Alternative Care for children without primary care givers in Fiji

Mr. Mateo Naiveli, Manager Residential Services and Juvenile Justice, Ministry of Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation

UNICEF Pacific

- Child Protection section established in April 2005
- UNICEF Pacific works with 14 Pacific Island country governments
- Focus countries are Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, being the three least developed countries

Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

- No residential or institutional care centres exist for children without primary care givers in Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands
- Children without primary care givers are cared for by extended family and community networks through informal fostering or adoption

Fiji - Country Background

- Archipelago of over 300 islands with a population of approximately 861,927
- 52% of the population are Indigenous Fijians; and 48% are Indo-Fijians
- Westminster model of governance
- Department of Social Welfare is mandated under the Juveniles Act 1978 to address child protection issues

Situation of Children

- Legal age definition is 17 years old (Juveniles Act)
- Recent estimated figures for number of children between the age of 0-17yrs is 324 280 (37%)
- I43, 858 students (6-13yrs) enrolled in Primary Schools in 2004
- 68,774 students (13 19yrs) enrolled in Secondary Schools in 2004
- 145 juveniles (all males) formally charged with offences in 2004
- Child welfare cases referred to the Department in the last 3 years are: 2002 – 458, 2003 – 595, 2004 - 532

Children in Need of Alternative Care

Number of children in residential homes for the past four years:

	Year	Male	Female	Total
	2001	119	105	224
	2002	71	113	184
	2003	63	89	152
	2004	60	86	146

Note: these figures include children under care and protection of the State and children who are serving custodial sentences

Description of Residential Care Centres

- 1 boys home (12 17yrs) that is directly managed by the State (accommodates both children in detention and children in need of care and protection)
- 1 girls home (12-17yrs) run by the Salvation Army and funded by the Government
- 4 children's home (0 12yrs) run by faith based organisations and partly funded by the Government

Assessment of Residential Care Centres

- 2003 Dept. of Social Welfare & AusAID Law and Justice Sector Program conducted a Needs Assessment of existing child welfare services provided by the state
- 2004 Needs Assessment recommended development and implementation of a Charter of Minimum Standards.
- Charter incorporates standards in Juveniles Act and relevant international Conventions and encourages "best practice" in residential homes.
- 2005 Charter is now in the final process of being formally endorsed by Cabinet.

Charter of Minimum Stds

Every child and young person the right to :

- i. Live in a safe, secure and abuse free environment
- ii. Live in an environment that encourages the development of their intellectual, physical, spiritual and emotional needs
- iii. Access to good quality health and dental care
- iv. The best education and training opportunities available
- v. Equality of opportunity where every child and young person is able to develop their full potential; by improving self-esteem, gaining self-confidence and developing an awareness of self and others

Charter of Minimum Stds

- vi. Support and preparation into adulthood and independence; with a clear plan leading to higher education or skills training and employment
- vii. Maintain regular contact with their families and where appropriate, support to return home
- viii. Have a voice in the decisions that affect their lives
- ix. Be cared for and supported by skilled and trained care workers

Description of Care Programs

- Education Program Children are enrolled in schools to further their education
- Agricultural Based Programs
- Basic Automotive Programs
- Basic Carpentry Programs
- Family Links Program
- Spiritual, Cultural, Social and Life
 Skills Program
- Sports and Recreational Programs

Description of Non-Residential Care

1. Extended Family Support Network

- Family kinship and ties are very strong indigenous Fijian communities. Extended families provide alternative care for children who are in need of care and protection

2. Adoption

- 307 formal adoptions in 2001; 345 in 2002; 263 in 2003; and 261 in 2004

3. Fostering

 Foster care or "boarding out", is provided for under the Juveniles Act but is not used

Problems and Lessons Learnt

- Problems
 - Inadequate or sub-standard facilities
 - Unskilled Staff
 - Poor Record Management
 - Inappropriate treatment of children
 - Lack of data
- **Lessons Learnt**
 - Need for proper Data Base System for access to information
 - Untrained staff lead to poor service delivery

Proposed Solutions

- Relocation of the Juvenile Boys Centre and separation of children in need of care and protection
- Computerised Care Planning System for standardization of information
- Implementation of Minimum Standards to lift the quality of service in residential homes
- Specialized training for staff in residential care centers which started in 2005
- Restructure of Department of Social Welfare (including establishment of Child Welfare Division in 2005)

Recommendations

- Increase knowledge and information on how extended families and communities care for children without primary caregivers (Pacific)
- Program to strengthen capacity of families and communities to care for children without primary caregivers (National)
- Strengthen channels for identification/reporting of children without primary care givers or otherwise in need of alternative care (National)
- Review of outdated legislation (National)