



Many Hands International
culture based community development

Many Hands International Child Protection Policy

1. Title	Many Hands International Child Protection Policy
2. Introduction and preamble	The Intention of this Child Protection Policy is to ensure that Many Hands International (MHI) meets its legal and moral duty to ensure the safety and security of children from risk of abuse whilst participating in MHI’s programs. This has been developed using the Australian Council for International Development’s Child Protection Policy Template (2008).
3. Statement on commitment to child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MHI is committed to the safety and well being of all children. We support the rights of children and will act without hesitation to ensure a child safe environment is maintained. ▪ MHI is committed to the protection of children from harm, abuse and exploitation. Children have a right to survival, development, protection and participation as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). MHI will uphold these rights. ▪ MHI takes its duty of care seriously and will aim at all times to provide the safest possible programs and environments for children. This will be achieved by identifying and managing risks that may lead to harm.
4. Purpose of policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This CPP has been developed to provide a practical guide to prevent child abuse in MHI’s programs. It will outline a range of risk management strategies that will be implemented which will reduce the risk of children being harmed. ▪ The CPP will demonstrate MHI’s commitment to protect children from harm and abuse. ▪ The CPP aims to educate staff and others about child abuse and promote a child safe and a child friendly culture where everyone is committed to keeping children safe. ▪ The CPP aims to create an open and aware environment where concerns for the safety and well being of a child can be raised and managed in a fair and just manner that protects the rights of all. ▪ The CPP provides guidance to staff and others on how to work respectfully and effectively with children and how to respond to concerns and allegations of child abuse. This will provide all

	<p>stakeholders, including staff and others, with a safe working environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MHI is obliged to adhere to local and international child protection criminal laws, which prohibit the abuse and exploitation of children. These include local laws where MHI’s programs exist, and international laws and conventions in relation to all forms of child abuse and child exploitation, including: child sex tourism, child sex trafficking, child labour and child pornography.
<p>5. Guiding principles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MHI believes that any form of child abuse and exploitation is unacceptable and will not be tolerated. ▪ The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the universal foundation for child protection. The fundamental principle of the Convention is that children have their own indivisible rights. ▪ MHI believes that all children have a right to be safe at all times, and we have an obligation to provide safe and protective services and environments. ▪ MHI recognises its duty of care to take all reasonable steps to ensure that children are safe from harm. ▪ MHI will take proactive steps to create child safe and child friendly programs. Adherence to this CPP is a mandatory requirement for all staff and others. ▪ MHI will ensure that all staff and relevant stakeholders are made aware of the CPP and their responsibilities. ▪ All decisions regarding the welfare and protection of children are made based on the Best Interests of the Child Principle. This principle refers to decisions considering that the child receives maximum benefit possible from services provided, and that the positive impacts of any course of action outweigh any negative impacts. ▪ Where possible, children will be consulted in the development of the CPP and the implementation of child safe practices. Children in MHI’s programs should be given opportunities to express their views on matters affecting them. ▪ MHI believes that all children should be equally protected and assisted regardless of their gender, nationality, religious or political beliefs, family background, economic status, physical or mental health or criminal background.
<p>6. Context</p>	<p>Child abuse is a global problem that affects both boys and girls. It has existed since the beginning of time and is deeply rooted in cultural, economic and social practices. Children are abused physically, sexually, emotionally and through neglect. Children are forced to endure the most hazardous forms of child labour including sweat shops and prostitution. In some countries boys are kidnapped and forced</p>

	<p>into armed conflict as soldiers. In many countries children experience severe corporal punishment in schools. Children living in poverty are more at risk of child abuse and exploitation.</p> <p>While most child abuse occurs within families and communities, children also experience abuse and exploitation in organisations which provide them with support and services. Experience has found that physical, emotional abuse and neglect in child focussed organisations and institutions are less systematic and usually un-planned. It is usually the result of poor conditions, bad work practices and negligent management. However child sexual abuse in organisations is often planned and premeditated. Child sex offenders target organisations working with children in order to gain access to victims. They will seek work in organisations that provide opportunities to make contact with children and an environment where their abuse may go undetected. Child sex offenders will be attracted to organisations with inadequate recruitment practices and supervision. While there are examples of children being sexually abused by foreign offenders there are also numerous examples of local staff and volunteers sexually abusing children in aid and development programs.</p>
<p>7. Definitions</p>	<p>Duty of Care</p> <p>Duty of Care is a common law concept that refers to the responsibility of the organisation to provide children with an adequate level of protection against harm. It is the duty of the organisation to protect children from all reasonably foreseeable risk of injury.</p> <p>Child and young person</p> <p>A child or young person is regarded to be any person under the age of 18 years, unless a nation’s laws recognise adulthood earlier.</p> <p>Child Protection</p> <p>Is the term used to describe the responsibilities and activities undertaken to prevent or stop children being abused or maltreated.</p> <p>Child Abuse</p> <p>Abuse happens to male and female children of all ages, ethnicity and social backgrounds, abilities, sexual orientation, religious beliefs and political persuasion. Child abuse includes physical, sexual,</p>

