



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

25 W. 560 Geneva Road, Suite L2C, Carol Stream, IL 60188, U.S.A.

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FOCUS TOPIC:

ISPCAN Releases Sixth Edition of *World Perspectives on Child Abuse*

The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) initiated its *World Perspectives on Child Abuse: An International Resource Book* in 1992 as part of the Ninth International Congress on Child Maltreatment, held in Chicago, Illinois. Since that time, five editions of this publication have been produced and released at subsequent bi-annual Congresses sponsored by ISPCAN. The *Sixth Edition* in this series is being released in conjunction with the 15th International Congress being held in Brisbane, Australia.

We believe releasing this publication at the Society's bi-annual meetings underscores our commitment to providing our members and those combating violence with the most recent and comprehensive assessment possible on the state of child abuse policy and practice worldwide. This *Sixth Edition* not only continues this tradition of contributing to the field's body of knowledge, but also raises the standards of excellence to which all future editions will be held. In order to improve international access to the report's key findings, the Executive Summary is available in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic at: www.ispcan.org.

COMPONENTS

A central component of this publication has been a mail survey of key informants identified by the ISPCAN leadership as being knowledgeable about child maltreatment issues within their respective countries. These respondents are asked to provide descriptive data on a variety of aspects related to the state of child abuse, its prevention and its treatment in the respondent's country. In the first survey (1992), there were 80 respondents representing 30 countries. The current edition reports data on 64 countries, which are home to 70% of the world's children.

In addition to reporting the most recent survey findings, the *Sixth Edition* has incorporated two additional sections. First, the report includes 20 commentaries on specific research projects or practice reforms underway in one or more of the sample countries. Authored by ISPCAN members and researchers from around the world, these commentaries provide rich descriptions of the various ways in which child maltreatment is defined and addressed worldwide. Second, the report includes a detailed annotated bibliography summarizing the content of key journal articles and government reports issued over the past two years, including research and practice reforms underway in over 20 countries.

KEY FINDINGS

The *Sixth Edition* represents a unique summary of the various ways in which child maltreatment is defined, measured and addressed in different regions of the world.

Some of the study's key findings are summarized below.

National child abuse policy characteristics

Overall, 81% of respondents ($N = 52$) reported that their country has an official policy regarding child maltreatment. About one-third indicated that their countries had longstanding policies (i.e., pre-1980), and another 41% noted their countries established their policies between 1990 and 2000. Most of these policies included criminal penalties for abusing a child, and provisions for removing a child to protect him or her from further abuse.

Common treatment strategies

Respondents were asked to report on the availability and adequacy of an array of services falling into one of three broad categories: parent intervention services, child intervention services, and general services. Parent intervention services most often mentioned by respondents were short-term hospitalization for mental illness (95%) and substance abuse related treatments (85%). Child intervention services most often mentioned were therapy programs for child victims of sexual (84%) and physical (82%) abuse. As for general services, case management and services to help with meeting basic needs were mentioned most often by respondents (81%).

Common prevention strategies

Respondents reported on the availability and quality of various prevention strategies in their country, including both individual-level strategies (e.g., professional training, risk assessments, home-based services for at-risk parents, home visitation for new parents), and community or systems-level strategies (e.g., prosecutorial methods, media campaigns, improving living conditions of families, increasing local services). Results indicated that developed countries reported greater use of all strategies than developing countries, although not all differences were statistically significant. Developed

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ISPCAN Recognizes *World Perspectives* Funders

Our ability to develop this more comprehensive report is the direct result of the cooperation and financial support we received from a number of organizations and individuals. We would like to thank our fiscal partners in this effort, including UNICEF, Health Canada, Interchurch Organization for Development Co-operation (ICCO), World Vision and the World Health Organization (WHO). We are also grateful for the in-kind support we received from ISPCAN members, National Partners and professional colleagues in their willingness to complete country-level surveys and to provide us with rich descriptive information on the scope of child maltreatment in their countries.



Dear Colleagues, Queridos Colegas, Chers Collègues,

Over the past 2 years I have been privileged to travel quite extensively on behalf of ISPCAN and to visit a number of projects that have been making a difference in their own communities. What I have noticed is that often the solutions to local problems are uniquely informed by local resources, talents, customs and challenges. Professionals in many different settings that I have visited have in common almost unlimited dedication and willingness to go beyond their own comfortable niche to work for the well-being of their youngest citizens. A number of people I have met work long hours doing this work in addition to their regular jobs and family responsibilities. Many have also donated personal property or assets to this task. These professionals include well-established luminaries in their own countries, who can bring their influence to bear on the problem of child maltreatment, as well as very young graduates who select this road despite its many challenges.

