











## 1. Introduction

- ✓ The London Borough of Redbridge Out of Schools Settings Team (OOSS)
- ✓ The Metropolitan Police Service Honour Belief & Sex (crime & vulnerability) Partnership

  Team
- ✓ Dr Lisa Oakley, Associate Professor in Psychology, University of Chester & Chair of the National Working Group for Abuse Linked to Witchcraft + Spirit Possession (NWG ALWSP)
- ✓ Dr Naomi Richman, Fellow in Anthropology at the University of Cambridge

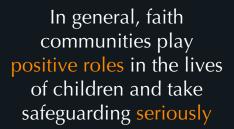
The organisations and individuals who have contributed to the Amber Project come from a wide range of religious and cultural backgrounds.

All are united in their common goal to eradicate child abuse in a faith context.

## Important considerations









Many of the beliefs discussed here are found in almost all religions and cultures around the world, including in the UK



The Amber project does not try to change cultural or religious beliefs - its goal is to safeguard children

### What the research shows

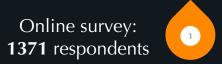
Oakley, Kinmond, Humphreys, 2019; Oakley, Kinmond, Humphreys & Dioum, 2017; Kinmond, Oakley, Humphreys & Dioum,

- ✓ A desire to improve safeguarding
- ✓ A need for further training in this area

Participants included members of faith & community groups



Requests for training and support in this area





#### Results showed:

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- o limited experience with cases
- low levels of confidence in identifying indicators

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### Focus

The Amber Project focuses on a particular example of abuse linked to faith & belief.

This is called Abuse Linked to Witchcraft and Spirit Possession (ALWSP).



What you need to know



- ✓ Witchcraft and spirit possession are normal beliefs and practices found in many religions and cultures around the world.
  - ✓ Like all beliefs, they can be used positively or negatively.
  - ✓ Only in extreme cases are they deployed to cause harm to others.
    - ✓ These beliefs and practices are not a problem but abuse is.

## Objectives

- To provide training on Abuse Linked to Witchcraft & Spirit Possession (ALWSP) and promote best practice
- To encourage information sharing
- To promote awareness of how Covid-19 has impacted ALWSP
- To drive referrals in this area

Witchcraft and Spirit Possession (WSP)

## What is witchcraft? [1]



There is no universal definition of witchcraft.

Ideas vary between cultures, religions and places.

Belief in witchcraft is also often held alongside religious adherence to major faiths like Christianity, Islam etc.

#### In most places...



Witchcraft: an evil spiritual force.



Witch: someone who practices witchcraft, knowingly or unknowingly.



#### Witchcraft accusation:

when someone is accused of being a witch - i.e. of using witchcraft to harm other people.



Witchcraft accusations can sometimes result in considerable harm to the person accused.

## Witchcraft [2]



In 2021, the UN passed an historic resolution on harmful practices related to accusations of witchcraft that result in human rights violations.



🖍 Need to know 🥂



- In recent years, some people have begun to consciously self-identify as witches. They practice a religion called 'Wicca' or 'Neo-paganism'.
- For them, witchcraft can be a spiritual force for good. Accusations are not generally a part of their practice.
- ✓ This is not the belief-system we are concerned with here, (unless it were to be used to abuse others).

## **Explaining ALWSP**

When life is turned upside down, many people seek spiritual answers.

Some people who believe in witchcraft may feel that it is the reason for their misfortune.

They might believe a particular person has performed witchcraft on them and is responsible for their misfortune. They may accuse that person of witchcraft.

In recent years, it has become more common for children to be accused of witchcraft. This is why its important for you to know about this topic.

#### Witchcraft abuse: Timeline of events

For example:
Loss of job
Sickness
Death in family

This person is responsible.

This is called scapegoating.

External trigger

Witchcraft belief

Accusation

Someone may be responsible

Remember: It is only in the context of socio-economic instability that witchcraft accusations result in harm

## What is spirit possession?



This can be a positive spirit (e.g. a god/goddess) or a negative one (e.g. a demon).

The spirit may also cause a person to become a witch.

Context matters!

Possession by a god/goddess can become harmful if used in the wrong way.

Similarly, spiritual practices used to expel a negative force like a demon, like exorcism or deliverance, can be helpful, if used in the right way.



Where a person is considered possessed by a demon /evil spirit, an exorcism or deliverance might be performed.