	<p>emotional, neglect, bullying, child labour and domestic violence. Both boys and girls can be the victims of abuse, and abuse can be inflicted on a child by both men and women, as well as by young people themselves. In some cases, professionals and other adults working with children in a position of trust also abuse children.</p> <p>Physical abuse</p> <p>This occurs when a person purposefully injures or threatens to injure a child or young person. This may take the form of slapping, punching, shaking, kicking, burning, shoving or grabbing. The injury may take the form of bruises, cuts, burns or fractures.</p> <p>Emotional abuse</p> <p>This occurs when a child is repeatedly rejected or frightened by threats. This may involve name calling, being put down or continual coldness from parent or caregiver, to the extent that it affects the child's physical and emotional growth.</p> <p>Neglect</p> <p>Neglect is the persistent failure or the deliberate denial to provide the child with clean water, food, shelter, sanitation or supervision or care to the extent that the child's health and development are at risk.</p> <p>Sexual abuse</p> <p>This occurs when a child or young person is used by an older or bigger child, adolescent or adult for his or her own sexual stimulation or gratification - regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. These can be contact or non-contact acts, including threats and exposure to pornography.</p> <p>Child-Sex Tourism</p> <p>ECPAT International defines child-sex tourism as: '...the commercial sexual exploitation of children by men or women who travel from one place to another, usually from a richer country to one that is less developed, and there engage in sexual acts with children, defined as anyone aged under 18 years of age.' (ECPAT International, 2006)</p> <p>Bullying</p>
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	<p>Bullying is the inappropriate use of power by an individual or group, with an intent to injure either physically or emotionally. It is usually deliberate and repetitive. The bullying may be physical or psychological (verbal and non-verbal). Physically, bullying includes pushing, hitting, punching, kicking or any other action causing hurt or injury. Verbal bullying includes insults, taunts, threats and ridicules. Psychological bullying includes physical intimidation and ostracism.</p> <p>Exposure to Family Violence</p> <p>Family violence occurs when children and young people witness or experience the chronic domination, coercion, intimidation and victimisation of one person by another by physical, sexual or emotional means within intimate relationships (adapted from the Australian Medical Association definition).</p> <p>Particularly vulnerable children</p> <p>Child abuse takes place not only within the family environment, but also outside the family, including: institutions, at work, on the streets, in war zones and emergencies.</p> <p>Children in emergencies</p> <p>In an emergency or crisis situation, children are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, particularly when they become part of a displaced or traumatised population.</p>
<p>8. Scope of the policy</p>	<p>This policy applies to all staff and other key groups. ‘Staff’ refers to: full time, part time, international and national and also those engaged on short term contracts such as: consultancies, researchers, photographers etc. ‘Others’ refers to: visitors, volunteers, board members, trustees, staff in partnership agencies, and any other individuals or groups that have contact with the organisation.</p>
<p>9. Child protection risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MHI recognizes that there are a number of potential risks to children in the delivery of our programs to the vulnerable and disadvantaged. In recognizing these risks, MHI proactively assesses and manages these risks to children in our programs (and in the communities in which we work) to reduce the risk of harm. This is achieved by examining each program and its potential impact on children. Programs that involve direct work with children are considered a higher risk, and therefore require more stringent child protection procedures. However, as children are part of every community in which we work, we are always mindful of potential risks. ▪ Risk management is an ongoing part of every activity, and MHI conducts a child protection risk assessment on every new program and project as part of the project management cycle.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff and others should continually be aware of risks, and be actively minimising opportunities and situations where children can be harmed. ▪ A child abuse incident reporting sheet has been developed and staff are aware of its existence.
