



Child Protection Policy

1.0 Introduction and background:

1.1 Introduction;

This document is the Child Protection Policy for STEWARD-ORG, South Sudan which will be followed by all staff of the organization and promoted by those in the position of leadership within the organization.

1.2.1 Background;

Southern Sudan has a long tradition of armed conflicts. The most recent being the 21 years of civil war between Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) and Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), which ended in 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). However, by November 2011, the region was grappling with conflicts over oil resources with Sudan, militia groups in the Upper Nile, the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) in Western Equatoria, internal rebellions, cattle raiding and land disputes among others¹; with several consequences namely displacement of thousands of people, loss of lives and property, destruction of the social and economic infrastructure, abduction, deep-rooted ethnic rivalry, revenge killings etc. with huge consequences on children, thus the need for a child protection policy so as to enhance their development and the society.

1.2.2 Purpose of the organization;

STEWARD does not undertake activities with children in the absence of their parents/carers, but has the opportunity to observe the young person's/children's welfare within their family setting. Parents/carers remain responsible for their children's welfare throughout all the work undertaken by the organization. We know that being a young person makes them vulnerable to abuse by adults.

¹ During a national peace dialogue held at the European Union Compound in Juba, South Sudan, in November 2011, by Saferworld and Conciliation Resources, the Vice President of the Republic of South Sudan informed the participants that the country is faced with several conflicts namely oil resources and other pending issues in the CPA with Sudan, the LRA war, militia groups, internal rebellions, cattle raiding and land dispute.

The purpose of this policy is to make sure that the actions of any adult in the context of the work carried out by the organization are transparent and safeguard and promote the welfare of all young people. If any parent or young person/child has any concerns about the conduct of any member of the organization, this should be raised in the first instance with the child protection center administrator. This document is written in accordance with the Child Act (2008) of the Republic of South Sudan.

2.0 Child Protection Principles and Policy

2.1 Child Protection Principles

The child protection policy of STEWARD is guided by the following principles:

1. The welfare of a child or young person will always be paramount.
2. The welfare of families will be promoted.
3. The rights, wishes and feelings of children, young people and their families will be respected and listened to.
4. Those people in positions of responsibility within the organization will work in accordance with the interests of children and young people and follow the policy outlined below.
5. Those people in positions of responsibility within the organization will ensure that the same opportunities are available to everyone and that all differences between individuals will be treated with respect.

2.2 Child Protection Policy:

2.2.1 Immediate Action to Ensure Safety;

Immediate action may be necessary at any stage in involvement with children and families. In all cases it is vital to take whatever action is needed to safeguard a child i.e.

- a) If emergency medical attention is required this can be secured by calling an ambulance or taking a child to the nearest accident and emergency department.
- b) If a child is in immediate danger, the police should be contacted as they alone have the power to remove a child immediately if protection is necessary (Police Child Protection Unit should be contacted).

2.2.2 Recognition of Abuse or Neglect;

Abuse or neglect of a child is caused by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or more rarely by a stranger.

2.2.2.1 Physical abuse;

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer feigns the symptoms, of, or deliberately causes ill

health to a child whom they are looking after. This situation is commonly described using terms such as, fabricated illness by proxy or Munchausen Syndrome by proxy.

2.2.2.2 Emotional abuse;

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only in so far as they meet the needs of another person. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. It may involve causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of ill treatment of a child though it may occur alone.

2.2.2.3 Sexual abuse;

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (e.g. rape or buggery) or non-penetrative acts. This may include non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material, or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

2.2.2.4 Neglect;

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. It may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failing to protect a child from physical harm or danger, or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Individuals within the organization need to be alert to the potential abuse of children both within their families and also from other sources including abuse by members of that organization. The organization should know how to recognize and act upon indicators of abuse or potential abuse involving children. There is an expected responsibility for all members of the organization to respond to any suspected or actual abuse of a child in accordance with these procedures. It is good practice to be as open and honest as possible with parents/carers about any concerns. However, you must not discuss your concerns with parents/carers in the following circumstances:

