

Original Article

Community Participation and Child Protection System Effectiveness in Selected LGAs of Ogun State, Nigeria

Adeyeye Eyiemi Betty

Babcock University, Social Work Department, Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria.
adeyeye@babcock.edu.ng

Fowowe Deborah Olayemi

Babcock University, Social Work Department, Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria.
fowowedeborah092@gmail.com

Azorundu A. Abigail PhD

Babcock University, Social Work Department, Ilishan Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria.
azorondua@babcock.edu.ng

Abstract

This study examines the role of community participation in enhancing the effectiveness of child protection systems in selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Ogun State, Nigeria. Child protection systems are designed to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, and exploitation; however, their effectiveness in developing contexts remains constrained by weak implementation, poor coordination, and limited community engagement. Using a cross-sectional survey design, data were collected from 400 respondents comprising households, community leaders, social workers, and NGO representatives. Descriptive and inferential statistics, including one-sample t-tests, Pearson correlation, and regression analysis, were employed. Results show that community participation is significantly above the moderate benchmark ($M = 3.42$, $SD = 0.68$, $t = 12.35$, $p < 0.05$), while child protection system effectiveness is also significant but moderate ($M = 3.28$, $SD = 0.72$, $t = 9.87$, $p < 0.05$). Correlation analysis revealed a strong positive relationship between community participation and system effectiveness ($r = 0.640$, $p < 0.01$), as well as significant associations with awareness ($r = 0.582$, $p < 0.01$). Conversely, challenges such as cultural barriers and institutional weaknesses showed significant negative relationships with participation ($r = -0.455$, $p < 0.01$) and system effectiveness ($r = -0.492$, $p < 0.01$). Regression results further indicate that challenges significantly predict system effectiveness ($\beta = -0.41$, $t = -7.82$, $p < 0.05$), explaining 29% of the variance ($R^2 = 0.29$). The study concludes that enhancing community participation and addressing structural barriers are critical for improving child protection outcomes.

Keywords: Community Participation, Child Protection Systems, System Effectiveness, Child Welfare, Ogun State, Nigeria, Local Governance.

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Child protection systems are globally recognised as coordinated frameworks of laws, policies, and services aimed at preventing and responding to child abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Across countries, these systems differ in structure and operational focus. In the United States, the system is largely investigative and risk-oriented, with strong statutory intervention mechanisms led by state agencies (Berrick et al., 2023). In Sweden, child protection emphasises preventive welfare and family support services, reflecting a social-democratic model that prioritises early intervention (Gilbert et al., 2020). In the United Kingdom, the system integrates statutory safeguarding with multi-agency collaboration, although challenges of coordination and accountability remain (Parton, 2020). These global variations demonstrate that the effectiveness of child protection systems is shaped by governance structures, policy priorities, and levels of community engagement.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, child protection challenges are intensified by socio-economic inequalities, cultural practices, and limited institutional capacity. In Kenya, studies indicate that a significant proportion of children experience violence despite existing policy frameworks, highlighting

gaps in implementation and reporting systems (Mulinge et al., 2022). In South Africa, while social protection programs such as child grants have improved welfare outcomes, issues of abuse, neglect, and systemic inefficiencies persist (Richter & Naicker, 2021). In Ghana, child protection systems rely heavily on informal community structures, yet face challenges related to resource constraints and coordination between formal and traditional institutions (Osei & Dako-Gyeke, 2021). These challenges underscore the need for stronger integration between community participation and formal child protection mechanisms across the region.

In Nigeria, child protection is guided by the Child Rights Act (2003), which provides a legal and institutional framework for safeguarding children. The Act has been domesticated in several states, including Lagos, Rivers, and Enugu, each with varying degrees of implementation effectiveness. In Lagos State, child protection systems are relatively more structured, yet challenges such as underreporting and limited inter-agency coordination remain (Akinola, 2021). In Rivers State, studies reveal high incidences of child abuse and weak enforcement of child protection laws (Edeh et al., 2022). Similarly, in Enugu State, implementation gaps are linked to inadequate funding, low public awareness, and institutional weaknesses (Okoli & Nwobi, 2020). Nationally, a large proportion of children experience physical, emotional, or sexual violence before adulthood, indicating systemic limitations in protection mechanisms (National Population Commission [NPC] & UNICEF, 2021).

