

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

Clifton House

Lower Fitzwilliam Street

Dublin 2

Ireland

Email: info@hetireland.org

Phone: 01 669 0593



Child Protection Policy 2021

Policy Guidelines, Principles and Procedures on Child Protection at Holocaust Education Trust Ireland

Introduction

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland affirms its belief in the rights of all children, including the right to be protected from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence, and to develop to their full potential, be healthy and happy, as set out in the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and in the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention, 2007). For the purposes of the present policy, a child is any person under the age of eighteen years.

Children with whom HETI staff and volunteers will be assured the rights expressed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Through its work, HETI aligns with the “EU Strategy for the rights of the child” and is committed to making decisions and taking actions that are guided by the principle of the “best interest of the child”. The organisation takes the prevention of child abuse very seriously and understands that child abuse and inappropriate contact of children is a pervasive problem throughout the world that must be managed in proactive manner. Therefore, the writing of this manual and guidelines shows the commitment to taking proactive steps to protect children in HETI programs and facilities.

Child Safeguarding Statement

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland is committed to safeguarding the well-being of all children and young people with whom our staff and volunteers come into contact. Our policy on child protection is in accordance with “Children First - National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children” (Department of Children and Youth Affairs, 2011), the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and in the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention, 2007) . We are committed to promoting the rights of the child to be protected, be listened to and have their own views taken into consideration.

1. Child Protection Policy

This document outlines policies regulating the behaviour and approaches of all employees and volunteers of Holocaust Education Trust Ireland who have contact with children and young people on school premises or through their work on behalf of the organisation. It specifically addresses the following aspects of the professional life of all employed by HETI: screening and hiring; conduct when working in contact with children; training, and working with other Partners. It is of high importance to ensure all employees / volunteers have an ability to recognise abuse as it can be defined in many ways. Please see the appendices for the Definitions of Abuse.

2. Principles

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland is committed to the following values and principles, which should be respected and promoted by all its staff, volunteers and Board Members:

1. HETI values and treats every person without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the age, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, language, gender identity or sexual orientation, property, disability, birth or other status.
2. HETI recognises the right of every child to be protected from harm and abuse. The Organisation takes all necessary action to prevent any harm from being done against children, and to report abuse against children.
3. The best interest of the child always comes first in the undertaking of HETI’s activities.
4. HETI promotes the right of children to be heard and share their views, and supports this approach in its activities.

5. HETI wishes to provide all necessary guidance to its employees, volunteers and collaborators who work in close contact with children.

3. Guidelines for Management of Staff

In accordance with Holocaust Education Trust Ireland's Staff handbook all staff undergoes an induction process including the Child Protection Policy and will confirm in writing that the induction process has taken place.

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland's Child Protection Policy will be rolled out to existing staff through an in-house training programme. On-going training will be provided following annual review or statutory/guideline changes.

4. Recruitment

All advertisements, screening and recruitment for vacant posts within the organisation will reflect the organisation's commitment to equality. We will ensure that interviewers conduct interviews in a non-discriminatory way. Interviews will be undertaken by a minimum of two representatives of the organisation using an agreed set of questions. A minimum of two references (one from the most recent employer) will be taken up followed by a telephone reference. References should be in writing and no references from family or relatives will be accepted. Successful candidates will be offered a Contract of Employment in accordance with Employment legislation requirements and each contract will include a probationary period. All employees' contracts will include signing up to HETI's Child Protection Policy.

HETI will not employ, contract or involve as a volunteer any person to work with children or young adults who has a criminal conviction for violent crime, sexual crime, drugs related offences, or any other offences deemed inappropriate in relation to work with children. All workers employed, contracted to work, or volunteering to work with children through Holocaust Education Trust Ireland will be required to sign a declaration form outlining any previous criminal convictions and granting permission for vetting from An Garda Síochána to be sought.

