



HABITAT SCHOOL
AL TALLAH, AJMAN

National Child Protection Policy in Educational Institutions



content



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AIMS OF CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

- ❑ Create a safe and supportive school environment to protect the child.
- ❑ Protect them from physical abuse, emotional abuse, cyber attack, sexual abuse and exploitation, neglect and bullying.
- ❑ Promote students' health, welfare and well-being.




- ❑ Ensure implementation of mechanisms and measures of child protection in educational institutions
- ❑ Data protection of students by securing their personal information.
- ❑ Build awareness among students on their rights.
- ❑ Emphasize that all school staff are mandated reporters of cases of abuse whether inside or outside the school.



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CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING POLICY

- **All children** have the right to be **safe and protected**, no matter their age, gender, race, culture, or disability.
- Protecting children is everyone's responsibility at our school and this includes reporting any act committed by the parent, guardian or any other person, to a child enrolled in the school which results in neglect, physical or emotional injury or sexual harm.

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- All staff have a duty and will report any suspected or disclosed issues of child protection to the Child Protection Officer(CPO)/ Child Protection Team(CPT).
 - You can report child abuse by using the hotline number 116111.

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Rights of children

Fundamental Right

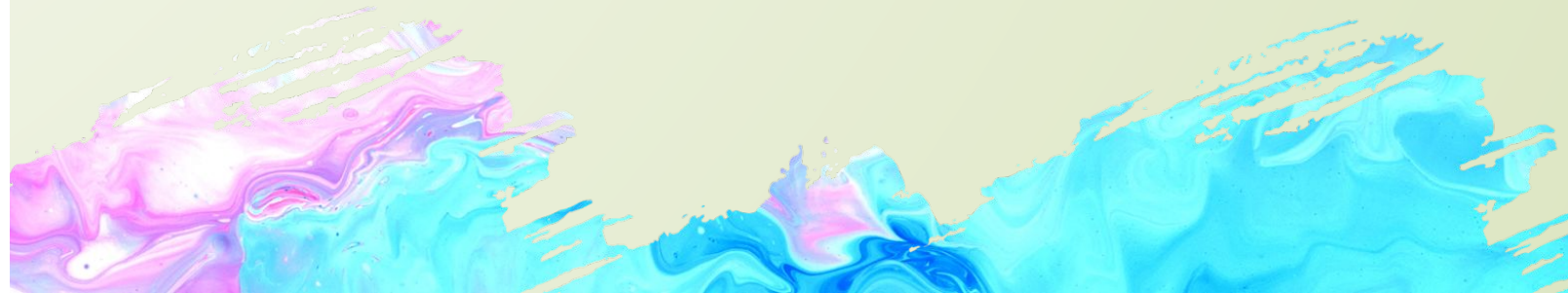
- Right to have a name and nationality

Family Right

- Provide family safety requirements
- Special protection from any abuse or neglect

Right to Protection

- A child loses his parent
- Homelessness
- Continuous failure in education and care
- Sexually exploited or abused
- Exposing child to beggary



Types of abuse defined in the policy

- *Physical Abuse*
- *Sexual Abuse*
- *Emotional Abuse*
- *Neglect*



Physical Abuse

- ❑ Physical abuse is when a child is **intentionally harmed** through actions like hitting, shaking, burning, drowning, suffocating, or any act that causes injury, pain, or suffering.
- ❑ **Signs and Symptoms:**
 - ❑ Unexplained or repeated injuries/burns
 - ❑ Child avoids talking about injuries
 - ❑ Afraid of parents being informed
 - ❑ Scared of going home or of medical help
 - ❑ Aggressive behavior towards others
 - ❑ Self-harming tendencies

Sexual Abuse

- ❑ Sexual Abuse: Involvement of a child in sexual activity, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.
- ❑ There are **three types of sexual offenses** against children: **rape, molestation, distribution or production or possession of child pornography**
- ❑ **Signs and Symptoms:**
 - ❑ Knows or talks about sexual things not suitable for age
 - ❑ Sudden change in eating habits (loss of appetite or overeating)
 - ❑ Withdrawn, isolated, or unable to concentrate
 - ❑ Doesn't want to go home
 - ❑ Angry outbursts or irritability
 - ❑ Overreacts to small criticisms

Emotional Abuse

- ❑ When a child is **constantly made to feel unloved, worthless, or unwanted**.
- ❑ It can also include setting expectations that are too high, scaring the child, or not giving them the emotional care they need.
This affects the child's **feelings, behavior, and development**.
- ❑ **Signs & Symptoms**
 - ❑ Slow growth in physical, emotional, or mental development
 - ❑ Overreacting to small mistakes
 - ❑ Fear of new situations
 - ❑ Strange or inappropriate emotional responses
 - ❑ Afraid of parents being contacted
 - ❑ Very passive or very aggressive behavior

Neglect

- ❑ When parents or caregivers **do not meet a child's basic needs**, like food, clothing, shelter, medical care, safety, or emotional support.
This can harm the child's health, growth, and development.
- ❑ **Signs & Symptoms**
 - ❑ Always hungry
 - ❑ Poor hygiene (unclean body/clothes)
 - ❑ Constant tiredness
 - ❑ Wears clothes in poor condition
 - ❑ Frequently late or absent to school
 - ❑ Medical needs not treated
 - ❑ Low self-confidence

The Role of the Family in Protecting Children



FAMILY

- Families are the **first line of defense** in child protection.
- Parents play a crucial role in ensuring the **physical, emotional, and psychological safety** of children.
- Child protection begins **at home**.

Key Roles of Parents in Child Protection

- ❑ **Providing Safe Environment** – free from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.
- ❑ **Meeting Basic Needs** – food, shelter, education, healthcare.
- ❑ **Monitoring & Supervision** – awareness of child's friends, activities, and online use.
- ❑ **Emotional Support** – building trust, open communication, and resilience.
- ❑ **Modeling Good Behavior** – teaching respect, empathy, and responsibility.

Preventive Role of Parents

- Recognize **warning signs** of abuse or risky behavior.
- Educate children about **safe and unsafe touch**.
- Encourage children to **speak up without fear**.
- Set **healthy boundaries** and rules at home.

Collaboration with Schools & Community

- ❑ Attend **parent workshops and training** on child protection.
- ❑ Maintain good communication with teachers, counselors, and health professionals.
- ❑ Answer all inquiries about the student's behavior and academic performance and respond to their feedback and guidance.
- ❑ Report any concerns, observations, or changes in their student's behavior to the educational institution's principal, and/or board members, and/or to the relevant institution's staff.
- ❑ Be part of **parent committees** or **child protection teams**.

Conclusion

- Protecting children is a shared responsibility of parents, teachers, school staff and the community.
- By staying aware, vigilant and responsive, we can ensure every child grows up in a safe, supportive and nurturing environment.
- Together, we can create a culture of care, protection and respect for every child.

We believe that your role is important, your simple actions may brighten a child's Future





Thank You