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Posters
Adoption from Care: Developing Evidence Based Practice

Abstract ID - 4 - Poster

Dr. Melissa Kaltner¹

¹Family and Community Services, New South Wales

It is widely recognised that children and young people require a stable foundation on which their relationships and identity can develop. Where children are unable to remain in the care of their birth families due to child protection concerns, permanency planning is undertaken to ensure that the best possible placement strategy is applied to match child need. Multiple and unplanned placements disrupt attachment and may compound the trauma already experienced by children who have suffered abuse and neglect. As placement changes occur, so too does the experience of attachment interruption, creating loss and grief for children. Children and young people who experience multiple placements have been shown to experience difficulties at the time of placement change, with exacerbation of pre-existing behaviour problems. Alongside these acute impact of placement instability, long term difficulties have also been documented for children experiencing multiple placements.

In many Western countries, open adoption is increasingly being utilised to increase stability of care and provide a more secure family for children to ensure the development of attachments. This paper discusses the structure of open adoption in various jurisdictions and overviews findings from a literature review and Churchill Fellowship involving international interviews across Scandinavia, the UK, Spain and Australia on outcomes of adoption for children in out of home care, identifying recommendations for best practice in adoption from foster care.
Impact of sociodemographic factors on parenting styles adopted by mothers for their adolescents and adolescent’s self esteem

Abstract ID - 11 - Poster

Prof. Harmesh Singh1, Dr. Shivani Bansal1
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Background: Adolescence is a unique period involving physical growth, social, emotional and mental development. Parenting is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of adolescent. Parental involvement, acceptance, support, and exposure have influence on self esteem of adolescents. Sociodemographic factors may have effect on parenting styles adopted by mothers and also on self esteem of adolescents.

Aims: To study impact of socio-demographic factors on parenting style adopted by mothers of adolescents and self esteem.

Methods: Study Design: Cross sectional observational study. Subjects: 300 adolescents. Collection of data: A standardized and structured questionnaires. Parental authority questionnaire was used to assess parenting styles Mothers were divided: Authoritative, Authoritarian and Permissive. Self esteem graded on 5 point likert scale. Total score ranged 10-40. Adolescents classified: Low self esteem (10-25) and high self esteem (26-40). Statistical Analysis: The data was analyzed using Microsoft excel 2003 and Epi Info version 3.3.2. Mean, range and S. D were computed for the variables.

Results: The age of adolescents was 14 years(47.7%); 15 years(18.3%); 16 years(14.3%); 17 years(18.3%) and 18 years(1.3%). 56% of them were females. 55.7% belonged to nuclear family. Majority of the adolescents (95.3%) were from urban area. Mothers were non working in 76.3% of adolescents. Most of the mothers (99.7%) were educated. Parenting styles of mothers observed were authoritative(67.3%), authoritarian(28%) and permissive(4.7%). 82.3% of adolescents had high self esteem and 17.7% had low self esteem.

The proportion of authoritarian mothers in rural area (50%) was significantly higher (p = 0.022) than the urban mothers (26.9%). As the age of adolescent increased, there was significant increase in self esteem (p = 0.028) There was no significant impact of gender, maternal age, family, religion, maternal occupation and education.

Conclusion: Various Socio-demographic factors except place of residence did not have any significant impact on parenting style adopted by mothers. Age of adolescents had significant impact on self esteem.
A systematic literature review of child maltreatment in China: Development of literature assessing tools and summary of epidemic situation

Abstract ID - 15 - Poster

Prof. Tao Xu1, Prof. Fuyong Jiao2, Prof. Jianping Pan3, Prof. Jingqi Chen4, Prof. Xiaoyan Huang3, Prof. Wenli Liu5

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[Objective] To recognize the epidemiology and risk factors of child maltreatment among 0-17 year-old children in China, and provide advices and potential solutions for child maltreatment prevention policies. [Methods] Domestic and international literatures about child maltreatment from 1992 to 2012 were searched to collect comprehensive valuable and representative data in China. Evaluation tools were developed according to GRADE method to assess the quality and content of the literatures. [Results] 84 related literatures were screened out. 11 focused on physical abuse, 3 focused on emotional abuse, 15 focused on sexual abuse and 12 focused on neglect. The others reported different kinds of abuse at the same time. 1. Physical abuse: Incidences of physical abuse are 41.2% to 67.3% in urban areas and 32.4% to 39.4% in rural areas. Non-standardized instruments contain several specific questions about physical abuse. 2. Emotional abuse: Since there is no unified measurement of emotional abuse, results show variety of emotional abuse incidences (10.6%-67.1%). 3 Sexual abuse: Most researches focused on sexual abuse before 16 years old using a retrospective survey method. The incidences of sexual abuse among boys are around 10.2% to 23.0%, which are around 14.2% to 25.5% among girls. 4. Neglect: Chinese researchers have already developed a set of urban-and-rural-applicably Chinese Neglect Scales for different age groups since 1999. The neglect incidences were 22.4% to 32.8% among 3-17 year-old urban children, and 53.7% to 54.9% among 0-6 year-old rural children; incidence of neglect among rural children age 6 and older was not available so far. [Conclusion] The issue of child maltreatment in China cannot be neglected. Research on definition of child maltreatment, survey instruments, and the national level epidemiology are needed.
Abuse of Children with Learning Disabilities: Role of the Special Educators

Abstract ID - 23 - Poster

Dr. Beth N. Oluka

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Introduction Learning disabilities is an umbrella term used to refer to category of exceptional children with heterogeneous group of learning disorders. It has been observed that thousands of learning disabled children are highly abused on daily bases at schools either by their teachers or peers; for these, this study was designed.

Methodology The study was conducted in ten secondary schools in the three educational zones of Ebonyi State Nigeria. Over 1000 pupils with different forms of learning disabilities and 50 teachers in the various selected secondary schools were used for the study. A total of 300 structured questionnaire items, which was used for data collection were completed by respondents who made up sample size of the study. The questionnaire included questions on all forms of abuses children with learning disabilities face in classrooms on daily bases and the roles of the special educators.

Results:

275 respondents representing 91.67% of total study population agreed that on daily bases, they face all forms of abuses due to their learning difficulties either from their teachers or peers. 238 respondents representing 79.33% proved that most often, the teachers who should have encouraged the pupils with learning disabilities end up abusing such pupils in the classrooms. 89 identified students with learning disabilities representing 74.16% of students interviewed asserted that the teachers should use other innovative strategies for handling and managing them in the classrooms. 61.09% of the teachers suggested that services of special educators are highly needed through training/retraining on strategic ways of identifying and managing children with learning disabilities.

Conclusion Teaching and handling pupils with special needs / learning disabilities in the normal classroom no doubt implies adaptation of the standard curriculum and employing the services of the special educators, teachers also need more time, materials and knowledge.
Characteristics of the Baum test (tree-drawing test) in children receiving residential care

Abstract ID - 39 - Poster

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The Baum test (tree-drawing test) acts as both a projective psychological examination as well as a supplementary psychodiagnostic tool. There is little information relating the characteristics of children receiving residential care and the Baum test.

In Japan, residential care is the most common form of out-of-home care for children. Most children in residential care settings are placed there because of familial problems, and more than half of them have experienced abuse and neglect. The purpose of this study was to clarify the viewpoints of efficiency assessment through the Baum test and actual conditions of children in residential care.

Correlations between lifestyles of children receiving residential care and their Baum test results was investigated. The Baum test and self-administered questionnaire assessing lifestyle were administered to children living in residential care (N = 23; 12 boys and 11 girls) and children living in their own homes (N = 191; 91 boys and 100 girls).

Results indicated that lifestyles of children living in children’s homes, including meals, excretion, sleep, and exercise, were rather regular. However, children living in children’s homes tended to doze often. Comparing the Baum test results between the two groups indicated differences in the appearance of branches and attachments, strength of brushstrokes, right-left position, representation of shadows and three-dimensional shapes.

There were significant differences drawn by children receiving residential care and drawn by controls.

This study suggests that children in residential care need multiple forms of care. Therefore the effective assessment system should be established to offer them therapeutic resources tailored to their specific needs.
Effects of Strengths and Placement Type on Children’s Outcomes in Out-of-Home Care

Abstract ID - 40.0 - Poster

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Objectives:
The negative impact of childhood maltreatment, which can often extend well into adulthood, consistently appears to be ameliorated if victimized children possess several resiliencies or strengths. However, little is known about how vulnerable children’s outcomes are affected by different levels of strengths across different out-of-home placement settings. Hence, this study examines the association of two factors – children’s strengths and placement type, with outcomes at two time-points during out-of-home care.

Method:
The Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) tool was used to assess the outcomes of 285 children placed in residential homes or foster care in Singapore. Multiple regressions were conducted on CANS domain scores to evaluate whether level of baseline strengths and placement type predict outcomes at two time-points after controlling for race, prior placements, age, gender, interpersonal trauma and baseline needs scores.

Results:
Relative to residential care, foster care children are reported to be younger, with lower baseline needs, more prior placements, fewer baseline strengths and suffered fewer types of interpersonal trauma. After controlling for covariates, higher baseline strengths significantly predicted lower baseline needs of children across 3 of 4 CANS domains, regardless of placement settings. However at reassessment, baseline strengths only significantly predicted lower life functioning needs in foster care, with significant interactions between strengths and placement, whereby the opposite pattern seemed apparent in residential settings.

Conclusions:
In both residential and foster care, the protective effects of high strengths against child maltreatment were similarly apparent, even despite clear differences in children’s profiles across placement types. Over time, these initial benefits appear to persist somewhat for children in foster care but seem suppressed in more restrictive, residential settings and this warrants further investigation on children with more similar profiles. Nonetheless, it is clear that the continual development of children’s strengths should be prioritised in case planning.
Protecting the new generation through Behavior Change Communication

Abstract ID - 44 - Poster

Dr. Md. Shahidul Alam\textsuperscript{1}, Mr. Mohammad Shahjahan\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Bangladesh Center for Communication Programs (BCCP)

Violence against children (VAC) happens in almost every sector of the society including family, educational institutions, community and workplaces in Bangladesh. Even lots of children experience violent discipline at home. Though Bangladesh has child right policy to support UN Convention on the Rights of the Child but it is documented elsewhere that the inability of duty bearers to understand and recognize children’s rights as main factors for VAC. Children themselves are also unable to report violence against them. Besides many factors are playing role in VAC in family, educational institutions, community and workplaces that include early marriage, not paying attention to children’s opinion, gender discrimination, forced labor to corporate punishment in the school and inadequate functioning of school management committee etc.

To combat the issue a communication intervention has been designed with the objectives to contribute to eliminate VAC in the key areas (Family, educational institutions, community and workplaces) by enabling duty bearers to understand, detect and act to prevent various forms and aspect of violence against children.

The intervention designed to follow community based approaches to raise awareness, sensitize the community and increase knowledge of duty bearers and key stakeholder on child rights and forms and aspect of VAC. The intervention targets on changing behavior and social attitudes throughout the project area – from individuals and families to community, educational institutions and workplaces in order to embrace their responsibility and create a community support system for reducing VAC. The social network, Smart technology, prints and electronic media will also be used for bringing changes in attitude and behavior.

It is expected that the intervention will mobilize responsible people in the community to play vital role in protecting children from violence which eventually will establish a violence free community for our future generation.
Risk Profiles of Children in Residential Care: A Case Study

Abstract ID - 49 - Poster

Ms. Xiang Ling Ong

1Singapore Children’s Society

Do some children fare better than others in residential care? This retrospective exploratory study involves the analysis of data from residents of a Children’s Home in Singapore. The purpose of the study was to identify the risk profiles of children who had entered the Home, and evaluate their socio-emotional and discharge outcomes at the end of their stay. Cluster analysis revealed three distinct risk profiles: the Abused group (n = 36); the Neglected group (n = 34) and the Disadvantaged group (n = 34). The Abused group was found to have poorer socio-emotional well-being compared to other groups, while the Neglected group tended to have a longer duration of stay in the Home. Further analyses showed that these relationships were mediated by the presence of individual and family risk factors. The results highlight the importance of intervening with different groups of residents based on their presentation of different risk levels.
Are we identifying cases of child abuse using the same standards?

Abstract ID - 57 - Poster

Dr. Muna Al Saadoon

1, Sultan Qaboos University, College of Medicine and Health Sciences

Recognition of child abuse depends on many factors such as the definition of child abuse and acceptance of certain norms within a society. In this study we are trying to identify the impact of knowledge about child right, definition & types of child abuse and consequences of child abuse on recognizing cases of child abuse. 136 participants (social workers, nurses, psychologists and health educators) from Sharqeya region participated in a 5 hours’ workshop on 26. 9. 2013. The topics covered were child right, types and definition of child abuse consequences of child abuse and psychological intervention for victims. All participants were invited to participate in the study and those who accepted were requested to fill up a simple questionnaire that covers demographic factors of the participant and their response for 19 statements that describe scenarios of an interaction between parents and a child of different ages and genders. Each participant were given the time to classify the statement into an abuse, not abuse and given the opportunity to select the option I don’t know if not sure. The form was filled up by the participants twice before and at the end of the workshop activities. A total of 94 answered the pre and post workshop questionnaire. SPSS is used to find out the significance change in defining cases of child abuse following the exposure to the workshop material.
Child law, impact on child protection

Abstract ID - 58 - Poster

Dr. Muna Al Saadoon\(^1\)

\(^1\), Sultan Qaboos University, College of Medicine and Health Sciences

In this poster, situation analysis of the child protection services in a developing country prior and after issuing child law will be done. The focus will be on advantages and disadvantages of the law in advocating for child right and providing services for victims of child abuse. Example of cases will be illustrated.
Efficacy and challenges of treatment for children with developmental disabilities in Japanese residential care settings

Abstract ID - 61 - Poster

Mr. Eiji Ozawa

1Kagoshima University

In Japan, unlike elsewhere in the world, residential care is the most common form of out-of-home care for children. Most children in residential care settings have experienced maltreatment prior to their placement. Moreover, in recent years, the number of children showing signs of developmental disabilities has increased. The purpose of this study was to determine whether methods of therapeutic treatment in Japanese residential care settings are effective for children with developmental disabilities.

Psychotherapists working at one of 50 residential institutions in Japan completed questionnaires. Questionnaires included items measuring implementation methods, and effectiveness of treatments, for children with developmental disabilities. The data from 89 children were analyzed.

The distribution of developmental disabilities in children was as follows: 46 children (51.7%) had autism spectrum disorder, 43 (48.3%) attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and 7 (18.0%) learning disorder. Overall, 73.0% of children had experienced abuse and neglect, and 33.7% of children had a co-morbid diagnosis of attachment disorder. Therapeutic treatments used included individual psychotherapy (60.7%), psychological consultation with care-giving staff (55.1%), referral to a hospital (51.7%), and the life space interview (44.9%). Drug therapy and group psychotherapy were evaluated as being highly effective for children; nevertheless, the proportion of psychotherapists implementing these versus other treatments was low.

These results indicate large gaps between the implementation condition and the effectiveness of treatment method for children with developmental disabilities. Consequently, it is critical to introduce effective therapeutic methods, and to tailor them to conform to Japanese residential care settings.
Examining the relationship between witnessing violence and being victimized

Abstract ID - 62 - Poster

Dr. Majid Al Eissa¹, Dr. Maha Almuneef², Dr. Fadia Buhairan¹, Dr. Seeren Almadani³, Dr. Hassan Saleheen³

¹National Guard Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, ²National Guard Safety Program, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, ³National Family Safety Program (NFSP), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Objectives: Childhood exposure to violence can lead to physical, mental, and emotional harm whether a child is a direct victim or a witness to violent events. A cross-sectional, national survey utilizing ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool Children’s Version (ICAST-CH), supported by a grant from King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC) was designed to identify the epidemiology of adolescent abuse and neglect in Saudi Arabia.

Methods: The study was conducted in secondary schools in the five main regions. Boys and girls, public and private schools were selected to participate. Students (N = 16,010) aged 15-18 years were asked to complete the survey instrument which included demographics, different types of abuse (physical, psychological, and sexual), neglect, and witnessing domestic violence.

Results: Participant’s mean age 16.8±0.9 years, and 51% boys. Eighty one percent lived with both-parents, 6.2% with single parent, and 2.5% with step-parents. Forty five percent of the participants witnessed psychological violence and 26% witnessed physical violence at home. Those who witnessed domestic violence were more likely to be abused compared to those who didn’t (p<0.01). Psychological abuse, neglect, and physical abuse were more likely in girls (p<0.01) whereas sexual abuse was more likely in boys (p<0.01) among those who witnessed physical domestic violence. Neglect was more likely in girls (p<0.01) and sexual abuse was more likely in boys (p<0.01) among those who witnessed psychological domestic violence.

Conclusion: Prevalence of child abuse increases with presence of domestic violence.
Experience of child sexual abuse and suggested means of prevention in Nigeria: Implications for promoting child participation

Abstract ID - 69 - Poster

Ms. Ezinne Uvore¹, Prof. Ademola Ajuwon²

¹Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Public Health, University of Ibadan, Oyo State, ²part

Objective: The use of children as sexual objects is a detestable phenomenon and a major cause of reproductive health problem among this cohort. Not enough is known about children’s participation in issues affecting them including sexual abuse (SA) prevention. Hence this study was designed to document experience of sexual abuse among children and their suggestions on ways of preventing SA in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria.

Methodology: A cross-sectional survey design was adopted for the study. A total of 410 consenting female adolescent hawkers purposively sampled from 6 out of the 10 markets in Ibadan, Nigeria were interviewed using a 49 item questionnaire which sought information about demographic characteristics, experience and suggested ways of preventing SA.

Results: About 52.9% of respondents have attained junior secondary education level with mean age 14.4±1.8 years. About 49.5% & 43.1% respectively discuss sexuality matters with parents and friends. No fewer than 21% have had sexual intercourse. Majority (69.0%) of respondents had ever experienced at least one form of SA. Of this, 68.3% reported recent (3 months) experience of SA. Forms of SA experienced were unwanted touch (49.8%), unwanted sexual comments (31.0%), unwanted kissing (16.1%), exposure to pornographic materials (13.7%), attempted rape (12.9%), genital rubbing (8.5%), exhibitionism (7.8%) and rape (6.6%). Previous sexual experience and having boyfriends were predictors of SA. Major perpetrators were male customers (98.6%), traders (98.2%) and peers (69.4%). Majority (67.5%) who had experienced SA within the last 3 months preceding the study did not seek help. Avoidance of unnecessary discussion with males (53.4%), strict adherence to legal punitive measures (55.4%) and hawking in groups (43.2%) were suggested means of preventing SA.

Conclusion: Child sexual abuse is a major problem. Interventions including sexual abuse prevention education, public health education and advocacy targeted at children, caregivers and market stakeholders are recommended to address this problem.
Trafficking of children and child labour; perpetrators’ major sources of income

Abstract ID - 70 - Poster

Dr. Dr. Bijayaparakash Sainju

1Concern

Background:
Nepal lies in between China and India, and facing economic challenges. The population of the country estimated 30 mi and 47% is under the age of 18 years. About 2.1 mi children are in labor force. Due to open border system with India hundreds of children trafficked and become innocent victims.

Income source: Child labor and child trafficking have become major sources of income for traffickers and employers. There are more than 80 different sectors where children have been employed under worst and non worst forms. More than 200,000 children trafficked into India and surviving in horrible conditions. Children are taken for cheap labor and flesh trade purpose.

Exploitation and Abuse: Employment of children is cheap labor source and easily can be explicated physically, mentally and economically. Likewise, once children are used for trafficked purpose they are exploited from source village to destination, physically, mentally, sexually, and their abuse is out of imagination.

Existing laws, CRC and ILO:
Nepal enacted children’s Act in 1992 and promulgated its bylaws in 1994. Likewise, the government brought child labor Prohibition and Regulation Act 2000. However, these Acts have become white paper tiger due to very weak implementation. Similarly, ILO Convention 182 strictly prohibits child trafficking for the purpose of child pornography and prostitution.

Primary prevention and early intervention approach NGOs such as CONCERN Nepal brought early intervention approach for better realization of the CRC and implementation of existing laws. Required community based intervention policies and counting every child.

Conclusion: Both trafficking of children and child labor are heinous crimes. Poverty led village people had to accept child labor and send their children in the hand of pimps who put the children into hell. Advocacy, awareness, education, are prerequisite factors to stop such activities and government should allocate enough resources.
Emotional Behavioral Problems and STROOP Interference in Sexually and Physically Abused Children

Abstract Objectives: Cognitive information processing and selective attentional biases are often documented by using modified Emotional Stroop paradigm which plays an important role in the etiology and maintenance of child abuse. The present study was designed to explore the interplay of emotional behavioral problems and Stroop interference in sexually and physically abused children.

Method: The study design was quasi experimental followed by mixed factorial model with groups as between subject and Stroop conditions within subject factor. Purposive sampling technique was employed to draw the sample of 50 physically (25 boys and 25 girls) and 50 sexually abused (25 boys and 25 girls) children with age of 9 to 14 years from Government and private NGO’s. The 100 (50 boys and 50 girls) non-abused children (control) were drawn from different public schools of Lahore. ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool, Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2000) and modified Stroop paradigm were used as research measures.

Results: The results of the present research indicated the differences in the Stroop bias scores among physically and sexually abused children with delayed responses on emotional violent and sexual words. The gender differences were also very evident on the four conditions of Stroop task, the girls showed more reaction time on emotional violent, emotional nonviolent and neutral words whereas, boys shows latencies on sexual words. It was evident from the results that sexually abused children have more behavioral problems than the physically abused. Findings have also indicated that the reaction time, socioeconomic status, educational level and mother’s occupation as a strong predictors of child’s performance of Stroop task.

Conclusion: The study concludes with a discussion of the overall findings with special consideration to cultural perspective, the limitations of the research using this paradigm, the implications of the findings, and suggestions for future research.
Developmental Characteristics of the Baum Test in Childhood

Abstract ID - 84 - Poster

Dr. Fumika Funatsu¹, Ms. Kayo Takahashi²
¹Kyushu University, ²Kagoshima University

Objectives Baum test is a projective drawing technique used in various occasion of clinical scenes because of its relatively low invasion and simplicity. Previous studies show that a tree drawn in Baum Test make development with the age. This study investigated developmental characteristics of the Baum test especially in childhood to increase fundamental understanding of projective drawing techniques used by children.

Method A group Baum test was administered to children (N = 191; 91 boys and 100 girls; Age range 6 to 12 years). A simple evaluation table was developed based on previous studies for possible use in clinical settings. The validity of the table was examined and confirmed by two psychologists that usually use the Baum test and one psychologist that had never used it in clinical settings.

Result The results indicated sex differences in the degree and inclination of trees, strength of brushstrokes, presence of the crown, and representation of shadows. Differences based on school grade were also examined, which indicated statistical differences in processing of the tip of the trunk and of the lower part of the trunk, the form of branches, rotation of the sheet of drawing paper, representation of three-dimensional shapes and shadows, and the existence of attachments.

Previous studies have indicated that the transition of processing of the tip of the trunk is an important point. This study suggested a specific age of that point, and it contributes the understanding for the children’s psychological development.
The implementation of Triple P-Positive Parenting Program for the staffs in children’s welfare facilities and its evaluation

Abstract ID - 86 - Poster

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Purpose

We sometimes heard that the children in foster home have been abused by the facility staffs owing to their problem behaviors. The staffs of children’s home should understand child development and parenting skills. The purpose of this study was to measure the effect of Triple P-Positive Parenting Program for the staffs in children’s welfare facilities.

Methods

Participants were 34 staffs (9 males, 25 females) consisted of training officers, children’s nurses, and psychologists. Their ages were 32.9 ± 6.8 years old and length of continuous employment were 3.4 ± 3.3 years. Two Group Triple P (GTPs) were performed by one facilitator in 2012 and 2013. Modified GTPs were served by 4 weeks duration (2 sessions/week), however standard GTPs are usually provided by 8 weeks (1 session/week). We assessed with 5 questionnaires, such as, Strength Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), Parenting Scale (PS), Depression-Anxiety-Stress Scale (DASS), Problem Setting and Behavior Checklist (PSBC) and Child Abuse Potential Inventory (CAPI) at the point of pre, post-intervention. We compared the scores of each questionnaire by paired t-test. Client Satisfaction Score and Frequency in use of 17 Parenting Skills were also asked after the program.

Results

However children’s problem behaviors (SDQ) were not changed because of short evaluation period, DASS, PS, PSBC and CAPI were improved after the program. Hyperactivity and total scores on PS, total scores on PSBC, and total scores on CAPI showed significant favorable effect (P<0.05). High scored items of parent’s satisfaction were, “desired and comfortable aid”, “helpful for decreasing child’s conduct problem” and “helpful for resolving family problem”. Each parenting skills were often used for managing their children.