1. Where sexual abuse is suspected
2. Where organized or multiple abuse is suspected
3. Where fictitious illness by proxy (also known as Munchausen Syndrome by proxy) is suspected

4. Where contacting parents/carers would place a child, yourself or others at immediate risk.

2.3 What to do if children talk to you about abuse or neglect;

It is recognized that a child may seek you out to share information about abuse or neglect, or talk spontaneously individually or in groups when you are present. In these situations you must:

1. Listen carefully to the child. DO NOT directly question the child.
2. Give the child time and attention.
3. Allow the child to give a spontaneous account; do not stop a child who is freely recalling significant events.
4. Make an accurate record of the information you have been given taking care to record the timing, setting and people present, the child's presentation as well as what was said. Do not throw this away as it may later be needed as evidence.
5. Use the child's own words where possible.
6. Explain that you cannot promise not to speak to others about the information they have shared.
7. Reassure the child that you are glad they have told you;
8. They have not done anything wrong;
9. What you are going to do next.
10. Explain that you will need to get help to keep the child safe.
11. Do not ask the child to repeat his or her account of events to anyone.

2.4. Consulting about your concern;

The purpose of consultation is to discuss your concerns in relation to a child and decide what action is necessary. You may become concerned about a child who has not spoken to you, because of your observations of, or information about that child. It is good practice to ask a child why they are upset or how a cut or bruise was caused, or respond to a child wanting to talk to you. This practice can help clarify vague concerns and result in appropriate action.

If you are concerned about a child you must share your concerns. Initially you should talk to one of the people designated as responsible for child protection within your organization. In this organization this person is the Child Center Administrator, her contact is 0954217961. If one of those people is implicated in the concerns you should discuss your concerns directly with the Child Protection Officer.

1. when you remain unsure after internal consultation as to whether child protection concerns exist
2. when there is disagreement as to whether child protection concerns exist
3. when you are unable to consult promptly or at all with your designated internal contact for child protection
4. when the concerns relate to any member of the organizing committee.

Consultation is not the same as making a referral but should enable a decision to be made as to whether a referral to the Protection Officer or the Police should progress.

2.5. Making a referral;

A referral involves giving the protection Officer or the Police information about concerns relating to an individual or family in order that enquiries can be undertaken by the appropriate agency followed by any necessary action. In certain cases the level of concern will lead straight to a referral without external consultation being necessary. Parents/carers should be informed if a referral is being made except in the circumstances outlined below.

However, inability to inform parents for any reason should not prevent a referral being made. It would then become a joint decision with Social Services about how and when the parents should be approached and by whom. If your concern is about abuse or risk of abuse from someone not known to the child or child's family, you should make a telephone referral directly to the police and consult with the parents.

If your concern is about abuse or risk of abuse from a family member or someone known to the children, you should make a telephone referral to the police.

2.6 Information required;

Be prepared to give as much of the following information as possible (in emergency situations all of this information may not be available). Unavailability of some information should not stop you making a referral.

1. Your name, telephone number, position and request the same of the person to whom you are speaking.
2. Full name and address, telephone number of family, date of birth of child and siblings.
3. Gender, ethnicity, first language, any special needs.
4. Names, dates of birth and relationship of household members and any significant others.
5. The names of professionals' known to be involved with the child/family e.g. school visitor.
6. The nature of the concern; and foundation for them.
7. An opinion on whether the child may need urgent action to make them safe.
8. Your view of what appears to be the needs of the child and family.
9. Whether the consent of a parent with parental responsibility has been given to the referral being made.

2.7 Action to be taken following the referral;

1. Ensure that you keep an accurate record of your concern(s) made at the time.
2. Put your concerns in writing to Social Services following the referral (within 48 hours).
3. Accurately record the action agreed or that no further action is to be taken and the reasons for this decision.

2.8. Confidentiality;

The organization should ensure that any records made in relation to a referral should be kept confidentially and in a secure place. Information in relation to child protection concerns should

be shared on a “need to know” basis. However, the sharing of information is vital to child protection and, therefore, the issue of confidentiality is secondary to a child’s need for protection. If in doubt, consult.