



Safeguarding

Learning Objectives



- Acknowledge safeguarding matters



- Build a caring and critical attitude towards safeguarding against abuse

- Work with guidelines to create solutions that prevent harm.



Responsibilities of Social Care Workers



Recognizing:

Identify potential dangers, violence or abuse that may occur.



Reporting:

Raise concerns with superiors or seek advice from relevant social services



Recording:

Collecting further information, talking to the concerned party if necessary, and keeping an accurate record of the findings.



Referring:

Report and refer cases to appropriate parties, such as social services or the police, if necessary.

Parenting

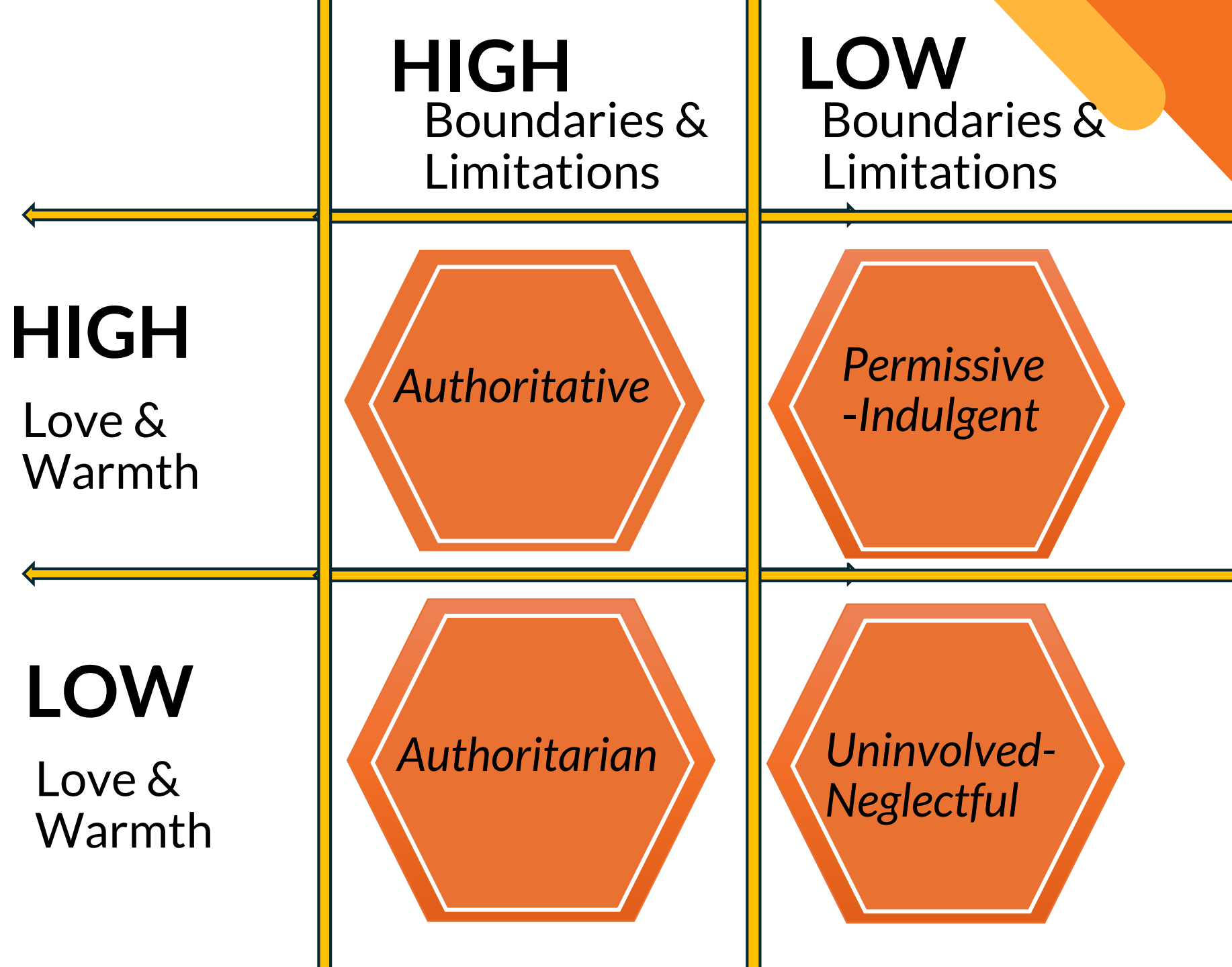
According to Maccoby & Martin (1983), there are four parenting styles based on the level of **warmth** and **control**:

