

CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING

SEMINAR 401

Definition of protection and safeguarding

Name: Simone Joao Antonio, CMF
N. DI/852

<https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/safeguarding-child-protection>

Please, attempt these exercises:

Exercise 1 Please, create your table and fill in: **Childhood in my Culture**

Country: Angola		Region/Subculture: Kimbundo
Filled by: Simone Joao Antonio, CMF		Rural area or City: Luanda
Family Structure:		
Who is part of the family?	Grandfather, grandmother, Father, mother, brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts	
Who cares for the Child?	Mother and father	
Who provides for the child?	Father	
Who is in charge of the discipline?	Father	
Status of the child within the family?	Collaborator	
Status of the child within the society?	Helper	
Duration of childhood:		
When childhood ends?	Between the age of 14 to 18	
Who does it typically end?	With traditional ceremonies or school graduation	
What is expected		
Chance for education	of Girls? Learn how to care for the house	of boys? Learn how to take care of his young one
Assistance in household	Housework	Housework
Amount of free time + free time activity	Have less free time	Have more free time
Behavior towards older family members	Respectful	Respectful
Behavior towards younger family members	Exemplary	Exemplary
Behaviour towards the other sex	Relate with caution	Relate with caution
Religious expectations	To be a Christian	To be a Christian
Dress code	Moderate dress code	Moderate dress code
Prospects for their future	Get formation and a good husband	Get formation and a good wife
Discipline	In general boys and girl in my culture are well educated	
Cultural changes		
What major recent changes do you see in your culture regarding childhood?	They are getting child very early, they no longer spend much time with the family members	
How do the internet/social media influence childhood in your culture?	It influenced both positively and in negative away. First because it gave the opportunity for the child to interact with a new world but it made the child more vulnerable.	
How do changing family structures influence childhood in your culture?	It makes the child not to have a strong cultural background.	

Exercise 2a:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a multilateral international treaty that recognises and guarantees the rights of children and adolescents. It identifies the rights to which every child is entitled, regardless of where they were born or to whom, regardless of sex, religion or social origin.

<https://sites.unicef.org/rightsite/files/uncrcchilddfrientlylanguage.pdf>

S/N	ASPECT OF UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD	ASPECTS IN MY CULTURE THAT ARE IN TUNE WITH THE CHILD'S RIGHTS	ASPECTS IN MY CULTURE TODAY THAT DIFFER FROM CHILD'S RIGHTS
1.	Art. 6 – Every child has a right to life.	In my culture parents makes sure that the child grows well.	In some cultures my country a child is mistreated because of witchcraft accusation.
2.	Art. 7 – A child shall be registered immediately after the birth and acquirer a birth name.	In my culture the names are very significant. We name the awaiting baby while it is still in the mother womb. The state makes sure that it gets registered after the birth.	In this modern time, many children in my culture are not registered in the state because of parent's denials. It has become a big challenge to fulfill this Article.
3.	Art. 24 – A child has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of Health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health.	In my culture parents do their best to take care of their children in various ways.	The application of this Article is sometimes challenged by the poor health facilities that we have in Africa, and thus the number of infant mortality is still high.
4.	Art. 28 - the right of the child to education	The children are sent to schools and they are trained at home too	Sometimes we have the challenge to get free education

5.	Art. 34 - States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.	Children are protected, and educated on how to protect their sexual behaviour	Many children are still being abused even by their family members.
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Exercise 3:

The Lord's character and affection towards children is clearly displayed in the three of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke.

We feel God's tender heart for children in the gospels:

- His willingness to devote time for them
- His recognition of their societal status
- His zeal for protecting their innocence demonstrates His high regards for them.
- Their plight, formation, growth and faith were **prioritised** and **protected**.

Matt 18:1-5; Matt 19:13-15; Mark 9:36-37, 42; Mark 10:13-16; Luke 9:46-48; Luke 18:15-17

S/N	GOSPEL VALUES REGARDING CHILDREN	ASPECTS IN MY CULTURE TODAY THAT ARE IN TUNE WITH THE GOSPEL VALUES	ASPECTS IN MY CULTURE TODAY THAT DIFFER FROM THE GOSPEL VALUES
1	treat the children with love and tenderness	In my culture parents treat children with love and attention	Sometimes children are left on their own
2	Humility, simplicity	When children make a mistake they are asked to apologize, and there are trained to live a simple life	Some parents do not train their children in humility and simplicity
3	Care toward the children	Parents take good care of their children by providing for them	Some parents are too careless with their children
4	Patience with children	Parents are patient with their child especial when they are in difficult moment	Some parent beat their child when they make mistakes
5	Teaching the children	Children learn the basic values of life at home	Some children do not have t