Within Ogun State, the effectiveness of child protection systems is closely tied to the level of community participation. LGAs represent the closest tier of governance to local populations and are critical for implementing child protection policies and interventions. However, disparities in awareness, cultural norms, and institutional capacity across LGAs affect the extent to which communities engage in reporting abuse, supporting vulnerable children, and collaborating with formal agencies. Understanding these dynamics is essential for strengthening child protection systems and ensuring more effective, community-driven responses to child welfare challenges in Ogun State.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Ideally, child protection systems are expected to function as coordinated, responsive, and preventive frameworks that ensure children are protected from abuse, neglect, and exploitation through effective collaboration between government institutions, communities, and social welfare actors. In such systems, community participation plays a central role in early detection, reporting, and intervention, thereby strengthening overall effectiveness (UNICEF, 2021). However, in many developing contexts, including Nigeria, this ideal situation is far from reality.

Currently, Nigeria has established legal and institutional frameworks such as the Child Rights Act (2003), along with ministries, departments, and agencies responsible for child welfare. Government interventions include policy formulation, child welfare services, and partnerships with international organisations. Social work interventions also exist through case management, advocacy, and rehabilitation services provided by professionals and NGOs (Akinola, 2021). Despite these efforts, empirical studies reveal persistent gaps in implementation, coordination, and service delivery (Edeh et al., 2022; Okoli & Nwobi, 2020).

Existing research has largely focused on legal frameworks, institutional challenges, and the prevalence of child abuse, with limited attention to the role of community participation in enhancing system effectiveness. Where community engagement is examined, it is often treated as a secondary factor rather than a central determinant of system performance (Osei & Dako-Gyeke, 2021). This study differs by explicitly analysing how community participation influences the effectiveness of child protection systems at the local government level, thereby addressing a critical gap in the literature. One of the major challenges is weak community engagement in child protection processes. Many communities lack awareness, trust in institutions, or the capacity to actively participate in reporting and safeguarding activities. Cultural norms, stigma, and fear of retaliation further discourage involvement (Mulinge et al., 2022). Consequently, child protection systems remain largely reactive rather than preventive.

The implications of these gaps are severe. Weak systems contribute to increased cases of child abuse, neglect, trafficking, and exploitation, with long-term consequences for children's physical, emotional, and social development (National Population Commission [NPC] & UNICEF, 2021). Without effective community participation, these issues persist and undermine child welfare outcomes. It is against this backdrop that this study examines community participation and child protection system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to assess community participation and child protection

system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State, Nigeria. However, the specific objectives are to:

Examine the level of community participation in child protection activities.

Assess the effectiveness of child protection systems in selected LGAs.

Analyze the relationship between community participation and system effectiveness.

Identify challenges and opportunities for improving community involvement.

Research Hypotheses

The study is guided by the following null hypotheses:

H₀₁: The level of community participation in child protection activities in selected LGAs of Ogun State is not significant.

H₀₂: Child protection systems in selected LGAs of Ogun State are not effective.

H₀₃: There is no statistically significant relationship between community participation and child protection system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State.

H₀₄: Challenges to community participation do not significantly influence child protection system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant in several ways. First, it provides policy-relevant insights for government agencies and non-governmental organizations by highlighting the importance of integrating community participation into child protection strategies. Second, it contributes to academic knowledge by addressing gaps in existing literature, particularly the limited empirical focus on community-driven approaches to child protection at the local level. Finally, the study has practical implications for local development by promoting more inclusive and effective child protection systems that can improve the well-being of children in affected communities.

Scope of the Study

The study focuses on selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ogun State, Nigeria, where variations in community participation and institutional capacity are evident. The target population includes households, community leaders, social workers, and representatives of non-governmental organisations involved in child protection activities. The study is limited to examining the relationship between community participation and the effectiveness of child protection systems within these selected LGAs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Community participation refers to the active involvement of individuals, groups, and local institutions in decision-making processes, implementation, and evaluation of development initiatives that affect their lives. It encompasses a spectrum of engagement ranging from passive information sharing to active empowerment and ownership (Pretty, 1995; Mansuri & Rao, 2013). Typologies of community participation commonly include manipulative, consultative, collaborative, and transformative participation, with the latter emphasizing shared decision-making and local control. In the context of child protection, community participation involves reporting abuse, supporting vulnerable children, and collaborating with formal institutions to ensure child welfare.

