

**Regards croisés sur la famille et la parentalité  
dans l'Océan Indien**  
**Du 27 au 29 Octobre 2015 à La Réunion**



## **8 - Table ronde 3 - Les dispositifs de soutien à la parentalité : vers le développement de « l'empowerment » des parents**

- Shipo Shezi : Parenthood support programmes, Afrique du Sud
- Nathalie Chatillon : Education des familles à porter soins et secours, France
- Alain Muneean : Fondation Enfance Terre de Paix, Maurice
- Gérard Lim Sam : Développer les capacités parentales, Seychelles
- William Manyama : Parenthood support in Tanzania

# **Parenthood Support programmes: Toward parental empowerment (South African Perspective)**

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PRESENTATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON  
CROSSING PERSPECTIVES ON PARENTHOOD IN INDIAN OCEAN

27 – 29<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2015

# Presentation Outline

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- Overview of South Africa
- Introduction to parenthood support programmes
- Legal and Policy Mandates
- Parenting challenges in South Africa
- Programmes to Support and empower parents in South Africa
- Conclusion

# Overview of South Africa

- Total SA population : 54,96 million
  - Est. number of households: 14 million
  - Population younger than 19: 21, 74 million
  - Approximately two thirds of all children in South Africa live in the poorest 40% of households.
    - 23% of children live with no biological parent.
    - 19% of the children are orphaned
    - 87 000 children living in 40 000 child headed households (that is households where the oldest member is younger than 18 years)



# Programmes to Support and empower parents in South Africa

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# Background

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- The well-being of children depends on functional, secured, nurturing and protective families.
- Parents play a critical role in the development of children therefore effective and efficient parenting is of utmost importance to ensure well balanced and stable children.
- Provision of parenthood support in South Africa is premised on the following objectives:
  - Improving children's well-being and development;
  - Reducing the risks of emotional and physical harm to children;
  - Supporting parents to deal with difficult situations; and
  - Make parenting a less stressful and more enjoyable role.

# Background (cont...)

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- Government is required to render appropriate assistance to parents, legal guardians and extended families in the performance of their parenting responsibilities.
- The assistance includes assisting parents in providing living conditions necessary for the child's development; access to education and ensuring that children receive necessary protection and care.
- Forms of parenting support:
  - Making general information available to parents (through adverts, brochures, advice services)
  - One to one counselling sessions
  - Direct services to alleviate pressure from provinces

# Key Legal and Policy Mandates

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- Interventions to support and develop parenthood are mandated by the following:
  - *The Constitution of the RSA, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996);*
    - Section 28 (1) of our the SA Constitution makes provision for protection of children's rights, including the right to , family care or parental care, basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care and social services as well as protection of children.
    - Section 28(2) confirms that the best interests of the child are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child.
  - Children's Act 38 of 2005; as amended
    - Chapter 8 of the Children's Act Section 144 provides the legal basis for the provision of parenting programmes focusing on developing the capacity of parents to act in the best interests of their children by strengthening positive relationships within families; improving the care-giving capacity of parents, and using non-violent forms of discipline.
  - Integrated Parenting Framework, 2012 and White Paper on families in South Africa, 2012

# Parenting challenges in South Africa

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- Challenges facing parents due to various social ills in society may lead to ineffective parenting, which in turn impacts negatively on the development and care of children. Some of the major challenges include:
  - Health and Diseases
    - Impact of HIV and Aids: increased number of orphans and mother to child transmission (SA achieved significant progress in reducing this risk)
    - Malnutrition
  - Violence, abuse and neglect (including sexual abuse of children)
  - Orphans-hood and abandonment
  - Teenage pregnancy

# Parenting challenges in South Africa (cont...)

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- Substance and alcohol abuse among parents and children
  - Age of experimentation is dropping, with increase in abuse of alcohol and drugs amongst youth.
  - It is a costly and expensive exercise to treat these children.
  - Lack of facilities for children, especially in rural areas.
- Many South African children are from single parent household
- Another trend that is currently manifesting in communities is the use of the foster care grant as money making scheme, with little or no concern for the best interest of the child/children involved.
- the numbers of children living in child only households is increasing as the numbers of orphaned children increase due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic
- Increasing number Children living and working in the streets

# ECD as a public good

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- One of government's policies is to promote universal access for all children to Grade R for children aged 5 – 6 years.
- The provision of early childhood development services aims to ensure that children grow up healthy and are prepared to participate in formal education.
- Access to ECD services has been previously limited to children living in urban centres, and with government intervention, the services have been expanded to poor communities.
- Early childhood development benefits - the process of emotional, cognitive, sensory, spiritual, moral, physical, social and communication development of children from birth to school going age.
- In SA, provision of ECD services has also made it possible for parents to have opportunity to go and work or seek job opportunities – knowing that their children are under good and professional care.