Conclusion

Triple P was useful for the facility staffs especially on psychoeducational battery. We should continue this program and evaluate long-term effect for children’s problem behaviors.
The Place of Community-based Prevention and Strengthening Families

Abstract ID - 87 - Poster

Prof. Yoko Kato\textsuperscript{1}, Prof. Ami Shinohara\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}senzoku junior college, \textsuperscript{2}akikusagakuen junior college

In this study, we analyzed the features and possibility of family support system by the survey of the family cases with child abuse problems and in poverty. The purpose of this study is to examine the place of community-based prevention of child abuse and strengthening families. The method of study is survey of hearing families and the members of the organization of community–based prevention, strengthening families. It is the supporting families with child abuse problems, single mothers, the people who are in poverty. Ethical assiduities, as regards this analysis, sufficient attention is given in order not to let anyone infer the individual or regions. In addition, the analysis is performed with the permission of a research ethics committee in Senzoku child junior college. In study results, family member reported feeling comfortable when they were in the place. The place makes them a recovery from child abuse, poverty. The service of the place is the education after school for children of poverty families, the education fee is free. The other service is the teaching of child care for parents, provide parents and children with food at a low price. The places are two type of nonprofit organization. The one is using social network system. The other is a religious organization. This study compared between the two. The purpose of those organizations was family support, but the methods of support were different. With the social network system, A organization gathered supporters in Japan, and supported a family in the area with the base of A organization. B organization made the local inhabitants with the organization a supporter and supported the family. B organization revives the parents and children at the same time. This study analyzed the support family methods, the features of the place of community-based prevention and strengthening families.
Child Protecting Services in Japan - Working together authorities and its force limitation -

Abstract ID - 103 - Poster

Ms. Yoshino Omori¹

¹The University of Tokyo, Graduate school of education

Firstly, I'd like to introduce the ordinary process of the authorities in Japan for handling Child abuse reports from citizens or other public institutions. We call the authorities as" Child Guidance Center" not as" Child Protecting Services" like in U. S. or the other countries. It’s because the institution has not yet been perfectly functioning as" Protecting" children. There are still blind spots where is not covering the needs regardless of the strong structure of cooperation with Child Guidance Center, Police, school, hospital and government offices.

To protect children, we need to specify what is the core problem of the perpetrators. I secondly would like to suggest what factor generates the feeling of anger or anxiety from the view point of" parenting belief" and social support environment both for Japanese and other ethnicities living in Japan to help the government’s support to be more effective.
Identifying Risk Factors Leading to Serious Conditions among Parents with Parenting Stress, Anxiety

Abstract ID - 107 - Poster

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Objective There are many parents with parenting stress and anxiety, so municipalities provide support through maternal and child health activities. However, the progression among parents who have been supported as at-risk parents is different. Some cases were supported successfully by maternal and child health activities in municipalities, and some cases needed cooperation with child consultation centers as higher risk cases. This study aimed to clarify risk factors associated with the progression to fuller support among parents with parenting stress and anxiety.

Methods With ethical considerations, risk factors and cooperation with child consultation centers for parents who were recognized as at-risk parents between 2009 and 2013 in one prefecture were examined. Multiple logistic regression analysis was conducted using cooperation with child consultation centers as dependent variables and risk factors as independent variables.

Results A total of 1890 parents were recognized as at-risk parents, and the number of parents with parenting stress, anxiety was 892 (47.2%). Among parents with parenting stress, 139 (15.6%) parents cooperated with child consultation centers. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that “negative feelings toward one’s own child” (OR = 2.48, CI = 1.48-4.16) and “financial problems” (OR = 4.44, CI = 2.94-6.61) were associated with cooperation with child consultation centers.

Conclusion About half the number of parents who were recognized as at-risk parents had parenting stress, anxiety. Most of these parents had progressed through support by maternal and child health activities in municipalities, but the risk factors leading to cooperation with child consultation centers had increased for parents who had “negative feelings toward their own child” or “financial problems”. Therefore, if parents had parenting stress or anxiety, the necessity of assessment with attention to “negative feelings toward one’s own child” or “financial problems” through developmental assessments for infants and home visits was suggested.
Re-considering upper age limit of juvenile to 16 years: An ethical dilemma or social obligation

Abstract ID - 110 - Poster

Prof. Sibnath Deb\(^1\)

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As per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2006, the upper age limit for juvenile is 18 for both boys and girls. Earlier as per the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, it was 16 for boys and 18 for girls. Over a period of time there is a change in demographic characteristics of crime committed in India. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes by juvenile in 2011 have increased by 10.5% over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2010 which increased to 25,125 cases in 2011. It has been observed that out of total crimes committed by the juveniles in 2011 in India, 64.5%, 32.7% and 2.9% belonged to 16-18 year, 12-16 years and 7-12 years age group respectively. A large number of juvenile aged between 16-18 years committed heinous crimes like rape, murder, dacoity and drug peddling. One of the bright examples is Delhi gang rape case in which one of the perpetrators who had given maximum pain to the victim was a minor. As per the law the same minor perpetrator was sent to the Observation Home for behavior modification. This issue raised the question regarding lowering upper age limit for juvenile to 16 years so that heinous crimes committed by the juveniles can be prosecuted under the criminal law. However, this issue created a lot of debate and discussion in favor of the proposal and against the proposal and finally the Government of India did not change the age limit. On one hand, child protection is important and on the other hand, the reality i.e., the social obligation. On April 6, 2015, the Supreme Court urged the Government of India to re-visit the law so that juvenile accused of crimes like rage, dacoity and murder cannot get away.
Violence against the Adolescents of Kolkata: A Study in Relation to the Socio-economic Background and Mental Health

Abstract ID - 111 - Poster

Prof. Sibnath Deb

1Department of Applied Psychology, Pondicherry University

Violence against adolescents is more or less common to all social classes of India. This study attempts to understand the nature of violence suffered by the adolescents of Kolkata (erstwhile Calcutta) and to identify its relation with their socio-economic background and mental health variables such as anxiety, adjustment, and self-concept. It is a cross-sectional study covering a total of 370 adolescents (182 boys and 188 girls) from six higher secondary schools in Kolkata. The data was gathered by way of a semi-structured questionnaire and three standard psychological tests. Findings revealed that 52.4%, 25.1%, and 12.7% adolescents suffered psychological, physical, and sexual violence in the last year. Older adolescents (aged 17-18 years) suffered more psychological violence than the younger ones (15-16 years) (p<.05). Sixty nine (18.6%) adolescent students stood witness to violence between adult members in the family. More than three-fifth (61.9%) adolescents experienced at least one type of violence, while one-third (32.7%) experienced physical or sexual violence or both. Whatever its nature is, violence leaves a scar on the mental health of the victims. Those who have been through regular psychological violence reported high anxiety, emotional adjustment problem, and low self-concept. Sexual abuse left a damaging effect on self-concept (p<.05), while psychological violence or the witnessing of violence prompted high anxiety scores (p<.05), poor emotional adjustment (p<.05), and low self-concept (p<.05). This study stresses the need to provide individual counselling services to the maltreated adolescents of Kolkata so that their psychological traumas can heal and that they can move on in life with new hopes and dreams.
The cost of inaction: child marriage in Indonesia

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Child marriage prevalence in Indonesia remains amongst the highest in the East Asian and Pacific region. Of ever married women aged 20-24 years, at least a quarter were married before 18 years. A violation of children’s rights, child marriage has a number of harmful consequences for children and society. The purpose of this paper is to report on the trend of child marriage in Indonesia as well as associated risk factors and estimated costs for the economy, utilizing an experimental model designed by UNICEF. A new analysis of available national household surveys for the years 2004-2014 by the National Statistics Agency and UNICEF finds that child marriage in Indonesia is increasing in some parts of the country and is associated with poverty and lower rates of educational attainment. We used this analysis to input into an experimental model to estimate the national economic loss to Indonesia as a result of child marriage. Using the cohort method (single year and age), we simulated the labor market trajectory of a cohort of married girls age 15-19 over the next 36 years. Assuming education deprivation and consequent loss of earnings, we applied the age-specific labor force participation rates obtained from the 2013 Indonesian Labor Force Survey to project participation of this cohort in the labor force by 2050. We estimate that the cost of child marriage amounts to 1.70% of Indonesia’s Gross Domestic Product in 2014. This is a conservative estimate in view of the known costs to maternal and infant mortality, and broader public health system, not included in our model. Our findings assert that child marriage carries a heavy cost for Indonesia. Efforts to prevent child marriage require urgent investment if Indonesia is to achieve universal education and inclusive economic growth.
What makes an effective Nonprofit Board in Voluntary Children’s Home sector?

Abstract ID - 117 - Poster

Ms. Zoe Tee

1National University of Singapore

Boards of Nonprofit organisations (NPO) hold high responsibility in their duty to act on behalf the interest and values of the community, constituents and the sponsors. Strengthening board performance had been recognized as being paramount to enhancing community services. This study focused on board leadership in the Voluntary Children’s Home (VCH) sector due to it’s evolution from providing basic care to become one that serves children who are abused or neglected, from dysfunctional families and in need of shelter, care and protection, beyond parental control and/or in conflict with the Law. There is thus much insight in studying the leadership of board members who are leading organizations that serves an evolving and highly vulnerable clientele group.

This exploratory study employed qualitative interviews with board members and executives who have served or worked in this sector for more than 1 year. Secondary data of key funder: Ministry of Social and Family development (MSF) will be analyzed for better triangulation of data.

Results show prominence of the interaction of board inputs, process and outputs factors listed under the Cornforth (2001)’s conceptual framework of factors that influences board effectiveness. Results also presented board attributes such as commitment, integrity, going beyond their jobscope found to affect the other 3 key factors identified; board inputs, process and outputs. Additionally, factors that impact board effectiveness serves as deterrence against hidden ill-treatment and neglect inflicted on children placed in care.

Furthermore, there appears to be a lacking in recognition of the importance of board review within board members and also their a lack of evaluation on their partnership with management staff. Challenges that VCH boards face also surfaced in the finding.

Recommendations are also being made in the areas of board review and evaluation and partnership with MSF, Centre for Nonprofit Leadership and Social Service Institute (SSI).
Correlations between body type and life style of elementary school children and their Baum test results

Abstract ID - 119 - Poster

Mr. Nobushi Matsushima¹, Ms. Kayo Takahashi²

¹Kyushu University, ²Kagoshima University

The aim of the current study is to investigate the correlations between the body type and life style of Japanese elementary school children and representation in their Baum tests. Participants were elementary school students from fourth grade to sixth grade (N = 103; 48 boys and 55 girls, Age range 10 to 12 year olds). The height and weight of participants’ body was inquired. And they answered a self-administered questionnaire about lifestyles comprising (25 items) using the central location test method. Body types were categorized by calculating the Rohrer index: “leptosomic” (less than 115), “standard” (from 115 to 145), and “obese” (over 145). Correlations between height and weight, as well as the lifestyle were examined. The results indicated that “obese” group consisted of 7.1% (N = 8) and this percentage increased as the school grade advanced: fourth grade 3% (N = 1), fifth grade 5% (N = 2), and sixth grade 10.9% (N = 5). There were more “obese” boys than “obese” girls. The correlation between body type and lifestyles indicated that “obese” children had breakfast which was unbalanced and they tended to eat only staple foods, and that they dozed often. Their Baum test results indicated the correlations between “obesity” and independent lifestyle, as well as between the apical termination and the inclination of trunk axis.
The Present Condition and Tasks Related to Child Consultation Center Cases in One Prefecture

Abstract ID - 122 - Poster

Dr. Hiroe Tani\textsuperscript{1}, Ms. Sachiko Masuya\textsuperscript{1}, Ms. Kumi Takahashi\textsuperscript{2}, Dr. Hiroko Hashimoto\textsuperscript{1}, Prof. Kikuko Okuda\textsuperscript{1}, Dr. Yukie Iwasa\textsuperscript{1}, Dr. Kenji Mori\textsuperscript{1}, Dr. Tsuneo Ninomiya\textsuperscript{3}

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Purpose The purpose of this study is to clarify the present condition and tasks related to Child Consultation Center cases in one prefecture.

Method A survey of consultation cases for fiscal 2014 was conducted by querying all child consultation centers in one prefecture. The survey content covered types of abuse, main abuser, support status and impact on children. Upon obtaining approval by the ethics committee the survey was ethically conducted to protect individual’s privacy.

Results There were 387 consultation cases that year. The percentages of abuse types were psychological abuse 80%; physical abuse, 30%; neglect, 14%; and sexual abuse, 1%. Some cases included multiple types of abuse. The main abuser in 55% of the cases was the biological father and in 32% was the biological mother. Children’s ages were as follows: up to 3, 24%; preschool (3-6), 21%; elementary school age (6-12), 39%; junior high school and older (12 and up), 15%. Prior to consultation, 27% had received support from public institutions and 73% had received no support. There was an observable impact on approximately 60% of all the children. Observed were psychological problems in 44%, behavioral problems in 27%, communication problems in 16%, and developmental delays (physical, language) in 13%. The percentage with an observable impact was significantly higher among children who had no public institution support prior to consultation \textit{chi-square test} <0.001 and among those who experienced abusive conditions over a long period \textit{chi-square test} <0.001.

Consideration At the time of consultation, children had already been negatively impacted, especially those who had not received prior support. This highlights the necessity to further investigate whether or how current methods are overlooking at-risk children prior to Child Consultation Center involvement.
Approach to Development of an Effective Sex Education Program to Improve Self-Efficacy of Battered Children

Abstract ID - 124 - Poster

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Objectives About 75% of children who are stayed in short-term therapeutic institutions for emotionally disturbed children are battered children. They often have developmental disabilities and emotional disorders; also, lower self-esteem and self-efficacy are characteristic traits. Additionally, problematic behavior caused by a scarcity of the knowledge or incorrect cognition regarding sexuality frequently occurs. Providing appropriate sex education is an important issue for them. The purpose of this study is to clarify the influence that sex education has on the self-efficacy of children at short-term therapeutic institutions for emotionally disturbed children. The purpose of this study is to clarify the influence that sex education has on the self-efficacy of children at short-term therapeutic institutions for emotionally disturbed children and approaches to the development of an effective sex education program to improve the self-efficacy of battered children.

Method We conducted sex education with an original program that’s aim was to improve their self-efficacy for seven children who had been stayed in that facility four times for about 30 minutes at a time.

They were tested twice using a scale of self-efficacy before and after the education program.

Result and Conclusion Full data was gathered for six children then analyzed. There was no statistically significant difference but on average, “self-acceptance”, “self-actualization”, “sense of fulfillment”, “self-expression and positive attitude to others”, “closed off and not trusting others” showed improvement among the six on the scale of self-efficacy. But “interpersonal tension and consciousness evaluation” did not improve. It showed that it is possible to improve the self-efficacy of battered children, excluding “interpersonal tension and consciousness evaluation” through our original program. We must continue sex education to enhance the self-efficacy of children and undertake the development of a more effective program.
A Study on Short term Outcome in Children with History of Child Sexual Abuse

Abstract ID - 131 - Poster

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Background: In India, studies on Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) have predominantly focussed on prevalence.

Aim: To prospectively examine the course and the short term outcome of children with history of CSA over a period of 12 weeks.

Method: 29 children aged 7-16 years with a history of CSA within 12 months prior to consultation were assessed and followed up for a period of 12 weeks.

Results: 6 children were asymptomatic and 24 children had at least one psychiatric diagnosis at baseline. 96.5% (N = 28) received psychotherapeutic intervention and 51.5% (N = 15) received medication. Of the 24 symptomatic children, 75% showed response at 12 weeks and 29% (N = 7) showed complete remission at 12 weeks. Overall, the children with history of CSA improved significantly in all measures including total problems scores, measures of depression, anxiety, PTSD and functioning. Depressive disorder was associated with favourable outcome as it remitted in 62% (N = 9) of the cases by 12 weeks. PTSD was associated with unfavourable outcome as it remitted only in one of the eight children who had PTSD at baseline. Lesser scores on CBCL and higher functioning on CGAS at baseline predicted remission at 12 weeks. Increase in parental support and decrease in parental emotional reaction was significantly associated with decrease in total problem scores in children over 12 weeks.

Conclusion: The diagnosis and parental support were factors affecting the outcome. Severity of illness at baseline predicted remission but majority of the children, regardless of severity showed response over a period of 12 weeks.
Study on Children’s Experience of Sexual Abuse in Macao

Abstract ID - 143 - Poster

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This research was a pilot study on the safety of children and minors in Macao with special attention on their experience of sexual abuse. It is the first of its kind in Macao with a systematic sampling method. Ten secondary schools participated in this extensive survey. Results showed that about 10\% of the respondents reported to have been victimized at least once prior to their adulthood. In terms of gender difference, female respondents reported to have such kind of traumatic experience earlier than the male counterparts. The most common form of sexual abuse experienced was “their body being touched or fondled including private parts”. The victims were prone to have anxiety, feeling of tiredness, and even suicidal ideation, especially girls.

We suggest sex education with an emphasis on self-protection be strengthened in families and schools. At the same time, children’s self-confidence and self-care should be enhanced. We also urge the Macao Government to expedite law amendments in order to remove deficiencies and inconsistencies in current legislations in protecting children. We also recommend the police set up a designated hotline for preventing and reporting of child abuse and sexual assault. Dedicated police force should be given special training to equip them skills to handle such cases so as to strengthen the response, support, and the protection of children. In the neighborhood level, public alertness should be enhanced to establish a better community-wide child protection system.
The influence of individual, familial and social environmental factors towards substance abuse behavior among adolescents

Abstract ID - 146 - Poster

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The substance abuse prevalence among adolescents increased 9.25 per cent a year. In relation to that the current research aimed to identify the extent of the relationships between individual factors (self-esteem, personal problems and coping skills); familial factors (parental supervision, family management, family attachment, family concerns and stressful life events); and social environmental factors (risk environments in schools and communities; and protective environment in schools and communities) and the substance abuse behavior. This research used a survey method involving the distribution of questionnaires to 480 respondents from the high risk population of adolescents in substance abuse. The respondents were selected by using stratified random sampling and systematic sampling methods. The results showed that 17 of the 20 independent variables had significant correlations with substance abuse behavior. Multiple regression analysis on substance abuse behavior showed that only five (5) of the 17 independent variables were the main predictors of substance abuse behavior. Risk variables in school can explain 45.5% of the variance in substance abuse behavior and as the dominant predictor. Other predictor variables can explain variance in substance abuse behavior is a risk in communities (3.7%), protector at school (3.0%), problems of self - family problems (1.2%) and problems of self - employment goals (0.6%). These five independent variables can explain 53.5% of the variance in substance abuse behavior among adolescents. The result also showed that the model is significant ($F = 111.215$, Sig-$F = .000$). In overall multiple regression analysis gives a clear picture that the domain of social environmental factors are the most important factors to understand adolescents involvement in substance abuse. The implication of this research directed to the authority that is responsible for prevention and rehabilitation to emphasis on this factors. Further research can focus on external factors that was not addressed in this study.
When cash isn’t enough: Findings from an assessment of Indonesia’s child grant

Abstract ID - 155 - Poster

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Most middle-income countries have implemented social welfare programs providing transfers to households living in poverty, yet few have been assessed for their benefits to child protection outcomes. In Indonesia, the government has supported a conditional cash transfer program (‘PKSA’) reaching approximately 150,000 children annually. The transfer aims to support children at risk of family separation, violence, exploitation, neglect, abuse through the provision of cash transfers. This presentation will outline the findings of an independent study of the PKSA conducted in three provinces of Indonesia. This qualitative study aimed to identify and assess the known effects of the transfers on child protection risks and outcomes amongst beneficiaries in order to inform ongoing child protection system development in the country. We conducted in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with 186 children, parents, social welfare workers, and government and non-government agencies. A desk review of government reports and published studies on child and social protection in the country was also undertaken. Overall, access to social services including early childhood education, schooling and birth certification improved for all respondents. In addition, parents of children under-five years reported being able to access nutritious food. Less than ten per cent of child beneficiaries benefit from the program’s intended support of combined child protection case management and cash assistance, however. Insufficient trained social welfare workers are available to identify and manage cases of child maltreatment. In addition, the conditions imposed by the program are unable to be met due to the relatively small size of the transfer. We conclude that whilst the introduction of a child-focused cash transfer scheme is much needed in Indonesia, institutional reform must be undertaken for it to have a meaningful impact on children’s well-being.
Spinal injury from physical abuse

Abstract ID - 170 - Poster

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Spinal injuries in children are rare, particularly outside the context of motor vehicle crashes or sport-related injuries.

This paper discusses the clinical presentation of a young child who presented with a spinal injury highly suspicious of physical abuse together with a review of literature on the subject.

A 23-month old boy presented with a swelling over the lumbar region and inability to walk a few days preceding hospital admission. Xrays and MRI revealed spinal dislocation at the T12-L1 level with oedema of the spinal cord. The child had a large bruise on the forehead on admission. There was no history of trauma to explain the child’s injuries. There was also a history of unexplained pain and limitation of movements to the shoulder three weeks prior to admission. Skeletal survey revelaed the presence of a healing upper limb fracture on the affected side. This child was sent daily to a babysitter while his parents were at work.

The spinal injury was treated non-operatively with immobilisation in a body cast with recovery of lower limb weakness and ability to walk after more than a week.

This case is similar to previously reported cases of spinal injuries attributed to physical abuse in terms of the age group (less than 2 years), mode of presentation (thoraco-lumbar swelling) and location of injury in the thoraco-lumbar region. Such injuries are believed to result from significant trauma involving hyperflexion or hypextension of the spine with potentially serious consequences such as paralysis and death.

Although rare, awareness of this injury pattern is important for prompt treatment and intervention to protect the affected child. Skeletal survey which incorporates xrays of the spine are recommended in the investigation of children under the age of 2 years presenting with suspected physical abuse.
Community empowerment in prevention of Child Sexual Abuse

Abstract ID - 186 - Poster

Ms. Shaney Cheng

1Protect and Safe the Children

Prevention is better than cure. Sex has always been a taboo topic in Malaysia, a multicultural country. However, forbidden does not mean improbable. Cases on child sexual abuse have been happening silently behind the door and it is getting alarming. Therefore, Protect and Safe the Children (P. S. the Children) have designed a holistic method in empowering community to prevent child sexual abuse. The holistic method targeted three various group which are the community, adult and children. Thus, prevention works are done through encouraging and implementing child protection protocols in communities, training implementer and adults in spreading awareness and conducting personal safety program on prevention of child sexual abuse and also educating children on personal safety program. Hence, this paper is to explain the role of community empowerment in positive relation on prevention of child sexual abuse in Malaysia setting through empirical outcomes. Communities are more aware on the phenomena of Child Sexual Abuse and children are empowered to speak up and react to inappropriate act. As a result, reporting cases of Child Sexual Abuse have risen from year to year.
Disclosure - a crucial stage in addressing child sexual abuse

Abstract ID - 188 - Poster

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¹Protect and Safe the Children

Child sexual abuse is a complex and challenging issue to work with. In most cases, sexual abuse among children comes to light only when the concerned child discloses themselves. Hence, this makes the situation challenging for the professionals who work and engage with children. The child protection workers inability to recognize and support disclosure can put the child under further danger and can increase the vulnerability of the child to further abuse.

There are various factors that may influence a child in disclosing sexual abuse among children. Factors include child’s characteristics, their family environment and the community in which they live can. Age is a predictor of disclosure, with younger children less likely to disclose than older children. Gender also affects the disclosure process. Girls disclose more often and sooner than boys, however boys can talk in depth if prompted. Other factors include family functioning Cultural norms about virginity, sexual taboos or a desire not to bring shame on the family can also deter a child from disclosing.

Disclosures can take many forms but at its core is a child’s need and attempts to let someone know that he or she is being or has been sexually abused.

Objective:
• to raise awareness of participants on the importance of disclosure in addressing CSA
• to identify barriers and challenges in handling disclosure in children and document best practices Method:
The workshop methodology will be interactive through discussions and sharing of practical experiences.

Results:
Raise awareness on disclosure we also intent to document best practices in handling disclosure Conclusion:
Disclosures of sexual abuse among children may be in any form. But what stays at the centre is a child’s need and attempts to seek help and to let someone know. Achieving this would be crucial in addressing sexual abuse among children.
Emotional abuse – a nightmarish of the soul!

Abstract ID - 210 - Poster

Ms. Anjiya Laljee\textsuperscript{1}

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INTRODUCTION: Emotional abuse and neglect is a renowned, but in fact widespread structure of child abuse. It is a constant emotional ill-treatment which every now and then entitles as psychological abuse and can fatally damage a child’s mental health. It is nearly all the time has a mold of conduct rather than a solitary event. Whichever incident in which a child is made to feel of no value or unwanted is an emotional abuse.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this piece is to increase additional understanding of emotional abuse and neglect.

METHOD: A review of clinical experience and literature from articles congregated all the way through electronic media published between the years 2010 to 2014.