I have been struck repeatedly by the ingenuity of these professionals in approaching the problem of prevention. Some centers are more closely allied with law enforcement, while others are more therapeutically allied. Some centers are regional, while others have an extensive national network. There are challenges of geography and economic hardships where families struggle to feed their children, and social challenges in the form of the internet, child-sex and drug trades. There is also always the social taboo of the subject and the fact that those of us who work in child maltreatment come to be identified with the problem.

A universal problem is education. In this regard I find myself often humbled as I face a new audience of eager professionals who want to know what to do to make their community safer for children. I am humbled because, in my home country of Canada, even though we have been addressing this problem for some time, we have not yet found the magic cure. We too struggle with the same problems that are faced by communities who are just beginning to address this issue: how does one educate ALL professionals so that they can become part of the solution and not be part of the problem?

I am heartened by the many efforts of ISPCAN members and the others with whom they work to improve the situation of children. I am reminded that the job is enormous, but that every little bit helps. It is my hope that the many educational efforts that I have seen will continue to multiply. I hope that we will reach all professionals in the health, legal, social, education and policy sectors, so that our collective practice will continue to improve. We must remember that ours is still a young field. Henry Kempe wrote The Battered Child Syndrome only 42 years ago and founded ISPCAN only 27 years ago. Much has been done since then. However, there is much more left to do. I am honoured to be among all of you doing this work.

As I look ahead to our Congress in Brisbane, as well as our 2005 Regional Conferences in Berlin, Egypt and Singapore, we have the opportunity to reach more professionals and to enlarge the group of us who are working together. Thank you all for your hard work and collaboration. As my term as President comes to an end, I look with confidence to my successor, Dr. Barbara Bonner, and offer her my sincere good wishes for the next two years and my

commitment to continue in this work.

I also wish to thank Barbara for her excellent support, hard work and inspiration as President-elect. I particularly want to thank Kimberly Svevo, ISPCAN's Executive Director. Much of ISPCAN's current success is due to her hard work and dedication. I wish to thank Tilman Furniss, chair of our Congress and Conference committee, who initiated a radical revamping of the ISPCAN Council structure and turned it into a well-oiled machine. I am indebted to our Secretary, Danya Glaser, for her quiet wisdom and humorous insights. My thanks to our Treasurer, Richard Roylance, for keeping us fiscally sound, and to our other Committee Chairs, Deborah Daro, Irene Intebi and Gaby Taub, for always exceeding my expectations. I am grateful to every member of Council for working as hard as they do in this volunteer position, in addition to their regular jobs. I also want to recognize our parliamentarian, Henry Plum, who ensures that the integrity of the organization is maintained at the high standard we all have a right to expect. Finally, I wish to thank our National Partners and colleagues in other organizations (they are too numerous to mention by name, but I trust they know who they are), for their friendship with ISPCAN, for helping us to achieve our goals and for sharing in our successes.

Marcellina Mian, MD
ISPCAN President

Executive Council Elections

ISPCAN is pleased to announce the results of three separate elections that took place in 2004. First, ISPCAN held its 2004 elections for the position of ISPCAN Executive Councilor. Seven positions on the Executive Council were filled in the 2004 election process, each with a 6-year term (2004-2010). 195 current ISPCAN members from 47 countries participated in the election. The following seven individuals were elected to the Executive Council for this term.

- Deborah Daro
- Howard Dubowitz
- Danya Glaser
- Irene Intebi
- Sanphasit Koompraphant
- Bernadette Madrid
- Richard Roylance

Second, special elections were held in order to fill two vacancies on the Executive Council, resulting from the resignations of two current ISPCAN Councilors. Each had stepped down in order to fulfill other personal and professional commitments, with 4 years remaining in their respective terms of office. The following individuals were selected for these positions, and each will complete a 4-year term on the Executive Council (2004-2008).

- Sibnath Deb
- Victoria Lidchi

Finally, the ISPCAN Executive Council held Council Officer elections. The following Officers have been elected.

- President-Elect: Danya Glaser
- Treasurer: Deborah Daro
- Secretary: Gaby Taub

ISPCAN would like to sincerely thank all of the candidates for their participation in these elections, as well as members who took part by voting. We will formally welcome all of the selected candidates to their positions on the Executive Council at the 15th International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect in Brisbane, Australia, September 19-22, 2004.