5. Employee conduct when coming into contact with children

1. Prior to performing any work duties, staff members/volunteers will sign and date a copy of the Code of Conduct of the Organisation, to which the Child Protection Policy is annexed. They will receive the updated copy of the Code of Conduct and of the Child Protection Policy annually.
2. The Code of Conduct will be updated and kept in a file in Clifton House.
3. HETI will review the Child Protection Policy annually. It will be shared with the Board of Directors and all new staff/interns and volunteers.
4. HETI does not share the personal data provided with any other entity. Data privacy and protection issues shall comply with relevant EU rules (especially the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (EU) 2016/679. If personal data about children and young people needs to be collected, written informed consent will be sought from their parents/legal guardians.
5. All publications must comply with the Child Protection Policy, before being publicised or shared.
6. Disclosure of information that identifies children who come in contact with our staff, volunteers, associates, and anyone having a role within Holocaust Education Trust Ireland, is restricted by the terms of international, European and Irish regulations and legislation. Written informed consent of the parents/legal guardians shall be sought. In accordance with article 3 of the UNCRC, the best interests of the child will be the fundamental principle applied in all cases.
7. Data, including images, of children and young people are only collected if strictly necessary and foreseen as specific activity of the organisation or of a project that the HETI implements. Specific permission of the child's legal guardians as well as the approval of the child will be sought by the staff of the organisation or school implementing the activity, according to law requirements.

8. The rules and expectations will be shared with each new employee/volunteer and intern and will be regularly reinforced with existing staff and volunteers.
9. All members of staff and volunteers have the obligation to report any child abuse concerns they may have or suspect. Staff/volunteers will be instructed to report anything they notice regarding a gap between protocols and practices. Staff and volunteers working with or coming in contact with children will be also instructed, through training, on the procedures to apply in case they suspect or have knowledge of a situation of child abuse.
10. Reporting of suspected breach of the above, and specifically of the Child Protection Policy, follows a standard procedure, which includes a reporting form. Reports will be treated by the Designated Liaison Person at HETI Dr Thomas O'Dowd.
11. Any member of staff/volunteer found in breach of the Code of Conduct, or of the Child Protection Policy on which the code draws, will be immediately suspended from their position, pending investigation, internal or by statutory authorities depending on the specific case. Disciplinary action will be undertaken, including and up to termination of employment/cessation of the professional engagement with HETI. In case of an alleged or certain crime, the staff will be immediately removed from their position and their contract terminated.

6. Cooperation with other organisations and agencies

- a. The selection of partners should take into account the child protection history of the Partner Organisation.
- b. HETI reserves the right to conduct a reference check on the Partner's previous history related to child protection and its policies towards children.
- c. HETI will not tolerate any inappropriate communication towards children.
- d. HETI must take a serious action towards any partner convicted for child abuse during the implementation of its projects/programmes.

7. Children Protection Training

All staff members will complete the TUSLA Introduction to Children First training.

External collaborators and associates who may come in contact with children and young people must also complete this training and provide HETI with a copy of the certificate upon completion.

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland has put in place a standard reporting procedure for dealing with disclosures, concerns or allegations of child abuse. The organisation has appointed a Designated Liaison Person who will be Dr Thomas O'Dowd.

REPORTING PROCEDURE

Dealing with disclosures, concerns or allegations of child abuse



1. The employee or volunteer who has received a disclosure of child abuse or who has concerns about a child should bring them to the attention of the Designated Liaison Person immediately.
2. Under no circumstances should a child be left in a situation that exposes him or her to harm or of risk to harm pending Tusla intervention. In the event of an emergency where you think a child is in immediate danger and you cannot get in contact with Tusla, you should contact the Gardaí. This may be done through any Garda station.
3. Where the Designated Liaison Person considers that a child protection or welfare concern meets the reasonable grounds for concern criteria outlined below, then the Designated Liaison Person can refer to Tusla.

