



SAGESSE HIGH SCHOOL
MARY MOTHER OF WISDOM
AIN SAADEH - METN - LEBANON

Child Protection Policy¹

2016 – 2017 AY

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Applies to	School wide
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Title: Child Protection Policy

Purpose: The purpose of this document is to outline the procedures that aim at safeguarding students from all and any form of abuse or danger while on school premises or under the supervision and trust of the school staff, faculty, and administration.

Scope: School wide

¹ This Child Protection Policy is applicable as is at Sagesse High School. The school administration recognizes **Richmond Upon Thames's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy** as the resource upon which this policy has been put in place. Amendments and changes have been made to ensure the policy's functionality and applicability given internal and national requirements and procedures.

Introduction

Sagesse High School's (SHS) core child-protection principles are the following:

- It is the school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- Children who are and feel safe make more successful learners.
- Representatives of the whole-school community of students, parents, staff and governors will be involved in the policy development and review.
- Policies will be reviewed annually, unless an incident or new legislation or guidance suggests the need for an earlier date of review.

Policy Statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice.

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all faculties, staff, academic and administrative boards and are consistent with applicable national laws.

Principles

- The school will ensure that the welfare of children is given paramount consideration when developing and delivering all school activities.
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection.
- All staff has an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm in accordance with this guidance.
- All students, faculty and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support from the administrative board of the school. These individuals and groups will follow this policy guidance in doing so.

Aims

The policy is put in place

- to provide all faculty and staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their statutory responsibilities.
- to promote and safeguard the wellbeing of children.
- to ensure consistent good practice across the school.
- to demonstrate the school's commitment with regard to safeguarding children.

Terminology

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from abuse or neglect, preventing the impairment of their health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe, effective and nurturing care and undertaking that role so as to enable those children to have optimum life chances and to enter adulthood successfully.

Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to meet statutory obligations and associated guidance in respect of those children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering harm.

Faculty & Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full time or part time, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Child refers to all young people who have not yet reached their 18th birthday. The school, however, will consider any student, regardless of age, as a child and the dictates of this policy will apply.

Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example stepparents, legal guardians and adoptive parents.

Context

Research suggests that more than 10 per cent of children will suffer some form of abuse. Due to their day-to-day contact with children, school faculty and staff are uniquely placed to observe changes in children's behaviour and to recognise the outward signs of abuse. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in the school when they are in distress or at risk. It is vital that school faculty and staff are alert to the signs of neglect and abuse and understand school and national procedures for reporting and acting upon their concerns (see section 6 for further guidance on this).

Key personnel

The **Designated Senior Person (DSP)** for child protection in this school is:

Name: Mrs. Michele Saliba

Internal Position: School Psychologist

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 164 / Cell: 71700745

e-mail: saliba_michele@sagessehs.edu.lb

The **Vice-Designated Person (VDP)** in this school is:

Name: Fr. Joseph Soueid

Internal Position: Administrative Board Member/ General Chaplain

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 174 / Cell: 03905405

e-mail: soueid_joseph_fr@sagessehs.edu.lb

The **Designated Persons (DPs)** are:

Pre-school

Name: Mrs. Mireille Koupally

Internal Position: Head of Pre-school

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 300 / Cell: 03820575

e-mail: koupally_mireille@sagessehs.edu.lb

Lower Elementary (LE)

Name: Ms. Judy Yammine

Internal Position: Head of LE Division

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 116 / Cell: 03679562

e-mail: Yammine_judy@sagessehs.edu.lb

Upper Elementary (UE)

Name: Ms. Juhaina Abu Khalil

Internal Position: Head of UE Division

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 104

e-mail: abukhalil_juhaina@sagessehs.edu.lb

Intermediate Division

Name: Fr. Jihad Saliba

Internal Position: Head of Intermediate Division

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 222 / Cell: 71130013

e-mail: fr_jihadsaliba@sagessehs.edu.lb

Secondary Division Lebanese Program (L.P.)

Name: Fr. Jihad Saliba

Internal Position: Head of Secondary L.P.

