

## The Official Newsletter of the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect® (ISPCAN)

245 W. Roosevelt Road, Suite 39, West Chicago, IL 60185, U.S.A.

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### FOCUS TOPIC:

#### *ISPCAN's Signature ITPI Trainings*

##### **The history of ISPCAN training**

Beginning in the early 1990s, ISPCAN supported single training events in various developing countries that were organized by individual ISPCAN members.

The interest expressed by members in expanding training programs to their countries grew each year, and in 1999, ISPCAN received its first grant, from The Oak Foundation, to fund training events on child abuse and neglect (CAN) for professionals in Albania, Cameroon, China, Kryrgyzstan and Sri Lanka. Then, in 2000, with its first multi-year training grant from The Oak Foundation, for 2000-2003, ISPCAN established the International Training Program of ISPCAN (ITPI), and set up its first continuous, long-term training projects on CAN in Argentina, Brazil, Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa and Thailand.

The Oak Foundation's funding for subsequent multi-year grants enabled ISPCAN to add CAN training projects in Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, and Poland (2003-2005), Cameroon, Colombia, D.R. of Congo, and India (2004-2006), Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, and two in Russia, in Nizhny and St. Petersburg (2005-2008), as well as the Philippines (2007-2010).

The development of the ITPI program enabled ISPCAN to attract additional support from other donors, including the Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO), ALCOA Foundation, and Children at Risk Foundation, for training projects in Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India, Lebanon, Malawi, Pakistan, Portugal, Syria and Yemen.

##### **Lessons learned after eight years of intense international training**

Training on CAN topics in developing countries represents a challenge to trainers from local and Western developed countries:

- Very specific types of child abuse and neglect (CAN).
- Lack of human and material resources.
- Insufficient professional training.
- Lack of tradition in multimodal intersectoral approaches.
- Insufficient networks.
- Intervention in CAN cases intertwined with national politics and attitudes toward human rights in general.
- Slow operationalization of national legal frameworks

**Specific types of child abuse and neglect:** in developing countries, frontline workers have to deal not only with intrafamilial CAN cases but with other types of situations where children and families are at risk because of socioeconomic and cultural problems characteristics of the region: children in the streets; child trafficking; children soldiers; displaced families and children; missing children; child labor; children engaged in drug dealing; among other. Many intrafamilial CAN cases are embedded in these conditions too.

##### **Thinking about Training Systemically:**

##### **How to Move from Micro to Macro Level Changes**

*"Training" as a part of "educating" has been concerned with the transfer of information and skills to equip the trainee with ongoing supervision to ensure that what was learnt is put into practice (Glaser 1993). The emphasis is on content and generating changes in competence at the level of individual knowledge and practice. In countries such as Brazil, where changes at the macro-structural level are necessary, trainers need to go beyond content and address the potential of training to transform the system. Training has a role as a strategic intervention using implicative forces or forces at a lower order of context (the individual level) (Cronen and Pearce 1985) to generate changes at a higher order of context (child protection system). In order for this to occur, there needs to be an understanding of the process of training and how its aims fit with the existing organizational structures and the performance of the professionals within the given structure (Smith 1993).*

Lidchi, V.G. (2007): Reflections on Training in Child Abuse and Neglect: Experiences in Brazil (2007),

Child Abuse Review, Vol. 16 Iss. 6, Nov/Dec2007 pp353-366

**Lack of human and material resources:** though many agencies and child protection service workers in developed countries are overloaded, in developing countries the working conditions can be very tough: large number of children and families to serve; isolation; lack of supervision; lack of resources to refer children; lack of governmental support; lack of financial and/or material support for children and families together with workers' low wages; non-paid extra hours; unstable jobs; as well as limited number of offices and/or buildings.

**Insufficient professional training:** whilst in some countries there has been increased attention paid to violence and to women's and children's issues, including the provision of funding for training, the opportunities for training remain inadequate in terms of what professionals need. In developing countries, practitioners find very few opportunities for training. Government resources remain scarce for developing discipline specific training, and higher levels of expert training remain at the individuals' expense. In many countries, professionals in crucial positions in child protection have not participated in even the most basic training program before they are appointed to their positions. The assumption is they will learn from watching the senior workers and from their own experience.

**Lack of tradition on multimodal intersectoral approach:** because of the under-graduate training and the hard working conditions, many professionals are not familiar with this type of approach and tend to work in isolation. On the other-hand, in many countries intersectoral working is in its infancy. Often it is not enshrined into the law or with practitioners who work in private practice.



