



Child Protection Plan

대구국제학교
아동보호규정





Is this Child Abuse?

1. A girl is slapped for screaming at her mother; the slap stings, but leaves no lasting mark or pain.
2. A boy is punished in a way that requires stitches.
3. A father burns his daughter's palms with a lighted cigarette when he finds her smoking.
4. A mother is careless and spills scalding coffee on her daughter, who is seriously burned.
5. A boy's arm is broken after wrestling with his father for sport.
6. A girl is spanked so hard she is badly bruised, but the father says he did not mean to hurt her.
7. A boy is grounded for a week for a minor offense.
8. A father takes away his son's driver's license for getting a parking ticket.

다음 상황은 아동 학대일까요?

1. 아이가 어머니에게 소리를 질러서 맞았습니다. 따끔하지만 통증이 있거나 흔적이 남지는 않았습니다.
2. 아이가 바늘로 처벌을 받습니다.
3. 아버지가 딸이 흡연하는 것을 발견하자 불이 붙은 담배로 딸의 손바닥을 지지버립니다.
4. 어머니의 부주의로 딸에게 아주 뜨거운 커피를 쏟아서 심각한 화상을 입혔습니다.
5. 한 소년은 아버지와 레슬링을 하다가 팔이 부러졌습니다.
6. 딸이 엉덩이를 너무 세게 맞아 심각하게 멍이 들었지만, 아버지는 다치게 할 의도가 없었다고 합니다.
7. 한 소년은 경미한 범죄로 일주일 동안 외출금지를 당했습니다.
8. 아버지는 아들이 주차 위반 딱지를 받아오자 아들의 운전면허증을 빼앗아 갑니다.



What is Child Protection?

It is child abuse and neglect that are violations of a child's human rights and are obstacles to the child's education, and their academic, social/emotional, physical, and individual development.

아동 보호란 무엇일까요?

아동 학대 · 방치란 아동의 인권을 침해하고 아동의 교육 및 학업 · 사회/정서 · 육체 · 개인적 인 발달에 장애가 되게 하는 것입니다.



DIS Policy

- Provide age appropriate lessons for all grade levels to help students understand personal safety, needs, and rights.
- Provide parents an information session to help them better understand the Child Protection Plan at Daegu International School.
- Annually train faculty to recognize and report issues of abuse and neglect.

대구국제학교 방침

- 학생들을 대상으로 개인의 안전, 요구 및 권리를 이해하도록 각 연령에 적합한 교육을 전 학년에 걸쳐 제공합니다.
- 학부모님을 대상으로 대구국제학교의 아동보호규정을 더 잘 이해할 수 있도록 설명회를 개최합니다.
- 교직원들을 대상으로 아동 학대 및 방치 문제를 인식하고 보고할 수 있도록 매년 교육을 제공합니다.



Korea's Definition of Abuse

Any physical injury, sexual violence, or harassment that harms health and welfare; any psychological or emotional injury that impedes mental health or development; abandonment: or behavior which neglects the basic care, nurture and medical treatment of a child by adults responsible.

한국의 아동학대 정의

아동의 건강 및 복지를 해치는 신체적 상해 · 성적 폭력이나 괴롭힘; 정신 건강 또는 발달을 저해할 수 있는 심리적 또는 정서적인 상해; 유기: 아동의 보호자가 아동을 유기하거나 기본적인 보육, 양육, 및 의료적 조치를 방임하는 것.



Types of Abuse & Examples (1)

Physical

- Unexplained bruises and welts on any part of the body
- Unexplained burns, especially to soles, palms, or back
- Burns with a pattern from an electric burner, iron, or cigarette
- Injuries inconsistent with information offered by the child
- Unexplained laceration, abrasions, or fracture

Neglect

- Child is unwashed or hungry
- Parent(s)/guardian(s) do not respond to repeated communications from the school
- Child does not want to go home
- Parent(s)/guardian(s) cannot be reached in the case of emergency or refusal to pick up his/her child upon the school's request
- Parent(s)/guardian(s) fail to provide basic daily living supplies

학대의 유형과 예시 (1)

물리적 학대

- 신체 일부에 원인불명의 타박상과 (맞거나 쓸려서) 부푼 자국
- 원인불명의 화상자국, 특히 발바닥이나 손바닥, 등
- 전기 버너, 다리미 또는 담배자국의 화상
- 아동이 제공한 정보와 일치하지 않는 상해
- 원인불명의 열상, 찰과상 또는 골절

