

ICTIDC's Guidelines on Reporting Child/Youth Abuse

I. Recognizing signs of abuse

It can be difficult to recognize signs of abuse and this is no simple checklist to help with this. You may become aware of potential warning signs but these should be observed and assessed carefully. Don't automatically assume that abuse is occurring.

Possible signs of concern regarding adult behavior:

- ♣ A person in whose presence a child/young person/ becomes unusually distressed or agitated can be a cause for concern.
- ♣ A member of staff, volunteer or parent who asks a child to lie about anything –especially if it is about meeting that child is a cause for concern.
- ♣ Any member of staff, volunteer or parent who asks you to lie about a situation involving a child – particularly if that child looks distressed – is a cause for concern.
- ♣ Any person who persistently fails to follow our organisation's Code of Conduct and behavioral protocols (detailed in the Child Protection Policy) is a cause for concern, particularly if their reasons are evasive.
- ♣ Private (i.e. outside of work) meetings between a child/young person and a member of staff or volunteer are a cause for concern.

When you actually talk to the child/young person concerned, you may find the situation is, in fact, quite innocent. However, do not dismiss significant changes in behavior, or any fears, worries or physical signs a child may be exhibiting. It is not your role to be an investigator — instead, report any concerns you may have to ICTIDC's designated child protection contact.

The chart on next may help to recognize when abuse is occurring.



Possible signs of physical abuse:		Possible signs of neglect:	
	Bruises, burns, sprains, dislocations,	□ Frequent hunger	
	bites, cuts	 Poor personal hygiene 	
	Improbable excuses given to explain	 Constant tiredness 	
	injuries	 Inappropriate clothing, e.g. summer 	
	Refusal to discuss injuries	clothes in winter	
	Withdrawal from physical contact	 Frequent lateness or non-attendance 	
	Arms and legs kept covered in hot	at school	
	weather	 Untreated medical problems 	
	Fear of returning home or of parents	□ Low self-esteem	
	being contacted	 Poor social relationships 	
	Showing wariness or distrust of adults	 Compulsive stealing 	
	Self-destructive tendencies	 Drug or alcohol abuse 	
	Being aggressive towards others	Please be aware that signs of neglect	
	Being very passive and compliant	can be the norm when working with	
		shildren in developing countries	
	Chronic running away	children in developing countries.	
	Chronic running away	children in developing countries.	
	Chronic running away ole signs of emotional abuse:	Possible signs of sexual abuse:	
Possib	ole signs of emotional abuse:	Possible signs of sexual abuse:	
Possib	ole signs of emotional abuse: Physical, mental and emotional	Possible signs of sexual abuse: Age inappropriate sexualised	
Possib	ole signs of emotional abuse: Physical, mental and emotional development is delayed	Possible signs of sexual abuse: Age inappropriate sexualised behaviour	
Possib	Physical, mental and emotional development is delayed Highly anxious	Possible signs of sexual abuse: Age inappropriate sexualised behaviour Physical indicators (general and in	
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Possib	Physical, mental and emotional development is delayed Highly anxious Showing delayed speech or sudden speech disorder Fear of new situations Low self-esteem Inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations Extremes of passivity or aggression	Possible signs of sexual abuse: Age inappropriate sexualised behaviour Physical indicators (general and in genital and anal areas) Behavioural indicators (general and sexual) which must be interpreted with regard to the individual child's level of functioning and development	



Sample report form for suspected abuse

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If you become aware that a child's safety might be in danger, please complete this form to the best of your knowledge. Please note that child/youth protection concerns must be reported directly to the designated contact person immediately (preferably within the same working day). You may wish to complete this form before contacting the designated person in your organisation's reporting process or you may wish to complete the report after contacting the designated person.

1. About You	
Your name:	
Your job title:	
Workplace:	
Your relationship to the child:	<u>x</u>
Contact details:	
2. About the Child	
Child's name:	
Child's gender:	<u></u>
Child's age:	
Child's address:	
Child's guardians:	
3. About your Concern	
Was the abuse observed or suspected?	
Is this concern based on first hand information or information else?	tion divulged to you by someone
(If so, who)	



Did the child disclose abuse to you?
Date of the alleged incident:
Time of the alleged incident:
Location of the alleged incident:
Name of alleged perpetrator:
Job title:
Nature of the allegation:
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Your personal observations (visible injuries, child's emotional state, etc.) [N.B. Make a cleardistinction between what is fact and what is opinion or hearsay]
Exactly what the child or other source said to you [if relevant] and how you responded to him or her: [Do not lead the child. Record actual details]
Any other information not previously covered:
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Were there any other children/people involved in the alleged incident? Action Taken: Signed:

This report is to be used as a tool to develop the most un-biased information-based report possible. For confidentiality reasons, the report should be written and signed solely by you. It should only be sent to the designated contact person. It will be held in a safe and secure place and treated in the strictest confidence.

Date:____