Examples of reasonable grounds for concern are:

- specific indication from the child that he/she was abused;
 - an account by the person who saw the child being abused;
 - evidence, such as an injury or behaviour which is consistent with abuse and unlikely to be caused in another way;
 - an injury or behaviour which is consistent with abuse and with an innocent explanation but where there are corroborative indicators supporting the concern that it may be a case of abuse. An example of this would be a pattern of injuries, an implausible explanation, other indications of abuse, dysfunctional behaviour;
 - Consistent indication over a period of time that a child is suffering from emotional or physical neglect. See Appendix 1 or also visit: www.tusla.ie/services/child-protection-welfare/children-first/
4. Where the Designated Liaison Person remains uncertain he/she should contact the Child and Family Agency Tusla for informal advice relating to the allegation, concern or disclosure.
 5. The Designated Liaison Person will ensure that the parents / carers are informed that a report / referral has been made to Tusla. The Designated Liaison Person will make an appointment with parents to inform them that the report has been made to Tusla unless to do so would be likely to endanger the child.
 6. After consultation with the Duty Social Worker the Designated Liaison Person will then take one of two options:
 - a) Report the allegation, concern or disclosure to the relevant authority (e.g. Tusla, An Garda Síochána, etc.) using the standard reporting form from Children First and in the case of out of hours or immediate danger contact An Garda Síochána.
 - b) In those cases where a school decides not to report concerns to Tusla or An Garda Síochána, the individual employee or volunteer who raised the concern should be given a clear written statement of the reasons why the organisation is not taking such action. The employee or volunteer should be advised that if they remain concerned about the situation, they are free as individuals to consult with, or report to, the Tusla or An Garda Síochána. The provisions of the Protections for Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act 1998 apply once they communicate 'reasonably and in good faith' (see Paragraph 3.10.1 of Children First National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children).

In making a report on suspected or actual child abuse, the Designated Liaison Person must ensure that the first priority is always for the safety and welfare of the child/ young person and that no child/ young person is ever left in a situation that could place a child/young person in immediate danger.

How to Make a Report

If the report is in relation to the safety and welfare of children / young people, the report should be made to the Designated Liaison Person (in Holocaust Education Trust Ireland).

Guiding principles to reporting child abuse:

- The safety and well-being of the child or young person must take priority;
- Reports should be made without delay to the Child and Family Agency Tusla, Local Health Office area where the child resides.
- A suspicion, which is not supported by an objective indication of abuse or neglect, would not constitute a reasonable suspicion or reasonable grounds for concern.

However, these suspicions should be recorded or noted internally by the Designated Liaison Person as future suspicions may lead to the decision to make a report and earlier suspicions may provide important information for the statutory child protection agency or An Garda Síochána.

Who can make a report to Holocaust Education Trust Ireland?

Reports can be made by:

- Children / young people;
- Parents / guardians;
- Employees, volunteers;
- Other advocates on behalf of children / young people.

How to Handle a Report of Abuse by a Child / Young Person

In the event of a child / young person disclosing an incident of abuse it is essential that this is dealt with sensitively and professionally by the employee / volunteer involved.

In such circumstances, the employee / volunteer should:

- React calmly;
- Listen carefully and attentively; take the young person seriously;
- Reassure the young person that they have taken the right action in talking to you;
- Do NOT promise to keep anything secret;
- Ask questions for clarification only. Do not ask leading questions, this is not an interview, but rather receiving a disclosure from a child;
- Check back with the child/young person that what you have heard is correct and understood;
- Do not express any opinions about the alleged abuser;
- Record the conversation as soon as possible, in as much detail as possible. Sign and date the record;
- Ensure that the child/young person understands the procedures which will follow;
- Pass the information to the Designated Liaison Person do not attempt to deal with the problem alone;
- Treat the information confidentially.

Retrospective Disclosures by Adults

Parents and staff who are working with children and young adults or who attend child protection training may disclose abuse which took place during their childhood. A disclosure of abuse by an adult which took place during their childhood must be noted or recorded.

