

## **NLT UK Child Protection Policy Keeping Children Safe**

NLT UK believes that children and young people should never experience abuse of any kind. They have a right to protection from harm, abuse and exploitation as set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

NLT UK has a responsibility to promote the welfare of all children and young people and to keep them safe. We are committed to practise in a way that protects them.

A child according to UK law is any person under the age of 18.

### **The purpose of this policy is:**

- to provide children and young people who are in contact with NLT UK representatives with appropriate safety and protection
- to provide staff and volunteers with the overarching principles that guide our approach to child protection, to enable them to make informed and confident responses to specific child protection issues
- to encourage organizations supported by NLT UK to be equally committed to these principles of child protection and to reflect these in a suitable child protection policy.

### **We recognise that:**

- the welfare of the child/young person is paramount; this means that where there is a conflict of interest, the needs of the child are the most important
- all children, regardless of age, disability, gender, racial heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation or identity, have the right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse
- working in partnership with children, young people, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting children and young people's welfare
- staff and volunteers have a right to training and support to understand how to keep children safe.

### **We will seek to keep children and young people safe by:**

- valuing them, listening to and respecting them
- adopting child protection practices through procedures (see Appendices C, D, and E) and a code of conduct for staff and volunteers
- providing effective management for staff and volunteers through supervision, support and training

- recruiting staff and volunteers carefully
- developing and implementing an effective policy for the use of children's images and children's stories for publicity
- sharing information about child protection and good practice with children, parents, staff and volunteers, and partner organizations
- sharing concerns with agencies who need to know, and parents and children as appropriate.

**NLT UK understands that abuse may occur in one or more of the following areas:**

### **Physical**

Hurting or injuring a child.

### **Emotional**

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development.

### **Sexual**

Forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

### **Neglect**

A persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or developmental needs.

### **Exploitation**

- Sexual – abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes
- Commercial - using children in work or other activities for the benefit of others.

**These five areas of abuse are defined more fully in Appendix A**

**Please note that Appendices A (Definitions of Abuse), B (Code of Conduct), C (Responding to Harm), D (Communications and Publications), and E (recruitment) are part of this child protection policy.**

**This policy applies to all staff, the board of trustees, volunteers, students, or anyone else engaged in activity under the auspices of NLT UK in the UK or overseas.**

**We are committed to reviewing our policy and procedures at least every 3 years.**

This policy was last reviewed by Trustees on:

..... (date)

# Appendix A

## Definitions of Abuse

**Physical abuse** (taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2010, Department for Children, Schools and Families, p 38,39 - UK guidance)

Includes acts such as hitting, kicking, baby-shaking or other physical aggression likely to hurt or cause significant harm to a child.

**Emotional abuse** (taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2010, Department for Children, Schools and Families, p 38,39 - UK guidance)

The persistent emotional maltreatment 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 insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or "making fun" of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), 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 maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone. This definition includes witnessing domestic violence.

**Sexual abuse** (taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2010, Department for Children, Schools and Families, p 38,39 - UK guidance)

Forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). This would include prostitution and sexual exploitation of a child for commercial or financial gain. Other children, and women as well as men, may be perpetrators of child sexual abuse.

**Neglect** (taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2010, Department for Children, Schools and Families, p 38,39 - UK guidance)

A persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or developmental needs. Neglect includes failing to provide for a child's health, education, emotional development, nutrition, clothing, shelter, safety and safe living conditions, and includes exclusion of the child from the home and abandonment. It is different from poverty, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), because it happens when there is failure to provide the resources to meet a child's needs if those resources exist or should be available. Neglect includes:

- a parent's or guardian's failure to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter, such as excluding a child from the home, abandoning them and leaving them alone
- failure to protect a child from physical or emotional harm, or danger
- failure to ensure that the child has adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate and inappropriate caregivers)
- failure to ensure the child has access to appropriate medical care and treatment when needed
- unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs.

Neglect is defined developmentally, so that a parent or guardian failing to do or to provide certain things will have a detrimental impact on the development or safety of a young child, but not necessarily on an older child. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

**Exploitation** (taken from WHO 1999 "Keeping Children Safe" page 143 Core Training Workshop)

- Sexual exploitation is the abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes; this includes profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the exploitation of another. Child prostitution and trafficking of children for sexual abuse and exploitation being one example of this.
- Commercial or other exploitation of a child refers to the use of the child in work or other activities for the benefit of others. This includes, but is not limited to, child labour. These activities are to the detriment of the child's physical or mental health, education, moral or social-emotional development (WHO, 1999). Children being recruited in to the army would also come under this category.

# APPENDIX B

## Code of conduct

### **NLT UK People must:**

- Familiarise themselves with this policy and indicate their acceptance of it by signing the code of conduct.
- Ensure they always work with children, where possible, with the knowledge and informed consent of the children involved and of their parents/guardians.
- Report any concerns about the care of children as per the procedures in Appendix C Responding to Harm.
- Ensure that they co-operate with any investigation formed under the relevant procedure and ensure that the nature of any such investigation is not disclosed to any unauthorised person.