# Isibindi Model of community care

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- The Isibindi Model is a uniquely South African model for the provision of professional child and youth care work services to vulnerable and at risk young people and their families in the communities where they live.
- This model was developed in response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic in South Africa, where many young people lost their care givers. This resulted in the numbers of child and youth headed families increasing in communities. These children cannot all be accommodated in residential facilities, and the provision of residential services would, in any case, compromise the primary objective to keep children in a family setting as far as possible.
- The support provided to identified households include getting children ready for school in the morning, meal preparation, assistance with homework, registration for social grants and psychosocial support.
- More than 100 000 children are benefiting from the Isibindi programme, and more than 3 000 child and youth care workers were trained.

# Isibindi Model of community care (cont...)

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- Supplementary to the Isibindi services, drop-in centres have been established in some vulnerable communities.
- The drop-in centres are facilities aimed at providing basic services aimed at meeting the emotional, physical and social developmental needs of vulnerable children. The services offered by a drop in centre include
  - Provision of nutritious meals
  - School attendance support, including homework support
  - Assistance with personal hygiene
  - Laundry services
  - Guidance, counseling and psychosocial support
- These community based services are all aimed at keeping children in communities.

# **Programmes at addressing the high levels of gender based violence**

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- The incidents of violence against women and children are unacceptably high.
- In order to ensure that a comprehensive and co-ordinated response to this challenge is developed and implemented, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was established by Government in 2012.
- One of the initiatives which has been implemented by the Department of Social Development, flowing from this IMC is the command centre.
  - This is a 24 hour a day, 7 day a week call centre, which anyone who is experiencing challenges can call into.
  - The phones are manned by qualified social workers, who have developed a support network for appropriate interventions and referrals.

# Foster care as a legal alternative for vulnerable children

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- Foster care is the alternative placement in care of a child who has been found to be in need of care and protection through a children's court. This is done in order to
  - protect and nurture children by providing a safe, healthy environment with positive support; and
  - promote the goals of permanency planning, first towards family reunification, or by connecting children to other safe and nurturing family relationships intended to last a lifetime
- The placement can vary from a few months up to the end of the year in which the child turns 18 years of age. Foster care placements can also be extended beyond the age of 18 years, up to the end of the year in which the child turns 21 years of age, to enable that child to complete his/her education secondary or tertiary education.
- Currently, there are 534 120 children in foster care.

# Child support grants (CSG) as a poverty alleviation measure

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- South Africa introduced the child support grant in 1998, as a targeted strategy to provide income support to poor families.
- CSG is given to children up to the age of 18, who live in poor households. Over 11 million children benefit from this grant
- The intention of the grant is to provide families with basic means to provide for their children.
- Studies conducted by the Department of Social Development, SASSA and other research institutions have found that, despite the relatively small amount of the grant, the child support grant has had a significantly positive impact. Some of the positive outcomes of this grant are:
  - children in families receiving this grant are more likely to remain in school for longer
  - children benefiting from the child support grant showed improved academic results
  - there seems to be a direct relationship between receipt of the child support grant and a reduction in risky behaviors amongst teens
  - family members in households where the grant is received are more likely to continue with work-seeking behaviors than those in households without the grant income

# Care dependency grant

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- The care dependency grant is another measure the South African Government has introduced to support families.
- This is income support provided to care givers of children with severe disabilities, which requires them to receive 24 hour care and support.
- The grant is provided to assist families with the costs of the burden of care for these children, thus ensuring that these children remain in a family environment, rather than being institutionalized.
- The total number of children benefiting from the CDG as at 30 September 2015 is 129 203.

# Towards Sustainable family support programmes

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- In order to sustain the parental support programmes, SA government has agreed on long term interventions in line with the White paper on families which include
  - Household support programmes including early parenthood support
  - Household profiling and livelihood strategies
  - Co-operatives strategies targeting poor household and parents of CSG beneficiaries
  - National Health Insurance Fund
  - Free Education for children from poor households
  - Free basic services – water, electricity and sanitation for poor families

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**Intervention de Véronique MAHE, Horizon Médiation**



**La médiation familiale, c'est un espace de parole, d'écoute et d'échange pour dépasser le conflit, maintenir les liens et envisager un avenir serein.**

**La parentalité en lien avec la médiation c'est un projet qui met au service des Parents les outils du Médiateur.**

**Ce projet est le résultat d'une concertation entre la CAF et les trois associations de Médiation Familiale (MFOI, AMEFA et HORIZON MEDIATION).**