1. *Authoritative* : high *warmth*, high *control*.
2. *Authoritarian* : low *warmth*, high *control*.
3. *Permissive-Indulgent* : high *warmth*, low *control*.
4. *Uninvolved-Neglectful* : Low *warmth*, low *control*.



Eleanor Maccoby

Types of Parenting



1. *Authoritative* : high warmth, high control.



Parents encourage their children's independence, but still provide boundaries.

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Two-way communication is practiced, children are involved in family decision-making.



Children grow into productive individuals with warm social relationships.

2. *Authoritarian* : low warmth, high control.



Parents demand obedience without explaining the reason for the rule.

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One-way communication and punishment are often applied.

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Children become hard workers, but has difficulty managing conflict.

3. *Permissive-Indulgent* : high warmth, low control.



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Parents are very involved
but there are few rules or
demands.

Children are allowed
to fulfill their desires
without restrictions

Children become
relaxed, lack
discipline, and tend
to be lazy.

4. *Uninvolved-Neglectful* : low warmth, low control.



Parents lack of attention and control, focusing more on personal matters.

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Children feel neglected and lack biological and psychological needs.

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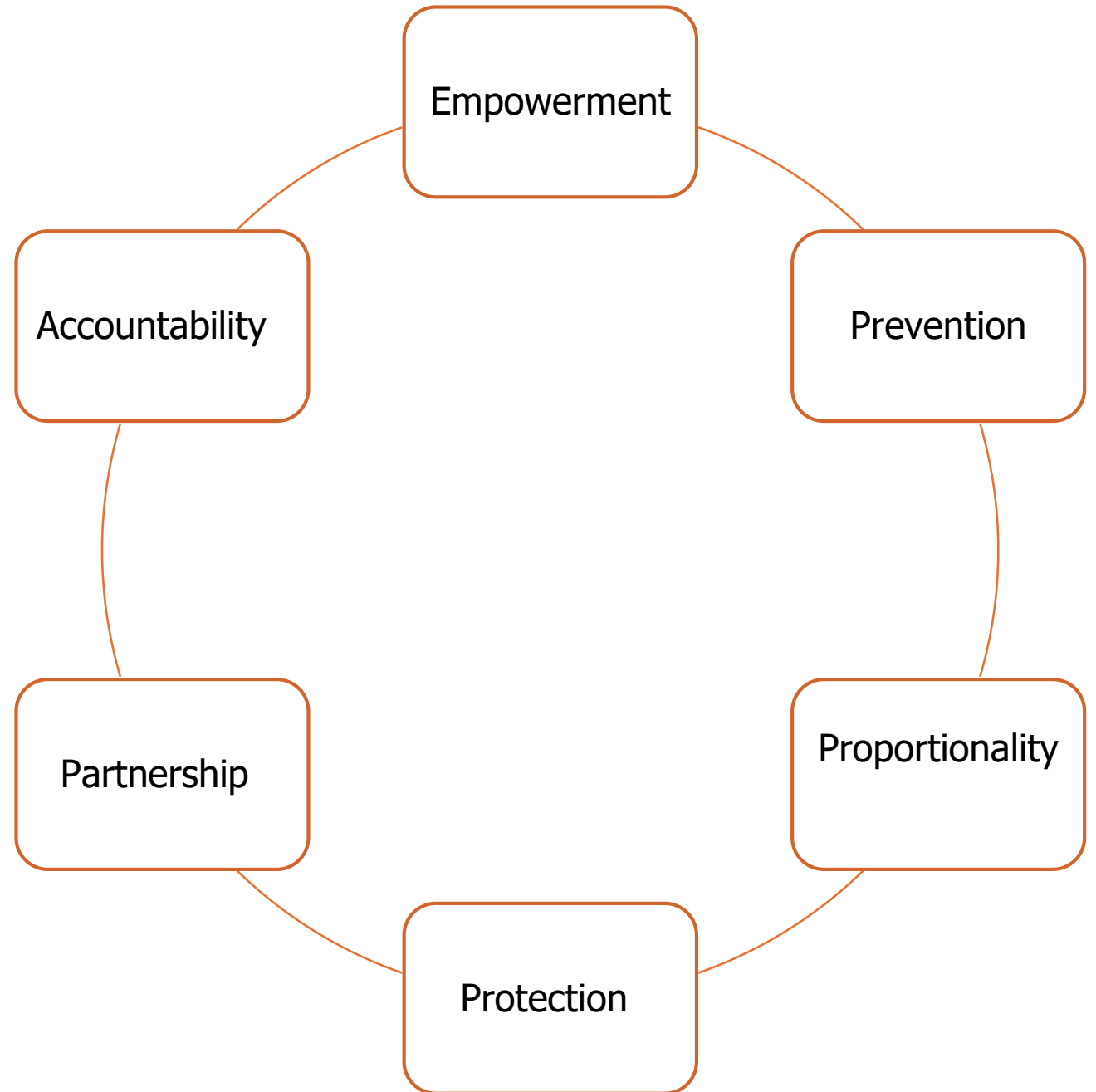
Children tend to become rebellious and have difficulty accepting authority

