



Why prevent child separation?

- Children separated from family are often at risk of deprivation, of social, emotional and intellectual stimulation. This can hamper the healthy development of a child's brain.
- Shut away from mainstream society, these children are also vulnerable to violence, neglect, and abuse.

Prevention is the process of preventing a child's separation from their birth or extended family by undertaking actions to address and overcome crisis situations that might result in child separation.

Kinds Of Prevention:

There are 3 types of prevention:

01

Primary prevention :

Financial and material poverty should never be only justification for separating child from parental care, sending child to alternative care or preventing reintegration. its a signal to provide support to the family.

02

Secondary prevention :

provides targeted support for individuals and families (and sometimes groups) who are identified as particularly vulnerable.

03

Tertiary prevention :

measures imply on-going work within the care setting and with the family, both during and after the placement that is primarily focused on returning the child to the family home under appropriate and sustainable conditions.



Why gatekeeping?

- Early identification and assessment of vulnerability
- Availability of range of family and community support services
- Economic strengthening
- Social assistance
- Health and education provision.

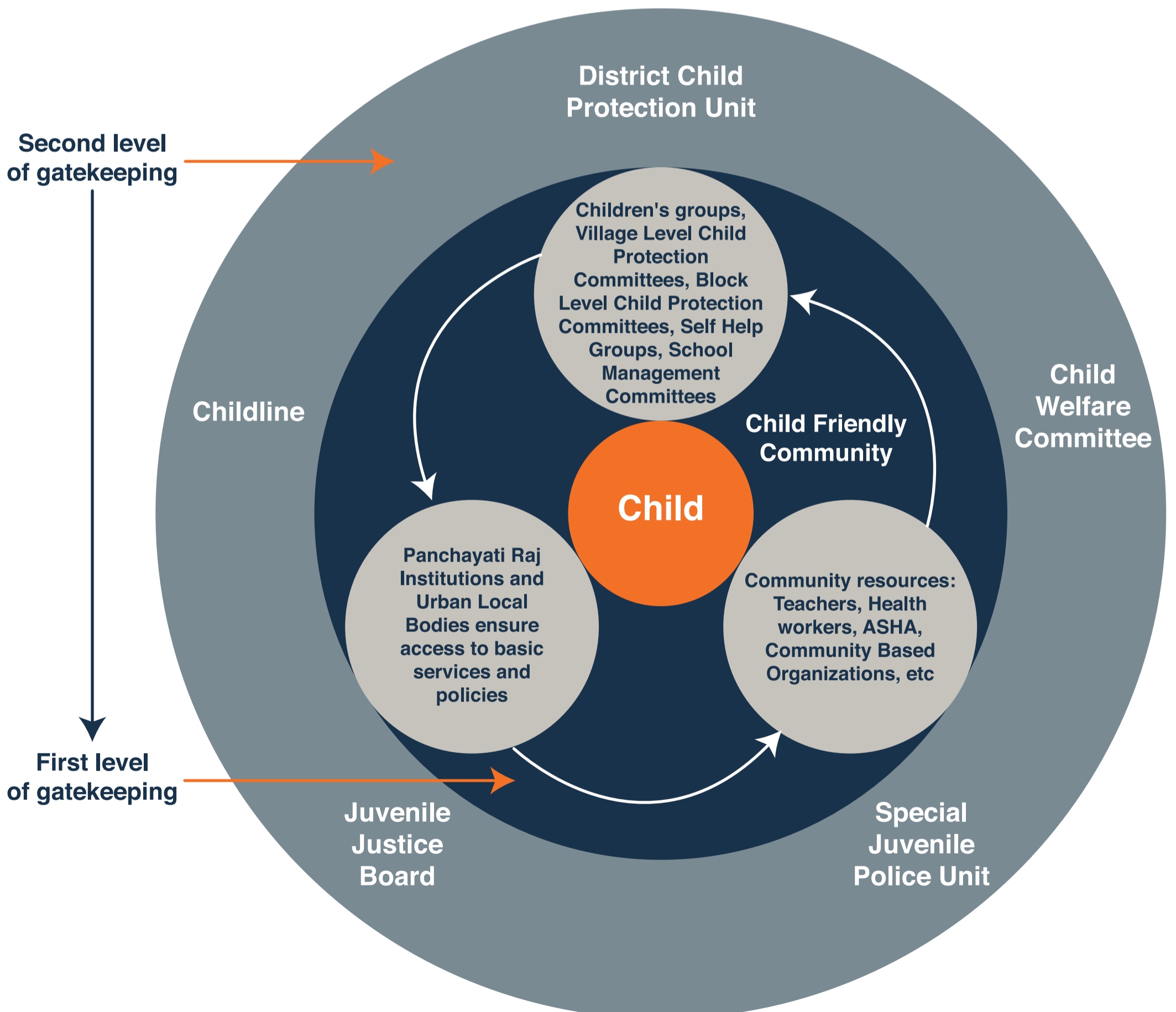
Gatekeeping is a systematic set of procedures that encompass the mechanisms of assessment and individual case planning and management, so that all those involved in the care of children can make well-informed decisions and individualized choices in the best interest of each child.

Who is involved?

- Parents and siblings
- The extended family
- Village/Ward/Block level Child Protection Committees Protection Committees
- Panchayati Raj Institution members
- District Child Protection functionaries
- Other Government departments directly or indirectly associated with child, specially in health and education
- Community leaders and community volunteers
- NGOs
- Media

The Prevention Circle is based on systematic convergence among all stakeholders – the community, community resources and local elected representatives.