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 222 / Cell: 71130013

e-mail: fr_jihadsaliba@sagessehs.edu.lb

Secondary Division American Program and International Baccalaureate Program
(A.P. and IBDP)

Name: Ms. Lady Maalouf

Internal Position: A.P. and IB Coordinator

Contact details: 01872145 ext. 120 / Cell: 03805216

e-mail: maalouf_lady@sagessehs.edu.lb

Roles and responsibilities

The school must nominate a senior member of staff to coordinate child protection arrangements and this person is named in this policy guidance. The administrative board maintains the name of the **Designated Senior Person (DSP)** for safeguarding and child protection.

The school has ensured that the DSP:

- is appropriately trained.
- acts as a source of support and expertise to the school community.
- keeps written records of all concerns when noted and reported by faculty and staff or when disclosed by a child, ensuring that such records are stored securely and reported onward in accordance with this policy guidance, but kept separately from the child's general file.
- refers cases of suspected neglect and/or abuse to children's social care or police in accordance with this guidance and school and national procedure (see below at footnote).
- notifies children's social care if a child with a child protection plan is absent for more than two days without explanation.
- ensures that when a child with a child protection plan leaves the school, their information is passed to their new school and the child's social worker is informed.
- attends and/or contributes to child protection conferences in accordance with school procedure and guidance.
- coordinates the school's contribution to child protection plans.
- develops effective links with relevant statutory and voluntary agencies.
- ensures that all faculty and staff sign to indicate that they have read and understood this policy.
- ensures that the child protection policy is updated annually.
- liaises with the nominated administrative and academic boards and designated persons as appropriate.
- keeps a record of faculty and staff attendance at child protection training.
- makes this policy available to parents.

The **Vice-Designated Person** is appropriately trained and, in the absence of the designated person, carries out those functions necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of children. In the event of the long-term absence of the designated person, the VDP will assume all of the functions above.

The **administrative and academic boards** ensure that the school has:

- a DSP for safeguarding and child protection who is a member of the administrative board and who has undertaken basic child protection training.
- child protection policy and procedures that are reviewed annually and made available to parents.
- Procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of faculty and staff including allegations made against the designated persons.
- Safer recruitment procedures that include the requirement for appropriate checks in line with national guidance.
- a training strategy that ensures all faculty and staff, including the designated persons, receive child protection training, with refresher training at three-yearly intervals. The DSP should receive refresher training at two-yearly intervals.
- arrangements to ensure that all temporary faculty, staff and volunteers are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection.
- the academic and administrative boards nominate a member (normally the chair) to be responsible for liaising with the local authority and other agencies in the event of an allegation being made against the designated persons.

The Designated Persons (DPs):

- function under the authority of the school rector who represents the Maronite Archdiocese of Beirut
- ensure that the safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures are implemented and followed by all faculty and staff.
- allocate sufficient time and resources to enable the DSP and vice to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of students and attendance at strategy discussions and other necessary meetings.
- ensure that all faculty and staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with the school's whistle blowing procedures (Appendix B).
- ensure that child's safety and welfare is addressed through the curriculum.

Good practice guidelines

To meet and maintain our responsibilities towards children, the school community agrees to the following standards of good practice;

- treating all children with respect,
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately,
- involving children in decision-making which affects them,
- encouraging positive and safe behaviour among children,
- being a good listener,
- being alert to changes in child's behaviour,
- recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse,
- reading and understanding all of the school's safeguarding and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, physical contact, e-safety plans and information-sharing,
- asking the child's permission before doing anything for them which is of a physical nature, such as assisting with dressing, physical support during PE or administering first aid,
- maintaining appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between children, and
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some children lead to an increased risk of neglect and or abuse.

Abuse of trust

All school faculty, staff, and boards are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards children is unacceptable and that their conduct towards all children must be beyond reproach.

In addition, faculty and staff should understand that it is an offense for a member of the faculty or staff to have a sexual relationship with a student where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual.

The school's Code of Ethical Practice sets out our expectations of staff (see: appendix A).

Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children are at increased risk of neglect and or abuse. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse happens, or who have a high level of tolerance in respect of neglect.

