

Note: This training presentation is continually being evaluated and updated to reflect current needs and best practices. It should be viewed as work in progress.

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Day 2

Developmental and Legal and Ethical Issues

Required

Life of a Child I

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ATTACHMENT

Required

Basic Needs of a Child

- Safety and protection
- Permanent or lifetime relationships with caregivers
- Developmental support

Required

Human Development

- Human development occurs along 5 dimensions:
 - Physical
 - Cognitive or mental
 - Emotional
 - Social
 - Moral

Required

Human Development

- Human development is a combination of environmental and genetic factors.
- Each child inherits specific genes from his or her parents that will make this child a unique individual, different from other human beings but yet the same.
- Human babies need a great deal of nurture and care for many years.

Required

Human Development

- There is a broad range in the way humans develop, and each of us develops at a different pace.
- Proceeds in stages, and each stage is important for the next one. No stage can be skipped.
- Affected by ethnic and cultural identity, education, appearance and life experience.

Required

Human Development

- Though a wide range in development is normal, being significantly behind or delayed can indicate a problem.
- Trauma and even stress can delay developmental progress and even cause regression.
- Being slow to reach a particular stage does not mean a child will not eventually reach the next stage. But it takes care and patience on the part of parents or caregivers.

Required

Core of Attachment Theory

- A child develops into a healthy, functioning adult in the context of a **continuous** relationship with a **sensitive** and **responsive** adult whom the child perceives to be his or her parent.

Required

Significance of Attachment

- Developmental potential is profoundly affected by the environment in which the child is raised.
- Children need loving care and attention if they are to develop into productive adults with the ability to have safe, nurturing, lasting relationships.
- Most children are born into loving families with at least one or two adults who make the appropriate deep and lasting emotional commitment to the child

Required

Key Elements of Attachment

- (1) it is an enduring emotional relationship with a specific person;
- (2) the relationship brings safety, comfort, soothing and pleasure;
- (3) loss or threat of loss of the person evokes intense distress.
- (4) This special form of relationship is often best characterized by the maternal-child relationship.

Required

Significance of Attachment

- The attachment, love, and commitment between family members provides the environment for healthy development.
- Children who are well cared for develop **trust** in their environment and those around them.
- Children's interactions with others forms the basis for ***belonging, all learning, empathy, moral and social development***

Required

Developing Attachment

- Bonding experiences: holding, rocking, singing, feeding, gazing, kissing, and other nurturing behaviors.
- Factors crucial to bonding include time together (in childhood, quantity does matter!), face-to-face interactions, eye contact, physical proximity, touch, and other primary sensory experiences such as smell, sound, and taste.
- Scientists believe the most important factor in creating attachment is positive physical contact (e.g., hugging, holding, and rocking).
- Holding, gazing, smiling, kissing, singing, and laughing all cause specific **neurochemical activities in the brain. These neurochemical activities lead to normal organization of brain systems that are responsible for attachment.**

Required

Reference

Pasztor, E., Blome, W., Cavin, B., Langan, J., Leighton, M., McFadden, E., Olea, M., Petras, D., Polowy, M., Ryan, P., Sweency-Springwater, J., & Wynne, S. (1993). *FosterPRIDE/AdoptPRIDE: Preparation and assessment program for foster and adoptive families*. Washington, DC: CWLA.

Skip/resource information only

Case Example

Video

Trainer note

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Ethical and Legal Issues

Required: Title Slide

Difference between Ethical and Legal

- Ethical: Principles or Guidelines
- Legal: Laws or rules

Required. Training
Suggestion: Brainstorm

ETHICAL ISSUES THAT UNDERPIN WORK WITH OVCs

1. Human Rights and Human Dignity

Professionals working with OVCs should uphold and defend each child's physical, psychological, emotional and spiritual integrity and well-being.

Required

Human Rights and Human Dignity

This means:

- Respecting the right to self determination

Practitioners should wherever possible respect and promote OVC's right to make their own choices and decisions, provided this does not threatened the rights and legitimate interests of others.

Required

Human Rights and Human Dignity

- Promoting the OVCs right to participation

Practitioners should promote the full involvement and participation of OVCs using their services in ways that enable them to be empowered in all aspects of decisions and actions affecting their lives as much as possible.

Required

Human Rights and Human Dignity

- Treating each OVC as a whole –
We should be concerned with the whole person, within the family, community and societal and natural environmental, and should seek to recognize all aspects of an OVCs' life.
- Identifying and developing strengths – we should focus on the strengths of all OVCs and thus promoting their empowerment.