RESULT: When emotional abuse arises over a comprehensive era of time, it can have a lasting impact. Adults who are victims at some point in childhood repeatedly took accountability for problems but never successes, and critic themselves without forgiveness. It can spoil a child’s self-image and self-esteem. They may essentially evade circumstances in which they are requisite to offer and obtain care. They may demonstrate hostile behaviors and can turn out to be self-destructive, engaging in self-mutilation and even attempting suicide.

CONCLUSIONS: Busted or spoiled self-esteem or self-image from emotional abuse can be refurbished. It is suggested that prompt assessment procedure should be present so as to identify the character of the abusive relations to plan precise interventions for the victims.

KEYWORDS: Emotional abuse, self image, self esteem, suicide.
The Impacts of ‘Integrated Child Protection Scheme’ in India

Abstract ID - 56 - Poster

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Objective:
The purpose of this paper is to disclose the impacts of the national child welfare policy in India; ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme) on the beneficiary children, neighborhood communities and the service giver NGOs. It explores what actually happened and how people reacted to it at the local level in West Bengal when IPSC was terminated and open shelter services under ICPS started in 2011, according to the policy change at the national level.

Method:
This study is based mainly on the interviews of which interviewees comprise of 4 groups. The beneficiary children of IPSC and ICPS as well as their guardians, NGO staffs that communicate with the local dwellers and provide services, the central/state government agents who design and supervise the scheme and UNICEF officials who work in collaboration with the central/state government. The interviews were undertaken in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Results:
The major findings of this study are as follow;

1. An integration of services has been achieved because a center for 3-hour literacy class was transformed into a 24hours shelter, 1 snack was changed into all meals a day and the type of education shifted from informal to formal.

2. However, 24 NGOs closed almost all the IPSC centers due to the end of aid. As a result, the number of beneficiary children deceased enormously from 8,302 to 450. Furthermore, among 18 open shelters the number of girls’ shelter is only 6 and gender imbalance in beneficiary children also arose.

3. Closure of long-lasting IPSC centers caused confusion and relationship of mutual trust between local dwellers and NGOs is at risk in some communities.

Conclusion:
ICPS improved the quality of care, but diminished the size, cut out girls and stranded some communities.
Monday, 26th

October
Systematic reviews of child maltreatment research in the Asia Pacific 2012-2015: Lessons learned and implications for practice

Abstract ID:164 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

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Objectives: There has been a quiet revolution in the past decade in the Asia Pacific, where researchers in many countries have been publishing community-based studies of child abuse and neglect. In the past three years, a number of systematic reviews have synthesised estimates of the prevalence of child maltreatment (CM), the health consequences and the economic burden. The purpose of this paper is to give a concise overview of these large and complex reviews, draw out the main lessons learned and the implications for future research.

Methods: The overview includes five meta-analyses focused on China, Australia and the entire Asia-Pacific region, drawing together findings from more than 300 individual studies. Reports from five recent global meta-analyses that include substantial data from the Asia Pacific region are also included.

Results: The combined data offer some insights into risk of child maltreatment in this region, but there are important caveats due to the very wide diversity in estimates. In general the findings confirm that child sexual abuse is reported less often in East Asia than in other parts of the world, while physical and emotional abuse are as common as elsewhere, if not more prevalent in some countries. There are too few studies of exposure to domestic violence and/or emotional neglect to draw firm conclusions. In terms of negative health effects, there is clear evidence of linear, dose-response relationships. Unfortunately, data on the impact of CM on educational achievement, work and social functioning are too scarce for reliable analysis. Two reviews estimated substantial economic costs, based mainly on evidence of mental health consequences.

Conclusion: Despite the impressive growth in research activity, much more work is necessary to enable child protection advocates to use locally derived evidence to convince policy makers about the social and economic consequences of child maltreatment.
Adverse childhood experiences and association with health-risk behaviors and co-morbidities among adults living in Saudi Arabia

Abstract ID:198 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

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Objectives: A cross-sectional, national survey utilizing Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) was conducted to identify the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences and their association with health-risk behaviors and chronic diseases among adults.

Methods: The study was conducted in 13 regions of Saudi Arabia. Adults aged 18 years and above were invited to participate. Participants (N = 10,274) completed the questionnaire which included demographics, different types of abuse and neglect, health conditions, risky behaviors, and mood assessment.

Results: Participant’s mean age 34.3±11.3 years, and 52% male. Thirty eight percent college educated, employed (51%), and married (59%). Prevalence of neglect (41%), psychological abuse (19%), physical abuse (13%), and sexual abuse (14%). Twenty seven percent had ACE score of ≥4. Most common chronic diseases were hypertension (21%), diabetes (18%), chronic respiratory condition (13%), depression (13%), and anxiety (19%). Females were more likely to have hypertension, diabetes, chronic respiratory condition, depression, and anxiety (p<0.01). Participants with ACE score of ≥4 were more likely to have hypertension (OR = 1.6, CI = 1.4-1.8), diabetes (OR = 1.7, CI = 1.5-1.9), chronic respiratory condition (OR = 1.8, CI = 1.6-2.0), depression (OR = 2.8, CI = 2.5-3.1), and anxiety (OR = 2.4, CI = 2.2-2.7). Health risk behaviors included smoking (37%), drinking alcohol (8%), and using drugs (8%). Risk behaviors were found to be higher among males (p<0.05). Odds ratios for ACE score of ≥4 were statistically significant for smoking (OR = 2.4, CI = 2.1-2.6), drinking alcohol (OR = 4.7, CI = 4.0-5.4), and using drugs (OR = 5.3, CI = 4.6-6.2).

Conclusion: Further research is needed to determine whether prevention and early intervention of ACEs might reduce the prevalence of chronic diseases and health-risk behaviors in adulthood.
The Safeguarding Children Assessment and Analysis Framework (SAAF) was developed for use following the gathering of evidence-based information about the child and family in situations where there are concerns a child is or is likely to be suffering significant harm (Bentovim, A., Cox, A., Bingley Miller, L., Pizzey, S. and Tapp, S. (2014) The Safeguarding Children Assessment and Analysis Framework. York: Child and Family Training. Available at http://www.childandfamilytraining.org.uk).

In 2012 the Department for Education, England published a research report that concluded the SAAF was the only tool which incorporated an assessment of the family’s ‘capacity to change’ and ‘how success or otherwise might be gauged’ (Barlow J., Fisher J. D. and Jones D. (2012) Systematic Review of Models of Significant Harm).

The SAAF supports analysis of information obtained during an assessment of the child’s developmental needs, parent’s/carers capacity to meet their needs within the wider family and environmental context. It requires an analysis of the:

a) profile of harm to the child and/or the risk of future harm to the child for example the severity of harm suffered by the child and its impact on their health and development and the extensiveness of the difficulties being experienced by the parents;

b) the likely outlook for the child if nothing changes; and c) prospects for successful intervention which involves parental child-centredness, modifiability of parenting behaviours and parental capacity to cooperate with professionals.

The SAAF helps professionals evidence their recommendations about future interventions in the interests of the child and their health and development and measure child outcomes.

The SAAF is currently being evaluated to establish whether it improves decision making about plans for children who have suffered harm. The SAAF has been translated into Turkish by Professor Dr Sezen Zeytinoglu and her team from Izmir University.
Lessons learned from various data collection efforts on child maltreatment

Abstract ID:209 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Symposium

Dr. John Fluke\textsuperscript{1}, Dr. Majid Al Eissa\textsuperscript{2}

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It is widely recognized by researchers and policy makers that data collection is a first essential step for the child maltreatment field. Data serve to understand the magnitude of the problem, identify risk factors for child maltreatment; ascertain negative health outcomes associated with child maltreatment. The ultimate goals of the data collection are to inform intervention efforts to prevent the occurrence and reoccurrence of child maltreatment as well as influence treatment programs to assist children who have been exposed to child maltreatment.

This symposium will present data collection efforts from several countries as they have emerged from work carried out by members of the ISPCAN working group on child maltreatment data collection. Three papers will be highlighted with the expectation that one or two others will be added. The first paper will highlight the multifaceted system of child maltreatment surveillance data collection in Saudi Arabia that includes ICAST and ACES self-report surveys, as well as, registry data. The second paper will highlight a review report addressing the ethics of child maltreatment data collection involving children. The third paper addresses Canada’s assessment of their surveillance system and efforts to improve the overall data collection program. The presentation provides lessons learned and the prospects for efforts to harmonize data collection across territories and provinces.

All papers will focus on practical issues, it will be especially useful for researchers and policy makers who want to set up or improve their child maltreatment data collection systems in their respective countries. Countries and localities at any stage of child maltreatment data collection are encouraged to participate in this symposium. It will be useful for planning purposes but to also to exchange experiences and ideas during the discussion portion of the symposium.
Lessons learned from various data collection efforts on child maltreatment - Determining Prevalence of Maltreatment among Children in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract ID:217 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Symposium

Dr. Majid Al Eissa¹, Dr. Hassan Saleheen¹, Dr. Fadia Buhairan¹, Ms. Sereen Al Madani¹, Ms. Alexandra Weber², Dr. John Fluke², Dr. Maha Almuneef¹, Dr. Katherine Casillas²

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Objectives: To find out the overall prevalence rates for the major forms of abuse among adolescents in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the differences in prevalence by age, gender, and living arrangement.

Methods: The cross-sectional study was conducted in secondary high schools in five of the thirteen main regions of KSA during 2012. Through a multistage stratified sampling technique, a sample (n = 16,939) of adolescents (15-19 years) were identified and invited to participate. The ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool-Child (ICAST-CH) was used for data collection. The previous year’s occurrence of violence exposure, psychological, physical and sexual abuse, and neglect were assessed.

Results: Nearly 90% of the adolescents were between 16-18 years of age, and over 80% were cared for by both of their biological parents. Annual prevalence of various forms of abuse in the year before the 2012 assessment ranged between 0.10 to 0.65, with the lowest rate for sexual abuse and the highest for psychological abuse. Significantly greater rates of all forms of abuse/exposure were found when participants lived with their mother or father only (versus with both), and even greater rates for all when they lived with their biological parent and a step-parent. Rates for violence exposure, psychological abuse, and neglect were significantly greater for girls, and rate of sexual abuse was greater for boys.

Conclusions: Prevention programs and awareness of the problem of adolescent maltreatment along with its negative impact on the neurodevelopment of the growing adolescent are necessary.
Lessons learned from various data collection efforts on child maltreatment - Ethical Considerations for the Collection, Analysis & Publication of Child Maltreatment Data

Abstract ID:226 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Symposium

Ms. Carrie Smith¹, Dr. John Fluke², Dr. Lil Tonmyr³

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Objective: Collecting information from children and their caregivers regarding child maltreatment is an important and challenging task. A growing number of documents can be found on this topic, but international ethical guidelines for collecting, analyzing and publishing child protection data are still missing (CP MERG, 2012). This presentation highlights the results from an ISPCAN commissioned study of ethical practices in child maltreatment data collection.

Methods: This project involved three activities: a review of the literature, interviews with key informants who have carried out child maltreatment data studies, and presentation of case examples illustrating ethical dilemmas and how these have been resolved. Eight researchers were interviewed and were completed in the fall of 2014. Key informants who participated have conducted research in a range of countries. These sources of information were combined and synthesized into the report that forms the basis for this presentation.

Results: Few studies or ethical guidelines have been designed specifically to address issues regarding collecting child maltreatment data. Common ethical considerations identified in the literature are: protection of children from harm, informed consent, privacy and confidentiality and payment of research participants (Powell et al., 2012). These considerations informed the organization of the literature review and the interview guide. The researchers interviewed are concerned that the perceived risks of harm of these studies may be exaggerated. They reaffirmed the importance of these studies and the benefits of the information collected and have developed strong practices that create safety, reduce distress and manage disclosures should they occur.

Conclusion: The objective of this project was to describe key ethical issues and recommendations for use by researchers, policy makers, and analysts when collecting, analyzing and publishing data/statistics on child maltreatment. Based on the information collected, several recommendations for policy and areas for future research are included in the presentation.
Neglect means the failure to meet children’s physical and psychological needs, protect them from danger, or obtain medical, birth registration or other services when those responsible for children’s care have the means, knowledge and access to services to do so” (General Comment 13, UNCRC 2011). It is often considered to be an act of omission rather than commission. Neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment and in those countries that keep data on the number of children who are investigated for maltreatment it accounts for up to nearly a half of all investigations. Yet its impact on children’s health and development is not widely understood. Children can die as a result of being neglected. Their health and development are adversely affected. The effects of neglect are cumulative over time and can result in adolescents suffering major difficulties, such as engaging in antisocial or violent behaviour which are not recognised as being related to neglect suffered earlier in their childhood.

There may be a variety of reasons why parents neglect their children. Often their own needs are overwhelming. They may have mental health problems and cannot meet their children’s needs or they may have never learnt basic parenting skills. They may not understand the impact that their behaviours or lifestyles are having on their child’s health and developmental progress. They may need to work and not have suitable childcare arrangements.

The definition of neglect changes over time within a society and differs from culture to culture. Poverty is a major complicating factor in deciding when parental neglect is occurring. This presentation will set out the impact of neglect on children’s health and development and explore the different reasons which may explain why some but not all parents are unable to meet their children’s development needs resulting in their neglect.
Childhood Neglect: Improving Outcomes for Children

Abstract ID:220 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

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Childhood neglect, in many countries, represents the largest number of referrals to statutory child protection services. This has been the consistent finding in England over decades (Department of Education, 2013). In a recent NSPCC prevalence study, Radford et al. (2011) found that 9.8% of the 2,275 11 – 17 year olds surveyed had experienced severe emotional neglect of lack of physical care or supervision. Adolescents also suffer from neglect (Rees et al., 2011) and children of all ages can die from it. Yet often neglect seems to go unnoticed and many practitioners report that they do not know how best to respond to neglected children nor how to intervene effectively.

In the UK, the Government commissioned a major research programme, Safeguarding Children, which had a specific focus on neglect. The findings from these studies are summarized by Davies and Ward (2102). On completion of the research programme the government commissioned inter-agency training materials to be developed, utilizing the research findings, to assist all those providing training at local levels (Department of Education, 2013). The materials consisting of presentations, trainer notes, handouts, case examples and video/audio material have been presented in an interactive format and are able to be downloaded for use by any trainer (http://www.childandfamilytraining.org.uk/71/Childhood-Neglect-A-Resource-for-Multi-agency-Training). Whilst they are set in the English legislative context the materials could be adapted for use in any country.

This workshop will present the materials and describe the ways in which they can be used to enhance the professional practice of professionals working with neglected children and their families in health, child welfare, education and criminal justice and in statutory and NGO settings.
Medical Neglect: Unpacking the layers

Dr. Vaishnavi Nadesonmulu¹, Dr. Mary J. Marret²

¹Univer, ²University of Malaya

Despite accessibility to medical facilities and the absence of extreme poverty, some children still fail to receive prompt medical treatment for significant illnesses.

This issue is explored through case studies of four children: an infant, a toddler, a child in primary school and an adolescent. These children were referred to the child protection team of a teaching hospital from May 2014 to April 2015 for concerns about medical neglect. They had complications from a variety of conditions such as severe eczema, HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis and morbid obesity. Adverse outcomes that resulted were life-threatening dehydration, severe infection, obstructive sleep apnoea, under-nutrition, prolonged absence from school and death.

Parental denial, incapacitation or death as well as cultural beliefs attributing illness to supernatural causes were some of the caregiver barriers to accessing prompt and appropriate medical treatment. Better coordination of health services with continuity of care was identified as an area for improvement in instances where there was a mismatch between the child's needs and the parenting capacity or poor compliance due to denial.

While parents are usually left to exercise the freedom to choose what is best for their child, local legislation supports intervention on behalf of children whose health and well-being are severely compromised. Prompt enquiry by schools regarding prolonged absences and poor attendance with involvement of welfare services when necessary could also result in better outcomes. In one case, school authorities were appropriately concerned but uncertain about the threshold for further intervention and where to direct their concerns when parents disregarded their advice.

These cases illustrate the importance of coordination and cooperation between medical, welfare and education services at the local level and the need to empower professionals working in these agencies to advocate for children who are at risk of medical neglect.
Is neglect of supervision a problem in Malaysia?

Abstract ID:60 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Lavinya Gogulanathan¹, Dr. Mary J. Marret¹

¹University of Malaya

In Malaysia, child neglect represents the largest category of child maltreatment reported to the Department of Social Welfare while a population-based study among primary school children has found supervisory neglect to be the most common form of neglect. However, information regarding the harm that results is often dispersed and buried under other categories that are not directly linked with neglect.

This study explores supervisory neglect within a clinical population of children referred to a teaching hospital in Kuala Lumpur for child protection and safety concerns during the year 2014. Supervisory neglect was identified in 39 children, spanning across age groups from infancy to adolescence. Although supervisory neglect resulted in injury or contributed to the occurrence of other types of victimization in 69% of cases, this problem was not initially recognised in the majority who were brought to medical attention primarily for other reasons. Almost half (49%) also experienced other forms of neglect. Seventeen children experienced sexual victimization, two were abducted and 5 sustained significant injuries, including a child who suffered hypoxic brain injury following immersion. Three children had a learning disability. Co-existing family problems most frequently encountered in this clinical subset were large families of more than 4 children (46%), single parents (36%) and poverty (33%).

There is a lack of recognition of supervisory neglect. There should be greater focus on this area as improved supervision of children may contribute to reduction of both childhood injuries as well as other types of victimization.
Implementing Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Abstract ID:229 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

Prof. Jaap Doek¹
¹PSUV-Konsult

The implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereafter: CRC) is a huge challenge for the States parties to this Convention (currently 195). It requires a wide variety of legislative, administrative, social and other measures (art. 4 CRC), the coordination of these measures taken by different ministries of the government, independent monitoring and the involvement of civil society, in particular children and NGO’s.

Given time limitations this presentation will focus on the implementation of article 19 CRC on the obligation of States parties to protect children from all forms of violence while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. The CRC Committee issued a General Comment No 13 (2011) on this article. It provides interpretation of the provisions in this article and recommendations to States parties and others for legislation and policies aiming at the prevention of child abuse and neglect and at timely and effective interventions when necessary.

After a brief introduction of the main elements of this General Comment I will present the results of an analytical study of the Concluding Observations of the CRC Committee for some Asian/Pacific countries over the last 5 years (inter alia Bangladesh, Timor Leste, Indonesia, China, Australia, Myanmar, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Cambodia Laos, New Zealand Japan).

On the basis of this analytical study I shall present the progress made, the concerns of the CRC Committee and the recommendations for further actions.

It will not be a detailed country specific presentation but a summary of the main findings providing a picture of how the Asian/Pacific countries are doing with their implementation of article 19 CRC and the related General Comment No 13 and some suggestions for further actions in areas which need priority attention.
Investing in Children: Children’s Right Education and Children Empowerment in Hong Kong

Abstract ID:147 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

Ms. Yu Po Lee

1Against Child Abuse

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child has come into effect in Hong Kong since 1994. To actualize the concept of “Children speaking for Children”, the Against Child Abuse, the Hong Kong Committee on Children’s Rights and the Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF jointly organized the Children’s Council Project since 2002.

The Children’s Council project has now entered into its eleventh year. Each year, 60 secondary school students below the age of 18 were recruited to be the Children Councilors. The project aims to raise public awareness, in particular children, on the UNCRC to provide a platform for children step into the shoes of legislators to discuss and debate issues relating to children’s rights and advocate for the rights of children. Intensive trainings are provided to the Children Councilors. Over the past years, 600 Child Councilors were empowered to take part in the formulation and discussion of 31 motions on various children’s issues, such as education policies, child abuse, children in poverty, parents’ divorce and children’s right to political participation, etc. The Children Councilors collected views from thousands of people through questionnaires and interviews. They also met with government officials and Legislative Councilors and shared their views about children’s rights.

We hope the Hong Kong Government will respond to the “UN Concluding Observations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child – The Hong Kong Chapter” which is important for the rights and well being of 1.1 million children. We urge the Government to set up a Child Commission to let children’s voice be heard.
Strategies for preventing corporal punishment of children

Abstract ID:228 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

Prof. Karen Polonko¹, Prof. Lucien Lombardo¹, Ms. Deb Sendek²
¹Old Dominion University, ²U.S. Alliance to End Hitting of Children

As of March 2015, governments in 46 countries have prohibited all corporal punishment of children in all settings, including by family and other adults/caretakers in the home, alternative care settings, school, and juvenile justice systems. (See Countdown to Universal Prohibition: http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/pages/frame.html).

Hundreds of research studies over the past 70 years indicate that corporal punishment of children, especially by parents and when children are youngest, is a gateway (precursor) experience to many compelling adverse consequences for children throughout their lives. Thus preventing corporal punishment has a multiplier effects in reducing harm to children and harm to and harm causing behavior by the adults these children become.

This paper will present implementable strategies to prevent hitting children. The strategies described are practiced across multiple settings (e.g., with parents, students, colleagues) and organizations (e.g., educational institutions, hospitals, Churches, Child Welfare, Criminal Justice Systems, the Media). Strategies include: (1) student organizations, (2) organizational policy statements against hitting, (3) education in diverse settings such as pediatric/hospital settings, (4) establishing No-Hitting Zones in public buildings; and (5) educating parents and others on positive alternatives.

These strategies will be placed within the contexts of social science and neurobiological research on the impacts of corporal punishment. In addition, the many challenges professionals and laypersons face in the movement to ending the practice of hitting children particularly by parents will be addressed. Such challenges include legal support for corporal punishment and social and religious norms used to justify corporal punishment. Sociologically, it is useful to view strategies within the understanding that the resistance to ending violence against children is similar to the resistance found to ending violence against other groups with less rights and protections.
Securing Children’s Rights through Community Participation: Reflections from the Field

Abstract ID:214 - Monday, 26th October - 11.00 - Oral

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Children’s rights are best safeguarded in a sensitive family located in a vigilant community. State policies and programmes must play a supportive role by facilitating an environment that is conducive to a safe and healthy childhood. The responsibility of the well-being of children living without family support lies largely with the State. Despite several welfare programmes, children have found less than five percent share in India’s Union budget in the last decade. In these circumstances, mobilizing public action towards protecting children’s rights can move the State to take cognizance and respond accordingly. Such public action has been encouraged by civil society as well as government institutions. Having worked within the government system and outside of it, the author reflects upon the role played by both in encouraging community participation on matters of child rights.

Sustained community action within the democratic framework has the ability to influence policy decisions. While families do have concern for their children’s well-being, their issues find little space in the communities’ agenda. This paper inquires into the steps taken to bring child rights into public focus and the institutional support required to sustain the same. A few questions explored by the paper are:

1. What were the strategies employed to elicit and sustain public action around children?
2. How did the government respond?
3. How is this public action different from a spontaneous one?
4. How can this collective energy be channelized?
5. How can community action around children be used to address larger structural inequities?

With nearly 40 per cent of the Indian population under the age of 18 years, the rights of children cannot be ignored for too long. One hopes that concerted public action will help children find their fair share in programmatic interventions as well as budgetary allocations in the coming years.
Child maltreatment in China: a qualitative study of experiences and attitudes among Chinese children

Abstract ID:168 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Yanyan Ni\textsuperscript{1}, Prof. Therese Hesketh\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}University College London

Objectives This study explored children’s experiences and feelings of child maltreatment and attitudes to physical punishment and psychological aggression, in order to contribute to the development of a child protection system in China.

Methods Seven in-depth interviews and three focus groups were conducted to explore the experiences and perspectives of 29 primary and secondary school pupils (aged 11-16 years old) in urban and rural areas of Zhejiang Province (Eastern China). The interviews were audio-taped and transcribed. Thematic analysis was used to extract major themes.

Results Most participants had experience of severe physical punishment, including: slapping on the face or head causing bleeding, hitting with implements causing bruises, and kneeling, standing or half squatting for prolonged periods. Almost every participant had experienced psychological aggression from parents, including public humiliation, threats of severe violence, and statements such as wishing the child had not been born. The occurrence of physical punishment decreased with age with most occurring before age 10. Most participants described their immediate response to physical or psychological aggression as very negative, including anger, hatred, and wanting to leave home. However, some said that over time they saw physical punishment as well-intentioned and an expression of love. Attitudes towards physical punishment were mixed with most children thinking it justified for serious faults. However, some (mostly older) children thought it unjustified, saying that parents should respect the rights of children as equal individuals. The general consensus was that although it is easy to recover from physical punishment, psychological aggression can lead to long-term ill-effects, such as feelings of inferiority, uselessness or fear.