To ensure that all of our children receive equal protection, we will give special consideration and attention to children who are:

- disabled or have special educational needs,
- living in a known domestic abuse situation,
- affected by known parental substance misuse,
- asylum seekers,
- living away from home,
- vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying,
- living transient lifestyles,
- living in temporary accommodations,
- living in chaotic, neglectful and unsupportive home situations,
- vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality, and
- do not have English or Arabic as a first language.

Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information, resources and support services in community languages and accessible formats.

Support for those involved in a child protection issue

Child neglect and abuse are devastating for the child and can also result in distress and anxiety for faculty and staff that become involved. We will support the children and their families and faculty and staff by:

- taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously.
- nominating a link person who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact. Where the link person is the subject of an allegation made by a child, a separate link person will be nominated to avoid any conflict of interest.
- responding sympathetically to any request from a child or member of staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety.
- maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies.
- storing records securely.
- offering details of help lines, counselling or other avenues of external support.
- following the procedures laid down in our whistle blowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures.
- cooperating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

Complaints procedure in respect of poor practice behaviour

Our complaints procedure will be followed where a child or parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a child that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Poor practice examples include unfairly singling out a child, using sarcasm or humiliation as a form of control, bullying or belittling a child or discriminating against them in some way. Administrative and academic boards and the designated persons manage complaints.

Complaints from faculty and staff are dealt with under the school's complaints and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

If you have concerns about a colleague

Faculty and staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a child are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All faculty and staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The school's whistle blowing code (appendix B) enables faculty and staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place. All concerns of poor practice or concerns about a child's welfare brought about by the behaviour of colleagues should be reported to the designated persons. Complaints about the designated persons should be reported to the Rector.

Staff who are the subject of an allegation

When an allegation is made against a member of faculty and staff, set procedures must be followed. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events can and do happen. A child may also make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. Even so, we must accept that some adults do pose a serious risk to children's welfare and safety and we must act on every allegation made. Faculty and staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension is not mandatory, nor is it automatic but, in some cases, faculty and staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected.

Allegations against faculty and staff should be reported to the designated persons. Allegations against the designated persons should be reported to the Rector.

Safer recruitment

Safer recruitment means that all applicants will:

- complete an application form.
- provide two referees, including at least one who can comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children.
- provide evidence of identity and qualifications.
- be checked through the Criminal Records Bureau as appropriate to their role.
- be interviewed.

All new members of faculty and staff will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the school's safeguarding and child protection policy and identification of their own safeguarding and child protection training needs. All faculty and staff sign to confirm they have received a copy of the child protection policy (see: appendix C).

Extended school and off-site arrangements

Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site, we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures. When our children attend off-site activities, we will check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

Photography and images

The vast majority of people who take or view photographs or videos of children do so for entirely innocent, understandable and acceptable reasons. Sadly, some people abuse children through taking or using images, so we must ensure that we have some safeguards in place. To protect children, we will:

- seek their consent for photographs to be taken or published (for example, on our website or in newspapers or publications).
- seek parental consent.
- use only the child's first name with an image.
- ensure that children are appropriately dressed.
- encourage children to tell us if they are worried about any photographs that are taken of them.

For an example image consent form, see: appendix D.

E-Safety

Most of our children will use mobile phones and computers at some time. They are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. However, we know that some men, women and young people will use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails, to enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations, webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. The school's e-safety policy explains how we try to keep children safe in school. Cyber-bullying by children, via texts and emails, will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures.

Chat rooms and social networking sites are the more obvious sources of inappropriate and harmful behaviour and children are not allowed to access these sites whilst in school. Some children will undoubtedly be 'chatting' on mobiles or social networking sites at home and we have produced a short factsheet to help parents and children understand the possible risks.

Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures

Recognising abuse

To ensure that our children are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone, or leaving knives or matches within reach of an unattended toddler.

There are four categories of abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect.

Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces illness in a child (this used to be called Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy, but is now more usually referred to as fabricated or induced illness).

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child, such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only for meeting the needs of another person. It may feature age – or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying, causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative and non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food and clothing or shelter, including exclusion from home or abandonment; failing to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; failure to ensure adequate supervision, including the use of inadequate care-takers; or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Bullying

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level, bullying is thought to result in up to 12 child suicides each year.