Dear ISPCAN Members,

First off, I would like to congratulate everyone on a successful *17th International Congress* in Hong Kong. Everyone's hard work and contributions helped to make this Congress a great success. A special thank you goes to **Against Child Abuse (ACA)**, Hong Kong, who did a fantastic job supporting us during the Congress.

It is with regret that we announce that the ISPCAN European Conference to have been held in St. Petersburg in August 2009 has been cancelled. ISPCAN is working on an alternative arrangement for the 2009 European Conference.

The downturn in the global economy threatens children and their families around the world, as well as the programs that serve them therefore we urge our members to fully use the **Listserv** to communicate innovative ways to continue providing services to abused and neglected children and their families during these difficult times.

The year 2008 held many important events such as the Chicago Global Summit in April, which was attended by many invited experts on child protection and prevention of child abuse and neglect from all over the world. This assembly produced the general comment on the CRC Article 19, which is the core Article on Child Protection. Currently ISPCAN has set up a working group to plan the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for next year, review progress of child protection and prevention of child abuse and neglect worldwide and provide comments from professionals on actions to implement CRC Article 19. These comments will enable all concerned professionals to take a role in the improvement of child protection and prevention of child abuse and neglect in their countries. ISPCAN will coordinate our membership, national partners and network of professionals to support these countries and help to improve their child protection systems.

Last November in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, ISPCAN and our network participated in the **Third World Congress on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**. The Congress made the point that parents and family are in the best position to safeguard their children, and can play a very important role in eliminating the factors that enable children to become victims of trafficking. The organizing committee had opened a forum on this issue which many participants knew about.

I would also like to provide you with news of some significant staff updates to ensure that you know who is leading and supporting our expanding work programs:

As many of you may have already heard through the Listserv announcements, our long-time Executive Director, **Kimberly Svevo**, resigned in September. Kimberly made very significant contributions during her 13 years as Executive Director with ISPCAN. We wish her very well in her future endeavors and thank her for all her considerable contributions.

The transition is continuing to go well, and we would like to welcome **Laura Stokes-Gray** to ISPCAN. She is a consultant who will be taking on the role of the Interim Executive Director until a permanent candidate is found. We would also like to extend our grateful thanks to **Sherrie Bowen**, the Director of Finance and Operations, for performing the role of Acting Executive Director during the search for an Interim Executive Director. Sherrie took on this role in addition to her 'day' job and has done a wonderful job of keeping ISPCAN moving forward in the last few months. During this time, the Council has implemented a transition planning process, taking a long look at ISPCAN, our opportunities for the future, and strategic directions. Recruitment of ISPCAN's new Executive Director begins shortly, and interested inquiries can be sent c/o Irene Intebi, Chair of the Personnel Committee at [exec@ispcan.org](mailto:exec@ispcan.org).

It is my privilege to lead all of our exceptional staff members and teams as we serve ISPCAN members in their pursuit of creating a world that protects all of its children.

With kindest regards,  
Sanphasit Koompraphant, ISPCAN President

### *Brief Report from the Hong Kong Meeting:*

#### *ISPCAN Working Group on National Child Maltreatment Data Collection (ISPCAN WGNCMDC)*

The working group met on September 7th 2008 in Hong Kong in conjunction with the **ISPCAN 17th International Congress**. The day's agenda was divided between a morning general session open to all participants followed by a steering committee meeting in the afternoon. The general session was attended by 35 participants, representing 15 countries, and included discussions and presentations. During the session, presentations were made on the ongoing effort to design and implement an approach to collecting indicators for the **UN Study on Violence to Children**, the ongoing efforts by **ChildONEurope** to develop guidelines for child maltreatment data collection among EU member countries, and the paper authored by various members of the Working Group published in **ISPCAN's World Perspectives**. Throughout the morning session the participant discussion provided was instructive and thoughtful. The input will be valuable as the Working Group continues to develop its planning and activities in the coming years.

The goal of the afternoon steering committee was to further develop the organizational capacity of the working group. **Lil Tonmyr** and **John Fluke** will be co-chairs with **Jenny Gray** serving as the ISPCAN council representative. The steering committee roles were formalized with members being assigned specific roles in the various sub-committees:

- **Congress and meetings:** Jenny Gray and Bert Van Puyenbroeck
- **World Perspectives and Other Publications:** Lil Tonmyr and Lutz Goldbeck
- **Technical assistance:** John Fluke and Roberta Ruggiero
- **Website and communications:** Bernard Gerbaka and Barbara Needell

The agenda and meeting notes are published on the working group website at:  
<http://www.ispcan.org/CMDData/index.shtm>

## The 17th Biennial Congress of the ISPCAN, Hong Kong, 7 - 10 September 2008



Hong Kong is a vibrant city, with a population that appears to be constantly on the move and streets that are always busy. The 17th ISPCAN Congress was held at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center, located on the waterfront, flanked by tall impressive skyscrapers and the harbour channel. The conference centre was a most impressive venue, and in itself lent a sense of "dignity" to the Congress.