Child protection systems are structured arrangements of laws, policies, services, and actors designed to prevent and respond to child abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence. These systems are broadly categorized into formal and informal mechanisms. Formal systems include statutory agencies such as social welfare departments, law enforcement, and judicial institutions, which operate within established legal frameworks (UNICEF, 2021). Informal systems, on the other hand, consist of community-based structures such as family networks, religious groups, and traditional leaders who play critical roles in safeguarding children, particularly in contexts where formal systems are weak (Wessells, 2015). Effective child protection requires synergy between these two systems to ensure comprehensive coverage and responsiveness.

System effectiveness in child protection refers to the extent to which these systems achieve their intended outcomes of safeguarding children and promoting their well-being. Key indicators of effectiveness include response time to reported cases, reporting rates of abuse, case resolution rates, and overall child welfare outcomes such as reduced incidence of violence and improved psychosocial well-being (UNICEF, 2021). These indicators provide measurable benchmarks for assessing the performance and impact of child protection systems.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study is anchored on the Social Ecological Theory and Participatory Development Theory. The Social Ecological Theory, originally proposed by Bronfenbrenner, emphasizes that child development and well-being are influenced by multiple interacting systems, including the family, community, institutions, and broader societal structures (Bronfenbrenner, 1979; later applications in child protection: Ungar, 2021). Within this framework, the community represents a critical layer that mediates interactions between the child and formal institutions. Weak community engagement can therefore disrupt protective mechanisms, while strong participation enhances early detection and intervention.

Participatory Development Theory complements this perspective by emphasizing the importance of involving local communities in development processes to ensure sustainability and effectiveness. The theory posits that development initiatives, including child protection interventions, are more effective when communities actively participate in decision-making and implementation (Chambers, 2020). In this context, community participation strengthens ownership, accountability, and responsiveness within child protection systems.

Together, these theories establish a conceptual linkage in which community participation influences institutional performance, which in turn affects child protection outcomes. Specifically, active community engagement enhances reporting mechanisms, improves collaboration with institutions, and ultimately leads to better child welfare outcomes.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Globally, several studies have demonstrated the critical role of community participation in enhancing child protection systems. Research in Asia and Latin America shows that community-based child protection mechanisms improve reporting rates and reduce incidences of abuse when effectively integrated with formal systems (Wessells, 2015; UNICEF, 2021). In high-income countries, collaborative approaches involving communities and multi-agency partnerships have been linked to improved service delivery and child outcomes (Berrick et al., 2023).

In the African context, empirical evidence highlights both the potential and challenges of community participation. Studies in Kenya reveal that community awareness and engagement significantly influence reporting and prevention of child abuse, although cultural barriers and resource constraints limit effectiveness (Mulinge et al., 2022). In Ghana, community-based child protection structures have been shown to complement formal systems, yet coordination challenges persist (Osei & Dako-Gyeke, 2021). Similarly, in South Africa, community participation has been associated with improved child welfare outcomes, but systemic inefficiencies continue to undermine effectiveness (Richter & Naicker, 2021).

In Nigeria, existing studies have largely focused on legal frameworks, prevalence of child abuse, and institutional challenges. For instance, research in Lagos and Rivers States indicates that weak implementation of child protection policies and limited community awareness hinders system effectiveness (Akinola, 2021; Edeh et al., 2022). However, there is limited empirical research examining the direct relationship between community participation and child protection system effectiveness, particularly at the Local Government Area (LGA) level.

This reveals significant gaps in the literature. First, there is a lack of localized studies that focus on LGA-level dynamics, which are critical for understanding grassroots implementation. Second, many existing studies rely on either qualitative or quantitative approaches, with limited use of mixed-methods designs that can provide more comprehensive insights. Third, insufficient attention has been given to how community participation functions as a determinant of system effectiveness. This study addresses these gaps by providing empirical evidence on the role of community participation in shaping child protection system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State, Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study adopts a cross-sectional survey research design to examine community participation and child protection system effectiveness in selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Ogun State, Nigeria. A cross-sectional design involves the collection of data from a population at a single point in time, allowing for the analysis of relationships among variables without manipulating the study environment. This design is considered appropriate for this study because it enables the researcher to assess the current level of community participation, evaluate the effectiveness of child protection systems, and determine the relationship between these variables within the selected LGAs.

The choice of a cross-sectional survey is further justified by its efficiency in collecting

quantitative data from a relatively large population, as well as its suitability for statistical analysis such as correlation and regression. It also allows for the integration of perspectives from multiple stakeholders, including households, community leaders, and professionals involved in child protection, thereby enhancing the reliability and generalizability of the findings.