All incidences of bullying should be reported and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. All students and parents receive a copy of the anti-bullying procedures on joining the school and the subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in Protect ED curriculum. If the bullying is particularly serious, or the anti-bullying procedures are deemed to be ineffective, the DPs and the DSP will consider implementing child protection procedures.

Indicators of abuse and what you might see

Physical signs define some types of abuse, for example, bruising, bleeding or broken bones resulting from physical or sexual abuse, or injuries sustained while a child has been inadequately supervised. The identification of physical signs is complicated, as children may go to great lengths to hide injuries, often because they are ashamed or embarrassed, or their abuser has threatened further violence or trauma if they 'tell'. It is also quite difficult for anyone without medical training to categorise injuries into accidental or deliberate with any degree of certainty. For these reasons it is vital that faculty and staff are also aware of the range of behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the designated person.

Remember, it is your responsibility to report your concerns. It is not your responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused and/or neglected may:

- have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures or other injuries.
- show signs of pain or discomfort.
- keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather.
- be concerned about changing for PE or swimming.
- look unkempt and uncared for.
- change their eating habits.
- have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships.
- appear fearful.
- be reckless with regard to their own or other's safety.
- self-harm.
- frequently miss school or arrive late.
- show signs of not wanting to go home.
- display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy-go-lucky to withdrawn.
- challenge authority.
- become disinterested in their school work.
- be constantly tired or preoccupied.
- be wary of physical contact.
- be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol.
- display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age.

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw, and each small piece of information will help the DSP to decide how to proceed. It is very important that you report your concerns – you do not need 'absolute proof' that the child is at risk.

The impact of abuse

The impact of child abuse should not be underestimated. Many children do recover well and go on to lead healthy, happy and productive lives, although most adult survivors agree that the emotional scars remain, however well buried. For some children, full recovery is beyond their reach, and the rest of their childhood and their adulthood may be characterised by anxiety or depression, self-harm, eating disorders, alcohol and substance misuse, unequal and destructive relationships and long-term medical or psychiatric difficulties.

Taking action

Key points to remember for taking action are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, by reporting your concern to the DSP immediately. If it is not an emergency, report your concern to the DSP by the end of the day.
- if the DSP is not around, ensure the information is shared with the most senior person in the school that day.
- do not start your own investigation.
- share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family.
- complete a record of concern.
- seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

If you suspect a child is at risk of harm

There will be occasions when you suspect that a child may be at serious risk, but you have no ‘real’ evidence. The child’s behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre or you may have noticed other physical but inconclusive signs. In these circumstances, you should try to give the child the opportunity to talk. The signs you have noticed may be due to a variety of factors and it is fine to ask the child if they are alright or if you can help in any way.

Use the welfare concern form (see: appendix E) to record these early concerns. If the child does begin to reveal that they are being harmed, you should follow the advice in the section ‘If a child discloses to you’.

If following your conversation you remain concerned, you should discuss your concerns with the DSP.

If a child discloses information to you

It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being neglected and or abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual, their abuser may have threatened them with what will happen if they tell, they may have lost all trust in adults, or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault.

If a child talks to you about any risks to their safety or wellbeing you will need to let them know that **you must** pass the information on – you are not allowed to keep secrets. The point at which you do this is a matter for professional judgement. If you jump in immediately the child may think that you do not want to listen, if you leave it till the very end of the conversation, the child may feel that you have misled him/her into revealing more than he/she would have otherwise.

During your conversation with the child:

- Allow him/her to speak freely.
- Remain calm and do not over react – the child may stop talking if he/she feels they are upsetting you.
- Give reassuring nods or words of comfort – ‘I’m so sorry this has happened,’ ‘I want to help,’ ‘This isn’t your fault,’ ‘You are doing the right thing in talking to me.’
- Do not be afraid of silences – remember how hard this must be for the child.
- Under no circumstances ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the child’s mother think about all this.
- At an appropriate time, tell the child that in order to help them you must pass the information on.
- Do not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused.
- Avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying ‘I do wish you had told me about this when it started’ or ‘I can’t believe what I’m hearing’ may be your way of being supportive but the child may interpret it that they have done something wrong.
- Tell the child what will happen next. The child may agree to go with you to see the DSP. Otherwise let them know that someone will come to see them before the end of the day.
- Report verbally to the DSP.
- Write up your conversation as soon as possible on the record of concern form and hand it to the DSP.
- Seek support if you feel distressed.

