CAP
Children Are Precious—a community based model of child protection

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Outline

- Theory informing the design of CAP
- South African Child Protection System
- RAPCANs CAP Model
- So what.....
The Ecological Model: The current international theory around prevention
Ecology of Prevention

- **Primary prevention** – Promote social change
- **Secondary prevention** – Aimed at individuals/communities at risk
- **Tertiary prevention** – Aimed at individual who are perpetrators or victims
Reorientation of child protection system in South Africa towards a prevention orientation:

“Through preventive strategies and early intervention for vulnerable families, the goal is to facilitate resilient, optimally functioning families and communities that care for, protect and develop children appropriately.”

What is the rationale underpinning this reorientation?

- While the Child Care Act focused principally on statutory intervention.

- Children’s Act 38 of 2005 introduces a prevention orientation to child protection

RAPCAN initiated a three year ecological community based prevention model for child protection in 2008.

The CAP project was based on three key objectives:

- To enable more efficient and effective responses to child maltreatment;

- To identify and reduce the risk factors at the family, school and community level that promote child maltreatment;

- To establish and strengthen community-based services that facilitates sustainable preventative measures to address child maltreatment:
## Describing the CAP model

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community level</td>
<td><strong>Communications For Social Change</strong></td>
<td>Afterschool care</td>
<td>Referral Systems</td>
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<td>School level</td>
<td>Positive discipline training</td>
<td><strong>Hlayiseka</strong></td>
<td>CAPM</td>
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<td>Individual /family level</td>
<td>Community mapping/ Hero's</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Healers</strong></td>
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Lessons learnt from the process

- Project scope – Needs to be focused
- Project time – Allow sufficient planning and concept time
- Project cost – Pilot needs to build costs for unforeseen expenditures
- Project human resources – Ensure sufficient capacity
- Project communication – Communication systems to ensure project integration
So What?

- Focus on prevention
- Costing of the model
- Government to adopt the model
- Replicate the model to other communities
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