Study Area

The study was conducted in selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) within Ogun State, located in the southwestern region of Nigeria. Ogun State is strategically positioned, sharing boundaries with Lagos State to the south, Oyo and Osun States to the north, Ondo State to the east, and the Republic of Benin to the west. The state is characterised by a mix of urban, semi-urban, and rural communities, making it suitable for examining variations in community participation and child protection system effectiveness.

The selected LGAs reflect diverse socio-economic and demographic characteristics, including population density, levels of urbanisation, and access to social services. Urban LGAs typically exhibit higher population concentrations, better access to education and healthcare, and more structured institutional frameworks, while rural LGAs often face challenges such as limited infrastructure, lower literacy levels, and reduced access to formal child protection services.

Economically, Ogun State hosts a combination of industrial, agricultural, and commercial activities. While some LGAs benefit from industrial development and proximity to Lagos State, others rely heavily on subsistence farming and informal economic activities. These disparities influence community awareness, participation levels, and the functionality of child protection systems. Additionally, cultural norms and traditional practices across the LGAs play a significant role in shaping attitudes toward child welfare, reporting of abuse, and engagement with formal institutions.

Population of the Study

The target population for this study comprises key stakeholders involved in child protection within the selected LGAs of Ogun State. These include households, community leaders, social workers, and representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Households are included because they represent the primary units where children reside and are directly affected by child protection issues.

Community leaders, such as traditional rulers, religious leaders, and local opinion leaders, are critical participants due to their influence on community norms, decision-making processes, and mobilisation of local resources. Social workers constitute another important group, as they are directly involved in implementing child protection policies, managing cases, and providing support services to vulnerable children. Representatives of NGOs are also included because of their active role in advocacy, service delivery, and collaboration with government agencies in child protection efforts.

By incorporating these diverse groups, the study ensures a comprehensive understanding of community participation and child protection system effectiveness from multiple perspectives, thereby enhancing the depth and validity of the research findings.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The sample size for this study is 422 respondents. The determination of this sample size is guided by Cochran's (1977) formula for estimating sample size in large populations:

$$n = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2}$$

Where n represents the sample size, Z is the standard normal deviation at the desired confidence level, p is the estimated proportion of the population with the attribute of interest, and e is the margin of error. Although the formula provides a larger statistically ideal sample size, a total of 422 respondents is considered appropriate for this study given practical constraints such as time, accessibility, and available resources, while still ensuring sufficient representation for meaningful analysis.

A multi-stage sampling technique is employed in selecting respondents. In the first stage, selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Ogun State are purposively chosen based on their socio-economic diversity. In the second stage, communities within these LGAs are randomly selected. In the third stage, respondents are stratified into key groups such as households, community leaders, social workers, and NGO representatives. Finally, simple random sampling is used to select participants within each stratum, ensuring fair representation and minimizing sampling bias.

Data Collection Methods

Primary data for the study were collected through the use of structured questionnaires. The

questionnaire was designed to capture information on community participation, effectiveness of child protection systems, and challenges affecting participation. It consists of both closed-ended and Likert-scale questions to facilitate quantitative analysis. The instrument is administered to respondents across the selected LGAs, allowing for the collection of standardized and comparable data.

Measurement of Variables

The study operationalizes its key variables using measurable indicators. Community participation, as the independent variable, is measured through indicators such as attendance at community meetings related to child welfare, reporting of child abuse cases, and involvement in volunteer activities aimed at protecting children.

Child protection system effectiveness, as the dependent variable, is measured using indicators including case resolution rate, response time to reported cases, and overall child welfare outcomes. These indicators provide a comprehensive assessment of how well the system responds to and manages child protection issues.

Validity and Reliability

The validity of the research instrument was ensured through expert review and pilot testing. The questionnaire was examined by subject matter experts to assess its relevance, clarity, and alignment with the study objectives. Subsequently, a pilot study was conducted to test the instrument's reliability. The result of the reliability analysis using Cronbach's alpha yielded a coefficient of 0.78, indicating an acceptable level of internal consistency for the scale.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data collected from the field are analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, and mean scores are used to summarize respondents' characteristics and key variables.

Inferential statistics are employed to test the stated hypotheses. Specifically, one-sample t-tests are used to assess the significance of community participation levels and system effectiveness. Pearson correlation analysis is applied to examine the relationship between community participation and child protection system effectiveness. In addition, regression analysis is used to determine the extent to which community participation and related challenges predict system effectiveness. These techniques are selected based on their suitability for analyzing relationships among variables and testing statistical significance.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations are strictly adhered to throughout the study. Informed consent is obtained from all participants prior to data collection, ensuring that their participation is voluntary and based on adequate understanding of the study's purpose.