Henry Plum, ISPCAN Legal Advisor/Parliamentarian

15th International Congress: Working Together for a Child Safe World

Organizers for ISPCAN's 15th International Congress expect to welcome approximately 1,000 delegates from 60 countries to Brisbane, Australia this month to address a variety of issues facing professionals in their attempts to better protect children and prevent all forms of maltreatment. In addition to the program's impressive array of speakers and formal presentations, participants will have multiple opportunities to network with others who share their professional interests and challenges.

Among those scheduled to provide keynote addresses include Professor Fiona Stanley, Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth; Professor Geraldine MacDonald, University of Bristol, UK; Dr. Astrid Heppenstall-Heger, University of Southern California, USA; and Mr. Kul Gautam, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF, New York, USA.

Approximately 600 presenters are scheduled to describe promising interventions and field-building research on a range of topics over the four-day meeting. In addition to the diverse educational sessions offered by experts and the opportunities for informal networking, there are several unique aspects built into the Congress program which will increase the value of this event. Some of these features include:

The 2004 ISPCAN Developing Country (DC) Forum: Developed under the theme "Working Creatively with Limited Resources Towards a Child Safe World," this event will begin at 1 p.m. Saturday, September 18th and continue through 3:30 p.m. Sunday, September 19th. Gopalan Balagopal, Senior Advisor, Child Protection, UNICEF-NY, will begin the session with a keynote address titled "Impact of War and Poverty on Children and Their Contexts: International Policies and

Programs," followed by several additional presentations on topics specific to developing countries. The event is expected to draw over 50 sponsored scholar-practitioners, representing all professional disciplines, as well as officials working within non-government organizations, government agencies and academic institutions. Delegates are expected to represent over 45 developing countries.

The ISPCAN Master Class (Sunday) will feature expert presentations on areas such as: "Current Research on Sexually Aggressive Youth", "Advances in Understanding Medical Intervention in Child Abuse", and "Advances in Understanding Policy and Prevention."

Youth Participation Track: A special emphasis, led by Congress Co-Chairs Robin Sullivan and Gillian Calvert, will be placed on Youth Participation. The 'Kids Program' includes specially designed plenary/concurrent sessions, as well as a "Young Delegates' Presentation" at the Congress Closing Session. Many professionals are looking forward to learning how they can effectively benefit from youth participation at their professional events, while supporting the development of young leaders through their participation and contributions in such an important international forum.

Both the Congress organizers and ISPCAN leadership believe the Congress will offer a unique opportunity for professionals to meet colleagues whose works they have read about and to discuss the issues and challenges they face with those engaged in similar work. The meeting also will offer an opportunity for delegates to begin developing

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ISPCAN Announces 2004 Award Recipients

At each ISPCAN International Congress, individuals and organizations are recognized through the ISPCAN Awards program. Awards nominations are reviewed by the ISPCAN Executive Council's Awards Committee, and the recommendations of that Committee are then discussed and ratified by the ISPCAN Executive Council. In 2003-04, a new Award, the Multidisciplinary Team Award, has been established to recognize a team which has made substantial progress in the treatment or prevention of child abuse or neglect in its local community.

The C. Henry Kempe Lectureship

The C. Henry Kempe Lecturer gives the Kempe Memorial Lecture at the International Child Abuse Congress and must be a person who has made significant contributions to the welfare of children. The 2004 C. Henry Kempe Lecturer is Astrid Heger, MD. Astrid is the Executive Director of the Violence Intervention Program at the University of Southern California, USA. In 1984, she founded the first medically-based child advocacy center in the world. This center currently evaluates over 3,000 children each year and the model for this program has since been replicated in many other centers around the world.

Dr. Heger was a pioneer in the use of photo documentation as a means of decreasing the trauma for children that occurs from

repeated physical examinations and has published widely for medical and legal professionals.

The C. Henry Kempe Award

Presented to an outstanding young professional or organization working in the field of child abuse and neglect. The 2004 award was given to Heather Taussig, PhD, Program Director, Kempe Children's Center in Denver, USA. Dr. Taussig's work has focused on examining the effects of policies on children in the child welfare system, particularly how youth are affected by these policies. She has conducted a major study comparing youth who remain in foster care, with those who have returned to live with their birth parents, and is piloting a new intervention for maltreated youth.

The Multidisciplinary Team Award

This award went to Maria Keller-Hamela and the Nobody's Children Foundation in Warsaw, Poland. The Nobody's Children Foundation is a non-profit, non-governmental organization which provides broad assistance to abused children, their parents and guardians. The Foundation's main goal is to develop an efficient aid system for abused children, which integrates the activities of state institutions, local authorities and non-government organizations. It provides short and long-term assistance to victims, psychological educa-

tion and legal counseling, as well as organizing specialist training programs for professional groups and interdisciplinary teams.

