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 tabacco 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 government
SOS family strengthening 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
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
  – how it can be done differently
• Generational change