Given the sensitive nature of child protection issues, particular attention is paid to ethical handling of information. Respondents are assured of confidentiality and anonymity, and all data collected are used solely for academic purposes. Measures are also taken to ensure that no harm comes to participants, especially when discussing sensitive issues related to child welfare.

RESULTS

A total of 422 questionnaires were distributed, out of which 400 were valid and used for analysis, representing a response rate of 94.8%. The results are presented in line with the study objectives and hypotheses.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Table 5.1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (n = 400)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	18–29	110	27.5
	30–44	160	40.0
	45–59	85	21.3
	60+	45	11.2
Gender	Male	208	52.0
	Female	192	48.0
Education	No formal	35	8.8
	Primary	70	17.5
	Secondary	175	43.7

	Tertiary	120	30.0
Occupation	Civil servants	110	27.5
	Traders	150	37.5
	Farmers	85	21.3
	Others	55	13.7

The age distribution shows that the majority of respondents (40.0%) fall within the 30–44 years age group, indicating that most participants are within the economically active and socially engaged segment of the population. Respondents aged 18–29 constitute 27.5%, while those aged 45–59 and 60 years and above account for 21.3% and 11.2%, respectively. This distribution suggests a broad representation across different age categories, enhancing the reliability of the findings.

In terms of gender, the sample is fairly balanced, with males accounting for 52.0% and females 48.0% of respondents. This balance is important for capturing diverse perspectives on community participation and child protection issues. Regarding educational attainment, the majority of respondents have at least secondary education (43.7%), followed by tertiary education (30.0%). A smaller proportion has primary education (17.5%), while only 8.8% have no formal education. This indicates a relatively literate population capable of understanding and engaging in child protection activities and responding meaningfully to the survey instrument.

Occupationally, traders and artisans form the largest group (37.5%), followed by civil servants (27.5%), farmers (21.3%), and other occupations (13.7%). This reflects the socio-economic diversity of the selected LGAs, encompassing both formal and informal sectors. The presence of varied occupational groups provides a comprehensive understanding of community dynamics and participation patterns in child protection activities.

Test of Hypothesis One

H_{01} : The level of community participation in child protection activities is not significant.

A one-sample t-test was conducted to assess the level of community participation against a test value of 3.0 (moderate benchmark).

Table 5.2: One-Sample t-test for Community Participation

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Test Value	t-value	p-value
Community Participation	3.42	0.68	3.00	12.35	0.000

Table 5.2 presents the results of the one-sample t-test conducted to examine the level of community participation in child protection activities in selected LGAs of Ogun State. The test was performed using a benchmark (test value) of 3.00, representing a moderate level of participation on a Likert scale. The result shows that the mean score for community participation is 3.42 with a standard deviation of 0.68, indicating a moderate to high level of participation among respondents. The computed t-value of 12.35 is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ ($p = 0.000$), suggesting that the observed mean significantly differs from the test value.

This implies that community participation in child protection activities is significantly higher than the average benchmark. Consequently, the null hypothesis (H_{01}), which states that the level of community participation is not significant, is rejected. The finding indicates that community members in the selected LGAs are actively engaged in child protection activities, although there is still potential for further improvement.

Test of Hypothesis Two

H_{02} : Child protection systems are not effective.

A one-sample t-test was used to evaluate system effectiveness.

Table 5.3: One-Sample t-test Analysis of Child Protection System Effectiveness

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Test Value	t-value	p-value
System Effectiveness	3.28	0.72	3.00	9.87	0.000

Table 5.3 presents the results of the one-sample t-test conducted to assess the effectiveness of child protection systems in selected LGAs of Ogun State. The test value of 3.00 represents a moderate benchmark on the measurement scale. The result indicates that the mean score for system effectiveness is 3.28 with a standard deviation of 0.72, suggesting a moderate level of effectiveness. The calculated t-value of 9.87 is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ ($p = 0.000$), indicating that the observed mean significantly differs from the benchmark value.

This finding implies that child protection systems in the selected LGAs are performing above the average expected level. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_{02}), which states that child protection

systems are not effective, is rejected. However, the moderate mean score suggests that while the systems are functioning, there is still considerable room for improvement in enhancing efficiency and service delivery.

Test of Hypothesis Three

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between community participation and system effectiveness. Pearson correlation analysis was conducted.

