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Child Protection Policy of the Jewish Museum

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The Jewish Museum is committed to providing and maintaining a caring learning environment which promotes its core values, and prevents and addresses child abuse and exploitation.

We strongly condemn all forms of child abuse and exploitation and always respond to any case of proven, alleged or attempted abuse within our field of function and influence according to its nature.

Efforts ensure that mechanisms are in place to raise awareness, aid prevention, encourage reporting and ease response. They range from human resource development actions such as training and counselling to legal actions where needed.

Part of the recruitment procedure is a background check of every new employee. This is mandatory in The Netherlands for all teachers and museum staff. This certificate of conduct is facilitated by the Dutch government. A certificate of conduct (*Verklaring Omtrent het Gedrag, VOG*) is a document by which the Dutch Minister of Legal Protection declares that the applicant has not been convicted for any crime relevant to the performance of his or her duties.

The Jewish Museum's Child Protection Policy is based on:

1. Our vision, mission and values;
2. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC);
3. Experience and input of stakeholders from various partnerships, as great value is placed upon their views;
4. The standards on child protection as defined by the Keeping Children Safe Coalition.

The Jewish Museum works in accordance with the UNCRC:

The best interest of the child is our primary consideration. Every child has the right to develop to his or her full potential, to quality education, participation and non-discrimination. Everybody has the responsibility to protect children from all forms of abuse, abandonment, exploitation, violence and discrimination.

The key parts of Jewish Museum's Child Protection Policy include:

- A. Awareness: raise awareness of child abuse and its risks;
- B. Prevention: provide guidance on how to safeguard children from abuse;
- C. Reporting: set up and adhere to a clear and simple reporting procedure;
- D. Responding: ensure clear action is taken when child abuse is suspected or reported

Based on this policy paper, each co-worker shall define clear reporting and responding structures, as well as consistent crisis management plans to bring child protection to life in its field and region. Every child is potentially at risk of abuse and exploitation. Some children may be more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, due to various forms of discrimination and marginalization relating to their socio-economic status, gender, disability, ethnicity, caste, or living situation. Therefore it is crucial that every person connected with the Jewish Museum understands what constitutes child abuse, as well as his or her own role and responsibilities in protecting children. Any definition of child abuse first requires a definition of the child. According to the UNCRC a child is "every human being below the age of 18 years unless national law recognizes the age of majority earlier".

The Jewish Museum recognizes that child abuse and exploitation takes place in all countries and societies around the world. Trying to define it as a world phenomenon is still difficult because of the vast cultural, religious, social, political, legal and economic differences that children experience.

The Jewish Museum respects all cultures and religions; within a broad intercultural and interdisciplinary approach we have attempted to create a unified frame. In order to prevent and respond to child abuse, it is crucial that we as an organization reach a common understanding as to what child abuse is and in which circumstances our policies and procedures apply.

Furthermore, the Jewish Museum is committed to broader awareness-raising, prevention and advocacy work within families, schools, communities and national authorities to promote the protection of children's rights. The UNCRC provides an international framework outlining children's rights to protection from abuse and neglect (article 19), discrimination (article 2) and different forms of exploitation (articles 32-36); special consideration is given to children deprived of parental care (article 20), refugee children (article 22), children at risk of developing a drug habit (article 33), children who are deprived of their liberty (article 37, 40), children in situations of armed conflict (article 38, 40).

The Jewish Museum further recognizes the importance of children's participation, empowering girls and boys to speak up against all forms of abuse, acting as agents of self-protection and the protection of their peers.

Goals of the Child Protection Policy

This policy aims at:

- Preventing cases of child abuse and reducing the number of incidents (child-to-child, adult-to-child) in families & schools in the influence of the Jewish Museum;
- Making children aware of their rights and their active role in child protection;

- Informing children, co-workers, board members, family, school and community members, volunteers and partners (sponsors, donors, journalists, governmental authorities, etc.) about the child protection policy and related procedures (awareness, prevention, reporting, responding);
- Encouraging co-workers directly involved with children to apply the skills needed to contribute to each child's development and protection;
- Ensuring that all co-workers have the working conditions needed to contribute to each child's development and protection;
- Fostering open and honest discussions on child abuse in national meetings and workshops in all programs and facilities amongst all stakeholders (children, young adults and their families, child and youth care co-workers, management staff, board members, PR and fundraising staff, teachers, maintenance and security staff, etc.);
- Putting in place fair, secure and transparent reporting channels in all types of programs that guarantee the right of stakeholders (children, parents, staff) to be heard;
- Forming an active network of protection so that all children and adults in the sphere of influence of the Jewish Museum are safe and protected. Within and across all co-workers and partners, the Jewish Museum strives together for the protection of children.

What is Child Abuse?

Definitions and terminology of the four main categories of abuse:

Physical Abuse is the actual or potential physical harm caused by an action or lack of action, which is reasonably within the control of the parent or person in a position of responsibility, power, or trust. Physical abuse may involve hitting, spanking, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning and suffocating. It can also mean causing physical harm to a child by fabricating the symptoms of, or deliberately causing, ill health to a child. The incidents may be single or repeated.

