

Addressing violence at family level

Good practices by CPCBM

CBCPM role in addressing violence

- Why is it a good practice?
- Which key elements contributed to its success?
- What are potential side-effect
 - Legitimacy of the CPCBM
 - Representation

The door to door campaign

- Discussions with families
- CP issues
- Causes
- Why is it not good for the child
- Coming to a conclusion together with the family

Door to door campaign

- 6 to 10 people both women and men and also some youth
- 4-6 family visits per day
- Child labour decline in tobacco industry
- Attribution to be better measured

Neighbourhood cell

- Cell and every family is to watch if the children of the families are going to school
- School drop out of girls
- Periods cycle of girls and the parents couldn't afford
- Alternative ways through washable sanitary materials
- Also a monitoring role to see what is going on at the level of the village: domestic violence

Indonesia

- Reach out to family and to let them know that a friendly family is good for the child
- If family is interested we discuss and give them further information
- If the family has received enough info then they reach out to other families
- also looking at costs for dealing with consequences of violence

Results

- Violence within the family
- The children would run out and reach to one of the families that is informed
- The family informed would go and discuss with the family of the child
- Children would tell other children as well
- Started in one village but now extended in other villages as well
- Also supported by the governmentnt

SOS family strenghtening programs

- Professionals but working at community level
- Parental skills
- Positive parenting as presented

Parenting education Malawi

- Integrated package
- Immunisation
- Nutrition
- Violence within family
- Community invites specialised persons to discuss at community level on these issues

Niger

- Child Protection Committees
- 5 men and 5 women
- Each women supports 4 or 5 girls
- After each session the women discusses with the rest of the community
- The girls discusses with other girls
- The children themselves report cases and then the Child Protection committees follow
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Benin

- Family assistance
- Close family goes to discuss and see how they can be supported
- ‘foster family’ the girls can be hosted to another family before the police makes the investigations
- Peer assistance by the family

Zambia

- Children begging in the streets
- Then police goes to the community the child comes from
- Women support groups serve as the eyes of police
- Reporting cases of violence against children
- In schools child rights group

Challenges

- Lack of research but some evaluations of the work done
- Documented stories of families
- Project funded so often lacking long term vision
- Families not feeling comfortable to bring the case up as consequences for the perpetrator who is often the breadwinner

Legitimacy

- Election of community members by the people and recognition by the government
- Community people so the culture remains alive
- Representation
 - Go to the different existing groups and involve them
- Asking for permission
- The family is glad it has a good imagine
- This makes it attractive for the other families

Understanding the reasons and trying to help with solutions

- Judgmental approach is problematic
- Majority of families want to help and protect their children
- So we need to understand the reasons behind
- How to engage on long term with the family on
 - how it can be done differently
- Generational change