**Le médiateur "un passeur de mots" pour accompagner les familles ou le groupe à retrouver le chemin du dialogue et de la communication.**

**La parentalité "un grand puzzle" qu'il faut assembler avec des mots des sentiments des responsabilités.**

**Pour illustrer mon propos j'aimerai partager avec vous un cadeau.**

**L'histoire d'un groupe de mamans dans les hauts de l'ouest qui m'ont accueilli et qui ont mis en commun en toute confiance une partie de leurs vécus.**

**Et plus particulièrement au fil des rencontres et des sujets abordés une maman qui a une petite fille et qui a eu l'opportunité professionnelle de partir en métropole.**

**Un jour elle arrive en me disant**

**"JE NE VEUX PAS PARTIR FACHE AVEC MON PAPA"**

**Un des points qui soulevé par le grand-père c'est que sa fille fasse de sa petite fille une zoreille". Nous avons partagé ensemble autour des croyances, des différences de culture et de générations.**

**Comment faire pour faire comprendre à ce papa, qu'elle n'allait pas renier ce qu'il lui avait transmis mais en même temps elle voulait autre chose pour sa fille.**

**Entre les partages d'expérience et l'accompagnement plus individualisé autour de l'écoute, la communication, la compréhension de ce qui se mettait en place entre elle et son papa à chaque fois qu'il se rencontrait, la relation s'est transformée.**

**Des mots ont été posés, des actions mises en place pour le Papa, et toute la famille en a bénéficié.**

C'est toute une prise de conscience que l'éducation que l'on a reçu à évoluer et que celle que l'on donne à son enfant se transforme au fil des expériences.

Cette rencontre parmi tant d'autres c'est tout le travail qu'acceptent de faire les familles pour développer cette responsabilisation dont on parle si souvent.

Ce témoignage pour souligner tout le travail de ces mamans qui ont découvert la qualité de la parole et de l'accueil de l'autre.

Comment dire autrement ce que l'on ressent. Découvrir qu'elles ont « le droit » de ne pas savoir, qu'elles ont le droit de faire ce qu'elles pensent bien pour leur enfant.

C'est aussi se révéler ses compétences de parents sans jugement, sans culpabilité pour être acteur ensemble de cette construction qu'est l'éducation d'un enfant.

Transformer les mots accusateurs ou dévalorisant en écoute bienveillante.

Responsabiliser sur les conséquences de ses actes au lieu de punir.

Travailler ensemble sur la recherche de solutions quand apparaissent les divergences.

Toute la richesse de ce projet c'est de pouvoir installer un climat de confiance et d'écoute qu'elle que soit la situation.

Etre médiateur c'est croire au-delà de la violence, des conflits que l'être humain est un être de dialogue.

Etre parent c'est pouvoir accueillir les sentiments les compétences les envies, les demandes, de ses enfants en ayant soin d'expliquer le cadre et les limites.

Parfois juste un regard, un temps d'écoute tranquille permet aux parents de retrouver la paix avec son enfant pour être à côté de lui et construire ensemble son projet d'avenir.

Pour terminer je trouve que les valeurs de la médiation par rapport à l'enjeu de la parentalité se retrouvent pour que l'enfant devienne une personne libre et responsable.

Un clin d'œil pour terminer que j'aimeraï partager avec vous.

Lors d'un séjour dans le désert du Sahara sous une tente avec une famille de nomade (les hommes bleus du désert) le Professeur Théodore MONOD (Scientifique et humaniste) avec qui j'ai eu la chance de travailler m'a dit :

"L'Utopie aujourd'hui, c'est de croire que l'impossible deviendra le possible de demain."

Véronique MAHE  
Médiatrice Familiale.

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### Intervention de Nathalie CHATILLON

#### *TABLE RONDE 3 – LES DISPOSITIFS DE SOUTIEN À LA PARENTALITÉ : VERS LES DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'EMPOWERMENT DES PARENTS*

#### **UN NOUVEAU MODÈLE D'ÉDUCATION À LA SANTÉ FAMILIALE**

Parmi les éducations en santé<sup>1</sup>, l'éducation à la santé familiale (ESF), telle que développée par Jean-François d'Ivernois et Rémi Gagnayre du Laboratoire Educations et Pratiques de Santé de l'Université de Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité, est au carrefour des problématiques de santé et de politique familiale.

L'ESF vise une appropriation des compétences en soin par les familles<sup>2</sup> et au développement de leur empowerment<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Constats de départ :**

- Limites actuelles du système de soins en terme d'accessibilité et de prise en charge : saturation des services d'urgence notamment par la fréquentation de parents d'enfants de moins d'un an et des personnes âgées de plus de 80 ans
- Malgré ses profonds changements la famille demeure un lieu de vie, d'écoute et d'entraide
- Ces transformations ont toutefois modifié les types de rapport à la santé des membres de la famille entre eux
- Il existe des pratiques de soins dans les familles, qu'il s'agit d'abord de valoriser pour les renforcer et les discuter au besoin.