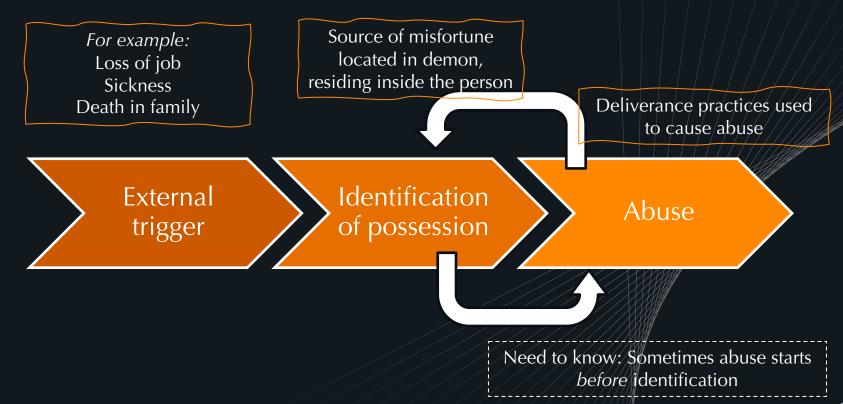
#### Deliverance

A spiritual practice designed to end the spirit possession. It could be performed by a faith-leader, family member or independent/freelance deliverance minister.

## Spirit possession & deliverance [2] THE AMBER PROJECT

- ✓ Botched deliverance: deliverance can sometimes go wrong. Trying to force out the demon can involve physical practices like extended fasting, cutting, burning etc.
- Accusing a child of being possessed can also make a child vulnerable to abuse.
- ✓ And sometimes, the child is already in an abusive context *before* the accusation takes place.
- ✓ One challenge we face is that those doing the deliverance may believe they are helping the child by making them undergo deliverance.

### Deliverance abuse: Timeline of events



## Terminology

sorcerer inns• voodoo evil spirits
Bayie black magicbruja
unclean
Devilwitchcraft dayan
Umthakatindoki
witch evil eye obeah
heksKindokimuti
Sorcery Aje
Demons

## Factors and indicators

## Tragic case studies





Victoria Climbie (d. 2001). Prompted Operation Violet and development of National Action Plan.





Ayesha Ali (d. 2013)

Khyra Ishaq (d. 2008).

## What you can do



## **ALWSP** specific indicators

- ✓ A child reporting that they have been told they are evil, demonic, have juju, a djinn, kindoki or other relevant terminology
- ✓ A child reporting that they are having the 'devil beaten out of them'
- ✓ A child starting to wear items (e.g. jewellery) they have been told will protect them from evil spirits
- ✓ A parent wanting to take the child out of school to be taken overseas for a deliverance/exorcism
- ✓ A child disclosing that they being forced to engage in rituals to 'cleanse' or 'deliver' them from evil.



- A child's personal care deteriorating (e.g., rapid loss of weight, being hungry, turning up to school without food or lunch money, being unkempt with dirty clothes)
- A child's parent or carer not having a close bond with the child, or visibly disliking the child
- Physical injuries such as bruises or burns
- A child's attendance at school or college becomes irregular or a deterioration in a child's performance
- A child being taken out of school altogether without another school in place

#### Characteristics that increase the odds of a child being accused

Physiological	Personality traits	Behaviours	Social set-up
Chronic illness	Non-conformist	Stealing	Being a twin
Physical deformities	Rebellious	Nightmares	Being privately fostered
Epilepsy	Disobedient	Sleepwalking	Being LGBT+
Extreme ugliness / beauty	Defiant	Stammering	Difficult birth for mother
Learning disabilities	Highly intelligent	Enuresis & bedwetting	Orphan
Mental health difficulties	Violent	Soiling	Living in a complex
Autism	Malicious	Talking to oneself	family structure
Down's syndrome		Getting into trouble at	Engaged in domestic servitude (links to
Deafness		school	trafficking)
Albinism			Divorced parents

## **Examples of ALWSP**



#### Physical

Beating

Burning

Stabbing

Cutting

Strangling

Poisoning

Applying oils or chilli powder to genitals and other body orifices

#### Spiritual

Use of spiritual beliefs to shame, humiliate or manipulate

Accusations of being a witch

Accusations of being possessed by a demon/evil spirit

Use of religious texts/practices to justify abuse

Forced healing and deliverance rituals

#### **Emotional**

Enforced isolation

Blaming and scapegoating

Psychological coercion and manipulation

Humiliation & constant criticism

Demanding victim stays silent

#### Neglect

Starvation

Seclusion

Poor personal hygiene & environmental sanitation

Inadequate clothing

Repeated/regular illness

Untreated injuries

Irregular attendance at school

#### Sexual

Made to perform sexual acts

Be subjected to unwanted sexual acts

Sexual touching on a child's body

Coerced into child sexual exploitation

## Spot the signs

#### Questions to ask yourself:

- ✓ Is one child being treated differently from the others?
- ✓ Where does the child sleep?
- ✓ Does the child eat with the rest of the family?
- ✓ Are there any signs of restraints?
- ✓ Is there religious literature/films relating to witchcraft and exorcism?
- ✓ Are there ritualistic objects around that could be used to cause harm?
- ✓ Has the child's attendance to school/activities been irregular?
- ✓ Do the parents/carers want to take the child out of school?
- ✓ What is the situation at home has there been an 'external trigger' recently?

4.