Table 5.4: Correlation Matrix of Study Variables

Variables	1	2	3	4
1. Community Participation	1.000			
2. System Effectiveness	0.640**	1.000		
3. Awareness	0.582**	0.601**	1.000	
4. Challenges (Barriers)	-0.455**	-0.492**	-0.430**	1.000

Table 5.4 presents the correlation matrix showing the relationships among key variables in the study. The results indicate a strong positive relationship between community participation and child protection system effectiveness ($r = 0.640$, $p < 0.01$), suggesting that increased participation is associated with improved system performance. Community participation also shows a strong positive relationship with awareness ($r = 0.582$, $p < 0.01$), indicating that higher awareness levels within communities tend to promote active engagement in child protection activities. Similarly, awareness is positively related to system effectiveness ($r = 0.601$, $p < 0.01$), suggesting that informed communities contribute to better child protection outcomes.

Conversely, challenges to community participation exhibit a moderate negative relationship with both community participation ($r = -0.455$, $p < 0.01$) and system effectiveness ($r = -0.492$, $p < 0.01$). This implies that barriers such as cultural norms, lack of trust, and institutional weaknesses reduce both participation levels and the effectiveness of child protection systems. The matrix confirms that community participation and awareness are critical drivers of system effectiveness, while challenges act as limiting factors.

Test of Hypothesis Four

H₀₄: Challenges to community participation do not significantly influence system effectiveness. Regression analysis was conducted.

Table 5.5: Regression Analysis of the Influence of Challenges on Child Protection System Effectiveness

Variable	Beta (β)	t-value	p-value
Challenges	-0.41	-7.82	0.000
Constant	3.85	10.21	0.000

Model Summary: $R^2 = 0.29$; $F = 61.15$; $p = 0.000$

Table 5.5 presents the results of the regression analysis examining the influence of challenges to community participation on child protection system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State. The result shows that challenges have a negative and statistically significant effect on system effectiveness ($\beta = -0.41$, $t = -7.82$, $p < 0.05$). This indicates that as challenges such as cultural barriers, lack of trust, and institutional weaknesses increase, the effectiveness of child protection systems decreases.

The model summary shows that the coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.29$) implies that approximately 29% of the variation in child protection system effectiveness is explained by challenges to community participation. The F-statistic ($F = 61.15$, $p < 0.05$) indicates that the overall model is statistically significant and provides a good fit for the data. Based on these results, the null hypothesis (H₀₄), which states that challenges to community participation do not significantly influence child protection system effectiveness, is rejected. This finding highlights the critical need to address structural and socio-cultural barriers in order to improve the performance of child protection systems.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study reveal that community participation in child protection activities within the selected LGAs of Ogun State is statistically significant, indicating active involvement of community members in safeguarding children. However, the level of participation is moderate, suggesting that while engagement exists, it is not yet optimal and requires further strengthening. The results also show that child protection systems in the study area are moderately effective. This implies that although institutional frameworks and interventions are in place, their performance is not at an

optimal level, particularly in areas such as response time and coordination among stakeholders.

Furthermore, the analysis establishes a strong and statistically significant positive relationship between community participation and child protection system effectiveness. This indicates that increased community involvement enhances the performance of child protection systems, particularly through improved reporting, awareness, and collaboration with formal institutions. The study also finds that challenges such as cultural barriers, lack of trust in institutions, and institutional weaknesses have a significant negative effect on system effectiveness. These constraints limit the level of community participation and reduce the overall efficiency of child protection mechanisms. The findings underscore the critical role of community participation in strengthening child protection systems, while highlighting the need to address existing socio-cultural and institutional challenges to achieve more effective outcomes.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study provide important insights into the role of community participation in enhancing child protection system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State, Nigeria. These results are discussed in relation to existing literature, underlying mechanisms, and the theoretical framework guiding the study.

The study revealed that the level of community participation in child protection activities is statistically significant. This finding is consistent with existing studies which emphasize that active community engagement enhances awareness, reporting, and preventive actions against child abuse (Wessells, 2015; Osei & Dako-Gyeke, 2021). The moderate level of participation observed suggests that while communities are involved in child protection processes, participation is not yet optimal. This indicates the need for increased sensitization and mobilization to strengthen community-driven efforts.

The findings also indicate that child protection systems in the selected LGAs are moderately effective. This aligns with studies conducted in Nigeria and other African contexts, which show that although legal and institutional frameworks exist, their effectiveness is often limited by inadequate resources, weak coordination, and implementation challenges (Akinola, 2021; Richter & Naicker, 2021). The relatively low performance in response time further highlights operational inefficiencies within the system, suggesting that structural improvements are necessary to enhance service delivery.