Conclusions The possible long-term harm caused by psychological aggression may have been ignored because of greater focus on physical punishment. Educating parents about the harms of both should be an integral part of any child protection system for China.
Socio-cultural perceptions and influences on child maltreatment in developing countries

Abstract ID:177 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Rn Srivastava¹, Dr. Rajeev Seth¹, Dr. Uma Agrawal¹, Dr. Yogesh Sarin¹

¹. Indian Child Abuse Neglect & Child Labour (ICANCL) group

The difficulties in child protection in developing countries, with large populations and socioeconomic constraints, need serious and wider consideration. Various aspects of child maltreatment are closely related with economic and educational factors, and more so with societal attitudes. The Indian Child Abuse Neglect & Child Labour (ICANCL) group participated in two community intervention programs for protection of vulnerable children at urban & village levels, India over a period of 15 years 2000-2015. The most important lesson learnt were that public awareness about child abuse & neglect has to be raised & society attitudes have to change. The problems in poor socioeconomic communities are very different from those in affluent societies. The family size is large and the parents are unable to provide adequate care to their children. Thus children are denied proper health care and learning opportunities. Optimal development of children is impeded, which eventually results in an adult population that remains underprivileged and marginalized. Violence in homes against children in poor socioeconomic communities is widespread and accepted as a necessary disciplinary measure.

Under these circumstances, it is important to take a pragmatic view of child maltreatment. The issues of poverty, lack of education and information must be simultaneously addressed. Each country should identify and prioritize its most critical challenges, and institute appropriate remedial measures. Children should have knowledge regarding life skills, child rights and participation. Governments should give utmost importance to take all possible measures towards prevention of child abuse and neglect. The media has an important role to play in this regard. Legislation alone will not bring sufficient impact unless awareness and public attitudes are changed! Based on our community experience, our group strongly propagates the view that “child protection” must also include protection from disease, poor nutrition, and illiteracy, in addition to abuse and exploitation.
Risk factors for physical abuse in young children referred to a Malaysian hospital

Abstract ID:215 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Wah Tin Tiew\textsuperscript{1}, Dr. Irene Guat Sim Cheah\textsuperscript{1}

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Objectives: To review the epidemiology and risk factors for physical abuse amongst children referred cases to the Paediatric Institute, Kuala Lumpur Methods: A retrospective analysis of the hospital Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) team’s database of all children aged twelve years or below with a diagnosis of physical abuse was conducted. Inclusion criteria were those physically abused referred to the Paediatric Institute, Hospital Kuala Lumpur from January 2012 till June 2014.

Results: A total of 184 cases of physical abuse were identified, of whom 15\% of them (28 cases) were non-accidental head injury. Most of the babies with non-accidental head injury were less than 6 months of age and were male, while 64\% of the suspected abusers were informal child-minders. Almost 70\% of the remaining cases had soft tissue injuries. Seventy per cent of the perpetrators were biological parents. Social risk factors such as poverty, domestic violence, drug addiction, under alcohol influence were found in only 32\% of the cases. Some children were referred for allegations of physical abuse because of custody related issues whilst others related to poor parenting skills or use of corporal punishment. Of these children, 76\% were sent back to their parents, 16\% to government welfare home, and the rest of them to relatives’ house.

Conclusion: Our findings are a reflection of the need for improvement in the standards of child care and the need to increase awareness of alternative methods of child discipline in Malaysia.
Study on Child Abuse and Neglect in United Arab Emirates

Abstract ID:93 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mrs. Aisha Almidfa¹

¹DUBAI FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The objectives of this study was to understand the magnitude of all forms of abuse occurs at home and schools among Emiratis and resident children in UAE. In addition, it aimed to identify the perpetrators and children awareness level of various child helplines in the country, with the objective to develop beneficial intervention and protection plans for children in the UAE.

The study used ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST) with a cluster sample size of 4,111 from both Emirati and resident children, selected from private schools in all seven emirates. Male students were 50.6% and 49.4% were female, ages ranged between 10-18 years old and from grade 5 to 12. The findings of the study shows that (6.5%) of children are abused at home and the father is more likely to commit that abuse (32.7%). And at school (12.3%) the friend (48.3%) is more likely to commit abuse, then the teacher (29.4%). In addition, children in the middle school (grade 6, 7, 8, 9) are the most vulnerable to abuse compared to other children.

Psychological abuse was the most prevalent; at home, it was rated at 23%, then witness violence 22%, followed by physical abuse 22%, then neglect 18% and the least was sexual abuse 15%.

Whereas in the school, the most prevalent is psychological (39%), then physical abuse (34%) and the least was sexual abuse (27%).

The study suggested a framework “Intervention for the protection of the child” to be used as a frame of reference to join efforts of all child protection institutions in the UAE, with a number of recommendations for the preparation of various programs aimed to protect and prevent children from all forms of abuse.
The Knowledge and Parent-Child Communication of Child Sexual Abuse Prevention in Elementary School Pupils’ Parents in a rural area of northeastern China

Abstract ID:67 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Jingqi Chen¹, Ms. Buyi Yu¹
¹Peking University Health Science Center

Objectives: To understand the knowledge and parent-child communication of child sexual abuse (CSA) prevention in elementary school pupils’ parents in a rural area of northeastern China, and to provide reference for CSA prevention education.

Method: Two hundred and seventy parents of pupils in 32 classes of 2 schools were surveyed by the self-administered questionnaires anonymously.

Results: Among 270 parents of elementary school pupils, 29.4% of them knew that children are most likely to be sexually abused by people familiar to them, 64.7% knew that boys can also be sexually abused. Sixty-nine point one percent of parents had told their children that their private parts should not be touched by others. Knowledge and positive attitude towards CSA prevention education were promoting factors for parent-child communication of CSA prevention knowledge.

Conclusion and suggestion: Parents’ knowledge of CSA prevention was not enough. Pay more attention to CSA prevention education in parents, promote parent-child communication of CSA prevention.
A systems approach to community based prevention of violence against children

Abstract ID:133 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mrs. Aimyleen Gabriel1

1World Vision International Cambodia

In 2013, Cambodian Violence against Children Survey (CVACS) revealed a disturbing prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence directed at children, both in and out the household. Over half of both males and females reported at least one incident of physical violence before the age of 18; Almost 2 in 10 females and a quarter of males reported at least one incident of emotional violence before the age of 18; And more than 4% of females and 5% of males reported at least one incident of sexual abuse before the age of 18. Related studies on systems in Cambodia also attest to the importance of a systems approach for improved prevention and increased well-being of children in communities.

World Vision’s work in Cambodia has shown that community based solutions to prevention are sustainable and cost effective through a combination of strategies aimed at strengthening the elements of the child protection system. This involves 1) Awareness and sensitization of child protection actors, 2) Establishing or strengthening reporting and referral mechanisms, 3) Enhancing community-based support and services to especially vulnerable children and their families, 4) Building children’s life skills, resilience and participation and 5) Local level advocacy for child protection aimed at improved accountability of government and services.

The presentation will cite specific good practice examples, measures of success, tools for each of the strategies used and stories of transformation of communities leading to increased ownership and proactive work for improved child protection. It will also provide specific recommendations for future community based child protection programming.
Effects of multiple victimisations on children and adolescents in the child protection system

Abstract ID:116 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Amanda Goh¹, Dr. Chi Meng Chu¹, Dr. Nenna Ndukwe²
¹Ministry of Social and Family Development, ²California Counseling Pte Ltd

Purpose: Experiences of multiple types of maltreatment and adverse life circumstances appear prevalent among children notified to child protection agencies. These children are also especially vulnerable to clinical psychopathology. To date, no published study has examined the issue of multiple victimisation and psychological adjustment within the child protection system in Singapore.

Method: This cross-sectional study utilised the archival case file data of 132 child protection referred children and adolescents, to examine the extent to which effects of multiple types of victimisation accounted for variations in their levels of trauma and depression symptomatology.

Results: Eighty one percent of the sample had experienced multiple victimisation (two or more types of victimisation), which was associated with increased trauma symptom severity. Girls were more likely than boys to experience greater trauma severity with each additional type of victimisation encountered. Additionally, the inclusion of exposure to other adversity improved the ability to identify individuals at higher risk for elevated trauma responses.

Conclusions: Understanding the relationship between cumulative trauma exposure and psychological adjustment has critical clinical implications for assessment, intervention, and case management decisions.
Developing the child protection system in Indonesia

Abstract ID:179 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Nuryana Muman¹, Mr. Edi Suharto¹, Prof. Patrick O’Leary², Prof. Clare Tilbury², Mr. Peter Walsh², Ms. Lauren Rumble³, Ms. Astrid Dionisio³

¹Ministry of Social Affairs, ²Griffith UNiversity, ³UNICEF

Internationally, child protection systems are changing and developing in response to increased knowledge about how to effectively meet the needs of vulnerable children and their families. Each country’s arrangements are different, but with globalisation, many program and intervention ideas are being exchanged. In Indonesia, work is being done to build an effective child protection system, building upon existing good practice in social welfare and social protection. Objective: This presentation will outline the vision and strategy for a paradigm shift from an institutional to a community-based approach to protecting children in Indonesia. Method: The presentation will outline the current legal framework and institutional approach, challenges, recent developments, and principles for future action. Results: It is important to develop a new approach that builds on existing strengths and suits the Indonesian context. Priorities for action have been determined as: (1) building secondary-level family support services; (2) strengthening local governance and coordination; and (3) workforce development to increase the capacity of the social welfare workforce. Conclusions: There are many challenges ahead but there are plans for District-level pilots to show the way towards the new paradigm.
Child Protection in Islamic Contexts: Building an evidence based for effective child protection programme development

Abstract ID:64 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Prof. Patrick O'Leary¹, Mr. Jason Squire², Prof. Mohamad Abdalla¹

¹Griffith UNiversity, ²Universiti Sains Malaysia

There is an extensive knowledge base in Islamic literature and scholarship that advocates for the care and protection of children; and INGOs working to improve the safety and well-being of children in Islamic contexts report tensions when implementing ‘Western-centric’ strategies. Child protection programmers, particularly amongst INGOs, often do not have a sufficient knowledge and evidence base from which to develop culturally and religiously appropriate practice with Muslim communities. This paper presents a research programme and approach to address this gap in applied knowledge.

Islamic principles, law and jurisprudence that promote child protection can be ignored in the pursuit of Western-based models. While there are many shared values across different approaches, the epistemological and cultural understandings of the need for child protection can be different. Furthermore there is much heterogeneity in and across the Muslim world. The lack of acknowledgement of child protection practices underpinned by Islamic teachings can adversely impact on community engagement, trust, and credibility; which are essential for in-depth interventions especially regarding sensitive issues such as early marriage and child sexual abuse. Literature highlights potential avenues for ensuring the practical application of Islamic knowledge and principles to child protection policy and practice and their integration into INGO programming. This paper will present an overview of the current literature on child protection in Islamic contexts, results from the Round Table discussion and a summary of the next steps for credibly understanding child protection from Islamic lenses and developing sets of tools for protecting children in Islamic communities.
Effective Responses by Local Child Protection Networks on Child Incident Reports

Abstract ID:171 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Phearith Kou

1World Vision

Background: Structures and mechanisms for preventing and protecting children at local level is proved to be effective to protect children and connect with other child protection entities at sub-national, national and international level. Active Communities Towards Protection of Children (ACPC) project has so far worked with Child Protection Networks (CPNs) to understand their mandate for protection of children and build their capacity in order to be able to respond to child incident reports as well as be able to refer cases to appropriate services.

Objective: The major aim of this study was to assess the impact of Child Protection Networks (CPNs) in responding to child incident reports at the local level. The parent groups, youth groups, formal child protection system group and polices at the commune levels were interviewed to see how they work along well with each other toward prevention and protection of children.

Methods:

1) Review of project documentation 2) Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion were used with different major stakeholder groups such as Youths, Parents, Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC), and Polices.

2) Quantitative data for this study was taken from the Indicator Tracking Table of ACPC project. The sample size of this study is 120 people from eight different provinces in Cambodia.

Results:

From the analysis, we found out that Child Protection Networks (CPNs) consisting of Parent Groups, Youth Groups and CCWC in the eight targeted areas have responded well and on time towards the child incident reports which were mainly Rape Cases. They know how to report and take actions even without supports from the project.

Conclusion:

To better prevent and protect children effectively at local level, CPNs is the main local child protection systems we need to establish and their capacities must be equipped through various trainings, workshops and reflections.
5 years of first hospital based child protection unit in Pakistan – an overview

Abstract ID:212 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Naeem Zafar¹, Dr. Mahrulk Khalid¹, Ms. Mehek Naeem¹

¹Protection and Help of Children Against Abuse and Neglect (PAHCHAAN)

PAHCHAAN, a local NGO established the first hospital based Child Protection Unit (CPU) of Pakistan and South Asia at Children Hospital Lahore in 2009 with technical and indirect financial support of ISPCAN, after receiving Global Multidisciplinary award for this initiative in 2006. Despite numerous difficulties and virtually no finances, the CPU has continued to serve the abused and neglected children. The CPU trains doctors, nurses and other health professionals to detect and medically manage cases of child abuse and neglect at this largest children hospital of Pakistan. Psychological, social and legal support is provided to the children and families through PAHCHAAN.

During the five year period from 2009-2013, this CPU has managed 947 cases of CAN including 675 cases of severe neglect, 154 physical abuse, 67 sexual abuse and 28 severe emotional trauma. There were 17 babies abandoned either immediately after birth or later parental inability to cope with their chronic ailments Through this CPU we have been able to incorporate child protection in the curriculum of Children Hospital Nursing School and trained more than 500 doctors and nurses on managing abused cases.

We have also faced numerous challenges, most importantly related to financial support and lack of response from pediatric fraternity. Because of these challenges we have not been able to replicate the model in other hospitals or enhance the scope of this initiative.

This paper highlights the achievements and challenges faced by an NGO, the initiative being owned by the Government and the process being ready for replication throughout the health care system of Pakistan.
Child death reviews at a national level

Abstract ID: 236 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Workshop

Ms. Jenny Gray¹, Ms. Joan Van Niekerk¹

¹ISPCAN

Over recent ISPCAN events there has emerged an international group of individuals and institutions who have formed a community of practice to study child deaths in order to inform policy and practice. The community of practice is an open group and this workshop will seek to:

- facilitate the sharing of research and practice developments that individuals are currently engaged in;
- identify and discuss priorities for future research; and
- begin a discussion about what could be potential themes for symposia at ISPCAN’s World Congress in Calgary, Canada 2016 The workshop is open to existing members of the community of practice and individuals who would like to consider joining.
Estimated and Inferred Infanticide and Infant Abandonment Rates for Malaysia

Abstract ID:1 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Salmi Razali\textsuperscript{1}, Dr. Maggie Kirkman\textsuperscript{2}, Prof. S Hassan Ahmad\textsuperscript{1}, Prof. Jane Fisher\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Universiti Teknologi MARA, \textsuperscript{2}Monash University

Background: Infanticide and infant abandonment are rare phenomena. However, since the last decade, these acts have frequently been highlighted in media and attracted attention from various levels of society in Malaysia. Despite the call for clear understanding and comprehensive intervention to curb these acts, the rate and trend of infanticide and infant abandonment in this country has not been well established. Objective: To calculate infanticide and infant abandonment rates for the most recent decade in Malaysia. Methods: Summaries of data about infant abandonment and infanticide were gathered from police records, and the annual number of live births was ascertained from the national registry. By adopting the formula for infant mortality rate, infant abandonment and infanticide rates were calculated. Results: There were substantial missing data; therefore, the rates have to be inferred and estimated. The estimated infant abandonment rates fluctuated between 12.81 and 17.49 per 100,000 live births, and the estimated and inferred infanticide rates fluctuated between 4.82 and 9.11 per 100,000 live births. Conclusion: Malaysia has moderate rates of infanticide and infant abandonment compared to other countries. There is a need to strengthen the reporting and surveillance system of infanticide and infant abandonment in this country.
Understanding Women Convicted of Filicide

Abstract ID:2 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Salmi Razali\textsuperscript{1}, Dr. Maggie Kirkman\textsuperscript{2}, Prof. Jane Fisher\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Universiti Teknologi MARA, \textsuperscript{2}Monash University

Background: Filicide is an act of killing own child. In Malaysia, a baby is being abandoned in every four days; some succumb to death of filicide. Even though the seriousness of filicide has alerted the society, the information come mostly from anecdotal sources and this predicament is still poorly understood. Objective: This study aims to better understand the experience and the meaning of filicide from women convicted of filicide. Methods: Informants were women convicted of filicide, incarcerated in prisons or hospitalized in forensic psychiatric institutions. Individual, face to face in-depth interviews were conducted. The interviews were audiotaped or extensively handwritten, transcribed, translated and then thoroughly analysed using interpretive phenomenological approach. Results: Nine women were interviewed and three essential themes emerged: i) They were living in a harsh environment throughout their lives; adverse childhood experiences, confused young adulthood, victim of violent spouse, tragic pregnancy and grieved for the loss of their child; ii) They lived in a marginalized social position and trapped within the predicament which they had lack of knowledge, empowerment, agency and skill of seeking help. The surrounding world was experienced as thoughtless and non-supportive; iii) Encapsulated within their unfortunate world, they became women who surrendered their own right and blindly submitted to their abusive spouse; acquired the maladaptive way of coping the life stresses with anger and hurting self; suffered with emotional disturbances and finally faced the just vs. unjust sentence for filicide. Conclusion: Public discourse often considers women who commit filicide as ‘bad, sad, or mad’, but in actual fact, women who commit filicide are being victimised themselves. Society should put more concern to understand their agony and increase effort to discover the root of this predicament.
Know Ask Do – an integrated approach for preventing filicide

Abstract ID:182 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Jo Cavanagh¹
¹Family Life

Change to prevent filicide is required at the broad community and service system levels to motivate everyone’s responsibility and effort for the safety of children.

Know Ask Do therefore proposes a prevention approach which builds on the Australian community service pathways to translate new knowledge into action to protect children at risk of fatal harm from their parents. Learning from research (Brown et al 2014) and consultation with experienced practitioners (Cavanagh and McCoy 2015) is applied through the lens of systems thinking and complexity theory. The proposal suggests the internet is used to engage the wider community and motivate a new “meme” (idea spread virally) for protecting children, integrated with screening and referral protocols for health, psychiatric and family service provider identification and response.

Preventing filicide requires understanding about risks for children in the context of acrimonious parental separation and relationship breakdowns: risks to children’s overall development, wellbeing and, for some, to their life. It is proposed that the community generally has a benign view of separation as an adult event unrelated to risk and harm to children. Service providers can also see the adult as an individual and fail to explore their family and relationship context. However, experiences of parental separation and relationship breakdown emerge as a common stressor, together with mental illness, in the clusters of issues identified in filicide research. Case studies of filicide, like child death inquiries in Australia reveal a pattern of missed opportunities for responding to warning signs and threats which, when understood in the context of multiple stressors, are seen as indicators of risk for harm, and potentially fatal harm to children, by the Family Services practitioners, who have co-designed our proposed prevention approach.
Child Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation in South and Southeast Asia: Patterns, Connections and Policy Implications

Abstract ID:227 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Prof. Karen Polonko

1 Old Dominion University, Department of Sociology & Criminal Justice

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is a global problem facing all nations, reflecting children’s relative powerlessness and lack of rights, and is associated with many adverse consequences for the child and the adult they become. The predominant pattern of child sexual abuse is also much higher for girls than for boys and the majority of perpetrators of girls and boys are males, underscoring the role of patriarchy in both the sexual abuse of girls and sexual violence against women.

To date, our scientific understanding of the etiology of child sexual abuse draws on findings for North America and Europe. A comprehensive review of research on CSA internationally by Pereda et al (2009) found data for only two countries in South (Central)/South East Asia. This paper extends the authors’ prior work on CSA for South and South East Asia by analyzing patterns of child sexual exploitation (CSE—use of child sexually in exchange for gain for adult) for countries in both regions in relation to CSA. Results are based on a comprehensive review of the research in scientific, government and NGO documents, focusing on 9 countries in South and Southeast Asia for which there are data on CSA.

After controlling for substantial variations in methods, results indicate important connections between CSA and CSE. While similarities exist, several differences within and across regions appear to have implications for the type of subsequent sexual violence experienced or perpetrated. With the exception of one country, the nature of the relationship between CSA and CSE and distribution by gender can be understood within the extent of patriarchy and adultarchy that exists. The policy implications are enormous as successful prevention of CSA and CSE must take into account differences in the etiology of CSA of boys and girls within and across regions.
Sexual abuse in children through social media: The Philippine General Hospital Child Protection Unit experience, a 5-year review

Abstract ID:152 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Francesca Pantig¹, Dr. Merle Tan², Dr. Leonila Dans¹

¹University of the Philippines Manila, ²Child Protection Unit . University of the Philippines - Philippine General Hospital

Background: Social media has placed children in a vulnerable, defenseless and exploitable position and has placed them at a higher risk for sexual abuse.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the percentage and the demographic and socio-economic profile of child sexual abuse victims reported to the PGH Child Protection Unit which involved the use of the internet and social media.

Design: This is a retrospective descriptive study.

Subjects: The population included all sexual abuse cases from January 2009 to December 2013 with the involvement of the internet and social media websites.

Methodology: All child sexual abuse cases reported to the PGH Child Protection Unit from January 2009 to December 2013 were reviewed, and cases of child sexual abuse that involved use of the internet and social media were identified.

Results: Among 3,347 cases with a primary diagnosis of sexual abuse from the Philippine General Hospital Child Protection Unit database from 2009 to 2013, 1% involved the use of the internet and social media. 97.6% are female child sexual abuse victims, while 2.4% are male. 68.3% of victims belong to the middle adolescent age group. 51.2% belong to the low income class. 78% are enrolled in high school.

Conclusion: Children have easy access to advanced technological devices and social media, hence are more vulnerable to child sexual abuse.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse, social media, internet, cyberspace, cybersex
Children and young people who display sexual behaviour problems - To guide or to punish?

Abstract ID:106 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

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¹Lancaster University

Incidents of sexual abuse involving young people, particularly of the younger ones, challenge the notion of ‘children’s innocence’. It often invites a considerable concern among members of society, but also practitioners and academics. In most of the developing countries, children and young people who display sexually behaviour problems are often ‘treated’ and ‘viewed’ as the same as adult sex offenders, and less is known about specific service provision that potentially benefits this particular group of young people. This paper presents key findings from an original research related to children and young people with sexual behaviour problems which were based on findings from the practitioners and agencies in the UK. Method of analysis was guided by Straussian approach to Grounded Theory which includes systematic coding and constant comparison analysis that interconnects the accounts of children and young people about the behaviour, with the accounts of the practitioners about the different aspects of real practice with this particular group of young people. 68 manuals from 161 Local Children Safeguarding Boards throughout England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were also included as additional data. Result of the analysis reveal that the work with children and young people displaying range of sexual behaviour problems is supported by three main themes; ‘Holding to the core philosophy’, ‘Identification and respond to change’, and ‘Recognise limitations and work on strengths’. Examples of children and young people’s accounts of their behaviours, some extracted dialogues with the practitioners and tabulated key themes arising from the analysis will be included in the presentation. This inter-disciplinary topic will present some lessons learned for better practice with children and young people particularly in Asia Pacific region but most importantly it can also be an eye opener for many people about key issues related to children and young people displaying sexual behaviour problems.
Building local capacity to prevent and treat child trafficking in Vietnam:

Abstract ID: 55 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Kerry Kelly

1Hagar International

Vietnam is mainly a source country for human trafficking. The statistics range dramatically from China reporting 10% under 18 years of age to the UK reporting around 70% of Vietnamese trafficking victims being children. Internal labor and sex trafficking is shown to be on the rise with a significant percentage being children from poor rural villages. Trafficking of children within the country is mainly for commercial sexual exploitation and forced street hawking and begging in major urban centers. Child sex tourism is growing within Vietnam with perpetrators coming from a variety of countries.

The Country of Vietnam does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking although they are making efforts to improve this. Hagar International works in 9 countries around the world. In Vietnam Hagar works in direct collaboration with government entities and local NGOs to build capacity within the Vietnamese infrastructure. These working partnerships allow for the ultimate goal being projects that can be sustained in the future by the Vietnamese themselves.

We do this by joining forces on national and provincial levels to increase the knowledge of government officials through trainings on many topics related to human trafficking including prevention, screening, strengthening referral systems, legal issues and prosecution. We also work directly with local women’s groups and NGOs working on the ground in communities through our Satellite Centers that mentor counselors, social workers and lay persons in prevention methods, screening and treatment of human trafficking survivors and when to refer these children out to organizations such as Hagar that can treat those with high levels of trauma. In addition, working through a formal partnership with the Nation Children’s Hotline who receives over 700 calls a day, we are increasing capacity by building up their professional knowledge to better serve their callers.
Social Work guidelines when working with interpreters and child victims of transnational trafficking

Dr. Ajwang’ Warria

1The University of the Witwatersrand

Objective:
To develop guidelines for social workers can use with interpreters when facilitating psychosocial interventions with children who have been trafficked.

