall preside at every meeting of the Commission, in his absence, the Vice Chairman shall preside and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice Chairman the members present shall appoint a member from among themselves to preside at that meeting.

(3) A majority of members of the Commission may, by notice in writing signed by them, request the Chairman to summon a special meeting of the Commission for such purposes as may be stated in the notice.

(4) The Chairman or, in his absence, the member appointed to act on his behalf shall summon a special meeting within 5 days of his receipt of the notice referred to in subsection (3).

(5) The quorum at a meeting of the Commission shall be 3.

(6) A member of the Commission shall have one vote, where there is an equality of votes, the Chairman or other person presiding shall have a casting vote.

(7) A proposal circulated among all members and agreed to in writing by a two-thirds majority of all members shall be of the same force or effect as a decision made at a duly constituted meeting of the Commission and shall be incorporated in the minutes of the next succeeding meeting of the Commission:

Provided that, if a member requires that such proposal be placed before a meeting of the Commission, this subsection shall not apply to such proposal.

(8) The Commission may co-opt any person to attend and participate in its deliberations on any matter but such person shall not vote on any issue for the decision by the Commission.

(9) The Commission shall cause minutes of all its meetings to be taken and signed by the Chairman and kept in proper form.

(10) Subject to this Act, the Commission shall regulate its own procedure.

129. (1) A member of the Commission who has an interest, whether direct or indirect, in a matter being considered or to be considered by the Commission, shall disclose the nature of his interest to the Commission and the disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes of the Commission and such member shall not take part in a deliberation or decision of the Commission relating to that matter. Disclosure of interest.

Executive Secretary. **135.** (1) The Commission shall have an Executive secretary and head of the secretariat who shall be recruited by the Commission.

(2) A person shall not be appointed Executive Secretary under subsection (1) unless he-

- (a) is a citizen of Sierra Leone;
- (b) has, at least, 7 years of proven knowledge and experience in child welfare related field;
- (c) Holds, at least, a bachelor's degree from a recognized university; and
- (d) has not been convicted of a criminal offence or sexual offence.

(3) The Executive Secretary may be removed from office for-

- (a) inability to perform the functions of the office arising out of mental or physical incapacity;
- (b) gross misconduct or misbehavior;
- (c) incompetence or neglect of duty; or
- (d) any other grounds that would justify removal from office under his terms and conditions of service.

(4) The Executive Secretary shall hold office for a term of five years upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Commission and shall be eligible for reappointment for another term of five years only.

Functions of the Executive Secretary. **136.** (1) The Executive Secretary shall be the head of the secretariat and shall be responsible for;

- (a) The day to day administration of the Commission;
- (b) The supervision and discipline of other staff of the Commission;

- (c) organise and coordinate, on an annual basis, the holding of a Child Parliament in order for children to articulate their views;
- (d) monitor and document violation of child rights in Sierra Leone;
- (e) oversee the implementation of the Guiding Principles on the Implementation of the Rights of the Child under Part III;
- (f) advise Government on policies and legal framework aimed at promoting the right and the improvement of the condition or welfare of children in Sierra Leone, compatible with the Convention and the Charter; and
- (g) promote respect for child rights and welfare by-
 - (i) public education and awareness programmes aimed at promoting a culture of respect for child rights in Sierra Leone;
 - (ii) providing information on child rights and locating within the Commission, a resource and documentation centre on child rights and welfare;
 - (iii) publishing specific guidelines, manuals and other materials explaining the obligations of public officials in the protection of children's rights, including parental responsibilities; and
 - (iv) cooperating with non-governmental organisations and other public interest bodies engaged in the field of child rights.

(3) The Commission shall, in the exercise of its functions under this Act -

- (a) be impartial and fair in the conduct of an investigation or inquiry under this Act;
- (b) report, in writing, the result of an investigation or inquiry and furnish in the report, the reasons for the conclusion reached or reported; and
- (c) publish the report of an investigation, having due regard to the rights of those affected, including their rights to privacy.

(4) The Government shall, where a report is published under paragraph (c) of subsection (3), respond publicly and within 21 days to the recommendation or other decision made by the Commission as the remedy for a violation of Child rights.