In these cases it is essential that consideration is given to the current risk to any child who may be in contact. If any risk is deemed to exist to any child who may be in contact with the alleged abuser, a report of the allegation should be made to the Child and Family Agency Tusla without delay. Investigation of disclosures by adult victims of past abuse frequently uncovers current incidents of abuse and is therefore an effective means of stopping the cycle of abuse.

An increasing number of adults are disclosing abuse that took place during their childhoods. Such disclosures often come to light when adults attend counselling. It is essential to establish whether there is any current risk to any child who may be in contact with the alleged abuser revealed in such disclosures.

If any risk is deemed to exist to a child who may be in contact with an alleged abuser, the Designated Liaison Person should report the allegation to the Child and Family Agency Tusla without delay. The National Counselling Service is in place to listen to, value and understand those who have been abused in childhood. The service is a professional, confidential counselling and psychotherapy service and is available free of charge in all regions of the country (see http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/4/Mental_Health_Services/National_Counselling_Service/). The service can be accessed either through healthcare professionals or by way of self-referral.

Protections for Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act, 1998*

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland wish to draw the attention of the staff and volunteers to this Act Protection for Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act, 1998 provides immunity from civil liability to persons who report child abuse “reasonably and in good faith” to the HSE or An Garda Síochána. Section 3(1) of the Act states:

“A person who, apart from this section, would be so liable shall not be liable in damages in respect of the communication, whether in writing or otherwise, by him or her to an appropriate person of his or her opinion that—

- a child has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated, neglected or sexually abused, or
- a child’s health, development or welfare has been or is being avoidably impaired or neglected, unless it is proved that he or she has not acted reasonably and in good faith in forming that opinion and communicating it to the appropriate person”.

Designated Liaison Person

Identity of Designated Liaison Person

Holocaust Education Trust Ireland’s nominated Designated Liaison Person is Dr Thomas O’Dowd, and the Deputy Designated Liaison Persons will be Emily Kearney.

Role of the Designated Liaison Person

The Designated Liaison Person in HETI has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the child protection and welfare policy is promoted and implemented.

The role of the Designated Liaison Person involves the following duties:

- To be familiar with “Children First”, National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children and “Our Duty to Care”, the principles of good practice for the protection of children & young people and to have responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the child protection and welfare policy;
- HETI’s Designated Liaison Person provides support to staff members who are dealing with/have dealt with a child protection concern or disclosure.
- To receive reports of alleged / suspected or actual child abuse and act on these in accordance with the guidelines;
- To ensure that training is provided for all new and existing staff in Holocaust Education Trust Ireland on the child protection policy;

- To build a working relationship with the Child and family Agency Tusla, An Garda Síochána and other agencies, as appropriate;
- To ensure that supports are put in place for the young person, employees or volunteers in cases of allegations being made;
- To keep up to date and undertake relevant training on child protection policy and practice, in order to ensure the relevance and appropriateness of Holocaust Education Trust Ireland's policy and procedures in this area;
- To review Holocaust Education Trust Ireland's policy and procedures on child protection on an annual basis and amend as appropriate.
- To ensure that systems are in place for recording and retaining all relevant documentation in relation to child protection issues.

Confidentiality

In matters of child abuse, an employee / volunteer should never promise to keep secret any information which is divulged. It should be explained to the child/young person that this information cannot be kept secret but only those who need to know in order to safeguard the child, will be told.

It is essential in reporting any case of alleged / suspected abuse that the principle of confidentiality applies. The information should only be shared on a 'need to know' basis which means sharing information with persons who have a need to know in order to safeguard a child/young person and is not a breach of confidentiality and the number of people that need to be informed should be kept to a minimum.

If an employee has any doubt as to whether a report should be made, he / she should consult with the school's Designated Liaison Person.