Introduction:
Violence and abuse against children and the exploitation of children worldwide has become a growing concern in the past decade. Child who have been trafficked, transnationally, usually do not speak the language(s) of the country of destination and are therefore likely to require services of an interpreter to access psychosocial services and receive appropriate care and protection from social workers.

Methods:
In this study, existing sources of information were used as part of document study. A variety of local, regional and international literature on child trafficking, mental health and interpretation was reviewed. The documents used were compared to similar material written by different authors in diverse contexts. Textual and content analysis focused on interpreting the meanings contained in the documents.

Results:
Guidelines have potential to provide valuable and crucial tools to social workers as they respond to managed care interventions. The guidelines developed centred on locating a suitable interpreter, preparation before the therapeutic session and debriefing after the session. Possible dilemmas were identified for both the social worker and the client and the language chosen versus what gets lost in translation.

Conclusion:
Equality of access to psychosocial services is crucial. Interpretation services ensure that social work is inclusive, accessible, appropriate and culturally sensitive to the entire vulnerable populations including victims of transnational trafficking.
Let’s Get It Right With Our Rights (Children’s Legal Awareness Programme)

Abstract ID:218 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Thency Gunasekaran, Ms. Joti Kohli

1Voice of the Children

The process of arrest, trial and sentencing can be an extremely frightening experience for a child and if not handled with care and sensitivity can be seriously damaging. One of the main pillars of Voice of the Children’s (VoC) work is Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). VoC assumes a unique position by being the only organization offering research, advocacy and training in all matters related to CICL in Malaysia. VoC’s main objective is to strengthen the administration of justice for children, particularly through the judicial and law enforcement process, such that the protection and welfare of all children is ensured with their best interests in mind.

An important part of ensuring that children are able to exercise their right to justice is by raising the awareness among children that they are entitled to a set of rights. VoC has started a legal awareness programme so children can learn to demand for their rights at the various stages in the justice system, especially with the police where most violations take place. This programme’s objective is to build the capacity and consciousness on children’s rights by empowering children to know and advocate for their rights generally, and legal rights in particular via a child friendly and innovative legal awareness programme.

Using a specially commissioned storybook, the programme is facilitated along with interactive activities to empower children to fully participate in the decision-making that directly impacts them, be it in the police station or in the court, and thus become the torch bearers and champions of winning their own rights. This training and empowering of children seeks to give them the “voice” that is mostly silent, becoming the most crucial component of strengthening the child and youth justice system.
Latest Legislations and Policies Concerning Child Protection in India: Strengths, Shortcomings and Challenges

Abstract ID:109 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Prof. Sibnath Deb

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The strength of India is its population especially a large number of children and young population. Therefore, there is a need to protect children and younger population with basic minimum facilities. Unfortunately, about half of the children are deprived from minimum nutrition, education and medical care despite a range of socio-legal measures adopted by the Government of India in the last 10 years. In addition to deprivation from basic minimal facilities, children are also vulnerable to sexual, physical and commercial violence/abuse. The Crime in India latest report indicates the increasing rate of crimes against children. Some of the latest legislative measures for protection of child rights include The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act, 2012), The Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, The juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (amended in 2006, India), and so on. For supplementary nutrition, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is one of the important programs with wide coverage. ICDS ensures pre-school education, supplementary nutrition for pre-school children, referral services for pregnant mothers and vocational training for adolescent girls. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is another latest initiative with the aim of governing all the child protection legislations and policies. This apart, the Government of India has several other social measures for child protection. For prevention of forced child marriage and child trafficking, the Govt. of West Bengal introduced special girl child scheme named “Kanyashree Package” with a view to awarding an annual scholarship to them. The benefits of the schemes are mixed since implementation of the programs is the main challenge owing to size of the children population, lack of awareness, infrastructural limitations, lack of trained man power and political will.
Adoption Reform in New South Wales, Australia

Abstract ID:5 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Melissa Kaltner¹

¹Family and Community Services, New South Wales

During late 2013, the Government of New South Wales, Australia, initiated changes to legislation to encourage the consideration of open adoption for children placed in out of home care. The amendments were designed to ensure that children on long term protection orders receive care which best meets their needs.

The amended permanent placement principles were enacted in October 2014, and specify placement options for non-Aboriginal children in the following order of preference:

1. Family preservation or reunification 2. Guardianship, whereby all aspects of parental responsibility are to be allocated to a relative, kin or other suitable person 3. Open adoption 4. Foster or residential care.

The introduction of open adoption as a placement preference above foster care represents a significant shift in prioritisation of adoption as a placement approach. These placement principles are likely to increase the number of adoptions for children in care over time. Given that few adoptions from care occur in Australia, this change is progressive relative to other Australian jurisdictions, and there is little Australian policy and practice activity to inform its implementation.

This paper describes these reforms, their basis, the implementation process and planned evaluation methodology.
Foster care or Institutional care — Who decides?

Abstract ID:92 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Fumiaki Isogae

Japanese Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Background In Japan, Child Welfare Act provides that a Child Guidance Center may remove an abused child from its parents and place the child into foster care or institutional care unless the parents disagree. When they disagree on the measure of CGC, it shall ask a family court for an approval toward the measure. Tokyo High Court in 2003 ruled that the court approval should address not only removal of a child from its parents but also what type of care, foster care or institutional care, CGC provides for the child. The decision has been so dominant that most courts follow it, although it is not binding judicial precedent.

Problem A seven-year-old child had been maltreated by his parents. He had been placed in institutional care intermittently with his parents’ consent for more than four years in total since his birth. Despite advice and support by CGC, their maltreatment continued until CGC took temporary custody over him. CGC decided that the child should be placed into foster care, not institutional care, in order for him to form a cordial relationship with a caregiver. However, the parents disagreed, insisting that foster care would spoil their parent-child relationship. CGC brought the case to a family court.

The family court admitted that the parents could not care him properly, but was not convinced that foster care was superior to institutional care for him and eventually dismissed the petition.

Analysis & Conclusion The dismissal means that the child should be taken back to his parents, which is no doubt against his interest. The principle of the Tokyo High Court decision results in unanticipated practice. A court should decide only whether removal is needed or not, and leave the decision over the choice of care type to CGC.
The implementation of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC)

Abstract ID:230 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Prof. Jaap Doek\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}PSUV-Konsult

Many States in the Asia Pacific region have ratified the OPSC and thereby accepted the obligation to take all necessary measures, required under this Protocol to prevent and combat the sale and sexual exploitation of children.

In the context of international monitoring of their performances they have to submit a report to the CRC Committee. This report will be examined by the Committee and discussed in a public session. The report of the States parties, other reports submitted e. g. by NGO’s, UN agencies in particular UNICEF and the dialogue during the public session results in so called Concluding Observations.

I shall present the results of an analytical study of these Concluding Observations issued by the Committee for some Asian/Pacific countries over the last five years (Laos, Cambodia, Philippines, Australia, Thailand Japan and Mongolia). It will be a summary of the progress made, the remaining concerns and the recommendations made by the Committee.

Based on this summary I shall identify the actions which should be considered as a matter of priority for the region.
CRC Implementation: Challenged in Prevention and Intervention Approach

Abstract ID:59 - Monday, 26th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Dr. Bijayaparakash Sainju¹
¹Concern for Children and Environment Nepal (CONCERN)

Background:
Nepal having 30 mi population with 47 percent children below 18 years. Nepal has been facing a lot of economic challenges which stagnated the pace of development. At least 30% of the population lives below the poverty line, 36% people are illiterate, 2. 1 mi children are labour victims.

Implementing CRC Nepal was one of the 22 countries signing the UNCRC before it got adopted and ratified on September 14, 1990.

The adoption of CRC became a mile stone achievement to protect children. NGO played a great role to get the bills passed and enactment of Acts.

Prevention and Intervention CONCERN Nepal brought early intervention approach for better realization of the CRC and translated CRC document in to different languages and widely distributed. NGOs campaigned four principles of CRC.

First Alternative CRC Report:
It was difficult to formulate activities for the prevention of the rights of the children. Government reluctant to allocate enough budget. NACRO (national alliance of child rights organizations) reported first alternative report to CRC Commission. The commission forwarded its’ concluding observation strongly suggested for early intervention.

Investing children More than 1 mi children still out of school and 2. 1 mi are child labourers under abusive conditions. Civil society organizations started private public partnership approach. Investing children along with counting every child.

Challenges:
Global level:
Somalia, South Sudan and the USA still have to ratify the CRC,
State parties to be made responsible to fulfill the concluding observations,
Getting more civil society awareness and their active participation,
State parties to be made accountable to develop their early prevention and intervention approach, etc.

State level:
Nepal is still under transitional phase,
Nepal’s New Constitution to be come out,
CRC document to be reached out,
Government instability,
High illiteracy rate, growing impunity,
Deteriorating health condition,
Lack of resources, etc.
Family Therapy Techniques for Families in Marginalized Communities

Abstract ID:53 - Monday, 26th October - 16.30 - Workshop

Dr. Janine Roberts

1Professor Emerita, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Past president American Family Therapy Academy; Associate Editor of Family Process for International Scholarship; and author of 4 books and some 70 articles

Collaborative, strength-based systems theory offers interventions to engage marginalized children and families with a resource focus. In this interactive workshop, we will explore techniques such as ways to engage and connect with children and families (pre-therapy) as they work on the street or in outdoor markets, and then in therapy sessions (usually in the home) strategies to build trust, explore the power of listening and making meaning, work with boundaries and subsystems, understand child and family life cycles, and the use of genograms to work with and heal from generational patterns of violence and abuse. The importance of learning from our clients and their stories and sharing them (with their permission) with other client families and therapists, and how this can weave lines of support will also be addressed.

Vignettes from trainings the presenter has done over the last 15 years with therapists on site doing sessions in family homes – which are sometimes only one room and with holes in the walls for windows and in parts of cities where police do not enter – as well as experiences of the participants, will illustrate central points.
A parenting education program for a population - using a combination of online learning and small group participation

Abstract ID:158 - Monday, 26th October - 16.30 - Workshop

Mr. Michael Hawton¹
¹Psychologist & teacher

Talk Less Listen More (TLLM) – solutions for children’s difficult behaviour is an established e-course that is currently being sought by the UNFPA and UNICEF as a parent-friendly method to stop corporal punishment. Designed by a trained school teacher and psychologist, the TLLM online course consists of 15 short-duration video clips (on average between 4-15 minutes long). The online course - which can also be delivered on a training DVD – is taught by local tutors and is similar to a model being currently used by Stanford University. In other words, parents watch the main presentation either online or on a specially designed DVD and they are led by trained group leaders who use quizzes, worksheets and activities relevant for the lesson being taught. There are free examples of the Australian standard e-course at www.parentshop.com.au This ISPCAN workshop provides examples of the e-course showing actual footage and it describes the methodology of the staged roll-out process.

Recent Swedish research shows that fathers are up to 8 times more likely to attend a parenting e-course than attend with their partner at a community based course. This leads one to believe that if we need fathers involved in improved parenting practices we may need to shape the format of these types of interventions to meet their way of learning.

The program developers have set themselves one simple goal: To reduce the level of violence towards children by 70% by 2020.

In coming to this workshop you will see:

- A model that can be applied in most countries.
- Video examples from the e-course, PDF downloads, expert commentary, animations, interactive exercises, powerpoint slides used in the course and quizzes.
- A demonstration of the e-course.
There are a growing number of evidence based approaches (EBA) targeting abusive and neglectful parenting and the associated impairments of children and young people. However they require specialist training and are generally available to a limited number of practitioners. The majority of children and families therefore receive “interventions and support as usual” rather than EBA, with inconsistent effectiveness. The aim of the Hope for Children & Families approach (Bentovim et al. 2014) is to train front line practitioners to integrate EBAs into their everyday work and achieve better outcomes for children.

This workshop will enable participants to experience using this approach, which builds on work by Chorpita et al. (2005; 2009; 2011) and distils “effective common practice elements” from randomised controlled interventions. The resulting elements were used to develop a step-by-step modular-systemic approach to intervention suitable to the needs of a variety of frontline practitioners in social care, health, education and youth justice. The distillation process resulted in a total of 47 practice elements present across all forms of maltreatment studied (Bentovim and Elliott 2014). These are integrated into a resource manual, Hope for Children & Families, that provides a menu of evidence-based step-by-step modular interventions targeting the profile of abusive and neglectful parenting and associated impairments of children. These interventions can be selected and used by front line practitioners to support and enhance their work. The resources are available through a web-based interactive approach, making them widely accessible.

The workshop will also present findings from five pilots undertaken in a variety of contexts, which tested out the best approaches to utilising these resources to sustain EBAs in frontline practice.

Eradicating child sexual abuse using an international best practice tool

Abstract ID:102 - Monday, 26th October - 16.30 - Workshop

Mrs. Enid Hendry¹, Mr. Donald Findlater¹

¹Lucy Faithfull Foundation

Objectives:
By the end of the workshop participants will be able to use a new web-based tool to:

- identify & select primary, secondary and tertiary interventions to prevent different forms of child sexual abuse and their precursors;
- develop or revise a strategy to prevent child sexual abuse.

Methods This interactive workshop introduces the Eradicating Child Sexual Abuse (ECSA) project aims, methods and theoretical framework. Participants will consider examples of primary, secondary and tertiary interventions from around the world and use new tool to select relevant interventions to prevent different forms of child sexual abuse, targeting different audiences. A case example from work with an indigenous community in Australia will be used to discuss how to select interventions and develop a prevention strategy to suit local needs, culture and context.

Results The Lucy Faithfull Foundation, with funding from the Oak Foundation, has gathered information on over 200 evidence-informed interventions to prevent child sexual abuse from around the world. Building on the Smallbone et al. (2008) framework, these have been organised by form of abuse, audience and prevention level in a new freely available web-based tool. Step by step guidance is provided on strategy development drawing on international research and consultations to ensure relevance to different contexts and cultures.

Conclusions A wide range of innovative evidence-informed interventions to prevent different forms of child sexual abuse exist. These can be adapted to different contexts. It will always be better to prevent abuse before it occurs. This new tool will help organisations identify and select from international best practice in order to eradicate child sexual abuse in all its forms.
Stop program in Croatia as alternative way from court procedure

Abstract ID:163 - Monday, 26th October - 16.30 - Workshop

Dr. Lana Peto
1
1County Court of Zagreb

Objectives:

From 2010 when we heard about Nederland experience Association of Youth and Family Judges and specialist organized first pilot project, financed by city Zagreb and from then we made 3 pilot project in two parts of Zagreb and one in the near town V. Gorica. In Croatia we had about 10,000 misdemeanors per year committed by minors. Most frequent measure in the court, is warning, and this measure is not changing the bad behavior and the procedure is very long. The answer on bad behavior of juvenile must be quick, individual tailor maid measure, connecting juvenile, his parent and community.

Method:

1. Mapping the area 2. Searching what are the needs of community, for ex: protect or just make visible 3. Cooperating between police, social welfare and local NGO-s and local government 4. Concrete work with minors and parents 5. Presentations of all work

Results:

The protocol is made for every specialist in program: police, social pedagogue- specialist in this field, specialist in NGO- where the minor is doing and there is obligation about the form of evaluation. The benefits are: alternative method not the case on the court, no record for minor, quick reaction and connection with local community.

Conclusion:

Two parts of evaluation: process evaluation and measurements of outcomes said that the children and their parents where very satisfied. After the forth pilot project this program was recognized as a project for award for security in town for 2014. The president of our association received award for promoting the children rights in 2014.
Tuesday, 27th

October
Child Maltreatment, Self-Compassion, Empathy, And Emotional Dysregulation In Destitute Adolescents

Abstract ID:138 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Mr. Khalid Ghaffar¹, Prof. Farah Malik¹
¹University of the Punjab

The present research was conducted to investigate the relationship between child maltreatment, empathy, self-compassion, and emotional dysregulation. Correlational research design, Cross-sectional survey method, was used to conduct the present study. The sample for this research was consisted of 200 adolescents whose age ranged 13-18 years (M = 15.06, SD = 1.42). The data of destitute adolescents were drawn from the child protection bureau, Lahore and control group was drawn from different schools and colleges in Lahore. Child maltreatment significantly negatively correlated with self-compassion, child maltreatment significantly positively correlated with emotional dysregulation. Self-compassion significantly negatively correlated with emotional dysregulation. Demographic variables significantly related with empathy, self-compassion, child maltreatment, and emotional dysregulation. Self-compassion and empathy mediate the relationship between child maltreatment and emotional dysregulation. Child maltreatment and empathy significantly predict emotional dysregulation. There were gender differences regarding empathy, self-compassion, child maltreatment, and emotional dysregulation. Destitute adolescents were high on child maltreatment and emotional dysregulation as compare to home living adolescents and home living adolescents were high on self-compassion and empathy as compare to home living adolescents.

Key Words: Empathy, Self-Compassion, Child Maltreatment, Emotional Dysregulation, Destitute adolescents
Mental Health of Adolescents involved in Traditional Bullying and Cyberbullying

Abstract ID:71 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Ms. Jerrine Khong\textsuperscript{1}, Mr. Yi Ren Tan\textsuperscript{2}, Dr. Say How Ong\textsuperscript{2}, Dr. Daniel Fung\textsuperscript{2}, Dr. Angeline Khoo\textsuperscript{3}, Prof. Andre Sourander\textsuperscript{4}, Prof. John Elliott\textsuperscript{5}

\textsuperscript{1}Singapore Children’s Society, \textsuperscript{2}Institute of Mental Health, \textsuperscript{3}Independent Researcher, \textsuperscript{4}University of Turku, \textsuperscript{5}National University of Singapore

Taking into account the perceived anonymity and 24/7 nature of cyberbullying, some researchers have hypothesized that the impact of cyberbullying would be more detrimental than that of traditional bullying. The current study aimed to examine this hypothesis by comparing the association between these two forms of bullying and measures of mental health within victims, bullies and bully-victim groups. In addition, to allow for co-occurrence of both forms of bullying, involvement in bullying was categorized into three mutually exclusive categories: Traditional bullying only, cyberbullying only, or both traditional bullying and cyberbullying. A total of 3,319 adolescents (aged 12-17 years) reported whether they were involved in bullying in the past 6 months, and completed the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).

Findings revealed some differences between adolescents involved in traditional bullying and those involved in cyberbullying: Traditional victims reported significantly more peer problems than cybervictims, while cyberbullies reported more emotional problems than traditional bullies. However, for bully-victim groups, no difference was observed between the two forms of bullying. Differences between these two forms of bullying were also not found for reports of conduct problems and hyperactivity across all three groups. The results suggested that involvement in traditional bullying and cyberbullying did not differ in their association with adolescents’ mental health. Another important finding was that adolescents who were simultaneously involved in both traditional bullying and cyberbullying reported higher problem scores compared to those who were only involved in one or other form of bullying.

The emergence of cyberbullying has simply offered an additional avenue for adolescents to be involved in bullying, and appears to put them at risk of greater negative outcomes. Interventions needs to be especially targeted at adolescents involved both traditional bullying and cyberbullying.
Child protection concerns among pregnant adolescents in Malaysia

Abstract ID:141 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Mary J. Marret¹, Dr. Wee Vien Khoo²

¹University of Malaya, ²University of Malaya Medical Centre

This study examines problems encountered among eight pregnant adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age who presented to a teaching hospital in Kuala Lumpur from January 2014 to April 2015 with child protection concerns.

Most (n = 6) presented late from the second trimester onwards without previous antenatal care, including one teenager who presented in labour without prior disclosure of a sexual assault and another who flung her baby outside after delivery at home. These reflect lack of knowledge on reproductive health as well as difficulty revealing their problem and seeking help from their families. Circumstances leading to pregnancy varied from consensual sexual activity below the legal age of consent, sexual assault or abuse by a known person as well as incest. Co-existing problems encountered among the affected adolescents and their families were concomitant physical abuse, family violence, poverty, social isolation, parental mental illness, premature cessation of schooling and neglect of safety. Management issues that were addressed included ensuring the provision of adequate social support, shelter and safe medical care as well as protection from violence.

Adolescents who present with pregnancy require evaluation for possible sexual victimization, other forms of maltreatment as well as family problems that may compromise their safety and well-being.
Post divorce adjustment: Adolescent accounts on the risk and protective factors

Abstract ID:205 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Ms. Esther Lim Shu Hui

National University of Singapore

This study seeks to explore post-divorce adjustment experiences for children in Singapore, and to identify factors that have helped them through the stressful period of their lives so families can be strengthened through early intervention.

Literature findings revealed divorce to be a painful period for both parents and children. The loss of one parent resulted in multiple repercussions that could have short- and long-term implications on children. The Divorce Stress Adjustment Framework and Ecological Systems Theory were used to guide this study and address the four main research questions: (1) What are the experiences of adolescents who have been through the divorce process of their parents? (2) What are the main stressors identified by adolescents? (3) What are the protective factors identified by adolescents, post-divorce (4) How have the protective factors helped adolescents to better adjust post-divorce?

In order to adopt a child-centric focus, an exploratory study was conducted based on adolescents’ accounts. The research employed qualitative, in-depth interviews with a purposive sample of ten adolescents from homes where parents are divorced, and three Social Workers. Data was audiotaped for transcription, and analysed using the Thematic approach.

Study findings revealed many of the hardest post-divorce moments were related to the emotional pain associated with the acrimonious nature of divorce. The uncontrollable nature of stress for the children led to internal resources and demographic characteristics to be one of the most important moderators for adjustment. The study revealed how external supports played an important role in increasing an individual’s coping skills, thereby enhancing protective factors. External supports mentioned to be helpful included the external family and social services.

The findings led to implications that social services and the community can undertake. These include: shortening the timespan of intervention after divorce, improving current programs, and integrating the ecological perspective to enhance intervention.
Impact of maternal temperaments on parenting styles adopted for their adolescent

Abstract ID:10 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Prof. Harmesh Singh

1Dayanand Medical College and Hospital

Background Parenting is the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, and intellectual development of a child from infancy to adulthood. An important parameter influencing the parenting style adopted by parents may be temperament. Parenting styles in relation to temperament has not been studied adequately.

Aim of the study:
To study the impact of maternal temperament on their parenting styles adopted for adolescents.

Methods Study Design: Cross sectional observational study. Subjects: 300 adolescents Collection of data: The information was collected on the standardized and structured questionnaire. Rating of mother’s own Temperament according to its seven dimensions: Activity level, Regularity, Response to new situations, Adaptability, Distractibility, Persistence and Intensity. Total score ranged from 7- 35. Based on the scores mothers were classified into three categories: EASY (Score: 28-35), SLOW TO WARM UP (Score: 15-27) DIFFICULT (Score: 7-14). On the basis of 5-point likert scale the mothers were divided in to three categories. Authoritative, Authoritarian and Permissive. Statistical Analysis: The data collected in respect of various variables was statistically analyzed using Microsoft excel 2003 and Epi Info version 3. 3. 2. Mean, range and standard deviation were computed for the variables.

Results: Majority of mothers (89%) had slow to warm up temperament and 11% had easy temperament. Parenting style of mothers as perceived by adolescents was authoritative in 67. 3%, followed by authoritarian in 28% and 4. 7% were permissive Parenting styles and Maternal Temperament Parenting style Maternal Temperament Easy (n = 33) Slow to warm up (n = 267)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoritarian</td>
<td>23 (11. 4)</td>
<td>179 (69. 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authoritative</td>
<td>12 (85. 7)</td>
<td>76 (28. 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissive</td>
<td>8 (24. 2)</td>
<td>76 (28. 5)</td>
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p value 0. 830NS Conclusion: Slow to warm up temperament was the commonest among mothers, their parenting style perceived by adolescents was authoritative. There was no significant impact of maternal temperament on parenting style.
Study protocol for developing the screening tool for child abuse in primary health care

Abstract ID:204 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Meita Dhamayanti¹, Dr. Elsa P Setiawati Sasongko², Dr. Nita Arisanti², Dr. Viramitha Kusnandi³

¹Department of Child Health, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Padjadjaran, ²Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Padjadjaran

Child abuse is a social phenomenon that tends to increase in recent year and become public health problem. It is estimated that approximately 4-16% of children in developing countries suffered physical and psychological violence, which in turn can lead to mental disorders. WHO estimates there are 155,000 deaths in children due to violence in children. Data from the Indonesia National Commission for Child Protection showed an increasing number from 2426 cases in 2010 became 2509 children in 2011.

The case does not happen in urban areas but also rural and suburban. Many studies mentioned that the case is actually found in the immediate environment of the child such as family and school environment.

There are few reported number of child abuse in community. Many cases of child abuse were not exposed for various reasons. Screening as early detection of child abuse is needed to prevent the occurrence of such violence. The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) has the child abuse screening tools (ICAST). In Indonesia there is no standardized method for screening of child abuse. The purpose of the study is to design screening tool in primary health center by adopting the ICAST.