A record of concern form is provided in appendix F.

Notifying parents

The school will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a child with their parents. This must be handled sensitively and the DSP will make contact with the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

However, if the school believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, then advice will first be sought from children's social care.

Referral to children's social care

The DSP will make a referral to children's social care if it is believed that a child is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The child (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child.

Children with sexually harmful behaviour

Other children or young people may harm children. Faculty and staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the school's anti-bullying procedures where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a child's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures. In particular, research suggests that up to 30 per cent of child sexual abuse is committed by someone under the age of 18.

The management of children and young people with sexually harmful behaviour is complex and the school will work with other relevant agencies to maintain the safety of the whole school community. Young people who display such behaviour may be victims of abuse themselves and the child protection procedures will be followed for both victim and perpetrator.

Confidentiality and sharing information

All faculty and staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the child and faculty and staff involved but also to ensure that information being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.

Faculty and staff should only discuss concerns with the DSP, DPs or Rector (depending on who is the subject of the concern). That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a 'need-to-know' basis.

Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with Confidentiality Policy.

Information is:

- processed for limited purposes.
- adequate, relevant and not excessive.
- accurate.
- kept no longer than necessary.
- processed in accordance with the data subject's rights.
- secure.

Record of concern forms and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

Every effort should be made to prevent unauthorised access and sensitive information should not be stored on laptop computers, which, by the nature of their portability, could be lost or stolen. If it is necessary to store child protection information on portable media, such as a CD or flash drive, these items should also be kept in locked storage. Child protection information will be stored separately from the child's school file and the school file will be 'tagged' to indicate that separate information is held.

Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the school, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a child or parent to see child protection records, they should refer the request to the head teacher.

The School Confidentiality Policy does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child.

The school's policy on confidentiality and information sharing is available to parents, faculty and staff and children on request.

Appendix A

Code of ethical practice for school faculty and staff

All school faculty and staff are valued members of the school community. Everyone is expected to set and maintain the highest standards for their own performance and confidentiality, to work as part of a team and to be an excellent role model for our children.

All school faculty and staff should:

- place the safety and welfare of children above all other considerations.
- treat all members of the school community, including children, parents, colleagues and governors with consideration and respect.
- adhere to the principles and procedures contained in the policies in our safeguarding portfolio and in teaching and learning policies.
- treat each child as an individual and make adjustments to meet individual needs.
- demonstrate a clear understanding of and commitment to non-discriminatory practices.
- recognise the power imbalances between children, faculty and staff, and different levels of seniority of staff and ensure that power and authority are never misused.
- understand that school faculty and staff are in a position of trust and that sexual relationships with a student is an offence.
- be alert to, and report appropriately, any behaviour that may indicate that a child is at risk of harm.
- never condone inappropriate behaviour by children or faculty and staff.
- take responsibility for their own continuing professional development.
- refrain from any action that would bring the school into disrepute.
- value themselves and seek appropriate support for any issue that may have an adverse effect on their professional practice.

Staff name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Appendix B

Whistle blowing code for issues relating to children and young people

Purpose of the code

The school adheres to whistleblowing policy and procedures that enable faculty and staff to raise concerns relating to:

- crime,
- a miscarriage of justice,
- illegality,
- health and safety,
- environmental or property damage,
- unauthorised use of funds, and
- concealing or attempting to cover up any of the above.

This code provides additional information to help faculty and staff to understand the role of whistle blowing in the context of poor practice and unacceptable conduct and attitudes towards children.

When to use the code

The whistle blowing procedures and this code may be used by anyone employed by the school in a paid or voluntary capacity who believes they have reason to suspect that the conduct of an employee towards a child is inappropriate.