Record Keeping

Under the Data Protection Act every person has a right to establish the existence of personal data, to have access to any such data relating to him and to have inaccurate data rectified or erased. Holocaust Education Trust Ireland's Data Controller will ensure that data that is collected fairly, is accurate and up-to-date, is kept for lawful purposes and is not used or disclosed in any manner incompatible with those purposes. All data in relation to child protection records collected must be stored in a safe and confidential manner in a secure locked cabinet.

This will be kept in the office in Clifton House, Lower Fitzwilliam Street. Only the Designated Liaison Person and the Deputy Designated Liaison Person will have access to this information.

Allegations Against an Employee/Volunteer

Upon receipt of an allegation, the Designated Liaison Person will notify the School Principal / contact in the school. If the allegation relates to the School Principal / contact in the school, the Designated Liaison Person will notify the Board of the allegation. If the allegation relates to the Designated Liaison Person then the Deputy Designated Liaison Person will notify the School Principal / contact in the school.

If an allegation is made against an employee, the Designated Liaison Person or the Deputy Designated Liaison Person in these situations there are two parts to the process, i.e. dealing with the allegation of abuse and dealing with the employee/volunteer. Where possible these two pieces should be dealt with by two different people.

There are two different procedures that are followed:

1. The reporting procedure in respect of the child

- a) The safety of the child is the first priority of Holocaust Education Trust Ireland and all necessary measures will be taken to ensure that the child and other children/young people are safe.
 - b) The Designated Liaison Person will deal with the procedure involving the child/young person and the reporting to the Child and Family, Tusla.
2. The procedure for dealing with the worker
- a) The Designated Liaison Person and the School Principal / contact in the school will work in close co-operation with each other and with the HSE and An Garda Siochana.
 - b) If a formal report is being made, the School Principal / contact in the school will notify the employee that an allegation has been made and what the nature of the allegation is. The employee has a right to respond to this and this response should be documented and retained. Furthermore, Holocaust Education Trust Ireland will ensure that the principle of 'natural justice' will apply whereby a person is considered innocent until proven otherwise.
 - c) The Chair of the Board will suspend the employee / volunteer with pay (where appropriate). In the case where the worker is not suspended the level of supervision of the worker will be increased.
 - d) The Chairperson will liaise closely with the HSE Children and Family Services/An Garda Siochana to ensure that the actions taken by the school will not undermine or frustrate any investigations.
 - e) The protective measures which can be taken to ensure the safety of children and young people can include the following:
 - suspension of duties of the person accused,
 - reassignment of duties where the accused will not have contact with children / young people,
 - working under increased supervision during the period of the investigation
 - or other measures as deemed appropriate.

Code of Behaviour

- Holocaust Education Trust Ireland has appointed a Designated Liaison Person to deal with any complaints or issues arising which concern the safety or welfare of any child / young person (see above for identity of the Designated Liaison Person of the organisation). This person is appropriately trained and familiar with the procedures to be followed in the event of an allegation, concern or disclosure of child abuse;
- Holocaust Education Trust Ireland's Staff show respect and understanding for the rights, safety and welfare of the children and young people as set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- Holocaust Education Trust Ireland has put in place a complaints procedure,
- Employees and volunteers should avoid working in isolation with children.
- Holocaust Education Trust Ireland respects and promotes the principles of equality and diversity and works with all children in a culturally sensitive way within the context of the Irish Constitution and law, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the EU Fundamental Rights Charter i.e. staff should never physically punish or be in anyway verbally abusive to a child, nor should they ever tell jokes of a sexual nature in the presence of children.

This policy was adopted by Holocaust Education trust Ireland on date: 14/06/2021 and HETI will review their Child Protection Policy on an annual basis.



Signed by:

on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Review Date: 14/06/2022

Appendices:

Definition of Child Abuse

Child abuse is complicated and can take different forms, but usually consists of one or more of the following signs and symptoms:

Neglect can be defined in terms of an omission where the child suffers significant harm or impairment of development by being deprived of food, clothing, warmth, hygiene, intellectual stimulation, supervision and safety, attachment to and affection from adults, and or medical care.