The Distinguished Service Award

This award is given to recognize an individual for commitment and dedication to ISPCAN or to recognize an ISPCAN National Partner. The 2004 recipient of the Distinguished Service Award is Gloria Varona-Williams. Gloria was Honorary Financial Advisor to ISPCAN for over 15 years. During this period, when ISPCAN had no paid staff, she put in a vast amount of voluntary time, drafted every budget of the organization in its early years and helped many of the ISPCAN Treasurers through the complexities of managing ISPCAN finances. She has also increased ISPCAN services for members in Spanish speaking countries, having translated materials and served as a liaison to Spanish-speaking members.

ISPCAN is pleased to present these awards at the 15th International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, 19-22 September, 2004 in Brisbane, Australia.

Kim Oates, Chair
ISPCAN Awards Committee

For additional information, including the full list of 2004 award nominees, please see: www.ispcan.org/awards.htm.

The Fourth African Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect

The African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Nigeria had the honor of hosting the 4th African Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, March 23-27 in Enugu, Nigeria, where ANPPCAN was born 16 years ago. The conference focused on "Child Trafficking: A Challenge to Child Protection in Africa," and attracted nearly 600 professionals from 27 countries in both Africa and other continents.

The Program

Representing Nigerian President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, the conference was declared open by the Minister of Women Affairs, Obong Rita Akpan. Ms. Pamela Shifman, UNICEF Child Protection Officer (New York), served as Chairperson, and Dr. Rima Salah, Regional Director of UNICEF, was the Keynote Speaker. Other prominent officials attending the meeting included the UNICEF Director of Nigeria, the Representative of the Government of Norway and the Fredskorpset Exchange program, and various local and national government leaders.

Conference Observations included:

- Concern regarding the magnitude of the problem posed by child trafficking in Africa.
- Addressing the issue of child abuse is complicated by the issues of HIV/AIDS, poverty, political/socio-cultural challenges, and a lack of vocational and economic opportunities for youth.
- Despite the magnitude and dangers posed by child trafficking, the issue has not been given serious attention at either the policy or program levels in any African country.

The conference featured discussions by presenters on a variety of issues that relate to child trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, including street children, and religious and cultural practices. More than 55 papers were presented, which drew attention to various practices in Africa that directly impact child well-being and, in some cases, encourage child trafficking, child sexual abuse, and the risk of HIV/AIDS.

For the very first time, the First Ladies (e.g., the wives of political office holders in Nigeria), many of whom have child-related projects, joined forces with ANPPCAN in the pursuit of issues concerning children, especially child trafficking. Their projects were discussed at a special roundtable, further complementing the efforts of ANPPCAN.

In another component of the program, the Traditional Rulers (Royal Fathers) shared the experiences of their communities. They assured the conference participants and the children that they will continue to work collaboratively with

ANPPCAN Nigeria, UNICEF and other NGOs to fight child trafficking and work towards the eradication of some of the negative cultural practices. This was the first time that ANPPCAN had successfully engaged the Traditional Rulers in a conference, and it afforded the participants the opportunity to meet and interact with these custodians of culture.

As part of the conference's youth program, 120 children and Child Parliamentarian participants, primarily from different states of Nigeria, actively took part in their own sessions on child trafficking, child labor, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Union Charter. They had the opportunity to present their reports and requests to the main conference and the Traditional Rulers. They appealed for special protection within the communities and special sanctions for community members involved in child trafficking.

The main conference was preceded by an ISPCAN Master Class training, in which 87 professionals received advanced training on a range of issues related to improved child abuse prevention, treatment and research. It was proposed that a network of African researchers be established to encourage more careful study of child abuse within Africa and increased publication of these efforts in African and international journals. Master Class resource persons included ISPCAN President, Dr. Marcellina Mian (Canada); ISPCAN President-Elect, Dr. Barbara Bonner (USA); Dr. Margaret Lynch (UK); Dr. Peter Lachman (UK); and Joan Van Niekerk (South Africa).

The Conference's Major Strengths

The conference underscored the development of several major gains in the capacity of local professionals to address the problem of child maltreatment within the African region. For example, the ISPCAN Master Class highlighted the strengths of child protection professionals in the region. In addition, the participation of the wives of key political office holders revealed that this powerful group can effectively contribute to the development of a strong information network and to the implementation of protective and rehabilitative measures. Finally, the involvement of the Traditional Rulers and youth in all aspects of the meeting strengthened important collaborations that will be useful in future efforts to combat child trafficking and other child rights issues.