<p>10. Code of conduct for working with children</p>	<p>MHI staff members and others are responsible for maintaining a professional role with children, which means establishing and maintaining clear professional boundaries that serve to protect everyone from misunderstandings or a violation of the professional relationship. All staff should conduct themselves in a manner consistent with their role as an MHI representative and a positive role model to children. MHI has developed a child safe code of conduct to protect children, staff and the organisation by providing clear behavioural guidelines and expectations.</p> <p>MHI’s child safe code of conduct asks staff to agree to the following principles:</p> <p>I WILL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct myself in a manner that is consistent with the values of MHI. ▪ Treat all children and young people in our program with respect. ▪ Provide a welcoming, inclusive and safe environment for all children, young people, parents, staff and volunteers. ▪ Encourage open communication between all children, young people, parents, staff and volunteers and have children and young people participate in the decisions that affect them. ▪ Respect cultural differences. ▪ Be transparent in my actions and whereabouts. ▪ Take responsibility for ensuring I am accountable and do not place myself in a position where there is a risk of allegations being made. ▪ Self-assess my behaviours, actions, language and relationships with children. ▪ Speak up when I observe concerning behaviours of colleagues. ▪ Report any concerns of child abuse. <p>I WILL NOT:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Engage in behaviour that is intended to shame, humiliate, belittle or degrade children.▪ Use inappropriate, offensive or discriminatory language when speaking with a child.▪ Condone or participate in, behaviour of children that is illegal, unsafe or abusive. Act in a way that shows unfair and differential treatment of children.▪ Smack, hit or physically assault children.▪ Seek to make contact and spend time with any child or young person outside the program times.▪ Hold, kiss, cuddle or touch a child in an inappropriate, unnecessary or culturally insensitive way▪ Do things of a personal nature that a child can do for him/herself, such as assistance with toileting or changing clothes.▪ Take children to my own home/hotel or sleep in the same room or bed as a child.▪ Behave provocatively or inappropriately with a child.▪ Develop sexual relationships with children or relationships with children that may be deemed exploitative or abusive.▪ Photograph or video a child without the consent of the child and his/her parents or guardians.▪ Use MHI's computers, mobile phones, video and digital cameras inappropriately, nor use them for the purpose of exploiting or harassing children.▪ Hire minors as domestic labour. <p>The IASC Task Force on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse outlines six core principles to which MHI is committed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for termination of employment;2. Sexual activity with children is prohibited regardless of the age of majority locally. Mistaken belief in the age of a child is not a defence;3. Exchange of money, employment, goods or services for sex including sexual favours or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behaviour is prohibited. This includes exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries;4. Sexual relationships between humanitarian workers and beneficiaries are strongly discouraged, since they are based on inherently unequal power dynamics. Such relationships undermine the
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	<p>credibility and integrity of humanitarian aid work;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Where a humanitarian worker develops concerns or suspicions regarding sexual abuse by a fellow worker, whether in the same agency or not, s/he must report such concerns via established agency reporting mechanisms; 6. Humanitarian workers are obliged to create and maintain an environment which prevents sexual exploitation and abuse, and which promotes the implementation of their code of conduct; 7. Managers at all levels have particular responsibilities to support and develop systems which maintain this environment.
<p>11. Use of Children’s Images</p>	<p>MHI will at all times portray children in a respectful, appropriate and consensual way. Our guidelines on the use of children’s images are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A child and its family must always be asked for consent when using their images. When asking for consent to use the image, details should be given as to how and where this image will be used. ▪ A child should always be portrayed in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner. ▪ Children should be portrayed as part of their community. ▪ Children should be adequately clothed and not in poses that could be seen as sexually suggestive. ▪ There should be no identifying information of the child used in the publication of images with their location. ▪ Local cultural traditions should be assessed regarding restrictions for reproducing personal images. ▪ Images should be an honest representation of the context and the facts. ▪ When sending images electronically, file labels should not reveal identifying information. ▪ All photographers will be screened for their suitability, including police checks where appropriate.
<p>12. Employment of Staff and Volunteers</p>	<p>MHI is committed to child safe recruitment, selection and screening practices. These practices aim to recruit the safest and most suitable people to work in our programs. Our child safe practices include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting our child safe commitment on our website, in other promotional materials and in all job