“The threshold of significant harm is reached when the child’s needs are neglected to the extent that his or her well-being and/or development are severely affected”. “Neglect generally becomes apparent in different ways over a period of time rather than at one specific point. For example, a child who suffers a series of minor injuries may not be having his or her needs met in terms of necessary supervision and safety. A child whose height or weight is significantly below average may be being deprived of adequate nutrition. A child who consistently misses school may be deprived of intellectual stimulation”.

Emotional abuse is normally to be found in the relationship between a care-giver and a child rather than in a specific event or pattern of events. It occurs when a child's need for affection, approval, consistency and security are not met. Emotional abuse can be manifested in terms of the child's behavioural, cognitive, affective or physical functioning e.g. 'anxious' attachment, non-organic failure to thrive, unhappiness, low self-esteem, educational and developmental underachievement, and oppositional behaviour.

Examples may include:

- the imposition of negative attributes on a child, expressed by persistent criticism, sarcasm, hostility or blaming;
- conditional parenting in which the level of care shown to a child is made contingent on his or her behaviours or actions;
- emotional unavailability of the Child's parent/carer;
- unresponsiveness of the parent/carer and/or inconsistent or inappropriate expectations of the child;
- unrealistic or inappropriate expectations of the child's capacity to understand something or to behave and control himself or herself in a certain way;
- under- or over-protection of the child;
- failure to show interest in, or provide age-appropriate opportunities for, the child's cognitive and emotional development;
- use of unreasonable or over-harsh disciplinary measures;
- exposure to domestic violence;
- exposure to inappropriate or abusive material through new technology.

Physical abuse of a child is that which results in actual or potential physical harm from an interaction, or lack of interaction, which is reasonably within the control of the parent or person in a position of responsibility, power or trust. There may be single or repeated incidents.

Physical abuse can involve:

- severe physical punishment;
- beating, slapping, hitting or kicking;
- pushing, shaking or throwing;
- pinching, biting, choking or hair pulling
- terrorising with threats;
- observing violence;
- use of excessive force in handling;
- deliberate poisoning;
- suffocation;
- fabricated/induced illness;
- allowing or creating a substantial risk of significant harm to a child.

Sexual abuse occurs when "a child is used by another person for his or her gratification or sexual arousal or for that of others".

Examples of child sexual abuse include:

- exposure of the sexual organs or any sexual act intentionally performed in the presence of the child;
- intentional touching or molesting of the body of a child whether by a person or object for the purpose of the sexual arousal or gratification;
- masturbation in the presence of the child in an act of masturbation;
- sexual intercourse with the child, whether oral, vaginal or anal,
- sexual exploitation of a child, which includes inciting, encouraging, propositioning, requiring or permitting a child to solicit for, or to engage in, prostitution or other sexual acts. Sexual exploitation also occurs when a child is involved in the exhibition, modelling or posing for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification or sexual act, including its recording (on film, video tape or other media) or the manipulation, for those purposes, of the image by computer or other means. It may also include

showing sexually explicit material to children, which is often a feature of the 'grooming' process by perpetrators of abuse;

- Consensual sexual activity involving an adult and an underage person. In relation to child sexual abuse. It should be noted that, for the purposes of the criminal law, the age of consent to sexual intercourse is 17 years for both boys and girls. An Garda Siochana will deal with the criminal aspects of the case under the relevant legislation.

Reckless Endangerment is when a person having authority or control over a child or an abuser, who intentionally or recklessly endangers a child by:

- a) Causing or permitting any child to be placed or left in a situation which creates a substantial risk to the child of being a victim of serious harm or sexual abuse, or
- b) Failing to take reasonable steps to protect a child from such a risk while knowing that the child is in such a situation is guilty of an offence'.