### **NLT UK People must not:**

- Threaten or use any form of physical punishment or hitting against a child
- Use language or behaviour towards children that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate
- Spend excessive amounts of time alone with children. Meetings with individual children should take place within the sight of others and such meetings must occur with the knowledge of NLT supervisors and the child's parent/ guardians.
- Fondle, hold, kiss, cuddle, tickle or touch children in an inappropriate or culturally insensitive way. Physical touch between adults and children can be healthy but should occur in public places. A general guideline is not to touch children in areas that are normally covered by shorts and t- shirt.
- Develop physical/sexual relationships with children or relationships which could in any way be deemed exploitative or abusive.
- Take or use images of children which are detrimental to the child's dignity.
- Use NLT resources such as telephone and IT resources to develop inappropriate relationships with children or to store or view explicit or degrading images of children.
- Hire children for domestic or other labour which is inappropriate given their age or developmental stage, which interferes with their time available for education and recreational activities, or which places them at significant risk of injury.

### **NLT UK People Should:**

- Be aware of situations which may present risks and manage these.
- Plan and organize the work and the workplace so as to minimize risks.
- As far as possible, be visible in working with children.

(Taken from UMN Valuing children Policy)

# APPENDIX C

## Responding to harm to children - Procedures

In responding to actual or suspected harm to children it is important to understand that the primary consideration must always be the best interests of that particular child or children.

The person against whom allegations have been made will be treated without prejudice, and communications concerning the allegations and related investigations will be kept as confidential as possible, with only those directly involved having the appropriate information.

A fundamental principle of responding to harm will be that all steps and communications will be dealt with in as timely a way as possible and investigations will be conducted according to an agreed timescale.

### Reporting

- Where an NLT UK person (reporter) believes that a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm (see Appendix A), because of the activities of another NLT person they will report this belief to the NLT UK Office, and to the senior management personnel in NLT Nepal (if the risk or harm is occurring in Nepal). In addition, NLT UK will pass on details of the allegation to the CEO of NLT Nepal.
- Where an allegation is made against the staff of an NLT UK partner organization, this matter will be reported to the NLT UK Office and to the senior management personnel in NLT Nepal (if the risk or harm is occurring in Nepal). In addition, NLT UK will pass on details of the allegation to the CEO of NLT Nepal and to the partner organization involved.
- Where NLT UK receives a report that suggests that a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm (see Appendix A), because of the activities of an NLT UK person in Nepal, the NLT UK Office will report this belief to the CEO of NLT Nepal.
- Depending on the nature and circumstances of a report, the NLT UK Office will need to consider if there is evidence of a breach of UK law which should be reported to the UK Police. In the event that a report is passed to the UK Police, the Police may decide to take the issue further and all support will be given to their investigation.

### Investigation

- When a report concerning alleged harm or risk of harm to a child is received, the NLT UK Office will contact the CEO of NLT Nepal to consider if the report constitutes a breach of the Code of Conduct, whether steps should be taken, and what they should be. This will inform subsequent actions of NLT UK and NLT Nepal.
- NLT Nepal will be responsible for taking appropriate steps to safeguard any child involved and prevent any further likelihood of harm to other children, including the possible suspension from duties of any person involved while investigations are carried out.
- NLT Nepal will carry out a thorough investigation of the allegations.
- The CEO of NLT Nepal will keep the NLT UK office updated with the progress of the investigation and will advise the NLT UK Office of the outcomes of the investigation and any further steps that he intends to take.

- Where the code of conduct signed by an NLT UK person has been breached by that person, there may be occasion to make a report to the NLT UK person's sending authority (university, employer, etc).
- Where NLT Nepal requests particular actions from the NLT UK Office in response to a report, the NLT UK Office will comply where possible and appropriate.
- Any report of abuse, the steps taken, and the outcome of investigations will be logged and dated by both NLT UK and NLT Nepal and kept for future reference.

### **Outcomes**

- NLT UK and NLT Nepal will discuss any recommendations arising from the investigation and will decide on the appropriate course of action. This may include requiring the person against whom allegations have been made to leave all NLT Projects and have no further involvement with NLT work.
- Where it is found that there has not been a breach of this CPP, NLT UK and NLT Nepal will seek to sensitively restore the person against whom allegations were made to a normal working situation, if possible.
- NLT UK and NLT Nepal will review each case after investigation to learn any lessons that may inform and improve the Child Protection Policy for the future.

## **Appendix D**

### **Communications and Publications**

#### **Identity**

- To protect children's identity, NLT will only publish their first name and district location and will not publish their family name or identify the name of their village or school.

#### **Content**

- NLT's communications and publications about children, including any images used therein, will preserve the children's dignity, be respectful, and will not seek to exploit their circumstances. They should also balance the identification of need against what the child, his/her family and community are doing to improve the situation.

#### **Consent**

- Where possible, NLT will use only images gained with the knowledge and consent of the children and their parents or guardians, including the knowledge of how it will be used.

## **Appendix E**

### **Recruitment**

- All new NLT UK staff and volunteers who travel to projects of NLT Nepal will complete an application form that includes a declaration concerning previous convictions including convictions concerning child abuse.
- All such staff and volunteers will have their references checked, usually by telephone, to identify possible concerns related to them working with children.
- All such staff and volunteers will need to sign to say they have read and will subscribe to the NLT UK Child Protection Policy.
- DBS checks will be carried out wherever possible on potential staff and volunteers applying to work with NLT Nepal under the auspices of NLT UK.