방치

- 아이가 위생적이지 못하고 허기짐
- 학부모/보호자가 학교로부터의 반복적인 연락에 응답하지 않음
- 아이가 집에 가고 싶어하지 않음
- 비상시에 학부모/보호자와의 연락이 닿지 않거나 학교의 요청에 따라 자녀를 데리러 오는 것을 거부함
- 학부모/보호자가 기본적인 생활용품을 제공하지 못함



Types of Abuse & Examples (2)

Sexual

- Abusive physical contact or touching includes
 - Touching a child's genitals or private parts for sexual purposes
 - Making a child touch someone else's genitals or play sexual games
- Non-contact sexual abuse includes
 - Deliberately exposing an adult's genitals to a child
 - Photographing a child in sexual poses
 - Inappropriately watching a child undress or use the bathroom
 - Texting nude images to a child or between children.

Emotional

- Mental anguish and/or chronic emotional pain caused by such things as:
 - Rejection, isolation, severe humiliation, excessive teasing, berating and verbal assault
 - Ignoring, or isolating a child, that causes, or is likely to cause, serious impairment of the physical, social, mental, or emotional capacities of the child

학대의 유형과 예시 (2)

성적 학대

- 학대적인 신체접촉은 다음과 같습니다:
 - 성적 목적으로 어린이의 생식기 또는 사적인 부분을 만지는 행위
 - 아이가 다른 사람의 성기를 만지게 하거나 성적인 게임을 하게 만드는 행위
- 비접촉 성적 학대는 다음과 같습니다:
 - 성인의 생식기를 의도적으로 어린이에게 노출시키는 행위
 - 아동에게 성적인 포즈를 취하게 하여 촬영하는 행위
 - 옷을 벗은 상태의 아동이나 화장실을 사용하는 아동을 부적절하게 바라보는 행위
 - 아동에게 누드 사진을 보내는 행위

정서적 학대

- 정서적 괴로움/만성적인 정서적 고통은 다음과 같은 상황으로 인해 야기됩니다:
 - 거부, 격리, 심한 굴욕, 과도한 괴롭힘, 질타 및 언어 폭행
 - 아동을 무시, 격리하여 아동의 신체적·사회적·정신적·정서적 능력을 심각하게 저해하거나 그러할 소지가 다분한 경우



Who is Responsible

All DIS faculty are mandated reporters of child abuse and/or neglect.

How to Report

Anyone who has reason to suspect child abuse or neglect is responsible for seeking advice from an administrator, the counselor, a teacher, the nurse or office staff.

신고 의무자

대구국제학교 전 교직원들은 아동 학대 및 방임 사실을 발견하는 경우 의무적으로 해당 내용을 보고해야 합니다.

