



CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

*EVERY CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO
LIVE FREE FROM FEAR*



INTRODUCTION

The Football for Humanity Foundation is an independent (CIO) charity registered in the UK and the Philippines. We believe every child has the right to live a happy life free from fear and all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. We strive for a world where all children are protected and given equal opportunities to reach their full potential.

Football for Humanity Foundation (hereinafter called “the Charity”) has a duty of care to safeguard all children involved in its organisation from harm. All children have a right to protection, and the needs of disabled children and others who may be particularly vulnerable must be taken into account. In this, it is guided by international agreements, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, legal protection afforded to children and young people by the state, and by the professional demands of best practice.

The Charity believes that its employees, and all those whom it may employ, or all those over whom it has any authority and influence, must demonstrate behaviour that is not simply consistent with protocols and legislation, but also with an appropriate set of personal and professional standards.

The Charity will ensure the safety and protection of all children involved in the organisation through adherence to the Child Protection guidelines adopted by the Charity. A child is defined as a person under the age of 19 (Children Act 1998).



Through this policy we aim to:

- adopt the highest possible standards
- take all reasonable steps in relation to the safety and welfare of the children with whom we come into contact in relation to our work.

To whom does this policy apply?

- all staff whose duties require direct contact with children
- volunteers
- contractors
- any other person working with the Charity or on the Charity land who a member of the public might reasonably assume was a Charity volunteer.

Policy aims

The aim of the Charity Child Protection Policy is to promote good practice:

- Providing children and young people with appropriate safety and protection whilst in the care of the Charity
- Allow all volunteers to make informed and confident responses to



Promoting good practice

- Child abuse can occur within many situations and locations. Some individuals will actively seek employment or voluntary work with young people in order to harm them.
- An instructor, teacher, or volunteer will have regular contact with young people and be a vital link in identifying cases where they need protection.
- All suspicious cases of poor practice should be reported following the guidelines in this document.
- When a child becomes involved with the Charity having been subjected to child abuse outside the Charity environment, the Charity activities can play a crucial role in improving the child's self-esteem.
- In such instances the Charity must work with the appropriate agencies to ensure the child receives the required support.

Good practice guidelines

All personnel should be encouraged to demonstrate exemplary behaviour in order to protect themselves from false allegations. The following are common sense examples of how to create a positive culture and climate.



Good practice means:

- Always working in an open environment avoiding private or unobserved situations and encouraging open communication.
- Treating all young people/disabled adults equally with respect and dignity.
- Always putting the welfare of each young person first.
- Building balanced relationships based on mutual trust and empowering children to share in decision making.
- Keeping up to date with technical skills, qualifications and insurance.
- Ensuring that if mixed groups are taken away for the day or night, they should always be accompanied by a male and female member of staff. However, remember that same gender abuse can also occur.
- Being an excellent role model – this includes not smoking or drinking alcohol in the company of young people.
- Giving enthusiastic and constructive feedback rather than negative criticism.
- Recognising the developmental needs and capacity of young people and disabled adults.
- Securing parental consent in writing to act in loco parentis, if the need arises to administer emergency first aid and/or other medical treatment.
- Keeping a written record of any injury that occurs, along with the details of any treatment given.