ANPPCAN Nigeria is grateful for the support provided by many groups in sponsoring events and conference participants. We are particularly appreciative of ISPCAN's support in offering the Master Class and in sponsorship of many African scholars and the Master Class resource persons.

Dr. Chika Ugochukwu
Conference Secretary, ANPPCAN Nigeria

ISPCAN Hosts VID on Child Fatality Review

ISPCAN hosted a Virtual Issues Discussion (VID), on the topic of Child Fatality Review on May 11 -16, 2004. Initiated in 2002, VIDs offer ISPCAN Members from around the world the opportunity to participate in on-line discussions on a current child abuse and neglect issue. Sixty individuals from thirteen countries participated in this VID, the third in the series. The

discussion included participants with a variety of experiences in child fatality review, ranging from members in the field for decades to professionals learning about the practice for the first time.

ISPCAN thanks the VID Co-Facilitators Randell Alexander (USA) and Michael Durfee (USA), as well as panelists, Judith Cashmore (Australia), Ian Hassall (New Zealand), Gordon Phaneuf (Canada) and Phil Wheeler (UK). These experts in the field of child fatality review contributed

their time and expertise, adding their experience and insight to the discussion.

A summary paper and ISPCAN Fact Sheet informed by the discussion are currently under development. In addition, the resources papers provided as background to the discussion are available to members on-line at:
www.ispcan.org/Members/pastVID.htm.

David Wolfe, PhD, Chair
ISPCAN Expert Faculty

A Conversation with ISPCAN Councillor Irene Intebi



How did you initially get interested in child abuse and neglect?

It's a funny story. I usually reply, "I'm a mercenary of violence." The situation in Argentina for doctors & psychologists was very awkward. There was a law prohibiting the opening of new positions in the health sector, and as a result there were very few opportunities for recently graduated professionals. For many of us there were only two ways of working in public hospitals: as a resident, undertaking an exam and "selling" your soul and body to the government for four years; or working as a volunteer, where we would be paid only if a doctor retired or resigned and we were selected for the open position. Being not only a recently graduated doctor but also a new mother, I never considered taking the exam for the residency.

Instead, I started as a volunteer doctor at one of the pediatric hospitals in Buenos Aires and continued to work in the psychiatric unit of the same hospital after I graduated as a psychologist. As I was in charge of interconsultations (psychological care of physically ill children and families), I used to work with physicians, nurses, clinical psychologists, educational psychologists, social workers, hospital managers & administrators. After seven years of daily volunteer work, the director of the Psychiatric Unit recommended me as a child psychiatrist for a new Child Abuse Treatment Unit that was to be created at the hospital. I was the only psychiatrist that had been working voluntarily for all these years, which (in addition to my CV) entitled me to be number one on the

list of candidates.

In your opinion, has the situation for children in this world improved or deteriorated since you first got involved in the field?

In my opinion, it has improved, because at least now there is a growing body of professionals and citizens who have more information about what is happening to children worldwide. There is an increasing group of professionals and citizens trying to identify the causes of child abuse and who are working to achieve the necessary changes to eradicate it, even though in many countries these efforts may seem limited and, at times, not fully successful.

What are the key problems facing children in your country in regards to child protection?

I would say the key problems are a lack of public health policies to address child abuse and a lack of organization among agencies. Detection, intervention and prevention undergo different stages depending on local authorities and/or professionals, as well as depending on if the abuse occurs in urban or in rural areas.

Argentine legislation regarding child protection is quite good (both regarding family and criminal courts). However, professionals from ALL the disciplines involved in child protection ARE NOT TRAINED on this problem during their education, so they start to look for training once they are already working in the field. Usually they have to pay for these specific trainings themselves. We also have some problems with

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ISPCAN Welcomes a New National Partner

The Singapore Children's Society was established in 1952, by a group of citizens concerned about the absence of a government body devoted to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Its mission is to bring relief and happiness to children in need. Since its founding, the Singapore Children's Society has been actively working to promote the welfare of children and to foster the principles of a happy family life.

Membership

Membership in the Singapore Children's Society is open to all residents of Singapore over the age of 18. The Executive Committee, comprised of 15 elected members and 2 nominated members from each of its Standing Committees, provides leadership and direction for the society.

Key Activities

The Singapore Children's Society offers a broad variety of community, social and rehabilitative services through their eight service centers located across Singapore. Programs include: "Project SEEDS," an early intervention program, conducted

through primary schools, for children at risk of child abuse; the Yishun Family Service Center, where families can receive counseling; and a children's convalescent home for abused or neglected children.

