



Child Protection Monitoring System

(CPMS) : *Planning for the protection of “migrant children and families”*

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Why CPMS? (for the protection of migrant children and families)

- Ranong and the migrant labor work force
 - Located at the border between Thailand and Myanmar
 - Labor intensive sectors such as agriculture, fishing, and retail trading
 - Registered (legal) vs. Non-registered (illegal) migrant labor, with its mobilization nature, contribute to lack of accurate statistics on migrant children and families
 - Migrants, especially children who accompany their caregivers, are vulnerable to being abused, neglected, and exploited
 - Need a database system to monitor and protect children and families from being abused, trafficked, exploited, and exposed to other risks

Why CPMS?

- Ranong is one of the pilot provinces for implementing CPMS
- The project is a joint effort with Mahidol University, supported by UNICEF, with approval from Child Protection Committee at National, Provincial, and Local levels
- Information from CPMS allows an in-depth understanding of children and family situation, including migrants', in the community. It is a mechanism for monitoring and response to child protection situation.

CPMS - database

- Collecting information of all children in the community, regardless of the status of their household registration
- Collecting individual data for each and every child, including Thai and migrant children, children with or without nationality, children with or without birth registration
- Continuing annual data collection
- Consisting of 22 indicators: 16 indicators for children, and 6 indicators for families
- Retrieving data by individual child or by indicator

CPMS Indicators

For children

1. No Thai Nationality
2. No birth registration challenges (emotional, physical, intellectual)
3. No education
4. No parent (orphan)
5. Not living w/ both parents
6. Neglected by caregivers
7. No permanent address
8. Migrated into community (child)
9. Parents migrated away
10. Health
11. Worked for wages
12. Exhibiting violence behaviour
13. Victim of violence
14. In conflict with the law
15. Has used drugs or alcohol, smoking
16. Received child protection services

CPMS Indicators

For Families

17. Economically unstable households
18. Household member(s) with health challenges
19. Household member(s) as perpetrator of violence
20. Household member(s) as victim of violence
21. Household member(s) in conflict with the law
22. Household member addicted to alcohol, drugs or gambling

Implementing CPMS

- Raise awareness on child rights and child protection
- Data collection training for community volunteers to ensure the accuracy of data collection
- Data recording training for staff at community and provincial level, using CPMIS program at community level, and NatPro CPMIS at provincial level
- Data analysis training for staff at community and provincial level to identify children who are victims or at risk, for the purpose of planning
- Develop child protection plan for monitoring and response at community and provincial levels

Planning for the protection of “migrant children and families”

Information from CPMS :

- Identify migrant children who are victims or at risk of being abused, or exploited
- Classify level of risk exposed to migrant children and families
- Identify areas with high levels of migration
- Monitor if the child and family receive their basic rights

Usage:

- Develop immediate response plan for children who are victims or at immediate risk
- Develop prevention plan to protect migrant children from being abused, and
- Develop child protection plan at community and provincial levels according to identified risk of each community.

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Planning for the protection of “migrant children and families”

Community level

Use CPMS information for the development of community plan for the prevention and protection of children and families

- Set up a working group on “child and family” issues at community level
- Appoint community volunteers, both Thai and migrant, to monitor social problems, provide guidance and counseling for children and families, and coordinate with relevant agencies
- Organize prevention activities, such as set up community learning center, raise awareness of children, families, employers, and community workers about child rights; in order to protect children from being abused or exploited (including for labour)

Planning for the protection of “migrant children and families”

Provincial Level

Through multidisciplinary team, use compiled provincial information from NatPro CPMS for the development of provincial plan for the prevention and protection of children and families, and for policy advocacy at provincial and national levels.

If the system identifies the case as “victim”: social worker and multidisciplinary team carry out home visit and implement safety protection immediately

If the system identifies the case as “high risk”: social worker, together with multidisciplinary team, carry out home visit, develop monitoring and safety protection plan, by coordinate with working group at community level

Planning for the protection of “migrant children and families”

Integration efforts of government and non-government agencies within the province to organize activities to enhance knowledge and life skills for migrant children and families

- Organize trainings to build capacity and raise awareness of Thai and migrant volunteers, related agencies, and employers; regarding rights and relevant legislation
- Disseminate basic knowledge to children such as training girls on how to protect themselves from being lured, organize activities to fight against domestic violence.