The propose study design is operational research with concurrent mixed-method as an approach. There some phases to be performed, first is expert panel and in-depth interview as the method for collecting data, second is designing the questioner, third is validating the questionnaire by performing survey to the study subject, forth phase will be revising the tools for screening of child abuse.

Qualitative data will be analyzed by transcription, reduction and coding. Quantitative data will be analyzed using Pearson and Cronbach alpha. The revising tools will be presented as final version of screening tools for child abuse in primary health care.
The effectiveness of primary prevention for child abuse started from pregnancy and childbirth in Tokushima prefecture

Abstract ID:91 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Tsumeo Ninomiya

1School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, the University of Tokushima

Objectives: The study on the effect of primary prevention and early intervention for child abuse started from pregnancy and childbirth is compared with approach through maternal and child health activities at health care centers.

Method: The parents with risk factors have been recognized during pregnancy and childbirth at maternity hospitals, and through conducting home visits to all infant at 4 months old and during infant medical examination at health care centers. After recognition of parents at maternity hospitals, public health nurse meets the parents in the hospital and visits periodically after discharge. On the other hand, public health nurse or family consultant provides nurturing support for parents through periodic home visits after the recognition of parents through maternal and child health activities at health care centers. Parents’ nurturing is evaluated, and appropriate support is planned as per each case’s requirement during the support progress. If necessary, cooperation with child care center which will resolve to admit the child to welfare institution is established to prevent child abuse.

Results: The statistical analysis was begun since 2009 in Tokushima prefecture. The parents with risk factors were recognized about 6% to the number of annual birth. Although the number of the recognition of parents at maternity hospitals was increased, the number of the cooperation with child care center of the parents was few at rate of one a third compared with maternal and child health activities at health care centers.

Conclusions: The reason why the few number of the cooperation with child care center of recognizing parents at maternity hospitals is early intervention which consist of meeting of public health nurse in the hospital and early periodic home visits after discharge.
Provision of sexual reproductive health services in primary care clinics: Awareness and utilization among adolescents in Malaysia

Abstract ID:79 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Sajaratulnisah Othman¹, Dr. Sei Zin Kong²

¹University of Malaya, ²Klinik Kesihatan Sarikei, Ministry of Health

Introduction: Early sexual debut, partner violence, pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections contribute to negative health implications on adolescents. While primary care clinics offer accessible sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to support the adolescents’ needs, it is uncertain whether adolescents are aware of these services and whether they are utilizing these facilities. This study aimed at examining the awareness and utilization of primary care services for SRH among adolescents in Malaysia. Barriers to utilization of SRH services are also identified.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional survey involving adolescents from five randomly selected schools in a district of Selangor, Malaysia. A self-administered questionnaire developed by the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) was utilised. Participants were assessed on their knowledge, attitude and utilization of SRH services; including adolescent sexual behaviours.

Results: Out of 680 adolescents participated, only 11% of the participants were aware of the availability of SRH services. Utilization of primary care clinics for SRH matters was reported by only 6. 9% adolescents. About three quarter of adolescents felt uncomfortable going to primary care clinic for SRH. Of these, 56. 7% felt embarrassed and 37. 7% were concerned about confidentiality. Utilization of health service was strongly associated with the level of awareness of the SRH services.

Conclusion: Awareness and utilization of primary care services for SRH among adolescents in Malaysia is extremely poor. Many changes are needed in order to increase adolescent awareness of the SRH facilities and to provide services that are adolescent friendly.
Management of sexual assault child victims: a pediatric surgeon’s perspective

Abstract ID:145 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Yogesh Sarin

1Maulana Azad Medical College

Aim: To evaluate the outcome of definitive repair of major perineal trauma due to sexual assault in girls.

Study design: Retrospective study of surgical care rendered to the sexual assault child victims and the final outcomes at a tertiary care center.

Materials and methods: Ten girls less than 12 years (Mean age 5.13 year; range 1½ to 9 years) underwent emergency and definitive treatment for major perineal trauma over a period of 12 years (2004-2015) in Department of Pediatric Surgery, Maulana Azad Medical College and associated Lok Nayak Hospital.

Results: Most of the patients underwent multiple surgeries but eventually had acceptable cosmetic and functional results, but the emotional trauma and the psychological issues were evident for years after the incident.
Supporting Organizations and Therapists to Work with the Families of Street-involved Children

Abstract ID: 52 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Workshop

Dr. Janine Roberts

1Professor Emerita, University of Massachusetts, Amherst and Past-president, American Family Therapy Academy

Work with street-involved and excluded children is more sustainable and shows better results when the families are involved; cycles of violence, abuse and poverty are broken within a collaborative, resource framework; and parents and other family members receive the backing they need to get children off the streets and back in school.

In this interactive workshop, key strategies for organizations to train their staff to work with families on the streets and in their homes, will be addressed. These include: how to create training agendas together; build on the expertise of staff, and client families and children; combine didactic information with experiential trainings; how to invite in and integrate heads of agencies and teams in the trainings; work from the challenges and needs of organizations, client families and children back to theory; and the power of improvisation and creativity and finding allies to address roadblocks. Vignettes from trainings the presenter has done over the last 15 years with NGOs and mental health organizations in various countries, as well as experiences of the participants, will illustrate central points.
A Child Protection Model for Rehabilitation of Street & Working Children, New Delhi, India

Abstract ID:189 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Rajeev Seth¹, Dr. Rajendra Srivastava¹, Dr. Uma Agrawal¹, Dr. Yogesh Sarin¹, Mr. Yawar Qaiyum², Mr. Keshav Singh Rana², Mr. Ramesh C. Mody¹

¹. Indian Child Abuse Neglect & Child Labour (ICANCL) group, ²PCI India

In developing countries, rapid urbanization is a challenging problem. Preventive social services are abysmal, with high prevalence of abuse & neglect. In metropolitan cities, street children are runaway migrants from underserved states and villages. Most of them have no formal education or job skills. Street children are subject to all forms of abuse, including substance abuse & are exploited as child labourers. We report a community intervention model for protection of these vulnerable street children in urban slums of New Delhi over a period of past 15 years (2000-2015).

Multidisciplinary professionals provide their services for health care & rehabilitation to street and working children at three drop-in centers (DIC) managed by PCI, a NGO, in various slums of the New Delhi. The group has taken care of just over 25000 street children. A shelter home was started in the outskirts of the city in year 2005, where 347 children have been rehabilitated. They have been provided with formal education, health care, vocational skills & job placement. Recent graduates from shelter home are placed for higher education in university and vocational curriculum program. Successful home repatriation has been achieved for 350 children. An annual child participation event (Children’s Day) is organized every year to raise their self esteem. Children express themselves through painting competitions, general knowledge quiz and cultural programs, including music, dance and theatre. They are encouraged and given awards. Children with urgent needs are referred to Child Helpline Telephone number 1098, where they receive care and protection as per Juvenile Justice Act 2000, Government of India.

NGOs and multidisciplinary professionals can play an important role in helping runaway street and working children, assist in connecting them to Governmental socio-legal systems and advocate equity and justice for all children.
“Hidden in Plain Sight”: A Baseline Study on the Vulnerabilities of Street-Involved Boys to Sexual Exploitation and Violence in Manila, Philippines

Abstract ID:135 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Mr. Jarrett Davis¹, Dr. Glenn Miles²
¹Independent Researcher, ²Chab Dai

The global reality of sexual exploitation and abuse knows no gender. Internationally, it is said that 1 in 6 boys are sexually abused before reaching adulthood and in some nations the commercial sexual exploitation of boys even far outweighs that of girls. Despite this reality, the sexual abuse and exploitation committed against males is often little understood and commonly goes ignored. A key reason for this is that social and cultural norms often assume men and boys to be inherently strong and/or invulnerable to sexual exploitation.

This is the second of a multi-part series of exploratory studies that look into the lives, experiences and vulnerabilities of street-involved boys in SE Asia. The study explores 51 in-depth interviews with street-involved (street-working / street-living) boys in Manila, Philippines looking at a number of key areas including: demographics, social and family relationships, financial security, sexual history, instances of violence and sexual abuse, health, emotional wellbeing, and future plans. This study aims to provide a baseline of information and broad analysis of the key needs, vulnerabilities, and potential resiliencies of street-involved boys in the Manila area in order for NGOs and social service providers to better understand them and provide them with adequate services. The study provides recommendations for future research and continued vigilance against the sexual exploitation and abuse of uniquely vulnerable groups of children.
Responding to the protection needs of children in crisis situation

Abstract ID:241 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Dr. Tufail Muhammad¹

¹Pakistan Paediatric Association

Disaster may be defined in several ways. One simple and all encompassing definition is that Disaster occurs when extreme events influence a community so strongly that it is overwhelmed and cannot cope using its own resources. A disaster leads to severe disruption of the functioning of a community or a society with widespread human, material, economic and environmental losses. Every year, natural and man-made disasters kill hundreds of thousands of people and inflict great sufferings on millions others.

Disaster usually leads to loss of normal protection mechanisms and systems at community and state levels, thus putting children at higher risks for abuse and exploitation. Given their vulnerable position generally and the fact that their principal carers may be missing or dead, children are at increased risk of harm, like trafficking, sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation. For this reason it is essential to ensure that measures are put in place both to protect children from further harm and abuse, and to ensure that the effect of the trauma itself and the further consequences of it are minimized.

Several factors will affect a child’s response to a disaster. These factors include perceived or actual life threat, duration of life disruption, familial and personal property loss, parental reaction and extent of familial disruption and the child’s pre-disaster state and probability of recurrence.

The way children see and understand their parents’ responses are very important. Children are aware of their parents’ worries most of the time, but they are particularly sensitive during a crisis situation. For children, parents represent security and protection but when they see these symbols of security as victims and helpless, they become fearful with an acute feeling of insecurity. Parents should admit their concerns to children, and also stress their abilities to cope with the disaster.
Religious Conversion and Child Custody Disputes in Indonesia

Abstract ID: 78 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.00 - Oral

Mr. Muhrisun Afandi

1Department of Social Work, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta

This study focuses on the extent to which religious conversion provides grounds in child custody disputes in Indonesia, especially within Muslim communities. This study is part of a comprehensive research project on child welfare policies in Indonesia, involving a series of interviews conducted with three groups of participants: Muslim leaders and judges, government officials, and professionals. Issues related to religious conversion per se were not among the principal initial emphases of the larger study and it was quite unexpected that the subject emerged as a major finding of this study, as reflected in the insights and perspectives of the participants, especially religious judges, based on their current experience working with Muslim communities.

It is evident from this study that adherence to a different religion is regarded as valid grounds by most religious judges in divorce cases. Religious conversion also provides grounds in cases of child custody disputes. The finding of this study shows that most religious judges base their verdict on religious allegiance rather than the best interests of the child, as most of them will automatically grant custody to the Muslim parent (father or mother) regardless of his or her capacity to provide appropriate parenting for the child. It appears, for example, that an accusation of religious conversion can result in a good mother losing custody of her infant; custody very likely will be granted to the Muslim father even though he is proven to be abusive or incapable as a parent, which might place the child at risk.
Legal protection of children from Violence: An analysis of domestic laws in ten ASEAN States

Abstract ID:123 - Tuesday, 27th October - 11.0 - Oral

Mr. Stephen Blight¹, Prof. Carolyn Hamilton²

¹United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), ²Coram Children’s Legal Centre

Domestic laws related to violence against children were analysed in the ten ASEAN Member States (Brunei Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), in order to identify any gaps or weaknesses in protection afforded to children against all forms of violence. The review was commissioned by the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, and conducted by the CORAM Children’s Legal Centre. It uses international standards as the yardstick against which all national legislation is measured, and identifies gaps where national laws are not compliant. Findings and recommendations for law reform specific to each State are provided. Some common themes that have emerged include: Some common findings that have emerged that apply across ASEAN States include: (i) General criminal or penal laws, or laws designed to apply to adults, offer a lesser degree of protection than laws specifically designed to apply to children; (ii) Legal exceptions that apply in the context of particular relationships (e.g. parent-child; teacher-pupil; husband-wife) deny children legal protection from violence; (iii) Narrow and gendered definitions of sexual violence have the effect of denying legal protection to many children; (iv) Lack of laws on forms of violence disproportionately affecting girls or boys may result in indirect gender discrimination; (v) Age-based provisions are incompatible with international law, and remove some children from legal protections; (vi) Children are denied legal protection from new and emerging forms of violence, or new and emerging methods of perpetrating violence against children; and (vii) Children engaged in child labour, particularly hazardous and informal work, are not fully protected in line with international standards.
Teachers Understanding of Child Protection
Issues-Pakistan

Abstract ID:63 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Mehek Naeem

PAHCNAAN

The first step in implementing effective policies is gauging how child protection issues are generally understood within the social fabric. This preliminary study aimed to investigate the level of existing knowledge, as well as the associated attitudes and practices of teachers, regarding issues of child protection. In doing so, differences between school systems were also investigated. It was a quantitative study and data was compiled from 270 teachers across Lahore, from four mainstream educational systems in Pakistan: private schools, public schools, Islamic schools, and NGO-run school settings.

Results were analysed according to various issues of child protection including child physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect and exposure to violence. Results showed that only around 15% of the participating teachers had previously received any formal training on child abuse and neglect. Although the sample of teachers in this study were more qualified than average teachers in the country and taught in well-reputed schools of the region, they showed lack of understanding in critical areas regarding child protection. This was especially the case in child physical abuse and sexual abuse. They showed a reasonably better understanding about child emotional abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, and exposure to violence.

Across school settings, teachers from private schools showed the highest understanding regarding physical abuse and emotional neglect. Alternatively, teachers from the public school setting showed the highest understanding of issues related to exposure to violence whereas teachers from the NGO school setting showed the highest understanding of sexual abuse, emotional neglect and physical neglect.

This study’s results have attempted to gauge the knowledge and attitudes of teachers regarding child abuse, neglect and exposure to violence at a preliminary level. Hence, all issues that are touched upon in the study need to be thoroughly further investigated.
Corporal Punishment as Mediator for Teachers’
Rejection, Psychological Adjustment and Academic
Achievement of Children in Pakistan

Abstract ID:136 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Prof. Farah Malik1

1University of the Punjab

Abstract The present study investigated that the association of perceived teachers’
acceptance-rejection and physical punishment with psychological adjustment and academic
achievement in school children. It was assumed that children’s perceived acceptance-
rejection by teachers and physical punishment will predict their psychological adjustment
and academic achievement; physical punishment will mediate the relationship between
teachers’ rejection and psychological adjustment and achievement of children. Sample of
270 students, both children and adolescents of age ranging from 9 through 17 years (M
= 13. 33, SD = 1. 66); 103 children (9-12 years) and 167 adolescents (13-17 years) was
drawn from 4 public schools in Lahore from grades 6 to 10. The measures included Urdu
versions of Teachers’ Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (Rohner, 2005), Child Personality
Assessment Questionnaire (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005) and indigenously developed Physical
Punishment Questionnaire. The class teachers filled up Teachers Evaluation of Student
Conduct (Rohner, 2005). Students’ percentage of marks obtained in the final examination
of the previous grades was taken as indicator of their academic achievement. The results
indicated that overall children perceived teachers as rejecting. Teachers’ acceptance-
rejection showed significant positive association with students’ psychological adjustment
and academic achievement. The path analysis revealed that physical punishment mediated
the relationship between teachers’ acceptance-rejection, psychological adjustment and
academic achievement. Boys perceived their teachers as more rejection and physically
punitive than girls. The results highlighted the need of training of our school teachers to
control their rejecting and punitive attitude towards students as it may adversely affect
their psychological well-being as well as academic performance.
Talk Less Listen More for Teachers – classroom management strategies for children with challenging behaviour

Abstract ID:159 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Michael Hawton¹
¹Psychologist & teacher

Talk Less Listen More (TLLM) – for Teachers - is a method-based professional development programme that provides elementary school teachers with a kit of ideas to manage classroom behaviour in classes of children, 5 to 12. Designed by a trained school teacher and psychologist, the teachers’ course is designed to lessen the use of yelling and corporal punishment while helping children develop self-control.

Unlike the behaviourists’ models that use praise and rewards to gain children’s cooperation, the TLLM model avoids praise for the child – something Stanford Professor, Carol Dweck cautions against – and it shows how teachers can instill self-regulation in children so that they learn to manage their own emotional reactions to frustrations.

The teachers’ course has been taught in Australian schools to rave reviews and a selection of testimonials from teachers are on the website. www.parentshop.com.au/teacherscourse

Benefits of the TLLM teachers’ professional development course

(i) It can be taught to whole-school communities

(ii) The programme author makes regular trips to Asia

(iii) We are looking for inter-country partners.

What will be the key learning outcomes of the session?

(i) An understanding of the TLLM teachers’ course objectives, and how to establish classroom systems to handle their children’s misbehaviour calmly

(ii) Completion of two exercises that (completed by teachers doing the course)

(iii) What principals and teachers are saying has made a difference.
Spare the Rod: Evidence of Violence from Young Lives, India

Abstract ID:160 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Prof. Renu Singh

Young Lives

Young Lives is a fifteen year longitudinal research study following 12,000 children in four countries (India, Peru, Vietnam & Ethiopia) since 2002. Four rounds of quantitative household surveys (consisting of a detailed household questionnaire, community questionnaire, child questionnaire and cognitive tests) and four rounds of qualitative research has been conducted on two cohorts aged 8 years (1000 children) and 1 year (2,000 children) since 2002 i.e. Round 1.

While increasing violence against girls and women hits the headlines each day, none of the attention is focused on how both boys and girls experience violence based on caste, class and socio-economic status. Morrow & Singh, 2014 showed that corporal punishment is widely used in schools in India, with children experiencing routine violence, and boys experiencing particularly high levels. This mixed methods paper will draw upon all rounds of Young Lives quantitative and qualitative data to get a better understanding of violence in children’s lives within and outside schools. This paper will explore how boys and girls from the most disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds experience violence in homes, work place and schools and also present qualitative case studies which highlight ‘changing’ and ‘stagnant’ notions of ‘childhood’ and ‘discipline’ that exist within 98 communities that Young Lives children are growing up in. Data regarding changing aspiration as well as presence and absence of social networks will further inform the paper.

Using descriptive statistics and qualitative case studies this paper will inform policy makers about children’s lived experiences in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in India and put forth suggestions for addressing violence within schools and homes.
The Impact of Child Maltreatment on School Performance in Saudi Arabia

Abstract ID:45 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Dana Tamimi¹, Dr. Maha Almuneef²

¹College of Medicine, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs., ²National Guard Safety Program, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs

Objective: To identify the impact of child maltreatment on school performance among adolescents in National Guard Schools in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Method: The study was conducted at National Guard schools in Riyadh. Students aged 12-19 years were invited to participate. Participants (N = 674) completed the survey instrument which included demographics, exposure to different types of abuse, and overall level of academic performance.

Results: Participants’ mean age was 15. 6±1. 6 years and males (53%). Ninety five percent lived with both parents, 2% with single parent, and 3% with step parents. Four percent lived with alcoholic parents or guardians, and 7% have lived with a family member who has been arrested or imprisoned. Poor performance (failure in exam) were more likely among the students who lived with alcoholics vs. non alcoholics (33% vs. 11%, p<0. 01), imprisoned family member vs. non imprisoned (26% vs. 11%, p<0. 01), psychologically abused vs. not abused (21% vs. 10%, p<0. 01), physically abused vs. not abused (19% vs. 9%, p<0. 01). Predisposing factors to poor performance in school included living with alcoholic parents or guardians (OR = 2. 8, CI = 1. 1-6. 7), psychologically abused (OR = 1. 7, CI = 1. 0-3. 0), and physically abused (OR = 1. 7, CI = 1. 0-2. 8).

Conclusions: The results suggest that child maltreatment may adversely impact school performance. These findings highlight the importance of increasing the awareness about the impact of child maltreatment on school performance among families, schools, and the community. Recommend to the Ministry of Education to consider counseling of students with poor performance due to adverse child experiences/maltreatment.
Preventing Punitive Violence in Japan: A Pilot Study of Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting

Abstract ID:127 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Ikuko Mori¹, Dr. Joan Durrant², Mr. Dominique Pierre Plateau³, Ms. Ashley Stewart-Tufescu², Ms. Alysha Jones², Ms. Gia Ly²

¹Save the Children Japan, ²University of Manitoba, ³Save the Children

Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP; Durrant, 2012) is a parent education program founded on children’s rights to protection from physical and emotional punishment. Developed through an academic-NGO (University of Manitoba and Save the Children) partnership, it teaches parents a framework for non-violent, non-punitive problem solving in situations of conflict with their children. This universal violence prevention program has been implemented and evaluated in several regions of the world. In Japan, physical and emotional punishments in the home are still legal and many parents still believe that they are effective means of teaching children. The United Nations has called for the worldwide elimination of such punishments through the implementation of programs that teach parents about positive discipline and children’s rights. To this end, PDEP was recently piloted in Japan with 3 parent groups in urban and rural areas. Each participant attended 8 weekly 2-hour sessions and a follow-up session, all led by trained PDEP facilitators. All of the 30 participants had children under the age of 18. They completed pre- and post-program questionnaires in the first and eighth sessions, respectively. The questionnaires examined changes in participants’ approval of physical and emotional punishments; their assessment of the usefulness of PDEP to their parenting; and their perceived self-efficacy in using positive discipline in their daily interactions with their children. Among the majority of participants, approval of physical and emotional punishment declined; they viewed PDEP as very useful to improving their relationships with, and behaviour toward, their children; and their confidence in using positive discipline increased. The findings provide preliminary support for implementing PDEP on a larger scale in Japan.
Transitioning from the state care system: The impacts of in-care experiences on the post-care outcomes for young people leaving care

Abstract ID:213 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Badal Md Moslehuiddin

Monash University

Historically, young people leaving state care have been regarded considered as one of the most vulnerable and socially excluded groups in society. These social exclusions arguably result from a range of factors associated with their out-of-home care experiences. These include their pre-care abuse and associated emotional trauma; unstable care history and inadequate support for their successful transition to independence. Consequently, many of these young people are likely to end up with a long-term dependence on state and other non-government support services. Using the findings from a qualitative study and reviewing the existing literature, this paper examines the key-in care factors that influence the post-care outcomes for young people leaving care. This paper concludes with implications for practice and some recommendations aimed at improved outcomes for young people leaving state care.
Udayan Care’s Udayan Ghars (Sunshine Children’s Homes) & Aftercare Program: Addressing Challenges of Transition from Children’s Home to Independence

Abstract ID:180 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Kiran Modi1, Dr. Monisha Nayar-Akhtar2, Dr. Sumedha Ariely3, Dr. Deepak Gupta4

1Founder Managing Trustee, Udayan Care, 2Training and Supervising Psychoanalyst, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania., 3Assistant Professor, Global Health, Duke University, 4Founder Psychiatrist, Centre for Child and Adolescent Well-Being

The central government sponsored “Integrated Child Protection Scheme” references 180 million vulnerable children in India. A recent study by SOS Children’s Villages estimates that 20 million or 4% of the child population in India are orphaned, with only 0.3% of these are orphaned due to parental death. Many such children land in institutions. This paper explores the needs of institutionalized children as addressed by the Udayan Care model. Such children have histories of severe neglect and need intensive efforts directed towards addressing attachment issues, affect dysregulation, behavioural difficulties, social skills, education and life skills training.

For the last 19 years, Udayan Care, through Udayan Ghars Programme and Aftercare Services evolved a family-type, regulated support system, with long-term mentors, to help children transition from institutional care into independent living; moving out of Children’s Homes into semi-regulated Aftercare services; and then from Aftercare into the larger world. Given the normative challenges transitions have for all young persons, finding ways to effectively support institutionalized persons as they transition to independent living is really critical.

Running on L.I.F.E. Model (Living In Family Environment), Udayan Ghars try and create familial relationships, consistent living circumstances, and social/educational support systems necessary to move towards independent adulthood. In addition, the model addresses multiple losses, grief, and related issues by employing attachment and trauma based understanding in child rearing and using positive psychology tools to encourage resilience and developmental growth.

Clearly, children with a history of trauma and abandonment often have long-term psychological difficulties. To understand the developmental trajectories of these children Udayan Care is participating in longitudinal research to describe the current and on-going changes in children’s trauma, attachment, self-concept and ego-resiliency. This work will provide baseline information on the level and effectiveness of the care given in Udayan Care, and recommend future directions for addressing vulnerable children’s needs.
Mental health support for adult care-leavers:
International perspectives

Abstract ID:46 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Suellen Murray
1RMIT University

Objectives Adult care-leavers experience higher rates of mental ill health than others who did not grow up in care. Physical, sexual and emotional abuse, as well as practices that have led to loss of identity and disconnection from family and culture of origin, have contributed to this outcome. Social policy responses have been put in place in some countries to respond to the mental health needs of adult care leavers. This paper discusses a range of approaches and key features of good practice are noted. (Adult care-leavers are people who grew up in care aged over 25 years and are often much older.)