A total of 589 delegates attended the Congress, representing 67 countries from every continent. It provided opportunities for both formal and informal learning and exchanges, with keynote and plenary sessions, specialised streams focusing on specific interest, practice areas in child protection and symposia in which identified issues were debated at greater depth. The specialised streams of concurrent papers also enabled participants to follow a particular theme or discipline interest.

The Congress began with the Master Class on Sunday. It is an important and invaluable ISPCAN "tradition", as opportunities to hear several world renowned experts share their knowledge and expertise in child protection on a single day rarely occurs. The opening presentation addressing the day's theme, "What We Have Learned About Child Abuse in the Past 30 Years", was given by **James Garbarino** (USA). This was followed by **Patricia Ip** (Hong Kong) presenting on the development of the Child Protection System in Hong Kong and **Barbara Bonner** (USA) who discussed advances in mental health interventions with abused and neglected children. This presentation discussed a number of new and diverse approaches to working with children who had experienced abuse as well as neglect, and Barbara Bonner reminded participants to avoid the "neglect of neglect". The afternoon sessions were presented by **Margaret Lynch** (UK) who discussed advances in child protection systems and **Bernadette Madrid** (Philippines), whose presentation focused on advances in the medical examination, assessment and care of children who experience abuse and neglect.

Participants rated all the speakers very highly, indicating that the day had been very valuable, significantly contributing to their knowledge.



The main Congress event began with a colourful opening ceremony in which delegates were welcomed by a number of dignitaries and entertained with some spectacular traditional dancing and acrobatics. The performance of the lions was truly breath taking.

The Kempe Lecture given by **Dr Richard Krugman** traced the life of **Henry Kempe** and his colleagues, and their contribution to the development of knowledge and practice in the field of child protection. This lecture was an inspiration to the many who work in this challenging field and a reminder of the both the greatness and dedication of ISPCAN's founders.



Children and young people participated fully in the Congress, from the opening ceremony to the closing session. This participation went well beyond the "window dressing" sometimes experienced in other conferences and workshops. The children and young people had spent time preparing for their participation, were well versed in child rights issues and involved in ongoing forums and organisations that enabled them to actively participate in both the realisation of their own rights and the rights of other children in Hong Kong. This meaningful involvement was underlined by one of their presentations, **Kids Dream**, in a symposium on child participation. The children and young people spoke about how their involvement in supporting the realisation of children's rights through events and ongoing activities does not compromise their family relationships and education.

Keynote speakers included **Cindy Kiro**, Children's Commissioner of New Zealand, who provided useful information on the role of Children's Commissioners as protectors of the Rights of Children; **Michael Freeman** (UK) motivating a universal ban on corporal punishment; and **James Garbarino** (USA) who spoke about children and resilience, emphasising the role of parents and caretakers of children in significantly impacting the recovery of children from the impact of trauma.

The exhibition hall provided the opportunity for organisations and booksellers to exhibit their programmes, materials and the latest literature in child protection and related fields. It also hosted interactive poster sessions - a particularly useful medium for presenting work as it enables presenters to engage on a more personal level with those who display an interest in their work.

Social events provided Congress participants with an opportunity to engage with each other less formally, and the Congress Dinner at the famous Jumbo Floating Restaurant enabled delegates to learn more about Chinese culture and cuisine. This evening function was particularly colourful with many delegates wearing national dress.

The congress evaluations indicated that it provided excellent value for the majority of delegates, who had an opportunity not only to return home with new and updated knowledge, but also to forge and renew collegial relationships, thus helping to bring new enthusiasm and broaden perspectives on their own work in child protection.

**The 18th ISPCAN Congress will be held in Hawaii in 2010** and we look forward to a continuation of both the formal and informal exchanges of knowledge.

**Joan van Niekerk, M, Med, MC, ISPCAN Councillor**

*ISPCAN's Signature ITPI Training (Continued from page 1)*

**Insufficient networks:** as a result of isolation, and the lack of human and material resources, formal networks are usually non-existent while informal networks can be very lively and creative.

