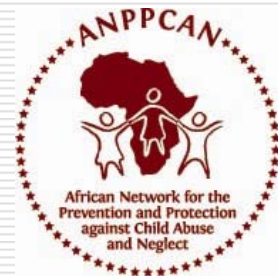

Working together to Prevent and Protect Children from Abuse and Exploitation *through* a Multi-Sectoral Approach

By Dr. Philista Onyango
Regional Director, ANPPCAN



ANPPCAN'S Mission

To enhance *in partnership* with others the prevention and protection of children from all forms of abuse, thus, ensuring that the rights of children are realized.

Key Groups in Child Protection are

Producers: This group generates issues we are dealing with

Products: These are the victims or the survivors (children affected or at risk)

Consumers: This is the group or individuals that enjoy the products

Duty bearers: These are the individuals and groups providing services

Producers: Helped us to understand their situation as follows:

- ☑ It was hard for producers to send their children to school, if there were so many children in communities unemployed. No motivation to send children to school
 - ☑ Although women did the actual farming (subsistence farming), men went to enhance their knowledge and skills in agriculture
 - ☑ The type of development efforts being initiated were at variance with what communities expected. The producers found it difficult to discipline adolescents and teenage children
 - ☑ Their children who leave home do so with their full knowledge of their families
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Duty Bearers: Helped us to understand their situation better

- ☑ Disconnected projects, doing other people's projects, although employed by government. So what has ANPPCAN brought?
Total lack of ownership
 - ☑ Awareness levels were very low
 - ☑ Budget allocations not commensurate with problems
 - ☑ Most facilities were to be found in head offices
 - ☑ No coordination or appreciation of partnerships
 - ☑ Low motivation
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- ✓ Some success stories did exist. Few schools had IGAs
 - ✓ Vocational training institutions were dysfunctional
 - ✓ Misconceptions about credit schemes
 - ✓ Existence of some child headed households
 - ✓ No access to international instruments and national legal instruments

Consumers: they too helped us to understand them and the children

- ✓ Producers readily give their products.
 - ✓ With HIV/AIDS, guardians send children to look get money.
 - ✓ Children had been disinherited and displaced
 - ✓ Some of them allowed children to get education
 - ✓ Many appeared service and money driven
 - ✓ Many had no idea of the laws of the land and the international instruments
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The Products: *This group revealed a lot to us*

- ✓ Many are taken care of by their mothers or grandparents.
 - ✓ Many went to school, but dropped or completed school without training
 - ✓ Many joined streets or child labour and faced many abuses.
 - ✓ A big number had lost their property and had been sent to stay with relatives
 - ✓ Many of the children find it difficult to go back to their homes or communities
 - ✓ Many of the children who dropped out of school had a wish to return back to school
 - ✓ Aspirations of the majority of the products are high
 - ✓ Some success stories did exist. Few schools had IGAs
 - ✓ Vocational training institutions were dysfunctional
 - ✓ Misconceptions about credit schemes
 - ✓ Existence of some child headed households
 - ✓ No access to international instruments and national legal instruments
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Why the Multi-sectoral Approach

- ☑ Realization that whatever we set to do was at variance with what people wanted and the reality on the ground
 - ☑ Parallel systems addressing similar problems
 - ☑ Projects associated with their initiators
 - ☑ Inactivity of the producers and products (extreme silence on what was affecting children)
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The Process and steps

- ✓ *Conducting a study on the issue of concern*
 - ✓ *Development of profiles of affected districts or communities*
 - ✓ *Collating and analyzing information*
 - ✓ *Capacity building*
 - ✓ *Awareness raising and advocacy*
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Results or outputs

- ✓ Emergence of viable structures and economic activities
 - ✓ Direct services to children for prevention and protection
 - ✓ Child Participation
 - ✓ Influencing policy formulation and legislative reforms
 - ✓ Participation in government structures and processes
 - ✓ Improved networking and coordination
 - ✓ Open dialogue and ownership
 - ✓ Identification of other key issues
 - ✓ Improved environment for children
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Challenges

- ✓ Institutionalization of the system
 - ✓ Frequent transfers
 - ✓ Interest in numbers not the process and strategies
 - ✓ Preconceived ideas of development
 - ✓ Mobilization of community resources
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Lessons Learnt

- ✓ Bringing people together increases synergy
 - ✓ Duty bearers have great potential but not harnessed
 - ✓ Communities equipped with knowledge, skills and some income have the capacity to protect their children and reject exploitation.
 - ✓ Child protection cannot be treated in isolation.
 - ✓ If prepared and given responsibilities commensurate with their age, children do have a role in child protection
 - ✓ Governments have the tendency to give lip service to good practices
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Thank you !