Methods In addition to an extensive literature search regarding international mental health responses to adult care-leavers, three methods were used: a desk-top review of policies and programs related to adult care-leavers; interviews with key stakeholders who have been involved in the development and/or implementation of these policies and programs; and, wherever possible, site visits. The research was conducted in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Results A range of programs has been put in place for both crisis and long-term interventions. These initiatives include brokerage counselling and therapy services, stand alone services, telephone counselling lines, and other programs that offer a range of services intended to directly and indirectly provide mental health support such as community support services, self help groups and programs promoting cultural reconnection and healing. As well, providing education to mental health and other health professionals is another strategy to support adult care-leavers.

Conclusions There are a range of service models and approaches to supporting the mental health of adult care-leavers. Good practice includes embedding principles of respect and dignity in all programs; ensuring program accessibility, and including adult care-leavers in the development, implementation and oversight of initiatives.
Visitation arrangements for children in foster care: Do visitations with birth parents influence on children’s psychosocial function, attachment and levels of stress among foster parents

Abstract ID:174 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Svein Arild Vis¹, Dr. Sturla Fossum¹
¹University of Tromso

The purpose of this work was to explore whether visitations with biological parents influence perceptions of attachment and psychosocial functioning among children and stress levels among foster parents when children are living in foster care. A total of 203 children living in kinship and regular foster care were included. The children were young when first placed in foster care (mean = 2.3 years, SD = 1.0) and had been living in the foster home in question for a minimum of one year (mean = 5.4 years, SD = 3.0) when the study was carried out. Information about visitation with biological mothers and fathers was collected. The quality of children’s attachment to their foster parents, children’s psychosocial functioning and competence, and stress levels among foster parents was also collected. The results showed that a little less than half (47%) of the children had monthly or more frequent visitations with their mothers, whereas just 21% of the fathers engaged in such frequent visitations. The extent of the visitations with biological parents did not significantly influence attachment relations between the child and the foster parents. The amount of visitations was not associated the children’s reported psychosocial functioning and competence or the level of stress among foster parents. The implication of these findings is that there is need to take into greater account the children’s own views on visitation with biological parents, and the value of such for the children, when making rulings on frequency and duration of visitations.
Addressing the Challenge of Abuse against Deaf Children in Low Resource Settings

Abstract ID:26 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Stuart Harrison¹, Ms. Dumisile Nala², Ms. Emma Gilbert¹
¹DeafKidz International, ²Childline South Africa

Abuse against Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Deafened and Deafblind Children (D/deaf) is rarely addressed because the victims lack the communication skills to report what has happened. This, coupled with a lack of access to qualified sign language interpreters and police systems that have other priorities, means that D/deaf victims of abuse do not get the clinical and psycho-social welfare support they require. In addition, because of a lack of will and the stigma that is attached to D/deafness, police forces fail to prosecute perpetrators.

This presentation will relate the experience of DeafKidz International and Childline South Africa who jointly worked with a number of stakeholders, including specially trained UK Police Link Officers for the Deaf, to devise a strategy to develop the capacity of Childline South Africa to better respond to the needs of this hard to reach group. The presentation will note the needs assessment methodology utilized and will document some of the intricacies encountered in respect of D/deaf communication, linguistics and culture.

The presenters will also draw reference from other DeafKidz International work in Jamaica, Kenya and Zimbabwe, tabling the rationale for the resultant strategy and recommendations for best practice in similar low resource settings elsewhere.

Abstract ID:193 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Cathy Taylor¹, Dr. Shawna Lee², Ms. Stacie Leblanc³

¹Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine, ²University of Michigan, ³New Orleans Children’s Advocacy Center

Corporal punishment (CP) is a strong risk factor for child physical abuse as well as other poor outcomes for children. Globally, there has been a strong movement to reduce the use of CP. As of May 2015, 46 countries had universal bans prohibiting the use of CP in all settings including the home. Yet many parents and professionals believe it is an effective and necessary form of discipline for children. In the U.S., 77% of men and 65% of women believe that CP is a necessary form of discipline. And many professional organizations devoted to children’s health have not yet developed policy statements against CP. This is important because the attitudes and advice of trusted professionals about CP use can impact parents’ own attitudes toward and use of CP. Hence developing a better understanding the norms, standards, and needs of professionals on this topic is important for informing child physical abuse prevention efforts. This study was designed to assess the attitudes, training, needs, and practices of child abuse professionals regarding advising parents about child discipline and related parenting issues. The sample was drawn from the membership of the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children. The survey was conducted during summer 2015. Results reveal these professionals’ attitudes toward use of CP, perceived norms within their profession regarding use of CP, perceived child outcomes of using CP, their common practices in advising parents on such topics including alternative forms of discipline, and barriers to providing relevant advice to parents. Findings have implications for training child abuse professionals and informing relevant organizational practices.
Are We Defining It Right? Rethinking Child Maltreatment from the Perspectives of Malaysian Professionals

Abstract ID:169 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Edward Ong Yung Chet¹, Dr. Catherine Hamilton-Giachritsis², Dr. Ruth Butterworth¹

¹University of Birmingham, ²University of Bath

Child maltreatment can lead to numerous maladaptation in later life. However, some methodological issues challenge our understanding, such as definition and means of identifying child maltreatment. To complicate matters, child maltreatment is also influenced by cultural beliefs and values that may lead to different perceptions of abuse, the effects of abuse and the willingness for one to disclose. Despite this, many Asian studies have employed Western definitions of child maltreatment without employing culturally appropriate definitions, which raises questions about the nature and quality of those studies. Therefore, this study aims to understand how Malaysian professionals specifically make sense of child maltreatment and the influences of their culture by looking at how child maltreatment is being defined and identified. Using thematic analysis, seven different professionals were interviewed in an attempt to answer to answer the following research questions: 1) How do professionals define child maltreatment among Asians?; 2) How do professionals distinguish between the different forms of child maltreatment?; 3) How do Asian cultural beliefs and values influence/impact the investigation and identification of child maltreatment among professionals? The study findings will be discussed in relation to previous research in both Western and non-Western context.
The perception on risk factors for child maltreatment in China: A qualitative study among health professionals

Objective: To explore the perception on risk factors for child maltreatment among health professionals in China.

Methods: A qualitative research was conducted in four provinces in China. Doctors, nurses and managerial staff working in children’s healthcare hospitals were interviewed. Data was analyzed using MAXQDA software.

Results: 95 health professionals were interviewed, among which 40 were males and 55 were females. From their perspective, risk factors for child maltreatment might be divided into four domains: 1) Cultural factors, including child can be hit at will of parents, and Chinese’s preference for sons; 2) Social factors, including socioeconomic limitation, fast-paced and stressful life, left-behind children, and abnormal education; 3) Family factors, including economic status, family structure, parents’ inability or personality, experience of maltreatment, and parents’ illnesses; 4) Children’s own factors, including ages, gender, temper, disabilities and poor awareness of self-protection.

Conclusion: Results suggest that health professionals in China have realized the risk of some factors for child maltreatment; however, some views still need to be updated. Targeted training courses are needed to be developed based on the knowledge of health professionals.
How Professionals in Singapore Responded to Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect: A Case Recall Study

Abstract ID:32 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Jacky Tan¹, Dr. Cuthbert Eng Swee Teo², Prof. John Elliott³

¹Singapore Children’s Society, ²Health Sciences Authority, ³National University of Singapore

Objectives: Professionals, such as teachers, health-care professionals and social workers, play an important role in child protection because of their frequent contact with children. However, little is known in Singapore about their action in response to cases of child abuse and neglect (CAN) they encounter at work.

Method: 206 professionals described the latest case of CAN they had come across and how they responded to it. A thematic analysis of their descriptions revealed seven major types of case and two actions.

Results: The professionals based their actions on the presence of physical harm. In the absence of physical harm, as is typical of cases involving emotional maltreatment, the professionals usually resolved matters on their own rather than reporting it. Likewise, the professionals tended to work with the families on cases of neglect involving children without adequate adult supervision, or with irregular school attendance. The professionals normally refrained from reporting when cases involved children being caned for misbehaviours and academic failure. In contrast, the professionals generally reported serious cases of neglect, excessive corporal punishment or physical abuse, and sexual abuse.

Conclusions: Professionals tended to equate CAN with physical harm. This tendency might hinder them from recognizing psychological harm that could also be a sign of CAN. Continuing professional education on identifying CAN is needed.
Investing in the protectors: The role of supervision in caring for traumatised child protection workers

Abstract ID:27 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Susan Hunt¹, Prof. Chris Goddard¹, Ms. Judy Cooper², Prof. Brian Littlechild³, Mr. Barry Raynes⁴, Mr. Jim Wild⁵

¹Child Abuse Prevention Research Australia, Monash Injury Research Institute, Monash University, ²Community Care, ³University of Hertfordshire, ⁴Reconstruct, University of Sheffield, ⁵The Centre for Active and Ethical Learning in Child Protection

Objective The purpose of this study was to analyse child protection workers’ experiences of supervision following interactions with hostile and intimidating parents. This analysis examined organisational responses to worker trauma, and assessed the adequacy of support received.

Method An online survey was designed to collect data on workers’ experiences of hostile and intimidating parents. Participants were invited to complete the survey through the Community Care website. Participants’ responses were qualitatively analysed for references to the violence they experienced and the consequent supervision they received.

Results 590 participants responded to the survey (81.9% female). 402 (68.1%) participants were qualified social workers, and 423 (71.7%) worked in child protection. The majority were very experienced: 382 (64.7%) had been in practice over five years. Participants frequently dealt with hostile parents and had experienced a range of intimidating and violent behaviour. A third of participants reported being threatened, including 7.8% who had received death threats. 107 participants (18.1%) had been assaulted, including one who was permanently injured from a murder attempt. Most reported that dealing with hostile parents had an impact on themselves, their work or their families (66.1%).

The overwhelming theme in responses was the lack of support and supervision workers received, often in stressful and frightening circumstances. These results will be summarised in the context of best practice in supervision. The effects on the quality of protection that traumatised children receive as a consequence of traumatised workers receiving inadequate supervision will also be discussed.

Conclusions Threatened and actual violence has a negative impact on both workers’ personal and professional lives. Organisational responses in the form of supervision and education are often inadequate. This negligence results in children receiving reduced quality of care and protection. Further education for workers and supervisors is urgently required, alongside quality practice guidelines relating to working with threatening parents.
Saying “No” program about prevention of child abuse and neglect among elementary school students

Abstract ID:89 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Orhan Derman¹, Dr. Figen Sahin Dagli²
¹Hacettepe University, ²gazi university

Saying “No” program about prevention of child abuse and neglect among elementary school students.

Orhan Derman, Emre Güngör, Nezahat Aslan, Fevziye Dolumay, Cuğ, Figen Şahin, Aysun Baransel, Hatice Kaynak, Kasım Karataş, Türkay Asma, İmran Kezer, Figen Pash, Ruma Uslu, Bahar Gökler Turkish Society of Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (TSPCAN)

First of all we are calling all university students for training Prevention of Child abuse and neglect program without any restrictions. They wanted to join to the programme by their demands. Mostly of them are not aware these subject previous. They are getting classes on prevention of child abuse and neglect for twelve weeks. They are reorganising all knowledge by doing drama. After they completed all training programme they would be ready to work on elementary school students. They started to work with elementary school students for eight weeks. There is only one forbidden word which is Child Abuse and Neglect. We are giving service as a mentor to the university students. Every year with the continuing programme they would be one step up at the complete of eight week efforts. They would be a supervisor to their friends for the next term. They are choosing their president by themself for a year. Every year new president would be responsible with their performance. They are learning the prevention of child abuse and neglect as a student and a teacher. During their working on elementary school students if they need to get supervision, they are able to ask their questions to the professionals before going to the elementary school. After getting these training programme all elementary school students are being awared about unwanted behavior is not accepted by anyone. We are creating the new atmosphere between youth and elementary school students on sharing knowledge about prevention of child abuse and neglect.
The pathway from child protection to youth crime

Abstract ID:239 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Dr. Adam Tomison

1Institute for Child Protection Studies, Australian Catholic University

Most children and young people engage in risky behaviours at some stage, and sometimes this involves committing criminal offences. However most young people do not become involved in the criminal justice system and subsequently grow up to be good citizens. Despite this, there has been a strong attitudinal change in Australia and a number of other western democracies such that children and teenagers are no longer ‘innocents’ who need to be educated and assisted to change their behaviour and to meet community expectations, but are seen as adults who must take responsibility for their actions. Public sympathy for troubled adolescents has shifted to media-fuelled public support for ‘get tough’ approaches, particularly in the area of youth justice. If young people are more likely to be perceived in negative terms – as a ‘problem group’, a ‘threat to social stability’ or as ‘disadvantaged’ – the resultant policies are most likely to be designed to control and manage offending, rather than approaches that encourage and support young people’s transition to adulthood while also preventing re-offending. In this presentation I will provide an overview of the evidence that demonstrates that experiencing child abuse and neglect, and involvement in the child protection system, are important precursors for children and young people who engage in antisocial behaviour and commit criminal acts. The importance of early intervention and a focus on the prevention of child abuse and neglect will be highlighted as more effective solutions in preventing offending by young people and in reducing the probability a young person will become a long-term offender.
Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders

Abstract ID: 242 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Joan Van Niekerk\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}ISPCAN

Increasing concern has been expressed in many countries about appropriate responses to children in conflict with the law, especially in relation to children who commit acts of physical and sexual violence against other children.

This presentation describes the Child Justice Act in South Africa, and how this legislation is used to facilitate the protection and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law, rather than focussing only on a punitive response. The presentation will give examples of the application of this progressive legislation, illustrating the provisions with case studies of children who commit acts of sexual and physical aggression on other children.
Impact of Childhood Maltreatment on Recidivism in Youth Offenders: A Matched-control Study

Abstract ID:96 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Ms. Dongdong Li¹, Dr. Chi Meng Chu¹, Mr. Joseph Teck Ling Goh¹, Dr. Irene Yue Hoong Ng², Mr. Gerald Zeng¹

¹Ministry of Social and Family Development, ²National University of Singapore

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to examine the impact of childhood maltreatment on youth offender recidivism in Singapore.

Methods: The study used case file coding on a sample of 3,744 youth offenders, among whom about 6% had a childhood maltreatment history. The key measures included childhood maltreatment, time to recidivism, Youth level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0 (YLS/CMI 2.0), and a list of covariates. Statistical analyses included Chi-square tests, Cox regression analysis and Propensity Score Matching. The results showed that the YLS/CMI 2.0 Ratings significantly predicted recidivism for nonmaltreated youth offenders but not for maltreated youth offenders.

Results: Using propensity score matching, the result from a Cox regression analysis showed that maltreated youth offenders were 1.38 times as likely as their nonmaltreated counterparts to reoffend with a follow-up period of up to 7.4 years.

Conclusion: The results implied that childhood maltreatment contributed significantly to recidivistic outcomes in youth offenders, and the YLS/CMI 2.0 measures was insufficient for assessing the risk for recidivism for the maltreated youth offenders. Other information is needed to help assessors use the professional override when making the overall risk ratings. The results have important implications for theory development as well as assessing and managing youth offenders in the community.
Children in Conflict with the Law, a Baseline Assessment

Abstract ID:95 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Lo Leang

Department of Social Work, Royal University of Phnom Penh

This study sought to investigate gaps in the justice system in Cambodia in order to provide recommendations to a project called “Improved protection for children in conflict with the law”.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with respondents, including judicial police, judges/prosecutors, prison officers, and a random sample of imprisoned in four prisons. In total, fifty percent of the juvenile population (N = 93) of these prisons were selected.

The study revealed that violence against children was existed at all stages of contact with legal process, including when arrested and in juvenile police custody, in prison, and in the court. For examples:

- Children reported that they were cuffed (63.4%), beaten (49.5%), and forced to admit the crimes (12.9%) and 74.2% of them were not given reason for arrested.
- The investigating interview was conducted without lawyer (74%), not informed about the legal process (67.7%), and not informed about their rights (59.1%).
- Above 30% of children population was sent to jail for temporary detention before their cases were prosecuted, 49.1% stayed there over the legal duration for temporary detention. Prison officers also (47.5%) reported that there were children placed in temporary detention over the limited period of time.
- 93.1% were prosecuted with the present of lawyers, but 15.5% of them had never met with their lawyers outside the court.
- Almost 41% of children were placed in the cell mixed with adults. 65.6% said the release was not done on the due date.

In order to improve juvenile justice system, reform should be made at all stages of contact with the law.
Intricate legal jargon in the juvenile court of varied jurisdictions across south Asia and counting the voice of a child

Abstract ID:211 - Tuesday, 27th October - 14.00 - Oral

Mr. Aqm Nasir Uddin

1Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh

Being a Judge in a juvenile court of Bangladesh I often feel that most people find court proceedings as intimidating and confusing. Probation Officer who is specifically involved with Child protective services in the Juvenile court, caseworkers and families involved in juvenile court face the scary task of understanding the court process, the roles of court personnel, the intricate legal jargon, and the court’s expectation to them.

Probation Officer, Child Affairs police need to be competent in taking the helm of the juvenile court process to achieve positive outcomes for children and families. This writing will discuss the juvenile court process and the responsibilities of probation officer, caseworkers, lawyers and judges at each step of a family’s involvement with the court in Bangladesh jurisdiction. Further it will presents a flow chart of the juvenile court process because the process varies widely across jurisdictions, this flow chart will also illustrate a comparative insight on similar jurisdictions across the south-Asia. Finally the discussion will cover one of four p’s of Convention on Rights of Child (CRC) that is participation of a child in juvenile court and how the voice of a child can be counted in the process of litigation.
Engaging Adolescents™ - resolving difficult behaviour in teenagers

Abstract ID:161 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Workshop

Mr. Michael Hawton¹
¹Psychologist & teacher

The Engaging Adolescents parenting education course teaches parents what goes into forming a great relationship with their teenagers and how to broach difficult topics with teenagers, and importantly, emerge in one piece!

Based on scripted mediation techniques, the PASTA for teenagers’ process provides parents with a method for holding tough conversations with adolescents, where parents can deal with short term issues (such as being interrupted) and long term issues teaching teenagers how to negotiate successfully). PASTA stands for Prepare, Appointment, Say, Tame the Tiger and Agree. This program has been taught to over 2000 professionals in Australia and it has demonstrated a method that is easy to learn where parents might have otherwise just become angry with their teenagers.

There is some preparation involved in holding this type of conversation (using a three-page worksheet), but the PASTA method is eloquent in its simplicity, and easy for professionals to teach to parents in groups.

This workshop shows you how to prepare to hold persuasive conversations with teenagers where a promise has been broken or where expectations have been violated. The workshop involves participants taking on the roles of either the parent or teenager (in pairs) in live demonstrations of the PASTA mediation process. In these live role plays, you’ll see occasionally loud and frustrated teenagers. But, equally will also see parents coping - in charge of what they are doing – and doing a great job of handling their teenagers’ difficult behaviour.

Parentshop is interested in forming partnerships with state bodies and NGOs throughout the world. For more information about the Engaging Adolescents programs, go to www.parentshop.com.au
Growing Up Protected: Child Protection at the Intersections of Systems Strengthening and Social Protection - Disclosure and reporting of child maltreatment in Ethiopia

Abstract ID:222 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Mr. Assefa Balcha¹, Ms. Edith N’goma¹, Ms. Eunice Kilundo¹, Mr. Juan De Dios Simón¹, Mr. Timothy Opobo¹

¹ChildFund International

In many areas of Ethiopia, there is very little acknowledgement of child abuse among public professionals. The goal of this study was to begin to address this gap by mapping the current practices of disclosure and reporting of child maltreatment across 15 kebeles (neighborhoods) in Siraro, Dugda, Boset, Silti and Fentale woreda (districts). The specific aims were to: 1) identify, describe, and analyze contemporary child maltreatment and reporting patterns, attitudes, and practices; 2) identify and assess the capacity of local structures to prevent and respond to child maltreatment; and, 3) improve reporting mechanisms.

A representative sample of 15 kebeles was drawn using a probability proportional to size methodology. Both qualitative and quantitative survey methods were used to collect data from diverse groups including government officials, administrators, school directors, child protection task force members, adult men and women, elders, religious leaders and children, across woreda and kebele levels.

The results showed that 31 cases of violence against children or child abuse had occurred, and the majority of cases identified by adult members of households were not reported. Findings revealed that families seeking to report abuse used a variety of channels, many informal, and that no coordinated information sharing mechanisms existed between these groups.

Findings from this study contribute to understanding the dynamics of child maltreatment and lack of reporting in Ethiopia. In addition, it helps to build the evidence-base on both the global commonality and contextual-specificity of child maltreatment and under-reporting. It is hoped that the results of this study will be used to inform efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect by empowering Ethiopian children, caregivers, and communities with data that is directly relevant to the environments in which they live.
Growing Up Protected: Child Protection at the Intersections of Systems Strengthening and Social Protection

Abstract ID:237 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Ms. Carmen Melania Madrinan\textsuperscript{1}, Mr. Assefa Balcha\textsuperscript{2}, Ms. Edith N’goma\textsuperscript{2}, Ms. Eunice Kilundo\textsuperscript{2}, Mr. Juan De Dios Simón\textsuperscript{2}, Mr. Timothy Opobo\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}ChildF, \textsuperscript{2}ChildFund International

SYMPOSIUM Across the world, child protection professionals are increasingly focused on strengthening of national and local systems to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect against children. Simultaneously, unprecedented efforts are being taken by global leaders and engaged communities, as part of the Post-2015 Development agenda, to actively promote enabling environments for children to live free from fear of violence, exploitation and abuse. This symposium explores how front line child protection efforts operating on the ground speak in concert with these large-scale global movements as all strive to establish and sustain spaces in which children can grow up safe, peaceful, nurtured, and protected. To do this, we describe and reflect on an ensemble of pieces of ongoing child protection work from five different countries, each of which is bound up with the ChildFund INGO: an assemblage of International, Regional, and National, and Area Offices, Local Partner organizations, donor relationships and funds, communities, caregivers, and children. In Kenya and Zambia, we explore how strengthening community-based child protection mechanisms, an entry point to actualizing comprehensive child protection systems, relates to child care structures in the former and children’s participation and access to early child development services in the latter. In the case of Uganda, we present how coordinated initiatives involving civil society, government, monitoring institutions, and workforce development can make headway on the challenge to reduce number of children entering and living in institutional care. We examine the potential of an innovative social protection approach to improve the reach of child protection systems and safeguard the rights of indigenous children in Guatemala. And lastly, we discuss how research on patterns of disclosure and reporting of child maltreatment in Ethiopia is being used to stimulate public acknowledgment of child abuse and empower communities with evidence for child protection decision-making.
Growing Up Protected: Child Protection at the Intersections of Systems Strengthening and Social Protection - STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM: ENGAGEMENT IN UGANDA’S CHILD CARE SYSTEM REFORM

Abstract ID: 234 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Mr. Timothy Opobo¹
¹ChildFund International

Nearly 57,000 children are living in child care institutions and an additional 10,000 children are living on the streets within Uganda. Despite growing evidence that living outside of family care can have serious and long-term impacts on children’s development, orphanages multiplied from an estimated 35 orphanages in the mid-1990’s to over 500 in 2012. Some of the major factors that result in children living in the streets or in Child Care Institutions include the ravages of war and the HIV-AIDS epidemic that affected the country over many years, violence and abuse within the home, family breakdown, poverty, high prevalence of alcoholism and substance abuse, gender-based violence and harmful cultural practices. To reverse the over reliance on private Child Care Institutions, the government of Uganda in collaboration with a number of national and international institutions has embarked in a systematic process of care system reform. ChildFund and local partner agencies across Uganda, with assistance from USAID are supporting this process, through initiatives that aim to reduce the number of children entering and living in institutional care. The presentation will discuss these initiatives, including work for building the capacity of civil society and government agencies to implement the Alternative Care Framework across 12 key districts in the country, initiatives and tools developed to assess care institutions; preparation of the child care workforce to support care reform particularly reintegration of children without parental care (either in Child Care Institutions or living on the street) back into their families and communities and; structures and measure to ensure standards in placement of children into safe alternative Ugandan families according to the continuum of care in the National Alternative Care Framework.
Growing Up Protected: Child Protection at the Intersections of Systems Strengthening and Social Protection - Safeguarding the Rights of Indigenous Children in Guatemala

Abstract ID:233 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Mr. Juan De Dios Simón

ChildFund International

All too frequently the rights of indigenous children in Guatemala are inadequately protected and delivered; they have low school attendance, experience social exclusion, live in extreme poverty and demonstrate high levels of morbidity and mortality in comparison to other groups. This paper will present work undertaken with support of the World Bank to improve the reach of social safety nets and child protection systems to safeguard and deliver the rights of 12,200 indigenous children under the age of two, particularly to improve services to support the development and nutrition of young children in rural areas of Guatemala.