The Society also supports child abuse and neglect prevention programs including training for teachers and care-givers, as well as regular public education programs that raise awareness.

In addition to the numerous programs offered each year, the Singapore Children's Society will be hosting the 6th ISPCAN Asian Regional Conference in Singapore, 16-18 November 2005. The Conference hopes to attract participants locally and from the Asia region, including North Asia, South Asia and South East Asia.

For more information please visit: www.childrensociety.org.sg.

ISPCAN's National Partners

- Against Child Abuse (ACA), Hong Kong
- Association Française d'Information et de Recherche sur l'Enfance Maltraitée (AFIREM), France;
- 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), Nigeria;
- African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Uganda;
- American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (APSAC), United States of America;
- British Society 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;
- German Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (GESPCAN), Germany;
- 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;
- 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.

DONOR RECOGNITION

Recognizing Contributions of Time and Resources during April 2004 - July 2004

ISPCAN Honorary Ambassador
(contributions of US \$50,000 & above)

The Oak Foundation

ICCO: Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation

ISPCAN Distinguished Benefactors
(contributions of US \$15,000 - \$49,999)

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Ron Laney)

Global Ministries/Children at Risk

UNICEF – New York (International)

ISPCAN Donors
(contributions of US \$2,500 - \$14,999)

Health Canada

University of North Carolina Injury Prevention Center

World Vision International

ISPCAN Individual & Corporate Donors
(contributions of US \$500 - \$2,499)

American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children

Community Shares of Illinois

Estrel Hotel, Germany

College of Health and Human Sciences, Georgia State University

Mall Graphics

ISPCAN Friends (contributions of \$35 - \$499)

Balgobin Narine

Sure Payroll

ISPCAN Volunteers

Wayne Arner	John Fisher	Rima Patel
Joanne Castro	James Kalemis	Cleide Socolovitch
Rebecca Cianci	Marc Mince	Heather VanBladel
Jason Ghionzoli	Chris Mollet	Gloria Varona-Williams

ITPI Materials Now Available On-line

ISPCAN is pleased to announce the creation of a new feature on the ISPCAN website to provide information on the International Training Project of ISPCAN (ITPI). Funded by the Oak Foundation, the ITPI's goal is to train local professionals and those engaged in protecting children in developing countries on child abuse and neglect prevention, treatment and research practice. The site offers a "tool kit" of materials used in planning trainings and information on current projects. Visit www.ispcan.org/itpi to learn more.

NEW ISPCAN MEMBERS

ISPCAN warmly welcomes new members joining from April 2004 - July 2004

Australia

Nell Barber
Kate Brocklesby
Maree Crawford
Anne Elliot
Anne Field
Juliette Goldman
Deb Kelly
Linda Markovic
Ben Mathews
Alison McEncroe
Edwina Montgomery
Chris O'Connor
Mick O'Keefe
Bev Orr
Christian Paulin
Elizabeth Peardon
Claire Planinsek
Elizabeth Roberts
Kerry Sullivan
Sally Watson
Sandy Wilson
Virginia Wilson
Kym Ziegler

Bangladesh

Yeameen Akbory
Samsun Nahar Aziz Lina

Belarus

Natalia Ivaniuk
Tatiana Petukh

Cambodia

Mom Thany

Congo, DR

Marcel Tshibangu Muka Madi

Denmark

Susanne Munck
Erik Andreasen

Ethiopia

Assefa Bequele

France

Jean Louis Rouyer

Georgia

Nino Gogichadze
Maya Monaselidze
Lia Saralidze
Badri Tonia

Hungary

Ami Bergman

Ireland

Aidan Brown
Bronagh McKee

Italy

Marisa Lanzi

Japan

Shinya Miyamoto
Kentaro Niwa
Toshiro Sugiyama
Chihoko Unno

Laos

Lithnarong Pholsena

Nepal

Madhur Sharma

New Zealand

Silvana Campanella
Philip Hamlin
Brenda Hynes
Deborah Lawson
Craig Smith
Sue Whatiri

Nigeria

Ejike Hyacinth

Norway

Endre Forland

Philippines

Katrina Legarda

South Africa

Linda Dhabicharan
Gail Nicolson

South Korea

Shambhu D Joshi
Hyojin Kim

Sweden

Lotta Kindgren Crona
Marie Mattsson
Goran Sedvallson
Annelie Waldau Bergman

Syria

Adib Essali

Taiwan

Jenyu Peng

Thailand

Uthai Dulyakasem
Dominique Plateau

UK

Barbara Barrett
Vashti Berry
Thomas Feeny
Andrea Goddard
Patricia Kenny
Joanna Lindley
Jenny Rose-Myers
Amanda Thomas
Mary Walsh

USA

Stephen Baker
Kathryn Flanagan
Jacqueline Hatlevig
Ebony Howard
Jane E Kiff
Elsa Levy
Aimee McAndrew
Judith McCormick
Carmel Munroe
William Pederson
Susan Schmidt
Susan A Sherman
Betty Wade Coyle

Vietnam

Vu Thu Hong

Join ISPCAN!