**Objectif du modèle :** Permettre une réappropriation par la famille de la santé de ses membres et la maîtrise des compétences correspondantes.

#### **Méthodologie de la recherche opérationnelle et de l'expérimentation**

- 2008 – 2014 : des réunions d'experts (médecins de santé publique, urgentistes, experts en pédagogie de la santé, représentants d'associations familiales, infirmières formées à l'ETP, sage-femme)

<sup>1</sup> Éducation pour la santé, éducation thérapeutique du patient, apprentissage du secourisme (PSC1)

<sup>2</sup> Dans son rapport du 14 février 2012, le CESE relève que la responsabilité de la prévention incombe aux familles et à la collectivité et qu'il s'agit d'améliorer la transmission des conseils et de bonnes pratiques expliquées et mises-en-œuvre par les familles. Il s'agit ainsi pour les familles de devenir acteur de leur propre santé.

<sup>3</sup> Il ne s'agit donc pas d'un programme de formation des professionnels de santé

Nathalie Chatillon

Colloque Regards Croisés sur la Famille – Saint-Denis de la Réunion 27 – 29 octobre 2015

- 2009 : enquête nationale (689 questionnaires aux familles adhérentes à l'UNAF) : 72% des familles confirment leur intérêt à se former à l'ESF
- 2010 : enquête qualitative : 3 focus groupe de panels familiaux et adolescents
- 2011 : enquête régionale (169 familles et 103 adolescents)
- 2012-2013 : 8 formateurs formés et 3 formations expérimentées (maison de santé pluridisciplinaire et maisons familiales rurales)
- Évaluation par questionnaires et entretiens téléphoniques
- 2015 : 25 formateurs sont formés (médecins, IDE, conseillères économiques et sociales)
- En cours de développement : formation des professionnels des crèches
- Partenaires de la recherche et de son développement : UNAF, MSA, Maisons Familiales rurales

#### **Périmètre des apports du modèle :**

- Prévention, soins et secourisme élargi appliqués à l'espace familial et de proximité de vie et tenant compte des déterminants de santé territoriaux
- Formation à la vigilance applicable au quotidien comme aux situations d'exception
- Préparation à repérer et faire face aux situation d'urgence mais aussi aux problèmes de santé courants et aux petits maux de la vie quotidienne.

#### **Caractère opérationnel et d'application immédiate du modèle :**

- Formation des professionnels (médecins généralistes, pédiatres, sages-femmes, puéricultrices, psychologues, IDE, pharmaciens ...) sur la base de 15h de formation :
  - o Tronc commun : santé et famille au quotidien, traumatismes et agressions extérieures, urgence et secourisme, situations d'exception
  - o Modules spécifiques : puériculture et pédiatrie, agir comme jeune (adolescents), personnes âgées et gérontologie
- Transmission des savoirs et compétences aux familles et/ou adolescents : uniquement au niveau territorial afin de rencontrer le besoin singulier et local
- Une pédagogie active et participative qui s'appuie sur les savoirs et les expériences des familles en les invitant à approfondir leurs connaissances et à développer une démarche de résolution des problèmes de santé et/ou de gestion de crises
- Il ne s'agit donc pas de « cours » mais d'un accompagnement pédagogique vers l'**acquisition ou le renforcement des compétences.**

#### **Apports de l'ESF dans le développement des compétences en santé pour les adolescents :**

En s'adressant à toute la famille l'ESF participe à une plus grande égalité à la fois de genre et générationnelle dans la gestion des tâches domestiques de santé.

L'ESF rompt avec la tradition de l'éducation sanitaire héritée de l'hygiénisme principalement fondée sur des interdits, des mises en garde et des recommandations souvent perçues comme « moralisatrices ». Elle est une approche positive de la santé via un apprentissage de ce que les personnes peuvent faire pour l'autre et pour elles-mêmes plutôt que dans ce qu'elles ne doivent pas faire. L'ESF est en effet dirigée vers l'autre, fondée sur la notion qu'au-delà du maintien de sa propre santé il est essentiel d'apporter la santé à autrui.

Cette dimension altruiste mettant à distance la responsabilité individuelle de sa santé pour aborder la responsabilité envers la santé des autres permet de mobiliser notamment les adolescents. Les pratiques à risque sont par exemple abordées sous l'angle de la valorisation des capacités individuelles de réaction face aux problèmes. Parmi les attentes liées à l'ESF les

adolescents soulignent ainsi celle d'être en capacité d'«orienter un copain qui a des problèmes d'addiction ou psychologique ».