Safeguarding

“Efforts to protect health, welfare and human rights, with the aim of creating a life free from harm, abuse and neglect.”



6 Safeguarding Principles



Types of Safeguarding



Child safeguarding



Adult safeguarding

Adult Safeguarding

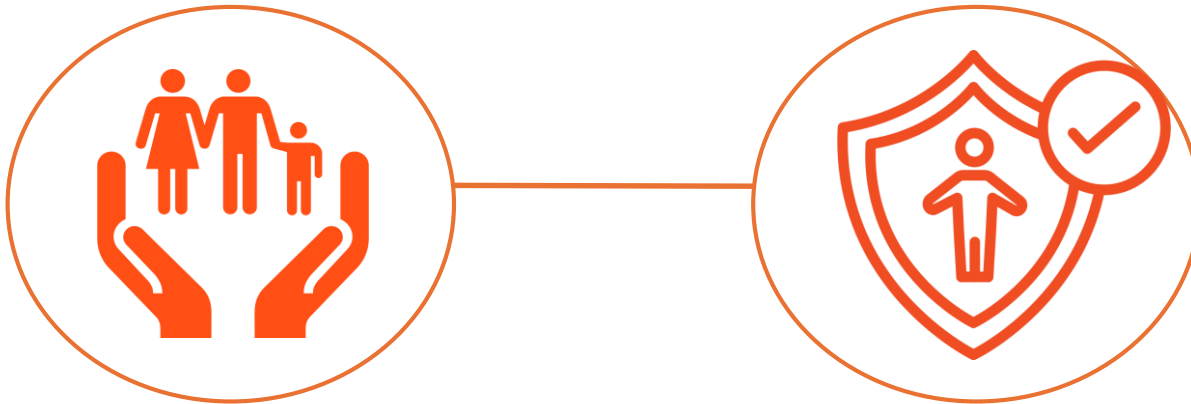
“Protection efforts focused on adults who have limitations in protecting themselves.”



Child Safeguarding



“It is the responsibility of the organization to ensure that all staff, programs and operations do not harm children.”



General Principles of Child Safeguarding



Equal
Rights for
protection



Shared
Responsi-
bilities



Organizational
Awareness



Partner
Responsibilities



Best Interest
of the
Children

CHILD SAFEGUARDING STANDARDS

Establish policies to prevent and address child harm linked to organizational activities or interaction.

Mechanism to oversee and evaluate safeguarding practices and ensure the enforcement of related duties and commitment.