Membership with the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect – **An incredible value and a growing resource.**

Join the professional community with members in over 100 countries dedicated to the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect and share in this global movement for child well-being.

Benefits of ISPCAN membership include:

- A monthly subscription to **Child Abuse and Neglect The International Journal**, including on-line access to past issues.
- Subscription to ISPCAN's official newsletter, **The LINK**
- **Special member rates** for ISPCAN International Congresses and Regional Conferences
- **Access to the Members Only Section** of the ISPCAN website, including an on-line Membership Directory, literature reviews, training resources, Fact Sheets, and much more.
- **ISPCAN list-serv access:** an on-call forum to seek advice and discuss current issues with other professionals worldwide.
- Participation in **Virtual Issues Discussions:** focused online discussions of key topics in child maltreatment prevention.

Contact membership@ispcan.org or visit www.ispcan.org/joinispcan.htm today!

Conference and Training Calendar

ISPCAN Congresses/Conferences 2004-2005

Event: ISPCAN 15th International Congress on Child Abuse & Neglect

Theme: Working Together for a Child Safe World

Dates: 19-22 September, 2004

Venue: Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Center, Australia

Organizer: International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) and The National Association for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (NAPCAN—National Partner of ISPCAN)

Contact: ICMS: Tel: + 61 7 3844 1138 Fax: +61 7 3844 0909

E-mail: ISPCAN2004@icms.com.au **Web:** www.congress2004.com

Event: 10th ISPCAN European Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect

Theme: New Developments in Science and Practice: Influences on Child Protection

Dates: 11-14 September, 2005 **Venue:** Berlin, Germany

E-mail: euroconf2005@ispcan.org

Web: www.ispcan.org/euroconf2005

Event: 6th ISPCAN Asian Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect

Theme: Protecting Children: Asian Perspectives and Beyond

Dates: 16-18 November, 2005 **Venue:** Singapore

Contact: Sue Lee, slee@childrensociety.org.sg, and Ginny Lim, glim@childrensociety.org.sg

Event: 2nd Arab ISPCAN Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect

Dates: June, 2005 (tentative) **Venue:** Egypt

ISPCAN Training Events 2004

Venue: Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL **Date:** September-November 2004

Contact: Dr. Evelyn Eisenstein and Dr. Victoria Lidchi, ceiias@yahoo.com.br

Venue: Bogota, COLOMBIA **Date:** September-December, 2004

Contact: Dr. Isabel Cuadros Ferre, afecto@afecto.org.co

Venue: Abbotabad, PAKISTAN **Date:** September 25-27, 2004

Contact: Dr. Tufail Muhammad, tufailm@brain.net.pk

Venue: Valga, ESTONIA **Date:** October, 2004

Contact: Kristel Altosaar, ch.abuse@online.ee

Venue: Kolkata, INDIA **Date:** November, 2004

Contact: Dr. Sibnath Deb, sibnath@vsnl.net

Venue: Bangkok, THAILAND **Date:** December, 2004

Contact: Mr. Sanphasit Koompraphant, cpcr@internetksc.th.com

Further events information available at www.ispcan.org.

XVth International Congress: Working Together for a Child Safe World (Continued from page 3)

potential collaborative projects in the areas of research as well as practice.

ISPCAN Congresses offer a window into the international community of caring, committed professionals trying to make a difference in the world. Delegates come to realize that as part of the ISPCAN community, each contributes to strengthening the other in the difficult work necessary to help children at risk.

Personally, I hope that each delegate will return to their respective home community, country and region, further motivated and committed to protect our children internationally and to ensure they will contribute to making a better world for the generations of children to come.

Kimberly Svevo
ISPCAN Executive Director

Thank You!

For the past three years, Michelle Johnson, Associate Editor for General Features, and Dr. Adam Tomison, Associate Editor for National Partners, have offered countless hours of service to ISPCAN, identifying authors, editing submissions and writing articles for [The LINK](#). Changes in both of their careers have required them to step down from these positions.