*"The concept of child protection [in countries of Asia, South America, Eastern Europe and Africa] is often a distant dream and the very structures of society negate the attempts to alleviate the position children find themselves in."*

- Lachman, P. et alri (2002): Challenges facing child protection - Child Abuse & Neglect: The International Journal, 26, pp. 587- 617

**Intervention in CAN cases intertwined with national politics and attitudes toward human rights in general:** though this aspect may sound hard to understand to professionals from developed countries, it is quite frequent that frontline workers risk their lives and well-being (e.g., jobs, positions) especially in countries with authoritarian regimes or where children are "naturally" regarded as adults' possessions and where child protection is not a concept shared by society as a whole.

**Slow operationalization of national legal frameworks:** the translation of laws into practice is slow. Implementation of laws can often be hampered by obstacles such as a lack of resources and trained staff, or the failure of the required coordinated action of different agencies.

*"International child protection strategies cannot address the abuse of children in the Southern hemisphere without looking at issues like the global debt and without considering the struggles of their whole community."*

Lachman, P. et alri (2002): Challenges facing child protection - Child Abuse & Neglect: The International Journal, 26, pp. 587- 617

**20 steps to setting-up, running and evaluating a multi-disciplinary training program:**

1. **Secure the funds:** in many developing countries, it is quite frequent that organizers start planning and, eventually, commit to training arrangements shortly after governmental agencies and/or NGOs promise funding. Later, when the time comes to pay expenses, the money is not there; organizers have to struggle in different fronts; and, finally, plans have to be postponed. It is advisable that local organizers have basic plans with achievable goals that are both attractive to local funders but also meet professional needs. Specific details of expenditure need to be given including (venue; speakers, dissemination; handouts; etc.) once the funds have been approved and, eventually, wired.
2. **Assemble a multi-disciplinary project management team** knowledgeable of the strengths and the needs of local frontline workers and of the local child protection system and legal framework strengths and challenges. Local leader project 'ownership' also ensures that projects align with appropriate local values, and do not inadvertently promote imported western values. Trained and committed project leaders are critical for project success both in training local experts and in building local child protection capacity.
3. **Involve front-line professionals in planning:** whilst directors may be important decision makers, frontline workers provide valuable information about needs; availability and willingness to participate and/or contribute; preference for training formats; timing; etc.
4. **Dedicate time and resources to project planning:** even if funding is limited, it is very important to allocate resources to planning and monitoring meetings with the objective of establishing a workplan with clear achievable goals, a timeline, and a list of indicators to measure the impact of the activities.
5. **Base projects on available and reliable local data on child abuse and neglect:** in many developing countries this information is not available and organizers are encouraged either to network and consult local researchers or to collect baseline information on the status of child protection before holding training activities. This baseline information is very useful not only to outline your project but to measure outcomes in different stages.
6. **Base projects on local culture:** though international organizations –e.g., ISPCAN- provide guidance and resource materials, local project leaders must adapt these to local cultures, local languages, and local needs. It is crucial to encourage project plans to be culturally appropriate and on each culture's terms, allowing program training methods to evolve as local beliefs and traditions do.
7. **Establish a list of objectives and identify measurable indicators** for each project objective, so that either your organization or an external evaluator can measure the project's progress and impact.
8. **Prepare your workplan and budget:** based on the input got in Step 3 set the training project goals; e.g., contents (knowledge and skills) only; or contents plus capacity building, etc. It is very important that you set achievable goals, no matter how modest they may seem. Funders will look to see whether the evaluations show the achievement of planned objectives. Goals also need to be realistic. Everybody knows that a one-year training, no matter how good, will not result in the decrease of the incidence of child abuse and neglect the following year and that, if the training has an impact, it is quite probable that the detection rate increases.
9. **Don't stretch your budget:** it is better that participants are happy with the opportunity they are offered and willing to be part of other activities held by your organization in the future while sharing their experience with colleagues. Allocate money to handouts; Xerox copies; coffee breaks; meals and security (if needed).
10. **Select speakers and participants according to project goals:** focus in the kind of audience you plan to train, e.g., frontline workers or decision-making officers. Beware each audience has different interests, needs, and strengths. If you plan to train different audiences together, make sure most of the topics are appealing to the majority.
11. **Keep it multidisciplinary though alternate with one-discipline-only trainings:** remember participants have not had many opportunities to train in a multidisciplinary intersectoral approach and benefit from hearing speakers from other disciplines. Furthermore, multidisciplinary training provides excellent networking opportunities between professionals and between agencies. Discipline or profession specific training can be undertaken to complement multidisciplinary training to address specific topics of interest.
12. **Select training format according to participants' needs and to project goals:** in adult learning it is better to include master non-interactive classes with "hands-on" activities and workshops (e.g., case discussion sessions). If you are planning training sessions that last more than 3 hours, it is convenient to include interactive formats.
13. **Count with assessment tools to evaluate participants' satisfaction and sense of achievement and to collect speakers' input:** these do not need to be complex tools. They