(5) The Commission's power of investigation under this Act shall not include the investigation of any matter pending before, or already decided by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) The Commission may, in its report on an investigation published under paragraph (c) of subsection (3), recommend the payment of compensation for victims of Child rights violations, their families or legal representatives and also to award costs in appropriate cases.

Powers of Commission.

133. (1) For the purposes of an investigation under this Act, the Commission shall have -

- (a) such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in the High Court of Justice or a judge thereof in a trial in respect of -
 - (i) enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation or otherwise;

(ii) compelling the production of documents and other things; and

(iii) the issue of a commission or request to examine witnesses abroad;

(b) power to issue or make orders or directions to enforce its decisions, including measures to protect the life and safety of children and free medical treatment where necessary;

(c) power to refer to the High Court, for contempt, a person who refuses, without justifiable cause, to comply with a decision, direction or order of the Commission within a specified time;

(d) have access to government offices, facilities and places of detention, including prisons, police cells, remand homes and probation facilities, in order to investigate a child rights matter initiated by the Commission or brought to the attention of the Commission as well as access to non-classified information in government documents.

(2) The oath or affirmation referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 133 shall be administered by the Chairman or another member or staff of the Commission authorised in that behalf by the Chairman.

(3) A person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Commission made in a report under paragraph (c) of sub-section (3) of section 110 may appeal to the High Court against such decision.

PART XI - ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

134. The Commission shall have a secretariat which shall provide administrative, secretarial and other support to the Commission.

Secretariat of Commission.

PART XIII-DECENTRALIZATION, LOCAL COUNCILS AND
WARD WELFARE COMMITTEES

Local council
to protect
children.

145. (1) A local council shall protect the welfare and promote the rights of children within its area of authority and shall ensure that within the district, governmental agencies liaise with each other in matters concerning children.

(2) subject to this part, the local council by its appropriate social services department, shall investigate cases of contravention of child rights within the district that are reported to it or come to its notice.

Investigation
by local
council.

146. (1) If the local council has reasonable grounds to support child abuse or a need for care and protection of a child, it shall direct a probation officer or protection officer accompanied by the police to enter and search the premises where the child is kept to investigate

(2) The local council shall direct the probation officer or protection officer to refer the matter to the Ministry, if the child is not in immediate need of care and protection.

(3) If after investigation, it is determined that the child has been abused or is in need of immediate care and protection, the local council shall direct a probation officer or protection officer accompanied by the police to remove the child to a place of safety for a period of not more than 7 days.

(4) Before the expiry of the seven-day period referred to in subsection (3), the child shall be brought before a Family Court by the probation officer or protection officer for an order to be made.

(5) Until the Family Court determines the order, the Family Court may commit the child to an approved residential home or to the care of a probation officer, protection officer or other suitable person

(c) The arrangement of the business and the recording and keeping of the minutes of the meetings of the Commission;

(d) The initiation and maintenance of high-level contacts or relations with local interest groups and maintenance of international child rights bodies or institutions; and

(e) Performance of such other functions as the Commission may assign to him.

137. (1) The Deputy Executive Secretary shall be the principal assistant to the Executive Secretary in the administration of the secretariat who shall be recruited by the commission. Deputy-Executive Secretary.

(2) A person shall not be appointed Deputy Executive Secretary under subsection (1) unless he-

(a) is a citizen of Sierra Leone;

(b) has, at least, 5 years of proven knowledge and experience in child welfare related field;

(c) Holds, at least, a bachelor's degree from a recognized university; and

(d) has not been convicted of a criminal offence or sexual offence.

(3) The Deputy Executive Secretary may be removed from office for-

(a) inability to perform the functions of the office arising out of mental or physical incapacity;

(b) gross misconduct or misbehavior;

(c) incompetence or neglect of duty; or

(d) any other grounds that would justify removal from office under his terms and conditions of service.

(4) The Deputy Executive Secretary shall hold office for a term of five years upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Commission and shall be eligible for reappointment for another term of five years only.

Other Staff of the Commission.