Indigenous peoples, particularly women and children are often excluded from social safety and protection systems due to economic and social cultural barriers. For example, social protection measures are structured to reach individuals and often overlook the value placed by indigenous communities on collective rights. This project involved the design of an Indigenous People’s Plan (IPP) outlining measures to improve social safeguards and protection for children through strategies, practices and systems of indigenous communities. The Plan is aligned to human rights instruments such as the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples; the CRC and also provides guidelines to ensure culturally appropriate consultation and child protection and participation measures.

Consultations for development of the Plan identified specific obstacles to delivery of social safety and protection for infants and mothers in indigenous communities, for example, the disregard and/or lack of recognition of Mayan health care and cultural belief systems on illness and diet; inadequate socio-cultural interaction with Mayan traditional healers particularly, Comadronas (midwives), Ajq’ijab’ (day-keepers), and Curanderos (healers).

This presentation will discuss results achieved by addressing these barriers and taking into consideration cultural constructs of Mayan communities to improve delivery by health, social welfare and protection for indigenous children.

Abstract ID:232 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Ms. Eunice Kilundo

ChildFund International

One of ChildFund Kenya’s child protection intervention objectives is to strengthen child-care structures at the community level through supporting the establishment of community child welfare teams, building their capacity to prevent and respond to threats to children’s wellbeing and linking them to the formal government child protection system.

Building on the widespread social pattern in the Kenyan society of holding high regard for elders and opinion leaders, ChildFund Kenya facilitates the establishment of ‘Jicho Pevu’ (the watchful eye) to ensure community-driven child protection. A total of 58 teams have been established in Nairobi and Coast. ‘Jicho Pevu’ is a community-based team of recognized leaders in the community, such as elders, teachers, and religious leaders, who voluntarily provide child protection services to their communities.

The teams’ function is recognized by the Government of Kenya and they are represented at government-initiated child protection forums, such as the Area Advisory Council. The teams play a surveillance role in the community, with the role to ensure that children fully realize and enjoy their rights. Working very closely with the local administration and police enables them to apprehend and charge anyone who criminally violates children’s rights. The team also organizes community sensitization sessions on economic empowerment, health and hygiene practices, and ways to meet children psychosocial support needs.

Project reports indicate a significant increase in community appreciation of their collective role in protecting children and a remarkable reduction in cases of abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation. In Malindi, out of 150 children who had dropped out of school due to a variety of reasons, 110 returned to school through the team’s intervention.

Working with community care structures in Kenya to create awareness on the protection needs of children and building community capacity to address those needs is an effective and sustainable approach in child protection.
Growing Up Protected: Child Protection at the Intersections of Systems Strengthening and Social Protection - Integrated Community Based Early Childhood Care, Development and Protection in Nyimba, Zambia

Abstract ID:231 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Ms. Edith N’goma¹
¹ChildFund International

In terms of child protection, one of the most critical issues to attend to is birth registration, a fundamental human right under Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (UNICEF 2009). With 20% of the population (total 85,684 people) (CSO 2010) under five, Zambia has one of the lowest levels of birth registration. Less than 25% of children under five years old have a registered birth. In this context, ChildFund’s Integrated Community Based Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Project (ICEP) in Nyimba, Eastern Province, Zambia uses a holistic approach to improve the registration of children and the growth and development of infants and young children aged 0-5 years. The main goal of the project is to increase access to community based ECCDE services for 800 children by end of 2015. The project is also designed to strengthen child protection through integrated local approaches that promote active participation of children, families, communities & local institutions in established and strengthened child protection mechanisms. This is pursued through awareness and capacity building on child protection issues for community members in direct contact with children through the project’s activities.

The achievements to date include formation of effective committees at district and community level; 30 volunteers conducting home visits to promote child rights and strengthen knowledge and response on protection issues; Mobile birth registration increased birth certificates; in 2012 at baseline, it was only 301 children registered as compared to 1,326 in 2014 and, there has been increased disclosure and reporting of cases of child abuse to child protection services and the Zambia police.

The presentation will discuss how the existence of multi-agency and inter-professional collaboration through district and community structures, increased ownership, sustainability and quality of care and protection of children.
Responding to Child Exploitation – Symposium on Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour in Nepal

Abstract ID:72 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Dr. Stephen Larmar¹, Prof. Patrick O’Leary¹, Dr. Lucy Jordan², Mr. Nawjeet Karmacharya³

¹Griffith University, ²The University of Hong Kong, ³Terre des hommes (Lausanne)

This symposium emerges from a partnership between Terre des hommes (Lausanne Foundation), Griffith University, and the University of Hong Kong. The presentations outline an ongoing process for building research based evidence and programming initiatives for responding to the problem of hazardous and exploitative child labour. An overview of the approach to programming is provided along with a paper that specifically deals with a gap in knowledge on programming needs for boys involved in sexually exploitative labour. Research on the prevalence of sexually exploitative labour has numerous methodological and ethical challenges. Experiences from a pilot study are discussed in the context of the urgent need for further large scale inquiries. Finally preliminary results from action orientated monitoring and evaluation research are explored in the context of practice and research implications.
Responding to Child Exploitation – Symposium on Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour in Nepal -The Sanrakshan Project: An Intervention for Children Involved in Exploitative and Hazardous Labour in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal

Abstract ID:74 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Dr. Stephen Larmar¹, Mr. Nawjeet Karmacharya², Dr. Sushma Bhusal³

¹Griffith UNiversity, ²Terre des hommes (Lausanne), ³Terre des hommes (Lausanne)

Although the prevalence of exploitative and hazardous child labour in Nepal is not well documented, there is a growing body of INGOs and NGOs situated in the Kathmandu Valley whose services focus on assisting children involved in commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) and hazardous labour. Children involved in exploitative and hazardous labour face multiple risks and lead complicated lives, making project work with them challenging and equally complicated. Their life patterns are disjointed; parents and primary support networks can be absent, abusive or sporadic; they often have transient or migrating working patterns or they are surrounded by adults who see children as commodities, restricting children’s activities to workplaces where their movements and contacts with people outside such environments are strictly regulated or forbidden.

In response to the number of reported children involved in the entertainment sector and brick kilns in the Kathmandu Valley, Terre des hommes (Tdhn), Nepal developed the Shanrakshan Project, which is designed to protect and assist the most vulnerable children and young people engaged in CSEC and brick production in Nepal. The project was first implemented in January 2013 and has involved a coordinated approach between Tdh, Nepal and four NGOs working with children involved in CSEC and one NGO focussing on supporting children working in brick kilns.

This presentation focuses on the aims and objectives of the Sanrakshan project as well as the overarching intervention design and tailored strategies to support children involved in CSEC and hazardous labour. The presentation also communicates key successes and challenges associated with the development and implementation of the Sanrakshan campaign since its implementation.
Responding to Child Exploitation – Symposium on Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour in Nepal - Responding to Child Exploitation – The Campaign against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Boys

Abstract ID:75 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Dr. Stephen Larmar¹, Mr. Nawjeet Karmacharya², Prof. Patrick O’Leary¹

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Exploitative child labour is a serious issue in many countries across Asia. Children working in commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) are one of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups in society. They face grave risks to their safety, development and well-being. Children are exploited through a violation of trust and are often coerced or made to feel guilty and powerless to change their situation. Exploitation occurs at a time when, developmentally, children are unable to realize the nature and impact of the exploitation. Compounding the risks is a lack of knowledge about child rights and access to support that can help children escape this exploitation, and seek justice.

Both girls and boys are involved in the CSEC sector yet much of the attention has focused on the experience of girls. Boys have largely remained unrecognised. Terre des hommes (TdH) has been working with boys and girls involved in the CSEC sector in the Kathmandu valley, Nepal, partnering with NGOs to develop community-based responses to child protection. More recently, TdH have developed a concentrated focus on intervention approaches to support boys in CSEC as a means of addressing gaps in this area.

This presentation will focus on the work of TdH in targeting interventions for boys in CSEC within the Kathmandu context. Key learning from an ongoing action research project to better identify and support boys in such intervention processes will be examined. The presentation will provide an overview of baseline and mid-term results of a study of children involved in the CSEC sector, including the intervention project design and subsequent modifications to increase the successful withdrawal of boys from CSEC. Conclusions drawn from the study to date will be highlighted to emphasise key differences between interventions focussing on girls in contrast to strategies assisting boys in withdrawing from CSEC.
Responding to Child Exploitation – Symposium on Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour in Nepal - Key Learning from a Participatory Action Research Project to Determine the Efficacy of a Terre des hommes (Tdh) Campaign Against Exploitative and Hazardous Labour

Abstract ID:76 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Symposium

Dr. Stephen Larmar¹, Prof. Patrick O’Leary¹

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This presentation reports on a participatory action research project facilitated by Griffith University, Australia in partnership with Terre des hommes (Tdh), focussing on exploitative and hazardous labour for children in Nepal. Through the services of a range of NGOs and INGOs across the Kathmandu Valley region it is apparent that exploitative and hazardous child labour is a significant problem in Nepal that requires attention. Since 1985 Terre des hommes (Tdh) has been working in Nepal facilitating projects focusing on health, nutrition, water supply sanitation and hygiene promotion and child protection.

The action research project, which commenced in 2014, is a two-year investigation focussing on the efficacy of the Sanrakshan intervention, a coordinated campaign to intervene in Exploitative and Hazardous Child Labour in Nepal. The presentation will cover: (1) the primary approaches undertaken by Griffith University to assist in on-going monitoring and evaluation across the project evaluation period; an overview of the action-oriented framework to assess efficiency and effectiveness of the Sanrakshan intervention to assist children at risk in the Kathmandu entertainment sector and brick kilns; project aims focussing on supporting Tdh to develop a social work approach to better deal with hazardous and exploitative child.

One year mid-term data will be discussed with a focus on key questions that have guided the action research framework including: the overall effectiveness of the Sanrakshan model in facilitating a comprehensive and targeted intervention to assist children involved in exploitative and hazardous labour; current strengths of the intervention and areas that require development; exploration of similarities and differences in applying case management approaches for hazardous child labour and exploitative child labour; and the efficacy of current child protection policies and strategies as an integrated component of the Sanrakshan intervention design.
Exploitative child labour is a serious concern in Nepal, particularly for those children working in commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) given the grave risks they face to their safety, development and well-being. Despite these concerns there has been an absence of rigorous research to inform an accurate assessment of the prevalence of children subject to commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) in the Kathmandu Valley of Nepal. The exact number of male and female children involved in CSEC in Nepal is unknown.

This paper presents material from a pilot study conducted in 2014 that tested the use of Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) as a method for collecting reliable information to estimate prevalence of CSEC among girls and boys aged 12 to 18 in the Kathmandu District of Nepal. A consulting research team worked closely with the local office of an INGO and domestic NGO implementing partners to conduct the pilot study and interviewed 94 boys and 133 girls during a two-month period. A number of important key lessons to inform academic-field research collaboration emerged from the pilot study, and, the study data suggests a disturbing picture of high risk commercial sexual exploitation, with potentially serious health consequences. These findings alone communicate a significant need to conduct a quality full-scale investigation of prevalence and characteristics of CSEC in order to better inform future programming and policy.
World Vision Smart Navigator Toolkit Training

Abstract ID:140 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Workshop

Ms. Amy Collins

1World Vision International East Asia

Objectives: Youth have the right to be directly involved in action to combat human trafficking. The World Vision Smart Navigator Toolkit (SNT) and corresponding Manual and Booklet are designed to enable the most vulnerable youth in the Mekong Region to develop key life skills, including critical thinking, decision making, effective communication and negotiation, self management and life-goal planning. These life skills will help youth stay alert and avoid potential dangers when faced with risky situations, such as when traffickers try to deceive them. The SNT has the power to shape young people’s lives so that they can protect themselves and their communities from trafficking situations.

We will briefly introduce the framework of the SNT, lead participants through some sessions and explain some of the successful outcomes we have documented from implementing it in over 120 youth clubs with over 3,000 youth in Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

Method: Since the SNT includes 31 sessions with warm-up activities preceding them, the workshop will briefly introduce participants to the toolkit through an interactive learning experience simulating a youth club session. It would begin with an overview of trafficking and migration, as explained in the toolkit. Then participants would be taken through one of the life skills sessions, to illustrate the application of those skills to trafficking scenarios. The guidelines for preparing and initiating a youth club will also be briefly explained.

Results: Participants will be involved in actively learning how to set up a youth club, use the toolkit and train communities that are at risk to trafficking and unsafe migration. If interested, participants can request a longer training and/or materials.

Conclusion: After the workshop, participants will be asked to complete a short questionnaire to evaluate the workshop and to gauge their interest in using the SNT in their work.
Promoting Positive Parenting: Preventing Violence Against Children

Abstract ID:238 - Tuesday, 27th October - 16.30 - Workshop

Ms. Joan Van Niekerk

1ISPCAN

The prevention of and appropriate response to violence against children remains an on-going and worldwide concern and challenge. The World Report on Violence Against Children notes that “documentation of the magnitude of violence against children shows clearly that this is a very substantial and serious global problem” (Pinheiro 2006, p. 6). The Report emphasises that violence against children occurs in every society and country and has a profound impact on the holistic health and well-being of children. This report also highlighted the importance of equipping parents and caregivers of children with the knowledge and skills to parent without violence.

International publications and research reports have highlighted the need to focus on parenting as critical to the prevention of violence, not only with regard to the protection of children in the home – but also in terms of raising children in a context of no violence as a means of breaking the inter-generational cycle of violence.

This participatory workshop will share the initial report on ISPCAN’s research on existing positive parenting programmes which have an existing or developing evidence. Participants will be invited to share their experiences in the area of violence prevention through the promotion of positive parenting and to comment on the findings of the initial research report.
Wednesday, 28th October
Teaching Pre-schoolers Body Safety Skills

Protection of children from sexual abuse is a universal problem that all countries grapple with; Singapore is no exception. Between 2010 and 2014, there were 218 confirmed cases of child sexual abuse brought to the attention of the Ministry of Social and Family Development. Tracking of local news media reports on child sexual abuse cases brought to court during this same five-year period has shown that the youngest victim is only three years-old.

The Singapore Children’s Society believes that children need to learn, from a young age, how to identify and guard against inappropriate sexual advances. It is especially crucial since there is a dearth of content relating to child sexual abuse prevention within the local early childhood curriculum.

KidzLive: I Can Protect Myself is a sexual abuse prevention programme developed by Children’s Society that is targeted at pre-school children aged five and six years-old. This programme, which has been conducted at pre-school centres in Singapore since 2011, has so far reached more than 3,400 pre-schoolers. A resource kit, including a storybook, cloth dollies and picture cards, has been developed so that messages are relayed in an interactive manner and are easily understood by younger children.

Children’s Society also recognises that both primary and secondary caregivers play significant roles in educating children about body safety. Hence, we have developed a parents’ information booklet, and have also conducted parents’ sharing sessions and teacher training workshops to enhance the effectiveness of KidzLive.

This presentation will provide an overview of KidzLive; from the programme’s conceptualisation to its implementation. It will also highlight key findings from an evaluation exercise to assess if the programme has been effective in equipping pre-school children with the necessary knowledge and protective skills against sexual abuse.
Personal Safety Education Module

Abstract ID:240 - Wednesday, 28th October - 10.30 - Oral

Ms. Pooja Taparia

ARPAN

The Personal safety Education, is a life skill based module that has been developed by Arpan to empower children between 6 years – 13 years with adequate knowledge, attitude and skills to prevent instances of child sexual abuse as well as to seek support when such an incident has occurred. It also supports children with therapy post disclosure as well work with children who indulge in sexual misbehavior.

Over the last six years Arpan has empowered over 69,000 children, parents and teachers directly through the Personal Safety Education Project in more than 80 schools, Children’s Home and community set ups in Mumbai, India.

The outcomes are:

• On an average there is 32% increase in knowledge and 20% skill enhancement amongst children

• 5% children who had been or were being sexually abused or inappropriately touched reported it. They were supported with therapy.

• 85% parents and teachers have a better understanding of the issue Some of the other immediate outcomes are:

• Ongoing abuse stopped post disclosure

• Parents’ communication channels with children have become more effective

• Children are articulate about body access and personal boundaries

• Children have taught these concepts to their siblings and other children

External evaluation of the programme revealed:

• 97% children recalled the program

• 100% of kids talked about the program after attending it. Among this 75% spoke to their mother.

• 100% of kids said that they would want to attend the program again

• 8% children reported to have faced sexual abuse. 90% of them were being able to seek immediate help.

All of these immediate and long term outcomes indicate that Personal Safety education programme plays a key role in prevention and risk reduction of Child sexual abuse and lessen chances of re-victimization.
Personal Safety Education Programs for Children with special needs in Malaysia

Abstract ID:243 - Wednesday, 28th October - 10.30 - Oral

Mr. Vijaya Baskar Sivanesan\textsuperscript{1}, Ms. Farah Iylia\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Protect and Safe the Children

According to the available research, children with special needs are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect than children without special needs due to various factors. This includes lack of self-esteem, exposure to Personal Safety Education, and level of dependency on others for day to day activities.

In the Malaysia context, children are taught to obey adults and saying no to adults is considered disrespectful. To prevent sexual abuse of children with special needs, increased attention and priority must be directed towards the teaching of Personal Safety education. There exists, however, little research on teaching personal safety skills on child sexual abuse to these children. And hence, we embarked on a initiative to analyze, develop and pilot an appropriate curriculum for the children with special needs focusing on Personal Safety Education.

The programme would: (a) examine the relevance and importance of Personal Safety Education program for children with special needs in preventing abuse (b) Identify teaching topics and components that would enable children with special needs to recognize, identify and respond to unsafe situations and (c) Identify appropriate methodology and resources to effectively deliver Personal Safety Education for the children with special needs.

The Personal Safety Education curriculum tailored to cater to children with special needs is being currently piloted in 3 institutions in Kuala Lumpur. The data from the 70 children with special needs attending the program will be evaluated for outcomes.

The study also takes into consideration the importance placed upon building a positive support system for the children with special needs, including primary caregivers such as parents/guardians and teachers of the targeted audience. Hence, the evaluation outcomes of this programme would establish the relevance, need for an effective Personal Safety Education and also establish the appropriate methodology and resources required for effective implementation with children with special needs.
Legislation and Social Norms - Understanding Violence Against Children (VAC) and prevention and response in the Philippines

Abstract ID:166 - Wednesday, 28th October - 10.30 - Oral

Ms. Sarah Norton-Staal\textsuperscript{1}, Ms. Maria Ardivila\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)

Research in the Philippines concerning violence against children and women has not informed effective violence prevention or an understanding of social norms and violence. An emerging issue of concern includes the challenge of protecting children from abuse online; a particular threat in the Philippines and an area where data/evidence is most lacking.

Understanding how current legislation protects children, and identifying social norms that accept or reject violence are essential elements of VAC research. This is currently being explored within a larger Research on Policy and Practice Process, ongoing in six countries.

An ongoing Systematic Literature Review (SLR) on VAC is looking at trends and patterns and gaps in our learning. The SLR will complement a National Prevalence Study on VAC, (commencing in June 2015), designed to guide intervention programs on preventing sexual victimization. An additional review commencing in June 2015 will target specific issues around online abuse and exploitation of children.

Background: While laws protecting children in the Philippines are generally progressive, the statutory Age of Sexual Consent (12 years) is very low; there is unfortunately very limited political support to amend the legislation. It is proposed that weak legislation on the age of sexual consent may be linked to social norms/attitudes that allow/do not discourage certain forms of sexual violence and exploitation of children, including abuse of children online.

Preliminary results from the SLR show that social, political and legal norms in the Philippines consider physical punishment of children as expected and acceptable. Limited research is available on social norms surrounding violence and sexual abuse. Understanding the intersections of violence and social norms is not evident in existing research.

Current research must examine the link between social norms and violence in order to inform better violence prevention strategies, including to better protect children from online sexual exploitation.
Meaningful child and youth participation to promote social accountability, a win-win situation. The case of World Vision (WV) Vietnam and World Vision (WV) Cambodia.

Objectives and Methodology

It is not enough to listen to children’s voices, stakeholders need to respond to their views and promote social accountability through effective accountability mechanisms. Both WV Vietnam and WV Cambodia put this paradigm shift into practice.

WV Vietnam has made significant contribution on the realization of child rights through its programmatic and advocacy approaches. Monitoring reports indicate a high level of child participation in adoption of local government Community Development Plans; 98 Child Protection Boards are functioning at commune levels. These ‘child friendly local governance’ initiatives guarantee continuous engagement after children’s campaigns and consultations came to a close, beyond ‘tokenism’.

WV Cambodia contributes to promote good governance within WVI: in 2013, youth representatives formulated five strong recommendations on participation at WVI’s highest governance level, the Triennial Council. A child-friendly accountability mechanism allows youth around the world to give a ‘score’ to WV on each of the Recommendations. Cambodian youth groups are creating a scorecard with statements to implement those recommendations in their communities. Asian data will be presented at the 2015 Regional Forum; global results will form a baseline to improve scores, leading to the 2016 Triennial Council and beyond.

Results

WVI shows a strong track record of advocating for enabling environments that empower children and youth as social actors and partners for child well-being. Vietnamese and Cambodian youth are involved in decisions about their lives, on behalf of other vulnerable children in their communities.

Conclusion

WVI’s organisational will to strengthen child participation in programming, advocacy and good governance is translated into two tangible actions: child-led youth structures in Vietnam are equipped to influence local government development plans, and youth groups in Cambodia use a child-friendly accountability mechanism to systematically keep WVI accountable to what has been promised for their child well-being.
Exploitation of Boys Prostitution in Indonesia

Abstract ID:172 - Wednesday, 28th October - 10.30 - Oral

Mr. Ahmad Sofian

1Binus University

This research aimed to analyze the incidences of boys prostitution in Indonesia which included recruitment patterns, forms of abuse they experienced and boy prostitution syndicates. The research was conducted in four cities in the country. Data in the research was collected by using document study, interviews with prostituted boys in the four cities, interviews with buyers of prostituted boys and interviews with NGO workers working with prostituted boys. In the research, we also conducted an observation in locations where boys prostitution operated in the cities.

The research found that boy prostitution in the four big cities in Indonesia was a clandestine business. In general, they operated in night clubs, entertainment places, malls, social media, karaoke, apartment, fields, on streets, etc. It also found that there were syndicates which recruit and sell boys to child sex buyers. Although in most cases prostituted boys in the four cities had different characteristics, in some cases, however, they also had similar characteristics.

Boys prostitution experienced various forms of exploitation. For example, they very often had “abnormal sex” with their customers whom most of them were men. They were also physically abused. Boy prostitution syndicates that recruited them often took an advantage of them. Since up to now there has not been any non governmental organization that specifically works for the issue, there was no referral organization that could provide service for them.

Therefore, a special intervention program would be needed to prevent boys from prostitution business due to its uniqueness, including approaches to outreach them. A special shelter with trained social workers also would be needed for prostituted boys. It was also urgent to do campaign to change adult’s sexual behaviors to prevent them from buying sex from boys. It was also particularly important to criminalize child sex buyers and have trained law enforcers.
"I Want to Be Brave": A Baseline Study on the Vulnerabilities of Street-Working Boys to Sexual Exploitation in Sihanoukville, Cambodia

Abstract ID:134 - Wednesday, 28th October - 10.30 - Oral

Mr. Jarrett Davis¹, Dr. Glenn Miles²
¹Independent Researcher, ²Chab Dai

The global reality of sexual exploitation and abuse knows no gender. Internationally, it is said that 1 in 6 boys are sexually abused before reaching adulthood and in some nations the exploitation and abuse of boys far outweighs that of girls. While this remains a pressing issue, the sexual exploitation of men and boys is often little understood and commonly goes ignored. A key reason for this is that social and cultural norms often assume men and boys to be inherently strong and/or invulnerable to sexual exploitation.

This is the first of a multi-part series of exploratory studies that look into the lives, experiences and vulnerabilities of street living / street working boys in SE Asia. The study conducted 56 in-depth interviews with street-working / street-living boys presently working along the streets and/or beaches in the Sihanouk Ville area, focusing on a number of key areas including: demographics, social and family relationships, financial security, sexual history, instances of violence and sexual abuse, health, emotional wellbeing, and future plans. This study aims to provide a baseline of information and broad analysis of the key needs, vulnerabilities, and potential resiliencies of street-working boys in the Sihanouk Ville area in order for NGOs and social service providers to better understand them and provide them with adequate services. This research aids in defining the needs of such populations of street-working boys within various sectors of Sihanoukville and works to impact the development of such groups and to inform the foci of existing programs working with boys in the Sihanoukville area. The study provides recommendations for future research and continued vigilance against the sexual exploitation and abuse of uniquely vulnerable groups of children.
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