Sexual Abuse is evidenced by an activity between a child and an adult or another child who, by age or development, is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power; the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person. Child sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact and penetrative or non-penetrative acts. This may also include involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Neglect and Negligent Treatment is the inattention or omission on the part of the caregiver to provide for the development of the child in: health, education, emotional development, nutrition, shelter and safe living conditions, in the context of resources reasonably available to the family or caretakers and which causes, or has a high probability of causing, harm to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. This includes the failure to properly supervise and protect children from harm as much as is feasible.

Emotional Abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child that adversely affects his or her self-perception and development. It may involve conveying to the child that he or she is worthless, unloved, and inadequate, or there only to meet the needs of another person; or imposing inappropriate expectations upon him/her. Acts include restricting movement, threatening, scaring, discriminating, scapegoating, corrupting, ridiculing, degrading, bullying, humiliating (e.g. asking potentially embarrassing questions, demanding potentially embarrassing action) or other non- physical forms of hostile or rejecting treatment.

The Child Protection Code of Conduct at the Jewish Museum

The Jewish Museum is committed to protecting children from abuse and exploitation. It will take all necessary actions to prevent and/or respond to children in such situations. The Jewish Museum will respond to all reports of actual or alleged abuses based on its Child Protection Policy, irrespective of the nature of the referral, who the allegations are about or who the referrer is or where she/he is from. This Code of Conduct includes guidance on ethical and proper standards of behavior of adults towards children, and also of children towards other children. It has been developed with the best interests of the child as the primary consideration and should be interpreted in a spirit of transparency and common sense. The Jewish Museum aims for everyone, children and adults, to participate in a safe and happy way in our work and activities.

DO:

Be aware what constitutes child abuse and exploitation (included in the Child Protection Policy) and understand its provisions.

Know signs of abuse and reporting any suspicious observations immediately to the person responsible for the Child Protection Policy.

Ensure that you know who this person is at the Jewish Museum. Respect lines of authority and reporting procedures. Respect the basic rights of others by facing fairly, honestly, and tactfully, and by treating people with dignity and respect. Treat all children equally: be inclusive and involve all children without discrimination. Work actively to ensure the highest levels of respect towards each other. Maintain high standards of personal and professional conduct both personally and in others. Protect the health, safety and well-being of yourself and others. Be aware of high-risk peer situations (e.g. unsupervised mixing of older and younger children and possibilities of discrimination against minors). Be aware of potential for peer abuse (e.g. bullying of children). Be concerned about the way in which your language, actions, and relationships with children could be perceived. Develop special measures/supervision to protect younger and especially vulnerable children from peer and adult abuse. Provide an enabling environment for children's personal, physical, social, emotional, moral and intellectual development. Encourage and respect children's voices and views. At all times respect the confidentiality of children's personal information. Obtain written consent from the child and parent/carer when photographing, filming or requesting personal information for activities. Ensure that when children with disabilities participate that all buildings are accessible for them. Precise information on specific equipment used by the disabled child needs to be obtained prior to the event to ensure its accessibility to all buildings and meeting spaces.

DON'T:

Engage in any form of sexual activity with children. Avoid any action or behaviour that could be construed as poor practice or potentially abusive. For example, never behave in an inappropriate or sexually provocative manner. Do not discriminate, shame, humiliate, belittle, or degrade children. This includes anything that may be considered emotional abuse (e.g. use language that will mentally or emotionally abuse a child or tell a story/show pictures that will mentally or emotionally abuse a child). Do not hit or otherwise physically assault participants. Do not act in any way that may be abusive or place others at risk of abuse. Do not condone violations of this code by others – staff, interns, consultants, etc. Do not allow children to engage in sexually provocative games with each other. Do not kiss, hug, fondle, rub, or touch a child in an inappropriate or culturally insensitive way (e.g. do not initiate physical contact, such as holding hands, unless initiated by the child). Do not suggest inappropriate behavior or relations of any kind or encourage any crushes by a child. Do not take photos, film or request personal information if not required for activities of the Jewish Museum. Do not use inappropriately contact details (including social media accounts) from children out of programmes conducted by the Jewish Museum. Report any suspicious observations or alleged abuse as well as any circumstances or situations, which may be subject to misinterpretation to the person responsible for the Child Protection Policy.

Specific Considerations

Child-to-Child Abuse Allegations or concerns regarding the abuse of a child by another child need to be responded to with particular sensitivity; nevertheless, they have to be dealt with through the child protection procedures. All work with young people who have committed abuse requires an effective approach which ensures the protection of people affected, while at the same time supporting the young person in challenging and changing his/her behaviour. Any such approach requires:

- the recognition that a child who has abused another child differs significantly from adults who have committed similar offences, as the child is not fully aware of why he or she has committed abuse and what the consequences are;
- Keeping in mind that the best interest of the child is the primary consideration in all decisions made - for both the victim and the abuser.