- just need to have questions addressing the outcomes you are interested in measuring.
14. **Include mass media personnel in the trainings:** these professionals can be of invaluable help in raising community awareness; in advocating for children's rights and adequate legislation. They also bring "fresh air" and different perspectives to the trainings.
  15. **Encourage participants to produce "tangible" products as a result of the training:** no matter how modest, it is an important component for participants to become an active part of the project and to encourage "walking the talk". As usually a long-term expectation is to create agents of change through training, this component is an excellent way to start while, at the same time, contributing to build local capacity and networks.
  16. **Plan follow-up activities and contacts:** these do not need to be costly or time consuming. They can consist of emails or phone calls. They have an important effect in providing a sense of continuity (especially in the long-term training projects) and networking opportunities.
  17. **Plan different stages of training:** when a project starts you may prioritize a limited number of basic objectives that can change and evolve through time. Do not try to address different levels of skills, knowledge and complexity altogether. Decide where you are able to start from and how far you wish to get. Then try to envision how many stages it would take to fulfill your most ambitious plan and how many of those stages your organization would be able to undertake.
  18. **Decide if you are interested in focusing on "train the trainers/facilitators" model:** this is a very helpful approach when you are thinking about replicating the trainings; building local capacity; establishing a core group of well-trained and committed professionals to address the child protection problems in your region. Beware not all participants will be willing and/or have the skills to take part in these activities.
  19. **Training materials:** a decision has to be made whether your organization is going to adapt, translate, share and/or develop training materials. This decision is usually based on financial and human resources availability. It also desirable to count on checklists and/or reviewers to ensure the materials meet quality standards.
  20. **Involve government in training:** this is often a challenge as some government officials are not focused on child protection. However, efforts to seek out and engage key government representatives can reap a high return on the investment. When senior level officials do get involved, the partnership of informed practitioners working closely with policy makers controlling resources may lead to significant changes in government policies, practices, and budgetary priorities, and thus in child protection. Ultimately government involvement has a major impact on shaping child protection policies, systems, services, programs and resource allocations. Involving the government may be helpful too when your organization is undertaking some of the training stages and you need a more powerful partner to continue.

Irene Intebi, MD, PhD, ISPCAN President-Elect  
Victoria Lidchi, BSc, MSc, MPhil, ISPCAN

*Didactic efforts do not affect practice unless a system is developed for the use of the new knowledge & skills.*

Melton, G. (2002): Chronic neglect of family violence: more than a decade of reports to guide US policy – Child Abuse & Neglect: The International Journal , 26, pp. 569-586

*While children are abused and neglected by individual perpetrators in developing countries, just as they are in developed countries, CAN problems in developing countries are often more complex, challenging and fatal. In developing countries, structural conditions, such as abject poverty, very high unemployment, war, civil strife, refugee situations, lack of schooling and lack of health care, social services, systems and related lack of policies and resources to implement them, create huge additional stressors that also have an impact on individual CAN cases. These structural conditions do much more than cause a parent to lash out on an individual child; they also cause major systems-level forms of child abuse and neglect, such as child soldiers, street children, child trafficking, child slavery, child prostitution, child rape, refugee children, and children orphaned due to HIV/AIDS.*

*These systems-level forms of child abuse and neglect need systems-level solutions. ITPI [International Training Project by ISPCAN] cannot solve all the underlying structural conditions, the deep poverty, the lack of jobs, the civil unrest, but it does support and encourage projects to develop community- and systems-level strategies to combat these special forms of child abuse and neglect, which affect many developing countries, harm children immensely, and undermine the growth and development of these countries.*

Wallace, M. (2008): International Training Program of ISPCAN (ITPI) for Training of CAN Professionals in Developing Countries – Special Report - Issue N. 1 - 2008

\* Note that the concepts of developed and developing countries are controversial themselves. They are used in this article though author is aware and not fully satisfied with the preconceptions underlying both terms.

