

What can we do if we suspect we have detected a case of abuse?

According to current regulations, if you suspect a situation of violence against children, **you have the duty to report it to the competent authorities.**

In case of education professionals:

The action procedure (ordinary or urgent) must be followed in cases of child abuse, established by the autonomous regulation, available at: ceice.gva.es/es/web/inclusioeducativa/protocols#maltractament-infantil

In the creation of the EDUCAP Guide we have developed these simple schemes based on and following the protocols of the GVA. You can find them by **scanning the QR** and in our web proyectoeducap.eu.



We raise awareness as *educative community* against sexual child abuse

Child sexual abuse is a serious human rights problem with serious and multiple health consequences and a high prevalence. It is estimated that between 10 and 20% of the population in Europe has been sexually abused during childhood. Its eradication requires action by society as a whole. Particularly, prevention actions in their closest and most usual environments: such as education and family.



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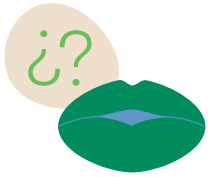


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What is child sexual abuse?

Child sexual abuse is any sexual conduct with a minor under 16 years of age by another person who is in a position of power or authority over the minor. This can involve different forms of violence (physical or emotional), coercion (manipulation or deception) and/or age asymmetry between the victim (minor) and the abuser (adult).



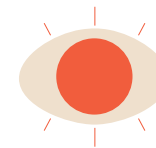
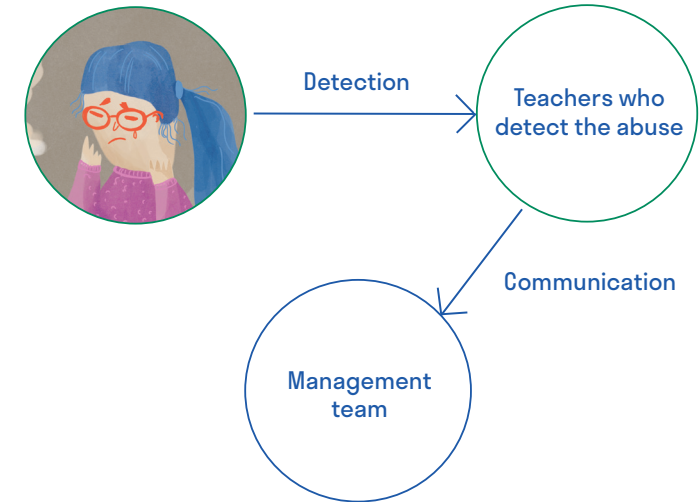
What can we do as educative community ?

Adults are **the only responsables for ensuring that children have a life free of violence, for protecting them when they experience it and for repairing the damage.** Prevention must provide resources for boys and girls to deal with possible abuse.

It is essential to raise awareness and provide children with useful tools to detect risk situations and to know how and who to ask for help. It is also necessary to generate a safe and protective environment for children, favorable to the disclosure of situations of violence or discomfort.

The prevention of sexual abuse includes a minimum set of contents that can be worked on with children:

- ① Children's rights
- ② Gender equality
- ③ Affective-sexual education
- ④ Understanding of child sexual abuse
- ⑤ Personal safety tools and support network



How can we identify or detect child sexual abuse?

There is no single pattern of indicators to detect child sexual abuse, but the areas in which they most often appear are the following:

- a. **Emotional and social:** sadness, anxiety, low self-esteem, isolation, self-harm, suicidal ideation or behavior.
- b. **Cognitive:** attention problems, cognitive functioning and decreased academic performance.
- c. **Functional:** problems with sleep, sphincter control or eating, psychosomatic problems and regressive behaviors.
- d. **Behavioral:** sexualized behaviors, constant search for approval, hyperactivity and aggression, or fear.

The signs vary according to the severity, frequency and duration of the abuse, the relationship with the abuser, the characteristics of the victim and/or the victim's environment.

This implies that the indicators can manifest themselves in different ways or even not be visible at all. Therefore, they have to be assessed in a joint and accurate way.