Violation of Children's Privacy

The protection of a child's privacy refers to private data of the child as well as pictures, texts, films etc. about children which are produced for publicity purposes. Any information about a child's history, medical condition and family background has to be stored carefully and to be handled confidentially and with discretion. Children and even their parents or caregivers might not always be aware of a specific form of emotional abuse which might occur in fundraising, public relations or communication.

A child's privacy is, for instance, violated by the production of unauthorised publicity material (pictures, films, texts, etc.) featuring the boy or girl; or by presenting sensitive information within a context that reveals the child's identity. In all operations, the Jewish Museum follows the guidelines laid out in its privacy policy. In the case of working directly with minors, a prerequisite for their participation in activities is the requirement for their legal guardians to sign a form of consent that the Jewish Museum may use their image, in accordance with the terms laid out in our privacy policy. They include the following:

- When producing publicity material featuring a child, the Jewish Museum needs to ask both the child and his or her legal guardian (or at least an adult caregiver of the child) for permission to do so;
- The Jewish Museum does not actively ask children to do or say anything that might make them feel displayed as 'objects of pity' (e.g. to speak about their past or ask for donations);
- The Jewish Museum handles children's names carefully, especially in connection with sensitive information about the same children (e.g. the family background, their medical condition, disability or negative behaviour);
- The Jewish Museum acts with caution when it comes to combining textual and visual information whenever a text includes sensitive information about a child and whenever a photo or video track shows sensitive aspects of a child's life and reveals his or her identity.

Following these guidelines ensures the respect of the children's privacy while at the same time preventing, and raising awareness for, violations of that privacy. Based on these guidelines, coworkers who are directly involved with children have the right and obligation to protect the children from any attempted violations of their privacy – be they intentional or not.

Stakeholders

Child protection is everyone's business. It is an integrated part of the work of the Jewish Museum and affects everyone and anyone who comes into contact with the Jewish Museum, including its partners and collaborators. The specific approach is defined by each member association based on the Child Protection Policy on hand.

Key messages for stakeholders

Children (below 18 years of age) Young adults (18 years of age or older attending programs of the Jewish Museum and interventions)

- You have rights – and this includes the right to say 'No'.
- Violence is not allowed.
- We listen to you and take you seriously.

Child development co-workers, Educators, social workers, psychologists, community-based carers, volunteers

- You are role models and are listened to.
- You have support in developing positive and participatory discipline processes.
- Listen to children: pay attention to possible signs of abuse; take your responsibility and be there for them when they need your support!

Leaders of various facilities and programs

Board members, sponsors, donors, journalists and visitors

Partners of other organizations who work and interact with the Jewish Museum

External contractors and consultants who provide services

- Protection is everybody's business; you are part of the team.

Ensuring child protection internally

There are a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that the guidelines, as laid out in the Child Protection Policy of the Jewish Museum, are in place. This includes the installment person in charge with the Child Protection Policy, who is responsible for ensuring that the Child Protection Policy adheres to the most up-to-date requirements and is followed by all employees and affiliated partners working with the Jewish Museum.

The Jewish Museum also conducts criminal background checks on candidates that will be involved in working with minors in their job. The Child Protection Policy will be revised annually and updated accordingly. All new employees of the Jewish Museum will be required to read and acknowledge the most up-to-date Child Protection Policy as a requirement of their employment.

The person within the Jewish Museum responsible for the Child Protection Policy ensures keeping up-to-date with current developments and legislation regarding child and youth protection. The Jewish Museum will conduct a periodic review and necessary updates to the policy and conduct trainings to communicate these updates to all staff, whose attendance will be required.

The person within the Jewish Museum responsible for the Child Protection Policy will report any incidents to the Board of Directors in writing (no form necessary) immediately and with the highest priority upon gaining knowledge of the incident.

Ensuring child protection externally

The Jewish Museum works with external partners in activities in which children are involved, for example teachers, photographers or filmmakers. All external partners will be required to read, acknowledge and agree with the Child Protection Policy of the Jewish Museum and the standards it sets out. Violations by external members will be immediately reported to the Board of directors. During events where external partners are involved, the Jewish Museum staff will enforce our CPP by ensuring that children are not left alone with

external partners. For more guidelines and information on ensuring child protection policies beyond the limits of the organization, please refer to the standards developed by Keeping Children Safe, as well as their self-assessment tool.

Complaints and accountability

All complaints regarding these guidelines or towards their non-compliance, as laid out within the Jewish Museum's Child Protection Policy, should be addressed to the Staff manager at the Jewish Museum Personeelszaken@jck.nl and will be responded to immediately and with the highest priority.

Notes

- This paper is inspired by Centropa's Child Protection Policy: [Centropa Legal Documents | Centropa](#);
- Definitions in this paper are based on the definitions used by EveryChild as well as on the definitions elaborated by the WHO, 1990;
- Training for Child Protection, Trainer's notes, p. 123 following. This toolkit was produced by the Keeping Children Safe Coalition, UK in 2006: <http://www.keepingchildrensafe.org.uk/>.