## ***ISPCAN Global Institute - San Diego, CA, January 26, 2009***

***"Poverty: Child Protection and Children's Rights and Advocacy- Professionals' and Government Roles"***

**Town And Country Resort & Convention Center  
San Diego, CA | January 26, 2008**

### **Presentation Titles:**

- *The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: its Role and Potentials in Addressing Child Abuse and Neglect.*  
-Jaap Doek, PhD
- *Poverty and Child Protection: Implications for Practice and Policy.*  
- Howard Dubowitz, MD
- *The Concept of "Child" and the Laws on Children in the Philippines.*  
- Bernadette Madrid, MD
- *Every Child's Right to Protection: Coordination between Government and Non-Governmental Organizations in India.*  
- Andal Damodaran, D. Litt
- *Dirty vs. Unsafe: Assessing Neglect as a Child Protection Issue*  
- Julie Kenniston, LSW
- *Public Policy and Child Well-being: A Report on the African Experience*  
- Assefa Bequele, PhD
- *Initiatives in fighting poverty and concerns about violence against women and children in Brazil.*  
- Lúcia Williams, DSc

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ISPCAN is proud to present the ISPCAN Gift Giving Program. Planning your future with ISPCAN in mind is yet another way to ensure a healthy future for children around the world. Your gift, no matter how large or small, will strengthen the protection that ISPCAN provides the children we serve. We would be pleased to work with you to create a plan that will meet your individual needs, and make a positive impact in a child's future.

Remember, your generosity today means stronger, healthier children, today and tomorrow.

To join or for more information please contact: [development@ispcan.org](mailto:development@ispcan.org).