Pour les adolescents l'ESF peut ainsi s'inscrire dans le cadre d'une **prévention par les pairs**, avec une dimension **d'engagement** (assimilable à un engagement humanitaire) ainsi qu'une dimension **d'autonomisation** dans la prise en charge de sa santé et de celle des autres.

Les évaluations des expérimentations menées auprès des adolescents (en milieu scolaire dans les établissements d'enseignement privés agricoles en lien avec l'Association Maison Familiale Rurale) montrent :

- Un sentiment de compétence quant à la gestion de la trousse à pharmacie dans laquelle ils s'investissent davantage au sein de la famille (apprentissage important pour le jeune adulte qui s'autonomise)
- Une meilleure gestion des réactions avec moins de stress dans les maux de santé courants (vomissements, maux de dents, ...)
- Un sentiment de compétence, et donc de confiance, accru dans la gestion des situations de santé : diminution des recours systématiques au médecin ou dans la prise de médicaments.

L'ESF a ainsi toute sa place dans l'évolution des pratiques et des accompagnements autour de la parentalité. Elle est un enjeu à la fois en matière d'empowerment des familles en matière de santé, notamment autour du « prendre soin » (care), et des pratiques de recours aux soins plus écologiques.

# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Bio-data:

- Form of organization: Association, Non-Governmental Organization
- Started in 1979 as community-based organization
- Legal existence :1989
- Sphere of action:

child care for vulnerable children  
through family-based programs



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Specific actions:

→ A. Residential care to abused, abandoned, neglected children

(45 children)

Carried out through family-based (group foster family) and youth

home programs



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Specific actions :

→ B. Non-residential services

1. Special needs education (50 children)

Addresses the needs of children unable to stay  
in the mainstream system of education and training  
due to :

→ behaviour problems  
(emotional impairment)  
→ learning difficulties



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Specific actions :

### → B. Non-residential services:

#### 2. Early childhood services (315 children)

Addresses needs of children aged (0-8 years) through:

(i) nursery and preschool services

(ii) follow-up of lower primary school children



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Specific actions :

### → B. Non-residential services:

#### 3. Senses Park (Jardin d'éveil)

Addresses needs of children and families for the proper stimulation of senses through

(i) nature (plants , trees, vegetation)

(ii) learn through play and intangible cultural heritage



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

Articulation with Perspectives on family and parenthood

Perspective 1:

→ The family remains the least traumatic structure of society provided however that it be run on democratic principle



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Perspective 2:

- Use children as a starting point to reach out for families based on felt needs through :
  1. Direct quality child care services
  2. Self-help / food security programs
  3. Training / empowerment programs



Crossing perspectives on parenthood in Indian Ocean October 27-29 2015

# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Perspective 3:

- Advocacy program
  - Rights-based approach/empowerment Model v/s charity model
  - Language policy (mother tongue -based literacy)
  - Policy on special needs education
  - Policy on alternative care with emphasis on family-based services to children



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

Perspective 4:

→ Methods and approaches

Pedagogical methods – Piaget, Freinet, Paulo Freire

Systemic and Psycho-dynamic approaches:

Lacan, Winnicot, Melanie Klein

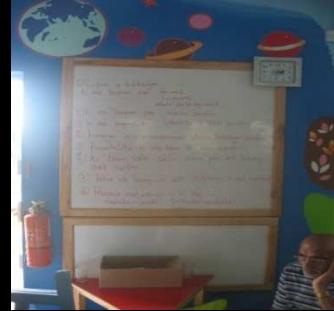


# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

## Perspective 5:

→ Replication of program – early childhood services now in 5 regions of the country

- a) Issue of resource mobilization
- b) Issue of training – recognized training centre / running of programs on special need education, early childhood care and education, alternative care, psychoanalytic thinking, supervision and art therapy



# FONDATION POUR L'ENFANCE TERRE DE PAIX

Perspective 6:

→ Networking and Partnership

a) National



b) International





## **Regards croisés sur la famille et la parentalité dans l'Océan Indien**

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### **Intervention de Gérard LIM SAM, Seychelles**

#### **Les actions mises en œuvre aux Seychelles pour soutenir les parents et développer leurs capacités parentales.** Par Gérard Lim Sam