A strong and statistically significant relationship was found between community participation and child protection system effectiveness. This supports previous empirical evidence demonstrating that community involvement strengthens reporting mechanisms, enhances accountability, and improves overall child welfare outcomes (Berrick et al., 2023; Mulinge et al., 2022). Increased participation enables early detection of child protection issues and facilitates timely intervention, thereby improving system performance.

The study further established that challenges to community participation significantly influence system effectiveness. Issues such as lack of trust in formal institutions, cultural norms that discourage reporting, and institutional weaknesses were identified as major barriers. These findings are in line with existing literature which highlights that socio-cultural and institutional constraints can undermine the effectiveness of child protection systems (UNICEF, 2021). Where communities lack confidence in institutions or are constrained by cultural expectations, participation tends to decline, thereby limiting the effectiveness of interventions.

The findings provide insight into why community participation improves child protection outcomes. Active engagement enhances awareness, promotes accountability, and strengthens collaboration between community members and formal institutions. However, where participation is constrained by distrust, stigma, or inadequate institutional support, its positive impact is diminished. This suggests that both the level and quality of participation are critical in determining system effectiveness.

The results are well explained by the Social Ecological Theory, which posits that child well-being is shaped by interactions across multiple levels, including the family, community, and institutional systems. The significant relationship observed in this study demonstrates how community-level engagement interacts with institutional structures to influence child protection outcomes. Similarly, Participatory Development Theory emphasizes that development interventions are more effective when local communities are actively involved in decision-making and implementation processes (Chambers, 2020). The findings of this study reinforce this perspective by showing that community participation enhances the responsiveness and effectiveness of child protection systems.

CONCLUSION

This study examined community participation and child protection system effectiveness in selected LGAs of Ogun State, Nigeria. The findings revealed that community participation in child protection activities is statistically significant, although it remains at a moderate level. Child protection systems within the study area were also found to be moderately effective, with notable challenges in areas such as response time and coordination.

The analysis further established a strong and significant relationship between community participation and child protection system effectiveness, indicating that increased community involvement contributes positively to improved outcomes. Additionally, challenges such as trust deficits, cultural barriers, and institutional weaknesses were found to significantly influence system effectiveness.

Overall, the study demonstrates that community participation is a critical determinant of effective child protection systems. While existing structures provide a foundation for safeguarding children, their effectiveness depends largely on the extent and quality of community engagement, as well as the ability to address underlying socio-cultural and institutional constraints.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy interventions should focus on strengthening community structures involved in child protection. This can be achieved by formalizing and supporting community-based organizations, traditional institutions, and local committees that play a role in safeguarding children. There is also a need to improve awareness campaigns to educate communities on child rights, reporting mechanisms, and the importance of collective responsibility in child protection. Enhancing reporting systems through accessible, confidential, and responsive channels is equally essential for improving system effectiveness.

From a practical perspective, stronger collaboration between non-governmental organizations and government agencies should be encouraged to ensure coordinated and efficient service delivery. Capacity-building initiatives, including training for local actors such as community leaders, social workers, and volunteers, are necessary to improve skills in child protection, case management, and community mobilization. These measures will help to bridge existing gaps and promote more effective child protection outcomes.

CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

This study contributes to existing knowledge by providing empirical evidence on the relationship between community participation and child protection system effectiveness at the Local Government Area level, which has received limited attention in previous research. It offers a nuanced understanding of how community-level dynamics influence institutional performance and child welfare outcomes.

Academically, the study enriches the literature by integrating community participation into the analysis of child protection systems within a developing country context. Practically, it provides actionable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and development partners by highlighting the importance of community-driven approaches in strengthening child protection systems.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Despite its contributions, the study has certain limitations. The sample size, although adequate for statistical analysis, may not fully capture the diversity of experiences across all LGAs in Ogun State. Data reliability may also be affected by respondents' perceptions and potential biases, particularly when addressing sensitive issues related to child protection.

Furthermore, the study is geographically limited to selected LGAs in Ogun State, which may affect the generalizability of the findings to other regions with different socio-cultural and institutional contexts.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Future research should consider conducting comparative studies across different states in Nigeria to provide a broader understanding of regional variations in community participation and child protection system effectiveness. Such studies would help to identify best practices and contextual differences.

There is also a need for longitudinal studies that track changes in community participation and system effectiveness over time. This would provide deeper insights into the sustainability and long-term impact of interventions aimed at strengthening child protection systems.