	<p>advertisements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ All applicants will receive a copy of MHI's CPP and be informed of the screening requirements when they are sent the application form.▪ Applicants will be required to submit a detailed application form when applying for a position. This form will ask for extensive information about the applicant's background such as dates and places of employment, education and other activities.▪ All positions will be assessed for the level for risk in relation to contact with children. Positions working directly with children will require the highest level of screening and the applicant must possess relevant qualifications and experience in working with children.▪ Job descriptions are required for all positions (staff, volunteers, consultants –short long term etc), which describe key selection criteria and outline tasks and accountabilities.▪ Interviews will be conducted for all positions, ideally face-to-face, but telephone interviews may be necessary in the international context.▪ Behavioural-based questions will be used to ask for examples of the candidate's past behaviour and experiences. In positions working directly working with children, the panel will explore the candidate's motivations for working with children, which will include value-based questions seeking information about the candidate's attitudes to children, professional boundaries, accountability, team work and how they have responded to ethical dilemmas.▪ A minimum of three reference checks will be required for all preferred candidates. This would include short and long terms positions, volunteers on placement and consultants. The candidate's most recent employer/supervisor must be one of these referees. MHI will verify the identity of the referee and make direct contact with each of these referees. Written references will not be accepted. MHI reserves the right to request additional references.▪ All staff and others will be required to read and sign MHI's CPP.▪ All staff and all others involved with the organisation will be required to have a police clearance or relevant criminal history checks depending on the country of origin.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where the candidate is working directly with children in Australia, they may require a Working with Children Check (depending on the jurisdiction). ▪ All staff will be required to provide proof of identify including birth certificate, passport, drivers licence and relevant qualifications. Original documents are required. ▪ All positions will be subject to a probationary period depending on the length of the contract. ▪ Issues relating to child protection will be included in staff performance reviews. ▪ MHI reserves the right to refuse employment to or terminate any person’s employment that may pose a risk to children.
<p>13. Child abuse reporting processes and how to respond to a child who has been abused</p>	<p>MHI considers the abuse and exploitation of children to be completely unacceptable. We will take all concerns and reports of child abuse seriously and act on these reports immediately.</p> <p>It is mandatory for all MHI staff and others to report concerns or allegations of child abuse. These concerns may relate to a child or a staff member involved in the organisation or a concern about a child or person/s outside of the organisation’s programs. If staff have a concern they must immediately follow MHI’s child abuse reporting procedures.</p> <p>Who should report?</p> <p>All MHI staff, volunteers and others including people in the community and partner organizations.</p> <p>What should be reported?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any disclosure or allegation from a child/community member or staff regarding the safety/abuse exploitation of a child. • Any observation or concerning behaviour exhibited by an MHI staff, volunteer or other relevant stakeholder that breaches the MHI code of conduct for working with children. • Inappropriate use of the organisation’s photographic equipment or computers including evidence of child pornography. • Staff engaging in suspicious behaviour that could be associated with sexual exploitation or