**Le Gouvernement et les organisations non-Gouvernementale (ONG) qui oeuvrent pour “empower” les parents:**

- **Departement des Affaires Sociales**
- **NCC: National Council for Children (Conseil National pour les Enfants)**
- **CARE: Campaign for Awareness, Resilience & Education Against Substance Abuse:**  
(Campagne de sensibilisation, de Résilience et de l'éducation contre l'abus des substances illicites)
- **Les Li Viv: Filles-mères en grossesse**
- **ASFF: Alliance of Solidarity for the Family (Alliance de solidarité pour la famille)**
- Puberté et changements dans l'adolescent

#### **Parenting Skills (Compétences dans l'éducation des enfants):**

- Parenting Skills (Compétences/habiletés dans l'éducation des enfants)
- Overcoming Anger (Vaincre sa colère)
- Grief (Le Chagrin/Le deuil)
- Stress Management (Gestion du Stress)
- Child Protection (Protection de l'enfant)
- Violence domestique
- Convention sur les Droits des Enfants

#### **Impactes sur les personnes et la société:**

Après l'évaluation, les participants étaient satisfaits. Ils ont constaté qu'ils ont un manque dans la façon qu'ils disciplinent leurs enfants. Ils ont accepté eux mêmes qu'ils ont besoin plus d'aide.

Beaucoup ont référé d'autres amis, membres de la famille et collègues.

Il y avait une demande pour d'autres sessions et NCC a développé: Vaincre la colère, Gestion du Stress et le deuil.

Beaucoup de parents qui ont suivi le ‘parenting skills’ utilisent les autres moyens non-violents pour discipliner leurs enfants. Certains sont des clients de NCC et ils donnent leurs impressions.

Il y a une grande demande pour ce programme, et en alternance tous les mois il y a “parenting skills” et vaincre la colère.

Avec la demande, le programme a été décentralisé dans les écoles. Les compagnies privées et les régions demandent aussi des sessions.

Une série de programme télévisés et radio diffusés.

Des brochures sur parenting skills.

## **Département des Affaires Sociales:**

- Intégrer un élément psycho-social dans le programme prenatal.

Le programme parental Ante- natal par le Département des affaires sociales a été introduit en 2013 comme une stratégie visant à contribuer à l'édification d'une base solide pour un avenir meilleur pour les enfants, les familles et les communautés aux Seychelles. Le programme est offert en collaboration avec le Ministère de la Santé. Le rationale de ce programme a été dérivé suivant des recommandations d'une campagne qui s'appelle « Renaissance Sociale ».

## **Le principal objectif :**

Le principal objectif de ces séances était de fournir aux parents l'information et compétences pour améliorer la grossesse et des résultats à la naissance.

3 sessions parentales :

- Importance de la maternité, de la paternité et la responsabilité attachée à l'éducation d'enfants
- Budgétisation (Comment préparer en budget)
- Est-ce que c'est prudent de boire de l'alcool, de consommer du cannabis, l'héroïne, l'utilisation d'autres médicaments pendant la grossesse ?
- Gestion du stress - la théorie, motifs de stress, Qu'est qu'on droit faire?
- Communication avec le bébé à naître.

3 sessions après l'accouchement :

- Bien-être mental et physique
- Communication
- Importance pour les parents de maintenir un mode de vie sain après la naissance du bébé
- Les changements et les défis, le développement de l'enfant/jouer, la socialisation, la sécurité de l'enfant
- Les stages de développement/Les crises de colère, Gendre,
- Les différentes formes d'abus

## **Impactes sur les parents et la société :**

- Le programme a établi de meilleures voies pour les parents à créer le réseau de soutien de manière à combler les lacunes existantes dans les services de soutien et d'information ;
- Groupes de participation organisés semblent être appréciés par les parents ;
- Parents qui ont assisté à ces séances ont déclarés - construit leur estime de soi / augmenté leur confiance ;
- Impact sur les parents après un pré-test c'est fait, il est ressorti que la plupart des parents manquent de compétences et de connaissances sur par exemple le syndrome d'alcoolisme foetal (SAF) ;
- Le programme a enregistré jusqu'ici un grand total de 1108 présences dont 212 étaient des hommes et 873 femelles au cours de l'année 2014.
- **Impact sur la société :** il y a beaucoup de maux sociaux qui continuent d'augmenter en particulier la consommation de drogues. C'est un grand défi et aussi question financière est aussi un gros problème, particulièrement pour les jeunes parents. Les parents sont souvent visés à leur travailleuse sociale pour évaluer leurs besoins.
- Un autre défi est que le ministère des Affaires Sociales n'a pas établir un point de repère encore et ils envisagent également de faire une évaluation avec les facilitateurs et une évaluation sur le programme lui-même pour examiner les points forts et les domaines qui nécessitent des améliorations.

