



## Child (Student) Protection Policy

- The care and protection of children and promote an integrated approach to both protecting children and promoting their welfare.
- Treat child with respect.
- Listen to the child
- Give each child Hope and opportunity.
- Save the children rights.
- Improve their lives

### A child in a danger !!

If abused:

- By other child.
- By one of the staff.
- By one but non- of the staff
  - Self- harming.



### **School Responsibility**

- To notice ( by the staff ) any of previous incidents.
- Make sure child is safe.
- Report what see or know.
- Take action to make sure child is safe .
- Support the child.
- Listen to child.
- Keep a good relation and trust between staff and students.
- All staff should understand their responsibilities in keeping students safe, and report any danger or abuse for the child.

### **Students Rights:**

All students are equals to be protected.

Any act against students protection or threaten their safety is not accepted.

Students safety is our responsibility .

Our responsibility is to protect, maintain safety, report any concern arise .

Students rights to keep the record confidential . All report must filed separately from other students files.

Physical intervention is not acceptable.

Treat the students with respect in any situation to maintain the positive role of the school in improving students' lives .

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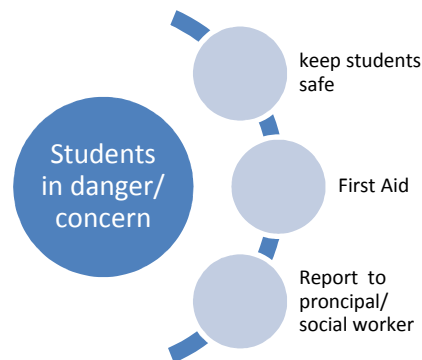
### **Action:**

What to do if a students is in danger?

- 1- Immediate make sure student is safe.
- 2- Make the first Aid if required
- 3- Report what happened to the principal/social worker.

#### **Action will be taken by principal, social worker. Supervisor and coordinator :**

- 4- Investigate the issue
- 5- Communicate with concerned people ( other students- teachers, staff, parents)
- 6- Make sure the student is physically, emotionally is safe.
- 7- Give the students the support. Follow up and make sure this will not happened again.



**Principal / social worker/supervisor, coordinator**



### **How school can increase the awareness of the students safety :**

- 1- Through the curriculum.
- 2- School behavior policies that insure each one know what is acceptable and what is not acceptable.
- 3- The code of conduct policy, the rewards and sanction.
- 4- School organize activities for the students to be aware and to understand how to keep themselves safe and secure. What to do in dangerous or unsafe situation.
- 5- Increase the level of the students awareness about their environment, and the important role they can contribute to keep it safe through projects linked with extracurricular activities.

### **Signs of students abuse :**

Here some examples or changes that may you notice at the students behavior, reacting or appearance .

#### **Physical Abuse :**

- Unexplained injuries or burns, particularly if they reoccur.
- Refusal to discuss injuries.
- Improbable explanations for injuries.

- Untreated injuries or lingering illness that is not being dealt with.
- Admission of punishment that seems excessive.
- Shrinking from physical contact.
- Fear of returning home.
- Fear of undressing.
- Fear of medical help.
- Aggression/bullying.
- Over compliant behavior.
- Running away.
- Significant changes in behavior without explanation.
- Significant deterioration in work.
- Unexplained pattern of absence.

#### SEXUAL Abuse:

- Bruises, scratches, burns or bite marks on the body.
- Scratches, abrasions or persistent infections in the anal or genital area.
- Sexual awareness inappropriate to child's age – maybe in drawing, vocabulary, essays, games etc.
- Attempts to teach other children about sexual activity.
- Refusal to stay with certain people or go to certain places.
- Aggressiveness, anger, anxiety, fearfulness.
- Withdrawal from friends.

#### EMOTIONAL Abuse:

- Continual self-depreciation.
- Fear of new situations.
- Inappropriate responses to painful situations.
- Self-harm or mutilation.
- Compulsive stealing/scrounging.
- Drug/solvent abuse.

- Neurotic behavior – obsessive rocking, thumb sucking etc.
- Air of detachment – don't care attitude.
- Social isolation – does not join in and has few friends.
- Desperate attention seeking behavior.
- Eating problem, including overeating/lack of appetite.
- Depression, withdrawal.

#### NEGLECT:

- Constant hunger.
- Constant tiredness.
- Poor hygiene and poor state of clothes.
- Emaciation.
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance.
- Untreated medical problems.
- Destructive tendencies.
- Low self-esteem.
- Neurotic behavior – rocking, thumb sucking, hair twisting .etc
- No social relationships.
- Chronic running away.
- Compulsive stealing/scavenging.
- Failure to thrive.