138. (1) The Commission shall have, in addition to the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary, such other staff, including a wide variety of professionals and support staff, as may be required for the efficient performance of the Commission's functions, the number of which shall be determined by the Commission, taking into account the budget at the disposal of the Commission.

(2) The Commission may delegate to the Executive Secretary power for the appointment of such grade or categories of staff as the Commission may determine.

Protection of officers and other employees of Commission.

139. An officer or employee of the Commission or a person acting on the direction of an officer or employee of the Commission shall not be liable in respect of a matter or thing done by him under this Act in good faith.

Provincial or district offices.

140. (1) The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out its functions under this Act, have such provincial or district offices as the Commission may, on the recommendation of the Executive Secretary, approve.

(2) A provincial or district office under subsection (1) shall be headed by a Director appointed by the Commission on advice of the Executive Secretary.

PART XII - FUNDS OF COMMISSION

Funds of Commission.

141. (1) The activities of the Commission under this Act shall be financed by funds which shall include -

- (a) moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the Commission;
- (b) gifts or grants from donors;

(c) income from any investment by the Commission.

(2) The Commission shall have power to seek funding from donors and coordinate all funding from donors for activities related to the welfare of the child.

(3) Monies received on account of the Commission shall be paid into such bank account as the Commission may determine, but the Commission may invest as it considers fit, monies not required for immediate use by the Commission.

142. (1) The Commission shall keep proper books of account and proper records in relation to the funds of the Commission and the books of accounts and records shall be in such form as the Auditor-General may approve. Accounts and audit.

(2) The books of account of the Commission shall be audited by the Auditor-General or an auditor appointed by him within 3 months after the end of each financial year.

143. The financial year of the Commission shall be the same as the financial year of the Government. Financial year of Commission.

144. (1) The Commission shall prepare and submit to the Minister, not later than 3 months after the end of each financial year, to which the report relates, including the state of Children's Right in Sierra Leone, the number and types of child related projects undertaken by the commission. Annual report of Commission.

(2) The Minister shall table the report submitted under subsection (1) before Parliament within three (3) months after he has received the report.

PART XIV - MISCELLANEOUS

147. (1) Subject to this Act, the Minister may, by statutory instrument, make such regulations as he may consider necessary for giving effect to this Act. Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations relating to the regulation of -

- (a) conduct of proceedings and discharge of functions by Social Services Department;
- (b) publication of records and matters related to a child;
- (c) procedure, consistent with the rules of natural justice, for the conduct of investigations or inquiries into child rights violation, including-
 - (i) the filing of complaints by victims, legal representatives or families of victims, state or non-state or any other party or member of the public;
 - (ii) the admissibility of complaints;
 - (iii) the proof of facts;
 - (iv) the examination of witnesses;
 - (v) representation by legal practitioners; and
 - (vi) other related matters;
- (d) the payment of compensation and the rendering of financial assistance, including legal aid, to children who are victims of violations.

148. The Child Rights Act, 2007 (Act No. 7 of 2007) is hereby repealed. Repeal and savings.

SCHEDULE (section 112 (1)).
Application to Foster a Child
Foster Care Placements

Name of applicant:.....
Married/single:.....
Age:
Address:
Tel. No.:
Number of children:.....
Age(s) of children:
Employment of applicant:
Employment of husband:
Employment of wife:
Other sources of income (e.g. farm).....
Have you ever fostered a child/children before? (If so, give particulars)
.....
Reasons to foster:
.....
.....
Are you willing to undertake short-term fostering?
Names of two referees and their addresses (one shall be your local LC 1 chairperson or village chief)
1.....2.....
Age range Sex of child you wish to foster.....
Applicant's signature:
Date:

Passed in Parliament this day of , in the year of our
Lord two thousand and Twenty Five.

GILBERT BOSCO N'HABAY,
Ag. Clerk of Parliament.

THIS PRINTED IMPRESSION has been carefully compared by me with the Bill
which has passed Parliament and found by me to be a true and correct printed copy
of the said Bill.

GILBERT BOSCO N'HABAY,
Ag. Clerk of Parliament.