Inappropriate conduct includes, but is not confined to:

- bullying or humiliation,
- contravening health and safety guidelines,
- serious breaches of the school's code of ethical practice,
- professional practice that falls short of normally accepted standards, and
- compromising students' welfare but in a way that does not meet the threshold for child protection intervention.

Reasons for blowing the whistle

Faculty and staff will naturally be reticent to report a concern about the conduct of a colleague. However, each individual must take responsibility for ensuring that children are fairly treated. If poor practice is allowed to continue unchecked, it could escalate with serious consequences.

Your action not only protects children, but also deters any suggestion that you have colluded with poor practice that you knew was occurring but chose to ignore.

Whistle blowing can also support the member of staff who is the subject of the concern. Their conduct may result from inexperience or lack of training that can be addressed by the school, or they may be under stress and be relieved when their conduct is questioned.

Staff who deliberately fail children and show no remorse or desire to improve are unlikely to welcome being exposed, but their conduct has to be confronted for the sake of the child and the reputation of the whole school.

Barriers to whistle blowing

You may worry that you have insufficient evidence to raise a concern that you will set in train an unstoppable chain of events, that there will be adverse repercussions for your career, that you may suffer harassment or victimisation, or that your suspicion or concern might be totally misplaced.

These concerns are entirely understandable but you can be reassured that whistle blowing procedures addresses these issues.

Confidentiality and anonymity

All concerns are treated in confidence and, as far as possible, your identity will not be revealed if that is your wish. However, absolute confidentiality cannot be guaranteed if, as a result of an investigation, you are required to provide a witness statement or attend a court hearing.

You can, if you prefer, raise your concern anonymously. The school would need to decide whether the levity and credibility of the concern warrants investigation if the source of the concern, and the key evidence, is not readily available.

The school will fully support you and do all it can to protect you from any harassment or adverse repercussions that may arise from whistleblowing. Allegations that prove to be deliberately fabricated and malicious will be dealt with through faculty and staff disciplinary procedures. However, no action will be taken against any member of faculty and staff who raises a genuine concern that proves to be unfounded.

Reporting procedure

It may help if you write down, for your own benefit, what you have observed or heard that is causing alarm. One useful way to decide whether your concern should be reported is to consider whether you would want the conduct of this member of faculty and staff to continue unchecked if your own child or another young family member was involved.

- You may raise your concern verbally or in writing. You should report your concern directly to the head teacher.
- If the head teacher is the subject of your concern, speak to the Rector.
- A friend or colleague may accompany you to the meeting if you wish.
- Ensure the head teacher or Rector informs you of their proposed action and sets a date for a second meeting.
- Timescales will depend on the complexity of the initial inquiry but the case should not be allowed to stall and you should receive initial feedback within 10 working days. The timescale for subsequent feedback should then be agreed.

- Ask for clarification about confidentiality and ensure you have your wishes regarding the protection of your identity recorded.

Process and outcome

The Designated Persons or Rector will make enquiries to establish the facts of the matter and whether poor practice or inappropriate conduct has occurred.

Members of the school community may be asked to provide information or advice.

- External advice, for example, from legal or human resources or children's services may be sought.
- A written record of the conduct, established facts and outcome of the inquiry will be kept.
- The whistleblower will be kept informed of the progress of the inquiry.

The outcome of the inquiry will be one of the following:

- No poor practice or wrongdoing is established and the case is closed
- The concern has some substance and the subject of the concern will receive advice and support from the head teacher to improve practice
- Poor practice or wrongdoing is established and disciplinary proceedings are initiated
- The concern is more serious and an investigation is initiated. This investigation may involve the local authority's legal team, children's social care or the police.

If, at any stage in the process, there is reason to believe that a child is at risk of significant harm, children's social care will be immediately involved.

Appendix C

Confirmation of receipt of child protection policy

Name:

Date of joining school:

Post:

Date of induction:

Name and designation of staff member responsible for induction:

I confirm that I have received and read the school child protection policy.
I have been made aware of my duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare.
The procedure for reporting concerns about a child has been explained to me.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Please sign and return this form to the designated senior person:

Appendix D

Image Consent Form (Under 18s)

At Sagesse High School, we take the issue of child safety very seriously, and this includes the use of images of students and local residents under the age of 18 years old. Including images of minors in **school publications** and on **www.sagessehs.edu.lb** can be motivating for the minors involved, and provide a good opportunity to promote the work of the school. However, the school has a duty of care towards minors, which means that minors must remain unidentifiable, reducing the risk of inappropriate contact, if images are used in this way.