## **Prochaines étapes :**

- La validation de livraison post- natal manuel pour prendre place dans Mi-novembre; 2015
- Lancer le programme pilote dans deux principales régions de Mahe-- 2015
- Continuer à Hall - augmentation de collaboration



**Regards croisés sur la famille et la parentalité  
dans l'Océan Indien**  
**Du 27 au 29 Octobre 2015 à La Réunion**



**Intervention de William MANYAMA, Tanzanie**

**PARENTHOOD SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN TANZANIA: TOWARDS  
PARENTAL EMPOWERMENT**

**William Manyama, Institute of Social Work, Tanzania**

**Introduction**

Improving the welfare of children is a priority of many development organizations in Tanzania. Child protection and children's rights, parenting programmes are high on the agendas. This is a good thing. However, the huge responsibility that parents and grandparents have in the welfare of their children is often ignored. In Tanzania, it is a commonly held that children should be raised very strictly and with the aid of physical punishment. Parents have been raised this way themselves, pass on what they have learned and are not aware of positive alternatives. Because of this belief, there have been various projects and programmes initiated and monitored jointly by the government through the ministry of Health and Social Welfare and Community Development, Children and Women Welfare and NGOs like UNICEF, IRC (International Rescue Committee), Child Protection and Care Reform, Save the Children, REPSSI etc.

The government and NGOs support provide evidence based parenting practices and on effective methodologies for delivery of evidence based parenting skills. The project are designed to provide alternative parenting techniques to caregivers that would improve their relationships

with their children, and eventually increase health development of these children both physically,<sup>1</sup> socially, emotionally and cognitively.

## PARENTING ACTIVITIES PERFORMED GOVERNMENT AND NGOs

- Teach facilitators who work in the field to reach parents with the methods developed. Coaching parents about skillful parenting. In discussion groups parents share their experiences with each other. The essence is to show parents and grandparents, and let them experience, that there are alternatives. And that a positive approach can have positive effects on all members of the family. Children that have had a generally happy and safe childhood often grow up to become positive and stable adults.
- With the aid of plays and TV and radio reports parents are taught how to deal with problems within the family, how to make plans and how to budget finances;
- Lobbying governments at the regional and national levels to increase awareness and for policies and laws regarding parenting.

## SUCCESS

- ❖ Facilitators Guide and Manual on Positive Parenting have been developed and implemented
- ❖ Develop and implement successful advocacy material to enhance the capacity of an aware and supportive public which is involved in efforts to prevent harm to children and respond to child protection issues in their communities, neighborhood and in wider society, including capacity buildings of professionals working with for children such as police, teachers and government staff, care givers, judicial officers, health professionals and social workers.
- ❖ Parenting groups have demonstrate improved awareness of positive discipline techniques
- ❖ Care Reform developed and implemented.
- ❖ Supporting the Tanzania emerging schools of Social Work (TESWEP) to integrate the Healing Families parenting curriculum into their ECD and Social Work courses. Provide training and mentoring for instructors in the Healing Families program to support their

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<sup>1</sup> TESWEP= Tanzania emerging schools of Social Work

professional delivery of the Healing Families parenting curriculum to ECD and Social Work students.

- ❖ Support the DSW to integrate Healing Families into their policy, job descriptions and work plans. Provide training and mentoring for DSW staff in the Healing Families program to support their management of the Healing Families program interventions and mentoring of ECD teachers and social workers involved in the pilot project.
- ❖ This includes joint field monitoring visits and the development of a strategy to deliver Healing Families as part of the government child protection system in these Regions.
- ❖ Support TESWEP<sup>2</sup> and DSW in identifying and supporting practice placements for ECD and social work students to gain experience in the delivery of the Healing Families program interventions. Support the TESWEP and DSW in creating a coaching and mentoring system for TESWEP instructors and DWS managers to support the cadre of graduates in the delivery of the Healing Families program interventions.
- ❖ Support the TESWEP and DSW in developing a Healing Families implementation framework that promotes a system of accountability to students, communities and stakeholders for which they are providing services. This framework will include guidelines on how to engage and coordinate with regional and local authorities and other partners, where and how services will be delivered, adequate supervision, financial planning and the establishment of Community Advisory Boards.

#### **STATUS OF PARENTHOOD SUPPORT (IRC PROGRAMME)**

This section provides a brief of executed and remaining activities under each objective; it also provides additional information has also been provided where applies.

##### **1. Under the objective “to build the capacity of the TESWEP to train a new cadre of social workers and ECD teachers;”**

- 9 Staff of the Institute of Social Work have been trained as trainers of Facilitators of parent Groups trainings on evidence based parenting practices.
- 7 ISW staff have been trained on monitoring of parenting groups and coaching,

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<sup>2</sup> TESWEP- Tanzania emerging schools of Social Work  
DSW-Department of social welfare

and supervision of parenting group facilitators

- 59 students of Social Work students at ISW have been trained on Positive parenting skills and facilitation of evidence based parenting skills with parents groups.