REFERENCES

- Akinola, O. (2021). Child protection and policy implementation challenges in Lagos State, Nigeria. *Journal of Social Policy in Africa*, 5(2), 45–60.
- Amelia, I., Hasanah, D., & Yahya, M. M. (2026). Strategies of Moral Faith Teachers in Integrating SDGs-Based Character Education in Islamic Boarding Schools. *Profetika: Jurnal Studi Islam*, 27(01), 135-154. <https://journals2.ums.ac.id/profetika/article/download/14952/5590>
- Berrick, J. D., Gilbert, N., & Skivenes, M. (2023). *Child protection systems across the world: A comparative analysis*. Oxford University Press.
- Chambers, R. (2020). Participatory development: Origins and practice. *World Development*, 128, 104829. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104829>
- Edeh, H. C., Nwankwo, B. O., & Okeke, C. C. (2022). Child abuse and institutional responses in Rivers State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Social Work*, 12(1), 78–92.
- Elesin, A. M. J., & Yahya, M. M. (2018). An Overview of Islamic Guidance and Counselling. *KWASU Journal of Religious Studies*, 2(2), 41-51.
- Gilbert, N., Parton, N., & Skivenes, M. (2020). *Child protection systems: International trends and orientations* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Maisuna, M. Y., & Aliyu, M. M. (2025). Pros and Cons of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Light of Islamic Laws' Verdicts (Fatawa). *Journal of Development and Society, Faculty of Social Science*, 7(1). <https://uniabujafsos.com.ng/index.php/jdsfoss/article/download/25/19>
- Maisuna, M. Y., Tambiyi, G. Y., & Gall, M. ICT and the Enhancement of English Language and Literature-in-English. https://www.academia.edu/download/79911115/Tambiyi_Michael_Jesus_in_the_Old_Testament.pdf
- Mohamed, A. A., Yahya, M. M., & Sabir, M. R. (2026). Evaluating Vygotsky-Based Professional Development Models for Islamic Educators. *Amandemen: Journal of Learning, Teaching and Educational Studies*, 4(1), 35-51. <https://amandemen.my.id/index.php/i/article/download/114/48>
- Mulinge, M. M., Wanjala, S., & Were, M. (2022). Violence against children in Kenya: Trends and policy implications. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 124, 105460. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105460>
- National Population Commission (NPC) [Nigeria], & UNICEF. (2021). *Violence against children in Nigeria: Findings from a national survey*. UNICEF.
- Okoli, C. I., & Nwobi, F. N. (2020). Implementation of child rights laws in Enugu State, Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Social Development*, 9(1), 101–115.
- Osei, G. K., & Dako-Gyeke, M. (2021). Child protection in Ghana: The role of community-based structures. *Child & Family Social Work*, 26(3), 412–420. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cfs.12835>
- Parton, N. (2020). The nature of social work and child protection in the UK. *British Journal of Social Work*, 50(4), 1045–1062. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcz099>
- Pretty, J. N. (1995). Participatory learning for sustainable agriculture. *World Development*, 23(8), 1247–1263.
- Richter, L., & Naicker, S. (2021). A review of child protection systems in South Africa. *South African Child Gauge*, 2021, 45–60.
- Ungar, M. (2021). *Multisystemic resilience: Adaptation and transformation in contexts of change*. Oxford University Press.
- UNICEF. (2021). *Child protection systems strengthening: Approach, benchmarks and interventions*. UNICEF.
- Wessells, M. (2015). Bottom-up approaches to strengthening child protection systems. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 43, 8–21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2015.04.006>
- Yahya, M. M., & Adedeji, O. A. (2024). Global Collaboration and Partnerships in Poverty Alleviation: Islamic Legal Perspective. *Journal of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language*, 3(2), 148-165.

Affiliated to Loyola Marymount University, United States

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alwy-Mohamed/publication/399984800_Islamic_Law_and_English_Law_as_Sources_of_Nigerian_Law_An_Analytical_and_Comparative_Study/links/6971ef5bf5b9fd48849b4409/Islamic-Law-and-English-Law-as-Sources-of-Nigerian-Law-An-Analytical-and-Comparative-Study.pdf

Yahya, M. M., & Adedeji, O. A. (2024). Global Collaboration and Partnerships in Poverty Alleviation: Islamic Legal Perspective. *Journal of Islamic Studies and Arabic Language*, 3(2), 148-165. <https://journals.iuiu.ac.ug/index.php/jisal/article/download/718/522>