Child Protection: A Child Rights Perspective

Nasima Shahin, Trainer
Social Development Unit, TMD
Presentation for KMF
28 September 2014
• “States Parties shall protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

• [UNCRC, Article 19]
National Laws/Convention/Policy

- Muslim Family laws ordinance, 1961
- Child Marriage Prevention Act 2014
- The Acid Control Act, 2002
- The Acid crime Act, 2002
- Child Law
- Law of Sexual abuse
- Law of Human trafficking prevention
- National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010
- National Children policy 2013
- Labour Act in 2006 includes a chapter on child labour
Important Child protection issues in MDG

Child protection issues intersect with every one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- **MDG 1**: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger
- **MDG 2**: Primary education
- **MDG 3**: Child marriage, gender equality
- **MDG 4**: Children separated from their mothers, risk of early death, reduce child mortality
- **MDG 5**: Maternal health
- **MDG 6**: Sexual exploitation and abuse hamper
- **MDG 7**: Environmental disasters, exploitation and abuse, environmental sustainability
- **MDG 8**: Protecting children requires close cooperation between different partners

Source: Child Protection INFORMATION Sheet, UNICEF
What is child abuse?

- Child abuse’ or ‘maltreatment’ constitutes ‘all forms of physical and/or emotional ill treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Types of child Abuse

• **Physical Abuse**
  Hitting, Pushing, biting, punching, choking, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, scalding, Drowning.

• **Emotional Abuse**
  Cursing swearing, attacks on self esteem, blaming criticizing children feelings.

• **Sexual Abuse**
  Forcing, involve physical contact for example, rape or oral sex, non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing.

• **Neglect**
  heartening, throwing, smashing, breaking thing, punching walls, hiding.
Changes in behavior that can also indicate *all forms of abuse*

- Fear, Aggressive, Flinching
- Reluctance to get changed
- Depression, Withdrawn behaviour
- Running away from home.
- Neurotic behaviour—e.g. sulking, hair twisting, rocking
- self-harm, Bedwetting, mutilation
- Eating problems
- Sometimes leading to suicide attempts
- Substance or drug abuse
The Global network of Child Help lines

% of Boys and Girls Who Experience Different Forms Of Abuse and Violence 2003-2012

Girls
Boys

- PHYSICAL
- EMOTIONAL
- SEXUAL
- NEGLECT
- BULLYING

Girls:
- PHYSICAL: 57%
- EMOTIONAL: 61%
- SEXUAL: 71%
- NEGLECT: 54%
- BULLYING: 58%

Boys:
- PHYSICAL: 43%
- EMOTIONAL: 39%
- SEXUAL: 29%
- NEGLECT: 46%
- BULLYING: 42%
Scenario of Bangladesh
Total **1239** child abuse in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage as per child age</th>
<th>Percentage as per child occupation</th>
<th>Economics status of children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>% of total</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14- (18)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: A Social research of Bangladesh Mohila Porishad,
Who are the perpetrators of child sexual abuse in Bangladesh?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Close relative including father</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbours, friends, community figures</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House tutor</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Study of 117 cases reported to Breaking the silence
Child protection recommendations by Children

- Poverty
- Protection/Security
- Food Security and Nutrition
- Education
- Child labor
- Health and Treatment
- Shelter
Child Protection Policy General Objective

1. CPP is a **statement of commitment** to child safety.

2. Its role is to **provide principles**, and to **guide decisions and action** on child protection issues.

3. It outlines how the organization **will meet this commitment**.

4. It applies particularly to the **duty of organizations**.
Child Protection Policy (CPP) of DAM

- Code of conduct of staff members
- Children participation in program
- Communication with children
- Organizational mandates
What can we do to **stop** Abuse & Child Sexual Abuse

- Increase your knowledge about this issue.
- Patience the children negative attitude.
- Attentive heard talk the children.
- Stop aggressive attitude / behabiour with children.
- Discuss this issue with your family and friends and provide them correct information.
- Aware children about child sexual abuse, which person identify reliable and dependable.
- Never see pornography to the child.
- Write to newspapers and magazines about the issues.

If you are a sexual abuser of children, stop your abuse.
- The abused children are our children.
- We must take action against abuse & child sexual abuse immediately, if not sooner.

(Source: Breaking the Silence)
THANK YOU FOR RESIVING THE KNOWLEDGE