Michelle, a doctoral student at the University of California at Berkeley, is undertaking a dissertation to examine the role of neighborhoods in mediating health and social outcomes for immigrant children in the San Francisco Bay Area. Adam, one of the key coordinators for the Brisbane Congress, recently accepted a government appointment as Director of Population and Evaluation, in Australia's Northern Territory Office of Aboriginal Health, Family and Social Policy, Department of Health and Community Services.

We are deeply appreciative of their commitment to making [The LINK](#) a useful resource, and we wish them well in their future efforts.

Deborah Daro, PhD, Chair, ISPCAN PRI Committee

A Conversation with ISPCAN Councillor Irene Intebi (Continued from page 5)

public backlash and with decisions made by professionals from different disciplines based on preconceptions (especially regarding "respecting biological bonds") rather than considering identified risk factors.

As Chair of the Education, Training and Consulting (ETC) Committee, what is the biggest challenge facing ISPCAN as it develops its training programs?

Cultural sensitivity. I found many trainers and colleagues from developed countries find it difficult to understand how professionals work under conditions very different from those in developed countries. Also professionals from developing countries tend to idealize the conditions under which their developed country colleagues work. I think that colleagues from developed countries may offer their experience and skills; the findings of research; and a way of facing child protection. Professionals from developing countries may offer their knowledge of what their governments are willing to do; at what pace; what their clients are able to accept; what the local priorities are; and what kind of research is important and feasible.

What would you say has been the greatest achievement during your time as Chair of the ETC Committee?

The expanding ITPI (International Training Project by ISPCAN) project. Readers may already know about this very ambitious ISPCAN project that began in 2000. Funded by The Oak Foundation, its general goal is to train local professionals on different topics of child abuse and neglect prevention, treatment and research and to assist these professionals in building local capacity to respond to the problem of child abuse. Our hope is that those we train will feel confident in their ability to train their colleagues and, in that way, raise the general practice standards. Six countries from three different continents started the project in 2000. By 2004, professionals from 12 countries on four different continents were being served by this effort.

ISPCAN Releases Sixth Edition of World Perspectives on Child Abuse

(Continued from page 1)

countries were more likely to use the individual-level strategies of risk assessment, home-based services for at-risk parents, universal home visitation for new parents, and the community-level strategies of universal health care and access to preventive medical care than developing countries.

Barriers to expanding prevention efforts

Overall, the most commonly cited barriers to prevention were limited resources, decline in family support, and a strong sense of family privacy. There was substantial variation within regions in response to this question. European respondents were less likely than African respondents to rate extreme poverty, inadequate systems of basic health care or social services, and dependency on foreign investment as significant barriers to prevention. As for social norms, regions were similar with one exception: respondents from Europe appeared less likely to report that the use of corporal punishment was significant in limiting prevention efforts compared to other regions.

Predictors of child well-being

There are many factors that can reduce the prevalence of maltreatment, and that can enhance child well-being. To facilitate this discussion we examined those factors that best explained variation in each country's Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR). While not all early deaths of young children reflect abusive and neglectful situations, many do result from an unwillingness or inability of parents to adequately meet their children's basic needs. These deaths also reflect societal neglect and the failure of governments to place a sufficient priority on insuring adequate health care for children and supports for their parents.

While greater public awareness and a greater number of agencies active in responding to child abuse were not significantly related to U5MR, there was a strong relationship

between social context variables, in that poorer social conditions (poverty, children living on their own, poorly developed systems of health care) and social norms (e.g., sense of family privacy, support for corporal punishment) were related to the U5MR. In addition, having a formal reporting policy and having a greater number of parent and general services in place were both highly correlated with U5MR.

When we examined those factors that were significantly correlated with child mortality in a single, multiple regression model, we found that these factors explained 64% of the difference in this indicator among our sample countries. More importantly, even after controlling for the variance explained by social context (i.e., developmental status, social conditions and norms), a reporting system and greater availability of services still account for significant variation in U5MR.

SUMMARY

The survey findings and commentaries suggest expanded efforts are underway to address child maltreatment in all regions of the world. However, in many cases, such efforts are uneven in availability and quality. While much has been, and is being, learned about how to establish effective surveillance and response systems, it is clear that a significant number of children remain at high risk for experiencing violence and other negative outcomes. Children living in countries facing extreme economic hardship and social disruption are at particular risk. Our data also suggests that well-defined and broadly available parenting assistance and other supportive services can provide children, even those living in difficult circumstances, a greater level of protection. It is our hope that ISPCAN, through its members and National Partners, will be able to improve service availability and quality through its ongoing education and training programs and dissemination of best practices.

Deborah Daro, PhD, Chair, ISPCAN PRI Committee

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