# Recognise, respond, record, refer



Duty Of Care Common Law – you have an obligation to anticipate risks and try to prevent harm of others

Section 11 of the Children's Act 1989 - places duties on organisations and individuals to ensure that any services that they provide safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

This responsibility includes ensuring that all adults who work with children are competent, confident and safe.

## A multi-level response

The Amber Project is a multi-agency partnership that seeks to enhance the response to child ALWSP at a local authority level.

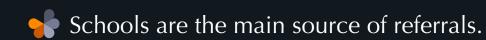
This involves engaging with schools and out of school settings.

#### Teachers told us:

'I'm concerned I have never heard the phrase and I may be missing out on training to help protect children.'

'I would not feel confident to tackle a situation where the abuse was linked to belief in demon possession'





Teachers are best placed to pick up on signs of abuse.

#### Schools should:

- ✓ Provide safeguarding training for staff on child ALWSP
- ✓ Promote uptake of the School's Charter to End Harmful Practices
- Provide opportunities for children to discuss issues of faith and belief



- Provide opportunities for parents to discuss their faith or belief
- ✓ Read up and share resources with staff

## Out of school settings (OOSS)



OOS religious settings can be a significant part of children's lives.



There are currently no legal requirements for the majority of OOSS, and many fall short of standards in place at mainstream schools.



Children in these cases are at risk of being taken overseas, so respond quickly to concerns. You may need to involve police.

If a child of school age leaves a school/OOSS, the Local Authority missing education procedures should be followed.



The Amber Project is available to promote best practice and help everybody understand their responsibilities and the various reporting structures available.

## Why do we need more referrals?

- ✓ This kind of abuse is often hidden.
- Our research shows it is significantly underreported. Covid-19 has exacerbated this problem.
- ✓ ALWSP is misunderstood by professionals and considered 'taboo'
- ✓ There is sometimes a rapid escalation of abuse, which can result in considerable harm and even murder.

Between 2019 - 2020, we recorded

## 2,080 cases

That's over 5 per day.

And a 42% increase in the last 3 years.

# 5. Making referrals



#### Step one

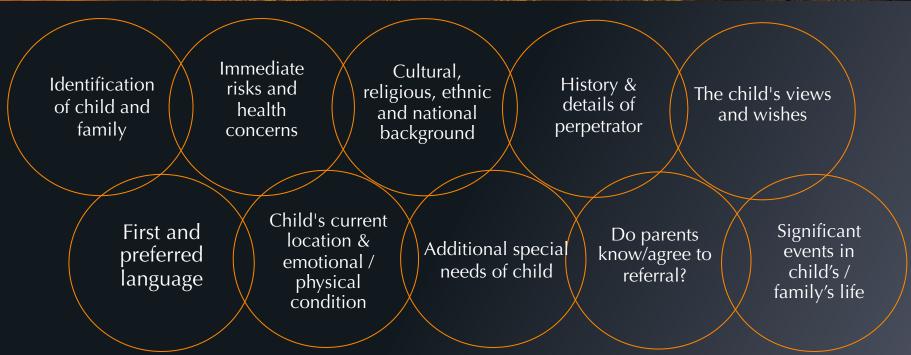
- If someone is in immediate danger, call 999
- Ask yourself, will the child be safe if they return home?

#### Step two

- Gather information. Note a child's words, behaviour, presentation, physical, emotional & psychological condition
- Refer. Pass on as much information as possible. You can turn to:
  - Local Children's Services
  - NSPCC
  - School
  - Know your designated safeguarding lead (DSL)

### Information you need to make a referral THE AMBER PROJECT

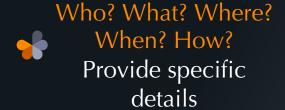




This list is not exhaustive, for a full list, see <a href="https://www.londoncp.co.uk/referral\_assess.html">https://www.londoncp.co.uk/referral\_assess.html</a>









Be <mark>clear</mark> about what actions <u>have been</u> taken



Use clear and simple language.
Do not use abbreviations



Provide referrer's contact details and/or first complainant

## 7. Further resources



- Met Police Advice
- MPS Guidance for Schools and Colleges: Safeguarding Young People from Sexual Violence, CSE and Harmful Practices
- National FGM Centre resources on CALFB
- Oakley, Kinmond, Humphreys & Dioum (2017). An exploration of knowledge about child abuse linked to faith or belief.
- A short film introducing CALFB by the National Working Group
- A short film introducing CALFB in an LGBT+ context by the National Working Group
- Witchcraft and Human Rights Information Network (WHRIN)
- The Schools Charter to End Harmful Practices
- The Independent Safeguarding Authority
- The Crown Prosecution Service



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#### Social Media:

https://twitter.com/Redbridge OOSS

https://www.instagram.com/redbridgeooss/



#### Website:

https://www.redbridgescp.org.uk/professionals/out-of-school-settings/the-amber-project/