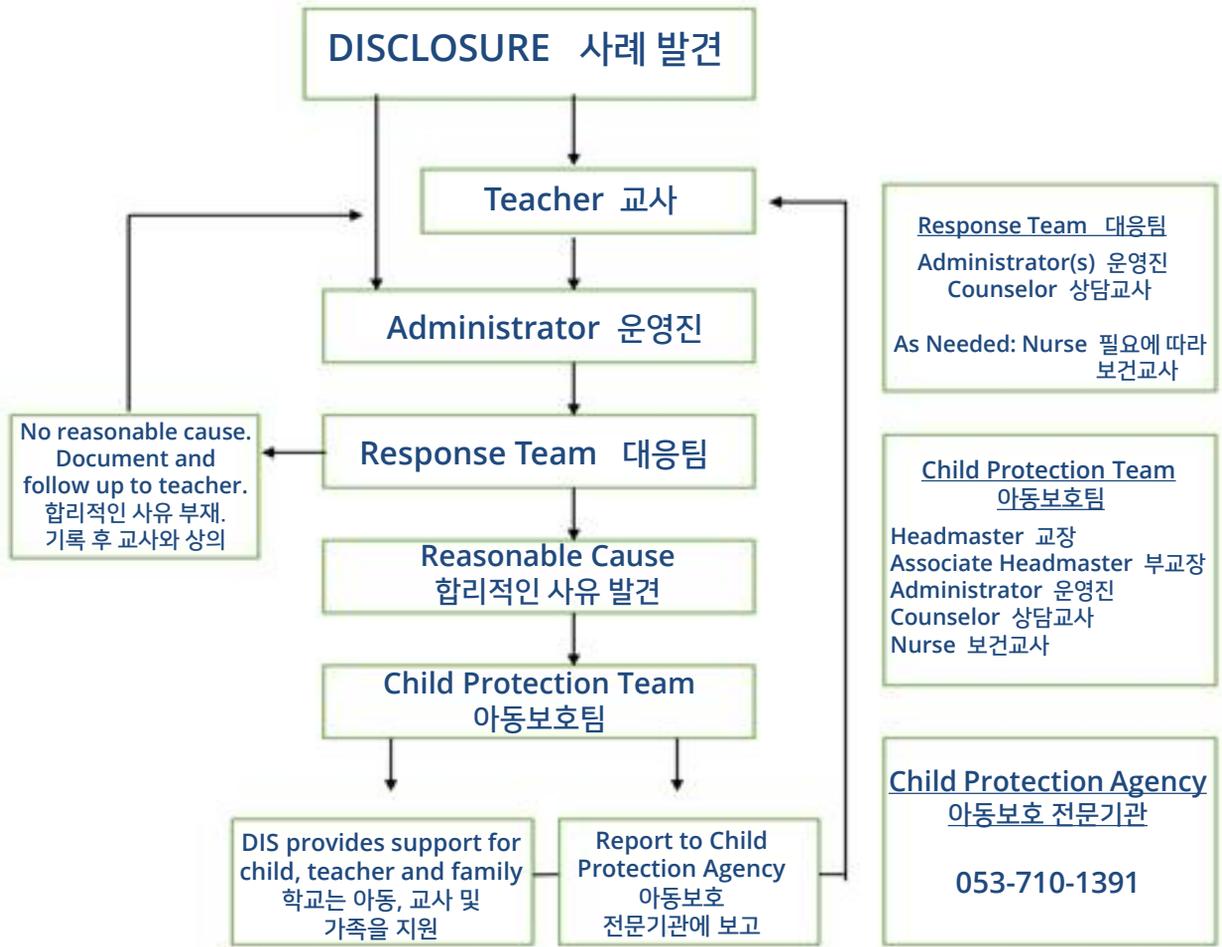
신고 방법

아동 학대 또는 방임 사실이 의심된다면 본교 운영진, 상담 교사, 동료 교사, 보건 교사 또는 행정 직원에게 조언을 구해야 합니다.



DIS Disclosure Procedure

대구국제학교 대응 절차



- Suspicion- Report to administrator with proper documentation and response team will investigate:
 - No reasonable cause - follow up with the teacher.
 - Reasonable cause - report to Child Protection Team and the Child Protection Agency. DIS to provide support for child, family and teacher.
- 의심 소견 - 절차에 따라 문서화하여 운영진에게 보고하고, 대응팀에서 아래 내용을 조사 합니다.
 - 합리적인 사유 부재 - 교사 선에서 마무리
 - 합리적인 사유 발견 - 아동 보호팀 및 아동 보호전문기관으로 보고. 학교는 아동, 가족 및 교사를 지원.



Child Abuse Prevention: DIS

In order to protect the students and staff of the school:

- DIS shall conduct a comprehensive background check of any applicant.
- Administration shall establish regulations for staff for the prevention, reporting, investigation and follow up of (suspected) child maltreatment, and shall ensure that particular care is taken with respect to the collection of evidence in a confidential matter.
- Administration shall ensure that the DIS staff is periodically informed and educated regarding the symptoms of child abuse, reporting obligations and appropriate regulations for dealing with such issues in the school environment.

아동 학대 예방: 학교의 역할

학생 및 교직원을 보호하기 위해:

- 대구국제학교는 해당 아동에 대해 종합적인 배경 조사를 실시해야 합니다.
- 운영진은 교직원을 대상으로 아동 학대의 예방, 보고, 조사 및 해당 아동 (의심 소견 아동 포함)에 대한 후속 조치에 관하여 규정을 수립하여야 합니다. 또한 관련 증거 수집이 기밀로 다루어지도록 각별한 주의를 기울입니다.
- 운영진은 교직원을 대상으로 아동 학대의 증상, 보고 의무, 학교 환경에서 해당 문제를 처리하는 적절한 규정에 관해 정기적으로 정보를 제공하고 교육해야 합니다.