Required

2. Social Justice

Para-social workers have a responsibility to promote social justice in relation to society in general and to the OVCs with whom they work.

Required

Social Justice

This means:

- It is our responsibility to challenge negative discrimination to OVCs on the basis of characteristics such as ability, age, culture, gender or sex,
- We should recognize and respect the ethnic and cultural diversity of societies in which we practice, taking account of individual, family, group and community differences.

Required

Social Justice

- We should ensure that resources at their disposal are distributed fairly, according to need.
- All children's programs should promote the rights and interests of children and restore or maintain their dignity.
- The best interests of the child should always be put first.
- Children's rights to make decisions for themselves should be respected at all times.

Required

Social Justice

- Care should be taken to ensure that children understand the implications of their participation.
- Children must be empowered with the knowledge that they have the power to decide whether to participate.
- Children's rights to confidentiality and freedom from discrimination should not be compromised.
- Children should participate in an environment where they feel safe with their own peers and where they do not feel threatened, frightened or used.

Required

Social Justice

- Children should not be portrayed in a negative or disadvantaged way.
- Children should not be exploited for commercial, medical or research purposes.
- Children, parents and care givers should be involved in negotiating policies to ensure that they are child-focused.

Required

Children Rights

- ***"Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society and brought up in the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity".***

Preamble, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Required

The Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child

- The Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child is a written statement that grants certain rights and privileges to African children.

Required

Children Legal Rights

- Key points about legal issues and children's rights are:
 - There are a number of international conventions which refer to the rights of children. The most important of these is the **UN Convention on the Rights of the Child**
 - Laws, relating to the rights of the child in different countries vary greatly as indicated in country constitutions
 - People have to know about the law and it has to be implemented or enforced.
Required

The UN Convention

This convention has four main principles:

- A child's right to life, survival and development.
- A child's right to be treated equally. This means that no child should be discriminated against.
- A child's right to participate in activities and decisions which affect them.
- All actions should be based on the 'best interests' of the child.

Required

The UN Convention includes

- The right to a name
- Protection of a child without family.
- The right to a nationality
- Protection from work that threatens a child's health, education or development.

Required

The UN Convention includes

- Protection from abuse and neglect.
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation
- The right to health and medical care
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Required

The UN Convention Includes

- The right to play
- Assurance that adoption shall only be carried out in the best interests of the child
- Protection from economic exploitation
- The right to a standard of living

Required

Constitutional Rights of the Tanzanian Child

1. life, survival and development (art. 3)
2. respect for the child (art. 12)
3. join association and participate in peaceful assembly
4. access primary and secondary education
5. to express himself/herself as a person.

Required

Constitutional Rights of the Tanzanian Child

6. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (art. 14)
7. Freedom of association and peaceful assembly (art. 15)
8. Children have a right to join associations and other groupings such as youth leagues of political parties, boy scouts, girl guides, and other groups.

Required

Constitutional Rights of the Tanzanian Child

9. Protection of privacy (art. 16)

Most people do not think that children are entitled to privacy. Many parents would wish to know everything concerning their children, including the kind of correspondence they receive.

The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania provides the right to privacy to every person.

10. Access to appropriate information (art. 17)

11. The right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel or unusual punishment

Required

Constitutional Rights of the Tanzanian Child

- Children need special protection measures because they are not capable of defending themselves against such treatment.
- The Bill of Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 has added a new section in the Penal Code section 169A on cruelty to children, to protect children against ill-treatment, neglect and injury.

Required

Major Laws affecting OVC in Tanzania

- Children and Young Persons Act, R.E, 2002
- Affiliation Act, Cap 278, R.E 2002
- Probation and Offenders Act, Cap 247, 2002
- Sexual Offence Special Provision Act, 1998 (SOSPA)
- The Law of Marriage, Cap 29, R.E 2002

Required

Major Laws affecting OVC in Tanzania

- Employment and Labour Relations Act, No 6 2004
- Adoption of Children Act, R.E, 2002
- Children Homes (Regulations Act) R.E 2002
- Penal Code, Cap 16
- Education and Training Act, 1998
- The Day Care Centres Act, Cap180,R.E, 2002

Required

Policies

- Child Development Policy, 1995
- National Guidelines for Care and Support of MVC
- Education Policy
- Health Policy

Required