

LIS Safeguarding Policy- Abridged for Visitors

Definitions

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the processes of protecting students from harm, preventing the impairment of their health and development, ensuring that we seek to improve the general health and well-being of all students in our care. Child Protection is the core element of safeguarding and is defined as the responsibility to protect children who are suffering or likely to suffer from harm as a result of abuse or neglect. One principle should always underpin everything we do in our engagement with children: **“The Child’s Welfare is paramount.”**

Forms of Abuse and Specific Safeguarding Issues-4 main categories of abuse:

- **Neglect** -This is the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical or psychological needs likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development.
- **Physical Abuse** -a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, scalding or otherwise cause harm to a child
- **Sexual Abuse** -involves forcing or enticing a child into sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware what is happening. This includes non-contact activities over social media or the internet.
- **Emotional Abuse** -the persistent maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. This may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless, unloved or valued only in so far as they meet the needs of another person.

Note: While the above are the 4 broad main areas of potential abuse, abuse itself can take many forms, involving one or more of these areas. Some examples of additional safeguarding situations/issues can be found in our full safeguarding policy.

If you are concerned about a student (KEY POINTS)

- If you suspect that a child may be a victim of abuse, you should not try to investigate, but should immediately report this to the DSL.
- Everyone must make sure they know who the DSLs are in our school (refer to Visitor Code of Conduct, which is on our website/at all reception areas).
- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone’s responsibility, including staff and volunteers.

Guidelines at Our School (Volunteers, 3rd Party/External Staff)

Unless all required documentation/checks are submitted to our HR team, regular volunteers (or any other external/3rd party staff) should not be left unsupervised. All *regular* volunteers, including external/3rd party staff, will be required to sign on our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and attend a debrief training session.

Any concern/allegation about any adults at school should directly go to School Principal

Allegations Against Adults Working with Children

An allegation can be defined as a concern suggesting one of the following: an adult has...

- Behaved in a way that has harmed, or may have harmed a child;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child: or
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm.

The NAE allegations policy relates to members of staff (including volunteers) who are currently working in any school regardless of whether that school is where the alleged abuse took place. Historical allegations against a member of staff who

is no longer working at a Nord Anglia school may still need to be referred to the police or relevant authorities. Allegations can be avoided by following the school's Guidance for Safer Working Practice (please refer to the bridged version of this document).

乐盟国际学校安全保障政策——针对访客简编版

定义

安全保障和促进儿童福利是指保护学生免受伤害，防止他们的健康和发展受到损害，确保我们寻求改善我们照顾的所有学生的总体健康和福祉的过程。儿童保护是安全保障的核心要素，其定义是保护因虐待或疏忽而遭受或可能遭受伤害的儿童的责任。在我们与儿童打交道时，有一条原则应该始终支撑着我们所做的一切：“儿童的福利至高无上。”

虐待形式和具体保护问题--4大类虐待：

- **忽视**—— 这是指持续不能满足儿童的基本生理或心理需求，可能导致儿童的健康或发展受到严重损害。
- **身体伤害**—— 一种虐待形式，可能涉及殴打、摇晃、投掷、中毒、焚烧、烫伤或以其他方式伤害儿童
- **性虐待**—— 包括强迫或引诱儿童进行性行为，无论儿童是否意识到正在发生的事情。这包括社交媒体或互联网上的非接触性活动。
- **情感虐待**—— 对儿童持续的虐待，例如对儿童的情感发展造成严重和不利的的影响。这可能包括向孩子传达这样的信息：他们是一文不值的、不被爱的或只有在满足另一个人的需求的情况下，他们才是有价值的。

注意：虽然以上是潜在的虐待的四大主要领域，但虐待本身可以有多种形式，涉及其中一个或多个领域。在我们的全面保障政策中可以找到一些额外保障情况/问题的例子。

如果你关心一个学生(要点)

- 如果您怀疑某个孩子可能是虐待的受害者，您不应该尝试去调查，而应该立即向DSL报告。
- 每个人都必须确保他们知道谁是我们学校的DSL(请参阅我们网站上或所有接待区的访客行为准则)。
- 维护和促进儿童福利是每个人的责任，包括员工和志愿者。

我们学校的指导方针(针对志愿者、第三方/外部的员工)

除非所有必要的文件和检查资料都已经提交给了我们的人事部，否则志愿者(或任何其他外部的或第三方员工)不应无人监督。所有的志愿者，包括外部的/第三方的工作人员，将被要求在我们的儿童保护和安全管理政策上签字，并参加相应的培训课程。

任何关于在校的成年人的担忧或指控都应直接向学校校长提出。

对与儿童一起工作的成年人的指控：

指控可以被定义为一种担忧，暗示着以下其中一种情况：

- 成年人因某种行为方式伤害了孩子，或者可能伤害了孩子

- 可能对儿童进行了犯罪或者做出了与儿童相关的犯罪活动 或者
- 对一名或多名儿童的行为方式表明他或她会对儿童构成伤害的风险。

诺德安达教育的指控政策涉及目前在任何学校工作的工作人员(包括志愿者), 无论该学校是否是被指控的虐待发生的地方。针对一名已经不再在诺德安达教育集团的学校工作的工作人员的历史指控可能仍需要提交警方或有关当局。通过遵循学校关于更安全的工作实践的指南, 可以避免受到指控(请参阅本文件的简编版本)。