The Prevention Circle



Case Management Process

The process is highly individualized and focused on the child.

Note: The process is presented as steps, but it is often non-linear and can involve several steps happening at the same time or circling back in the process.

Case Management flow for Prevention



1. Intake

- Engagement with key stakeholders and building awareness around the concerns of child protection
- Identification of families and children at risk of separation from families through a vulnerability study



2. Assessment

- Family and children using the Thrive Scale™ tool
- Identification of red flags in well being domains of the family.
- Map out available resources and social protection schemes available



3. Plan

- List out the needs and plan of interventions in consultation with family
- Prepare a plan of interventions



4. Implementation

- Link the child and families to available resources
- Psychosocial support
- Counseling
- Life Skills Education
- Material benefits
- Address red flags



5. Follow up and Evaluate

- Keep monitoring the progress and plan/change the strategy, if needed, using the Thrive Scale™ tool
- Follow up with the child and family to ensure that the child is thriving



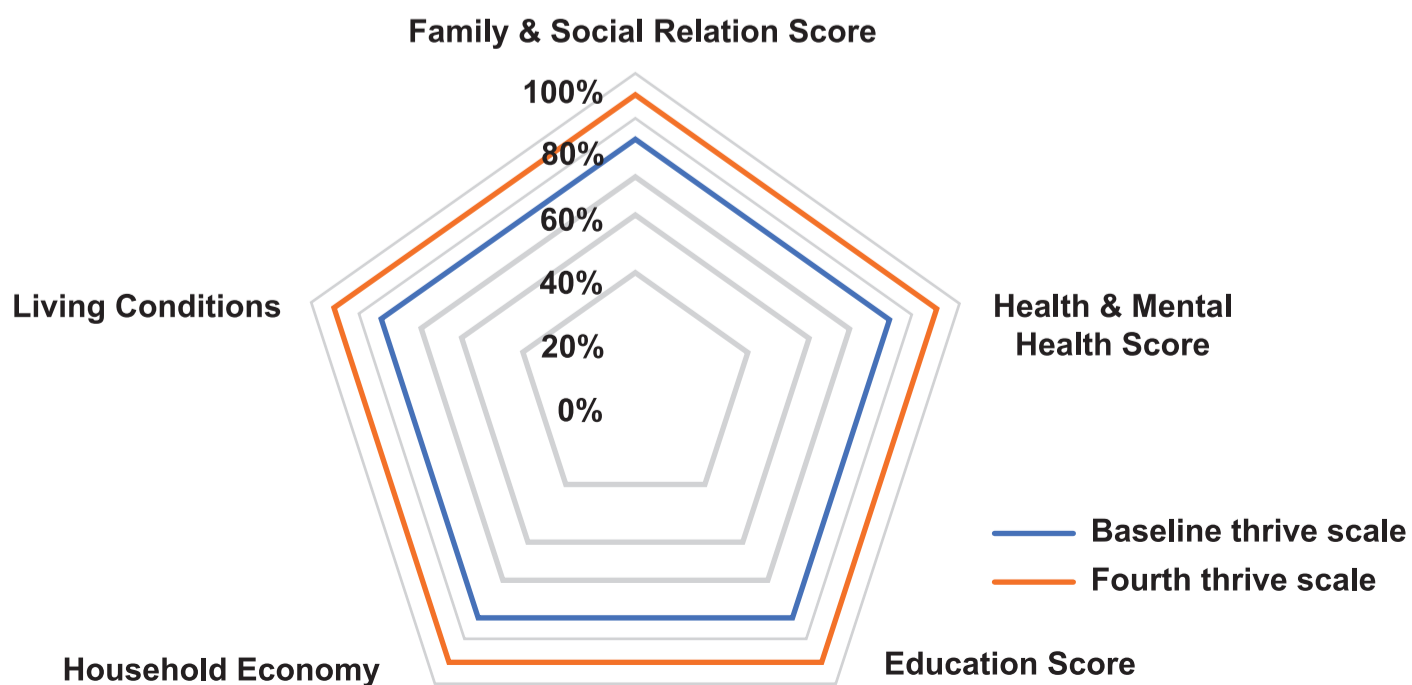
6. Case close

- Children thriving with more than 80% of the Thrive Scale™ score
- No red flag cases
- Resilience within the family
- Employability (need-based follow up continues)
- Celebrate and close the case

Change in the five well being domains over the period in the community

Thrive Scale™

Thrive scale is a tool that helps to understand the family's situation and urgency of Interventions in five well being domains mentioned in chart:



Red Flags (Journey to ensure safety)

Identified Red flags and intervention plan made while working in the community.

Red flags related to children's well being	Intervention plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older children drop out of school to take care of the younger Children • Uneducated parents • Social eEnvironment restricting children going to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bal Panchayat in collaboration with the Ward Child Protection Committee and the School Management Ccommittee are working towards enrollment of school dropout children who have dropped out • Regular meetings with school Principal and taking following up withof the children • Set up coaching centers • Children's study groups led by the Bal Panchayat • Teenage drop-outs children are enrolled into vocational training programmes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol addiction issues of the family members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness generation through NGOs and Bal Panchayats, • Ccounseling with parents • Regular follow ups with families • Case consultation with experts