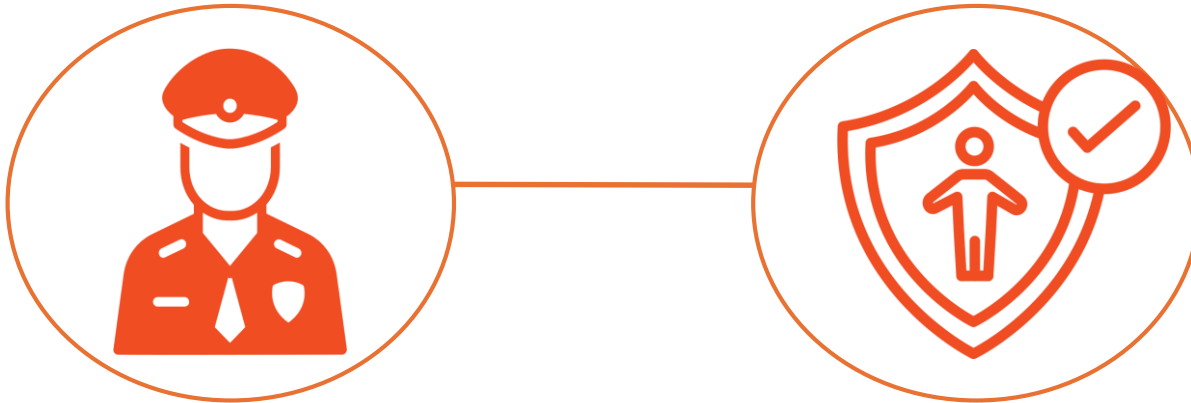
Staff and partners comprehend and follow protocols concerning proper and improper conduct involving adults and children, as well as peer to peer behavior.

Safeguarding policies are embedded within operational procedures to ensure effective implementation.

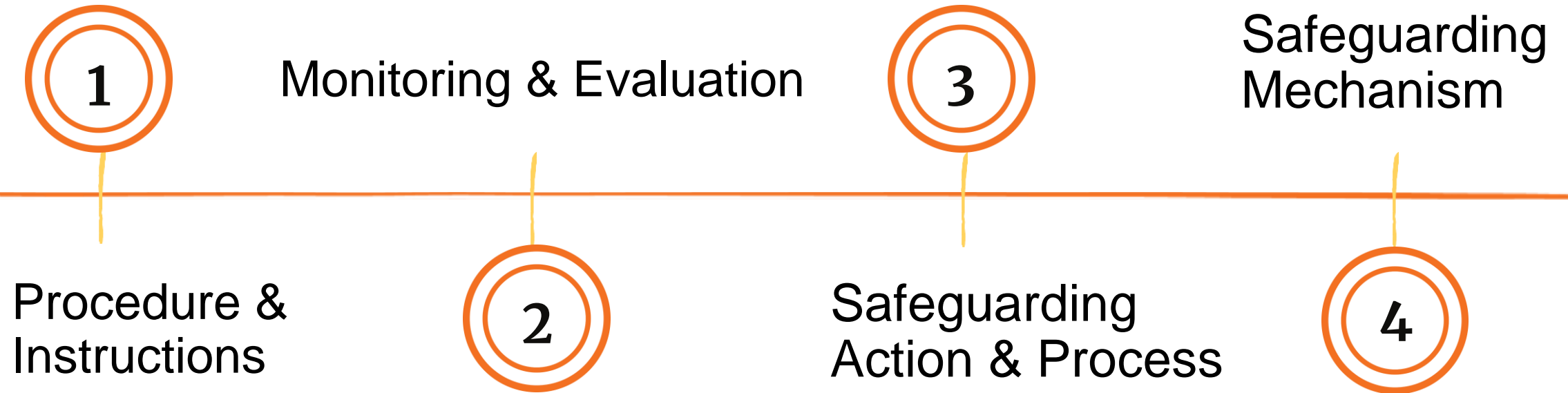
Child Safeguarding Policy



organizational policies to ensure that all staff and operations (including programs) are committed to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse.