We ask that parents/legal guardians consent to the school taking and using photographs and images of their children. We will not ordinarily include the full name of the minor alongside an image but may seek individual permission from the parent/guardian to do so on occasion.

Please complete, sign and return this form to the concerned Head of Division at the school.

I consent to photographs and digital images of the child named below, appearing in **Sagesse High School** printed publications, on **www.sagessehs.edu.lb**, or **publications produced by or the website of affiliated departments**. I understand that the images will be used only for school purposes and that the identity of my child will be protected unless I have agreed to the publication of my child's full name. I also acknowledge that the images may also be used in and distributed by other media, such as CD or DVD, as part of the promotional activities of the school.

Name of child: _____

Name of parent/legal guardian: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Queries regarding this form should be addressed to the **concerned Head of Division**.

Appendix E

School welfare concern form

Use this form to record any concern about a child's welfare and give it to the designated senior person for child protection:

If you suspect the child may be suffering abuse or neglect, or you have received a disclosure of abuse from a child, or you have heard about an allegation of abuse, you must complete the child protection record of concern form instead, and hand it to the designated person today.

Child's full name

Date of this record

Why are you concerned about this child?

What have you observed and when?

What have you heard and when?

What have you been told and when?

Date and time you handed this form to the designated person

Class

Class teacher

Your name and designation

Signature _____

Have you spoken to the child? Yes No

What did he/she say? Use the child's own words

Have you spoken to anyone else about your concern? Yes No

Who?

Is this the first time you have been concerned about this child? Yes No

Further details

Appendix F

Record of concern: _____ **School**

Child's details

Full name:

Address:

Telephone:

Date of birth:

Gender: Male Female

Is the child looked-after by legal guardians or parents?

When was the child first admitted to this school?

Ethnicity and culture:

Religion:

Does the child have any disability or special educational need? Yes No
Please specify

Preferred language of child:

Is any type of language support required to converse with the child? Yes No
Please specify

Does the child know this form has been completed? Yes No
If not, why not?

If yes, what did the child say?

Details of those with parental responsibility

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone:

Relationship to child:

Ethnicity, culture and religion of those with parental responsibility if known:

Preferred language of those with parental responsibility:

Is any type of language support required?

Do those with parental responsibility have any disability or special need?

How does this disability or special need affect the child?

Details of any siblings:

Does the child regularly spend time with other carers, for example, after-school or holiday carers, or at a short break service?

Why are you concerned about this child?

Please provide a description of any incidents/conversations and the dates they occurred. You must make clear what is fact and what is opinion or hearsay. You must not ask the child leading questions or try to investigate the concern yourself

What have you observed and when?

(This relates to anything you have personally witnessed)

What have you been told and when?

(Write here anything you have been told by the child or any other person. Be clear about who has said what)

What have you heard and when?

(This may be third-party information that is relevant but as yet unsubstantiated)

If an allegation has been made, give any details you have about the alleged abuser:

Date and time of this record:

Your details

Full name:

Position:

Do those with parental responsibility know this form has been completed?

Yes No

If not, why not?

If yes, what did they say?

NOTE: Those with parental responsibility should not be contacted by anyone in the school if this could place the child at risk. Speak to the designated person first

Does the child have any visible injury, or have they told you they have been injured?

Yes No

If yes, has medical advice been sought?

Has any action already been taken in relation to this concern? (for example, child taken out of class, first aid)

Name and position of the person this record was handed to:

Date and time the above person received this record:

If this record has been handed to anyone other than the designated person please explain why:

If you have used additional sheets to complete this record of concern please staple them to this form and write the number of additional sheets here _____

Hand this form to the designated person before you go home. If the designated person is unavailable, hand it to their deputy, the head teacher or your line manager.

NB: If you do not have certain information, such as the child or family's ethnicity, do not delay handing in the form.