	<p>trafficking.</p> <p>Who to report to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child abuse reports should be made to the most senior staff person available in country. If this is not possible reports can be made directly to the Australian based staff member responsible for child protection issues and/or to a Director.• An initial assessment will be made based on the quality and reliability of the information and a decision will be made (in consultation with the Director) on what steps to take.• Depending on whether the action is a breach of the MHI code of conduct and will be dealt with as a disciplinary matter, or whether the allegation constitutes a criminal offence in Timor-Leste, the most senior staff person will make a decision about the reporting procedure to be undertaken.• The first step will be to gather all the relevant information and address any health and protection needs of the child. The matter may be directly referred to the local police and or child protection authorities if the allegations are considered to be criminal offences.• If the incident has occurred outside of the program the matter will be referred to an external body or agency dealing with child protection matters in the country. <p>When to report?</p> <p>Child abuse concerns should be raised immediately.</p> <p>How should it be reported?</p> <p>Verbally and by completing the MHI child abuse incident reporting sheet.</p> <p>What will happen next?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The highest-ranking staff member in consultation with the Director and the staff member responsible for child protection issues will discuss the allegations and then decide upon the next step. This will involve either:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Interviewing the person/persons who made the allegations or other witnesses to gather
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	<p>more information with which to make a decision;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Report to local police and/ or child protection authority;- If the alleged offender is an Australian citizen, then a report will be made to the Australian Federal Police.- Concern handled internally if it is not a criminal matter.- No further action taken. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MHI will treat all concerns raised seriously and ensure that all parties will be treated fairly and the principles of natural justice will be a prime consideration. All reports will be handled professionally, confidentially and expediently.• All reports made in good faith will be viewed as being made in the best interests of the child regardless of the outcomes of any investigation. MHI will ensure that the interests of anyone reporting child abuse in good faith are protected. Any employee who intentionally makes false and malicious allegations will face disciplinary action.• The rights and welfare of the child is of prime importance. Every effort must be made to protect the rights and safety of the child throughout the investigation.• Children and community members with whom MHI works will be provided with information about how to report any child protection concerns about MHI staff members and others. <p>Responding to disclosure by a child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When a child/young person tells you that he or she has been abused, they may be feeling scared, guilty, ashamed, angry and powerless. You, in turn, may feel a sense of outrage, disgust, sadness, anger and sometimes disbelief.• If a child discloses abuse, whatever the outcome, the child must be taken seriously• It is important for you to remain calm and in control and to reassure the child/young person that something will be done to keep him or her safe. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- When a child or young person discloses that they are being harmed you can show your
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	<p>care and concern for the child/young person by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Listening carefully.- Telling the child/young person you believe him or her.- Telling the child/young person it is not their fault and he/she is not responsible for the abuse.- Telling the child/young person you are pleased he/she told you. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ You will not be helping the child/young person if you:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Make promises you cannot keep, such as promising that you will not tell anyone.- Push the child/young person into giving details of the abuse. Your role is to listen to what the child/young person wants to tell you and not to conduct an investigation (beware of asking any leading questions as this may prejudice any subsequent investigation).- Indiscriminately discuss the circumstances of the child/young person with others not directly involved.▪ Try and obtain some details such as where the abuse is taking place, school, home, work etc; is it currently occurring or did occur in the past, name of perpetrator if possible but not necessary.▪ It is possible that some children or young people will make a disclosure and then ask you not to tell anyone. It is important you seek guidance from your manager or the senior staff member on how the child or young person can be supported and the disclosure managed. <p>Other actions to take:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Protect the child</i> - Once an allegation is made there should be an immediate response that protects the child from further potential abuse or victimization. The child may require medical assistance or counselling support. Where possible the child should remain in the place of residence or relevant program. Exceptions may be made where the child is deemed to be at risk of victimization by peers as a result of the allegation or because the alleged abuse has occurred in home- based care. If the child is in immediate danger you should make arrangements for the child to go to a safe place.▪ <i>Distance the alleged perpetrator</i> - The best interest of the child may warrant the standing down of
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	<p>a staff member or volunteer. The manager should recommend the appropriate action in writing to the Managing Director. Any staff member stood down in this manner continues to receive full pay - this measure recognises that that the member is entitled to a just process that does not pre-judge guilt or innocence. Any volunteers who are stood down should similarly receive any reasonable reimbursement of costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Confidentiality</i> - All reports, the names of people involved and the details will remain confidential. Only the highest ranking in-country staff member, staff member responsible for child protection issues and Directors and the people involved will be informed of the report. Details will be released on a “need to know” basis or when required by relevant local or Australian law or a notification to police or child protection authorities is made.
<p>14. Involving children and young people</p>	<p>MHI is committed to child and youth participation. We will do this by providing opportunities for children’s views to be heard and incorporate their views into our policies and programs. Children will be asked for their feedback about staff and services. They will be consulted in the development and review of the CPP and will be asked to contribute to the child safe code of conduct in regards to what they consider to be appropriate and inappropriate behaviours. Children will also be informed about the MHI child abuse reporting process and who to contact if they are at risk, have been abused or are concerned about another child.</p>
<p>15. Educating the organisation on child abuse and the CPP</p>	<p>MHI is committed to educating staff and others in the CPP, in how to reduce risks and create child safe environments. We will promote child safe practices that keep children safe in the organisation and in their own community, and provide information about child protection to the children and communities in which we work. This information will include reporting child abuse if they have concerns about an MHI member of staff or other representative in the organisation.</p>
<p>16. Reviewing the CPP</p>	<p>MHI’s Child Protection Policy will be reviewed every two years. Staff will be consulted in this process.</p>

Reference: Australian Council for International Development (2008), Child Protection Policy Template

MANY HANDS VOLUNTEER AND PROJECT WORKER AGREEMENT RE CHILD PROTECTION

I confirm that I have read Many Hands' Child Protection Policy and agree to abide by its commitments to the communities of East Timor. I promise to conduct myself according to these principles during the period of my involvement with Many Hands International, considering at all times, the safety and human rights of the children of East Timor.

Name:

Signed:

Date:

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