**NEW ISPCAN MEMBERS— 2008**

ISPCAN warmly welcomes new members joining January – December

<b>ANGOLA</b> Sandro Aderito A. Dos Santos Ricardo Lourinho Maria Madalena Tchingala	<b>ARGENTINA</b> Maria Matilde Luna Ruth Teubal	<b>AUSTRALIA</b> Josephone Alchin Armando da Silva Maree Faulkner Bonnie Macfarlane Jacquie Smith Gail Winkworth Rachel Wolfe Alan Mathiso	<b>AZERBAIJAN</b> Tarana Sharifova	<b>BANGLADESH</b> Golam Sarwar A.Q.M. Nasir Uddin	<b>BELARUS</b> Dzianis Padruchny	<b>BRAZIL</b> Rachel de Faria Brino Carlos Eduardo Zuma	<b>BULGARIA</b> Katya Krastanova	<b>BURUNDI</b> Hyassini-Emmanuel Bakundukize Amina Gashatsi	<b>CAMBODIA</b> Kang Boran Nuon Rithy Niron Helen Sword	<b>CAMEROON</b> Kinkoh Thomas Ngala	<b>CANADA</b> Andrea Brittin Barbara A. Fallon Kimia Ghomeshi Caroline White Diana Wilson	<b>CHILE</b> Ruben Darvasi	<b>CHINA</b> Huazhen Zhou	<b>COLOMBIA</b> Miryam Angel Sonia Clavijo Olarte	<b>CROATIA</b> Hana Hrpka Mila Jelavic	<b>DENMARK</b> Hanne N. Christensen Dorthe Lyssgaard	<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b> Clarissa Valdez Guerrero	<b>ETHIOPIA</b> Yoseph Berhane Meron Gebretsadik Gemta	<b>FRANCE</b> Claire Brisset	<b>GHANA</b> Stephen Akyea Samuel Kojo Queansah	<b>GREECE</b> Joanna Bibou	<b>GUAM</b> Alberto Lamorena	<b>Daniel Tydingco</b>	<b>GUINEA</b> Cherif Cisse	<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b> Augusto Braima de Sa Carlos Ca	<b>HAITI</b> Gertrude C Sejour	<b>INDIA</b> Shekhar Ambati Kavita Jangam Jasmine Mathew Suman Verma Tariq Wali	<b>IRAN</b> Azizeh Ebrahimpour Farouzan Farokhy	<b>IRELAND</b> Colin Carroll	<b>ISRAEL</b> Dikla Tutian	<b>JAPAN</b> Niwa Kentaro	<b>JORDAN</b> Wael Hikmet Salman Alani	<b>KENYA</b> Martin Kung'u	<b>MALAYSIA</b> Maria Binti Dipal Aili Hanim Bt Hashim Wan Salwina Wan Ismail	<b>MEXICO</b> Mario Luis Fuentes	<b>MOLDOVA</b> Maria Tarus	<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b> Carlos Antonio Manjate	<b>MYANMAR</b> Than Than Myat Ler Pwe Paw	<b>NETHERLANDS</b> I. Russel Mirjam Blaak	<b>NEW ZEALAND</b> Annik van Toledo	<b>NIGERIA</b> Sandra Aguebor Obi Nkeiruka Augusta Chioma Stella Ejekam Rose Mordi Goldmark Owoola- Adejojo	<b>NORWAY</b> Austgulen Hannesiri Tore Landro	<b>PALESTINIAN TERRITORY</b> Ohaila Shomar	<b>OMAN</b> Ibtisam Babiker Elnour Yasser Ahmed Wali	<b>PAKISTAN</b> Syed Mehmood Asgher Ambreen Mizra Syed Semb Haider	<b>PAPAU NEW GUINEA</b> Molly Vavine Willie Daure	<b>PHILIPPINES</b> Dolores Alforte	<b>Adolfo Almanzor</b> Aubrey Cassimrio Ivy Maria L. Gubatina Asuncion Ogues Ivy Paragas Mercy Senados Myrna Trongcoco Maria Dinna Viray- Parinas Michaele Conchita M. Zapanta Asuncion Ogues	<b>PORTUGAL</b> Helena Catarino	<b>PUERTO RICO</b> Larry E. Alicea Rodriquez Ivan Andujar-Bello Teresita Aviles- Rodriquez Yolanda Bigio Ramos Ileana Blasini Cindy Calderon Maria Consuelo Blay-Peris Yeida E. Cruz Flores Delia Patricia Gonzalez Sarai Irizarry Freeda Jusino Michelle Lopez Fernando Estela M. Lopez Perez Vilmania Mamburu Daisy Marzan- Hernandez Maria Nelly de Jesus Luis Jose Ocasio Torres Yadira Pizarro- Quiles Yazmin Rios- Rodriquez Luz Esther Rivera Marigloria Rosa Valdes Roschen M. Underwood Noemi Vasquez Medina Eunice A. Vazquez Santos Cynthia Williams	<b>ROMANIA</b> Calin Nicolae Negrea Ionescu Ovidiu	<b>RUSSIA</b> Irina Baeva Rifkat J. Muhamedrahimov	<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b> Haifa Abdulaziz al Hamed Saleh Mohammed Al Salehi Al Harbi Bothnya Murshid Enaam Raboei Tarek Shahrour	<b>SERBIA</b> Suzana Paunovic	<b>SIERRA LEONE</b> Abdulraman Bah Olu Boston Clarke	<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b> Meda Couzens Maria Mabetoa	<b>SRI LANKA</b> J. Asoka S. Kaviratne Piyanjali De Zoysa	<b>SUDAN</b> Sekayomba Edison	<b>SYRIA</b> Yasser Ali Sira Astour Wael Zakkar	<b>TAIWAN</b> Miguel Ming-Jen Wang	<b>TAJKISTAN</b> Derevenchenko Galina	<b>TANZANIA</b> Geoffrey Mhagama	<b>THAILAND</b> Thomas G. Shafer	<b>TURKEY</b> Fatih Yagmur	<b>UGANDA</b> Dan Mabirizi Aisha Nanteza Sekayomba Edison	<b>UKRAINE</b> Vyacheslav V. Sushko	<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> Corinne Davey Daniel V. Lang Lorraine Radford Lesley Rudd Prospera Tedam Anthony Wild	<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b> Afaf Ibrahim Al Marri Mohammad Howidi Howard Parsons	<b>USA</b> Franco Acquaro Anne Calvo Salvador A. Cicero Terra Crotty Deborah Donovan Rice Adam Doty Meaghan Ellis Michele Friel Mullen Harry S. James John Kasinki Kay Lamer Heiki Lasoski S. Elena Maclachlan Tiffany Moffet Maria Pinales Rachael Ranney Mark E. Rodgers Mauricio Sepe Harvey P. Sloan Danielle Thomas- Taylor Nicole Triggs Sonia Velazquez Shannon Wimberly Patricia M. Martin Adriana Meregalli Stephanie A. Charter Rob Geen Kamal Singh Guldeniz Yucelen Jeanna Capito
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- African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Ethiopia
- African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Kenya
- African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Nigeria
- African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Uganda
- Against Child Abuse (ACA), Hong Kong
- American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (APSAC), United States of America
- Asian Regional Network, Asia
- Asociación Contra El Maltrato Infantil (AFECTO), Colombia
- Asociación Argentina de Prevención del Maltrato Infanto-Juvenil (ASAPMI), Argentina
- Association Française d'Information et de Recherche sur l'Enfance Maltraitée (AFIREM), France
- British Association for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (BASPCAN), United Kingdom
- Cameroon Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CASPCAN), Cameroon
- Danish Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (DASPCAN), Denmark
- Enfants Solidaires d'Afrique et du Monde (ESAM), Benin
- German Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (GESPCAN), Germany
- INGO "Ponimanie" ("Understanding"), Belarus
- Italian Network of Services for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CISMAI), Italy
- IUS et VITA (I.E.V. - Justice and Life), Congo
- Japanese Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (JaSPCAN), Japan
- Malaysian Association for the Protection of Children (PPKM), Malaysia
- National Association for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (NAPCAN), Australia
- National Society for Child Abuse and Neglect (NS-CAN), Romania
- Nordic Association for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (NASPCAN), Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden
- Singapore Children's Society, Singapore
- South African Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (SASPCAN), South Africa.
- Turkish Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (TSPCAN), Turkey