Key Elements of Child Protection Policy





Applicative Policies

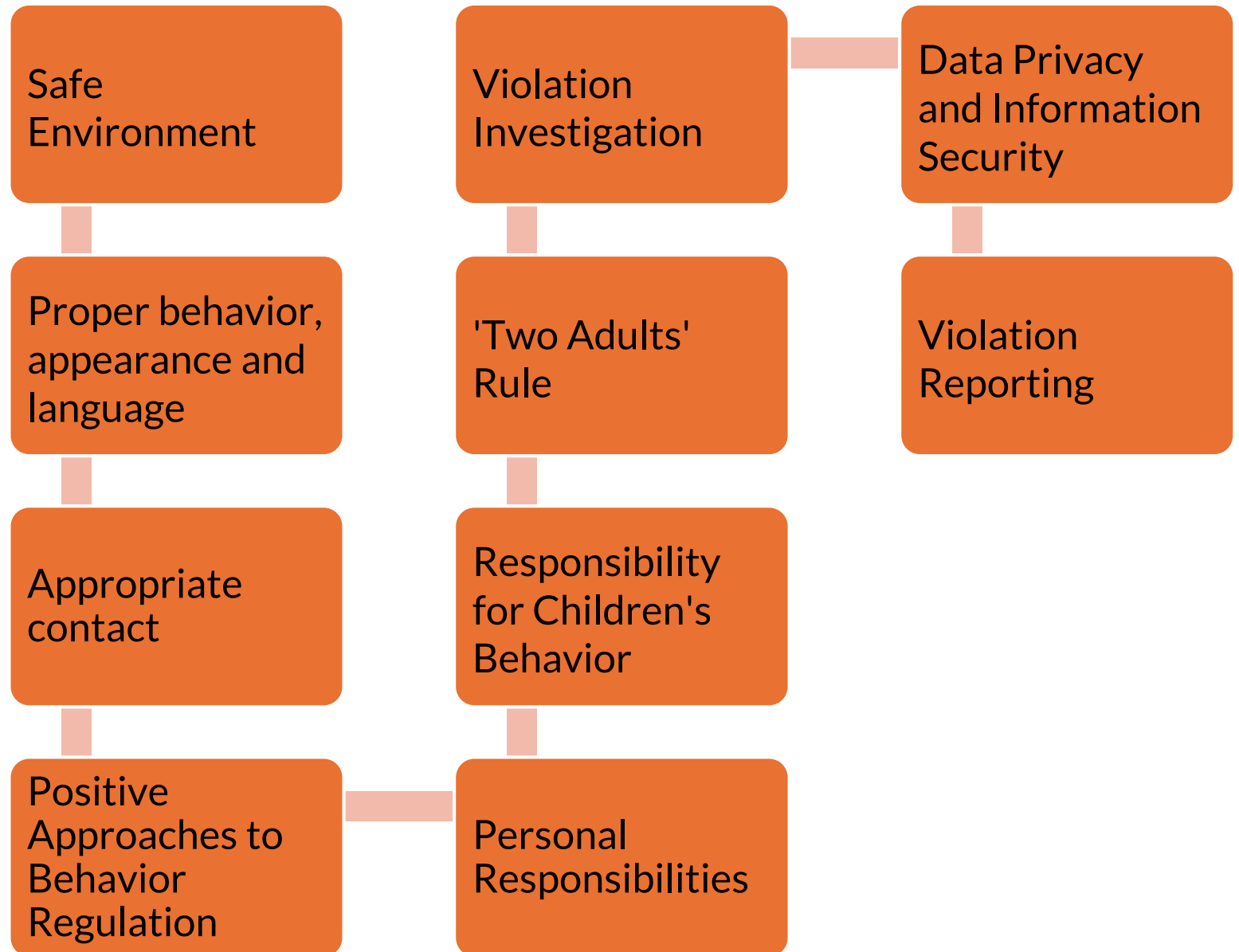
“Policy to protect children from abuse and exploitation within the organization.”

This policy covers procedures, codes of conduct, recruitment processes, training, and monitoring to prevent and address child rights violations.

Approaches include reactive (active when cases occur) and proactive (focused on prevention) policies.



Examples of Child Safeguarding Efforts



World Vision

INDONESIA

Wahana Visi Indonesia bermitra dengan World Vision yang mendukung KOICA PMC Project yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan Rehabilitasi Sosial bagi Remaja Rentan di Indonesia yang di inisiasi oleh Korea Institute for Development Strategy (KDS), ReBach Internasional dan World Vision Korea dan didanai oleh Korea Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

KOICA
Korea International
Cooperation Agency

KDS Korea Institute for
Development Strategy

RE:BACH
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World Vision



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