## **2. Under the second objective to build the capacity of the DSW to support a workforce in piloting parenting programs,**

- 8 staff of the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) trained on positive parenting practices as trainers of facilitators of evidence based parenting with parenting groups.
- 37 communities in 6 wards of Temeke Municipality have been identified/selected to participate in a Parenting program
- 20 Social welfare officers have been trained as parent group's facilitators and supervisors of ISW students while they are implementing parents groups during their fieldwork practice period.
- 450 parents have been identified and registered for parenting skills trainings around Temeke Municipality. The groups are still taking place, and are expected to be done by mid November,

**Note:** Implementation of objective 1 and 2 initiates the first national workforce for designing and implementation of evidence based parenting programs in the country.

## **3. Under specific objective 3; “Solidify collaboration between the ISW and DSW in developing a sustainable partnership for parenting programs”.**

### ***Implemented activities***

- 37 Social work students from ISW have been provided with opportunities to practice facilitation of parenting groups using evidence based parenting modules during their fieldwork placements with different agencies.
- A **task force** with 12 members was established to lead the partnership in implementation of program activities and link partners in planning for year 2 and help the partnership to lead in scaling up evidence based parenting programs in Tanzania. The taskforce has been advising

the consortium on how best to implement activities and how to fulfill requirements by individual partners during implementation of each activity.

- 12 staff from ISW and DSW trained on coaching and mentoring for ISW students and paraprofessionals delivering positive parenting skills through the Healing Families program interventions.
- Supervision framework has been co created by IRC, ISW and DSW to provide support to parent groups facilitators in the field
- Monitoring tools for facilitators and supervisions created for use by TOT, supervisor, and Parent Groups Facilitators during supervision, facilitations and parents trainings
- Data base has is in place for monitoring parents, facilitators, and supervisors as in a parenting program

## **ACTIVITIES YET TO BE COMPLETED**

- Establishment of Community advisory boards
- Collecting inputs from partner's management and Community Advisory Boards
- Finalizing the implementation framework by incorporating inputs from Community Advisory Boards and Partner's Management
- Co-develop a proposal for year two of the project

## **CHALLENGES**

- Lack of commitment among the participants among participants from the partnership - representatives of the tripartite. This is attributed to the fact that there are many programmes going on at the same time. (the participants agreed to amplify commitment despite having other programmes going on).

- Caregivers (beneficiaries) demanding to be paid to participate in the groups (About transport, partners agreed some kind of support to the facilitators)
- Lack of conducive space and facilities for conducting parenting groups
- Inadequate transportation dedicated for the program - this led to delays and complains from facilitators it may as well have reduced morale among them
- Complex and rigid project financial systems that do not consider project set up
- Long procedures by program partners that delay execution of some of the activities – the MoU is yet to be signed waiting to go through some institutional procedures, and some of the activities delayed partly because of the procedures
- Job Descriptions of Social Welfare officers not including Implementation of parenting groups
- Students facilitating groups as an added responsibility or optional commitment has weakened commitments among facilitators and weakened supervision strategies. Because there is no binding mechanism

## **OTHER EXPECTED ACTIVITIES**

- Develop a parenting handbook: four members of the HF Task force have been tasked to develop this and share accordingly
- More members of the TESWEP and DSW to be oriented toward the Healing Families Program and the trends and findings of on evidence based parenting practices around the world
- Support review of the TESWEP curriculums to integrate Parenting skills into Social Work courses main Curriculums.
- Participate in the current review of the Child development Policy and ECD policy
- Identify more parents to replace dropouts and train fit persons in Temeke and DSW Staff at Kurasini National Children's Home.
- Develop a proposal to scale up evidence based parenting skills in Tanzania

## **MODALITY OF CONDUCTING PARENTING GROUPS**

Over the course of two to three months parents meet weekly under the guidance of the facilitator to talk about various themes. Roles and responsibilities, norms and values, and positive discipline are discussed, but also balancing family budgets, for example. The NGOs work with established groups as much as possible. For example, in Kasulu Tanzania, NGOs collaborate with farmers groups in the Food Security and Income program. Participation is on a volunteer basis. Every group has around 18 to 24 participants. By working with groups that have already formed, there is (at least in part) already a sense of trust among the members. Also after the training, participants can then share their dilemmas, questions and insecurities with people they know and continue to learn from each other.

## **Legal basis for child protection and parenting in Tanzania**

The government has a commitment to protect children:

- The Law of the Child Act 2009
- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 2011
- United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

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