## *ISPCAN 18th International Congress: Honolulu, Hawaii, USA September 2010*

### *Save the Date!*

#### **ISPCAN International Congress: Honolulu, Hawaii, USA 26-29 September 2010**

ISPCAN and the Hawai'i Local Organizing Committee are very honored to invite you to attend the XVIIIth ISPCAN International Congress which will be held on September 26th to 29th, 2010 in beautiful Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA. The Local Organizing Committee consists of a consortium of over 20 Hawai'i organizations and government departments that have implemented innovative programs to protect children and strengthen families for almost 40 years. ISPCAN, in collaboration with our Hawai'i 2010 Local Organizing Committee, is excited about bringing the world together to become one family of many cultures, working together to build a better world for our children, our keiki.

#### **THEME:**

"One World, One Family, Many Cultures"

#### **DATE:**

26-29 September 2010

#### **CONGRESS SECRETARIAT:**

International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect  
245 W. Roosevelt Rd.  
Building 6, Suite 39  
West Chicago, IL 60185 US  
Tel: 1.630.876.6913  
Fax: 1.630.876.6917  
Email: congress2010@ispcan.org  
Website: www.ispcan.org

#### **KEY DATES:**

**March 2009:** Online Abstract Submission Opens on Congress website: [www.ispcan.org/congress2010](http://www.ispcan.org/congress2010)

**November 2009:** Online Registration Opens on Congress website: [www.ispcan.org/congress2010](http://www.ispcan.org/congress2010)

**February 2010:** Abstraction Submission Closes

#### **CONGRESS SUBTHEMES:**

1. Cultural Perspectives in Strengthening Families and Protecting Children
2. Identifying, Treating and Preventing Family and Sexual Violence
3. Impact of Armed Conflict on Families and Children
4. Family Strengthening: A Key to the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
5. Youth Empowerment in the Prevention of Generational Child Abuse and Neglect

#### **LANGUAGE**

English will be the official language of the congress.

## Meet Your ISPCAN Councilor

- Irene Cheah



I am from Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. I did my medical studies at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, and finished my training in Pediatrics in 1989. I joined the SCAN team in the Pediatric Institute in 1990 and since then, I have participated in committees representing pediatric professional groups and have served as a representative of an NGO, the Malaysian Association

for the Protection of Children, ISPCAN's national partner in Malaysia. Furthermore, I have been involved in reviewing legal, health and social issues related to child protection in various committees such as the Violence Intervention Project Committee in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and of the Technical Committee for The Handling of the Child Witness (Prime Minister's Department). At the local level, I have been the Chairperson of the SCAN team at my hospital since 2002 and a member of the Kuala Lumpur Child Protection team.

While the need to prevent Child Abuse and Neglect has received political recognition, the actual initiatives in this area have been sporadic rather than a continuous proactive approach.

Thus, it is heartening that the multiagency Working Committee for National Social Policies on Children has designated the prevention of child abuse and neglect (and by extension child protection) as its key issue. I hope that, in my capacity as a member of this committee, I can contribute to helping develop top down policies that impact positively on children.

My experience in this field has been enhanced by serving as an ISPCAN councilor from 1996-2002 and then again for a second six-year term beginning in 2004. In 1999, I was invited to serve as a temporary advisor for a consultation on child protection as part of the VIP project of World Health Organization. As a member of the Training Committee, I have been involved in the International training project of ISPCAN (ITPI) and have served on the advisory and scientific committees of the ISPCAN Asian conferences. I hope that ISPCAN will continue to expand its role in providing expertise to help develop training programs in yet more countries. It has been a privilege to work with ISPCAN councilors from rich and diverse backgrounds and I hope to contribute from the Asian perspective and my background.

Finally, on a more personal note, I enjoy singing, dancing and the performing arts, and love being a Mum to Geoffrey and Jason.

*Irene Cheah*

Irene Cheah, Malaysia  
ISPCAN Executive Councilor

# Happy New Year!

## From ISPCAN

*Wishing you a happy, healthy and prosperous 2009.*

### 2008 - 2010 ISPCAN Executive Council

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*Ctr for Protection of Children's Rights, Thailand*

#### President-Elect

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*Familias Del Nuevo, Argentina*

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Gaby Taub, MSW  
*Children's Ombudsman of France, France*

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*Univ. of Sydney, Australia*

#### Past President

Danya Glaser, MB  
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