Child Abuse Prevention: Parent

- Never discipline your child when your anger is out of control.
- Participate in your child's activities and get to know your child's friends.
- Never leave your child unattended, especially in the car.
- Teach your child the difference between "good touches," "bad touches," and "confusing touches."
- When your child tells you he or she doesn't want to be with someone, this could be a red flag.
- Listen to them and believe what they say.
- Be aware of changes in your child's behavior or attitude, and inquire.
- Teach your child what to do if you and your child become separated while away from home.
- Teach your child the correct names of his/her private body parts.
- Be alert for any talk that reveals premature sexual understanding.
- Pay attention when someone shows greater than normal interest in your child.
- Make certain your child's school or day care center will release him/her only to you or someone you officially designate.

아동 학대 예방: 학부모의 역할

- 본인이 스스로 분노를 통제하지 못하는 상황 일 때 절대로 자녀를 징계하지 마십시오.
- 자녀의 활동에 참여하고 자녀의 친구들을 알아 갑니다.
- 절대로 자녀를 방치하지 않아야 하며 특히 차량에 혼자 두지 않아야 합니다.
- 자녀에게 "좋은 접촉", "나쁜 접촉", "혼란스러운 접촉"의 차이점을 지도해 주십시오.
- 자녀가 누군가와 함께 있고 싶지 않다고 말하면, 이것은 적신호 일 수 있습니다.
- 자녀들에게 귀 기울이고 그들이 말하는 것을 믿으십시오.
- 자녀의 행동이나 태도의 변화, 질문 사항들을 인지 하십시오.
- 집이 아닌 외부 공공장소 등에서 자녀들이 길을 잃거나 부모와 헤어지면 어떻게 대처해야 하는지 가르쳐 주십시오.
- 자녀에게 개인 신체 부위의 정확한 이름을 가르쳐주십시오.
- 조숙한 성적 이해를 암시하는 대화에 주의하십시오.
- 타인이 자녀에게 평상시보다 더 많은 관심을 보이면 주의를 기울이십시오.
- 자녀의 학교나 어린이 집에서 학부모님 또는 학부모가 공식적으로 지정한 사람에게만 자녀를 인계 하도록 하십시오.



Emergency Contacts

- Child Protection Hotline: 112
- Child Protection Agency: 053-710-1391
- Suicide/Mental Health Counseling Service (24 hours): 1577-0199/EMERGENCY: 112
- Youth Counseling Service (24 hours): 1388
- Sexual Abuse or Domestic Violence for Women (24 hours): 1366
- School Violence: 117
- ONE-STOP Support Center: www.tgonestop.or.kr (Daegu Sunflower Center)

긴급연락처

- 아동 학대 신고 전화: 112
- 아동 보호 전문 기관: 053-710-1391
- 자살 및 정신건강 상담 (24 시간): 1577-0199 (비상시 112)
- 청소년 상담 서비스 (24 시간): 1388
- 여성 긴급 전화 (24 시간): 1366
- 학교 폭력: 117
- 원스톱 지원 센터: www.tgonestop.or.kr (대구 해바라기 센터)

Daegu International School Child Protection Policy

Dear Students, Parents, Faculty, and Community Stakeholders,

I am writing about a matter that is of great importance to our community. I am confident that you recognize it to be equally important as well.

I would like you to know that we take child protection at our school very seriously, and to this end have adopted a policy that will ensure proper legal and ethical guidelines for our students, faculty and staff, as well as our families at large. This policy will guide us all in matters related to the health, safety, and care of all of our students that belong to our community.

In fact, the school is required by this policy to send this letter to parents at the beginning of each academic year.

The DIS Child Protection Policy is based within the framework of international law, and is anchored in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, of which the Republic of Korea is a signatory. Equally, the Korean law enacted on January 23, 2013 reinforces the power of the previously established acts "Korean Child Welfare Act," "Domestic Violence Prevention and Victim Protection Act," and the "Protection of Children and Juveniles from Sexual Abuse Act" to protect children. To this end the *National Child Protection Agency* (<http://korea1391.org/page/0703.php>) was established to guarantee this law.

The two key *articles* we wish to draw your attention to include:

Article 19 - Protection from abuse and neglect

"The State shall protect the child from all forms of maltreatment by parents or others responsible for the care of the child and establish appropriate social programs for the prevention of abuse and the treatment of victims."

Article 34 - Sexual exploitation

"The State shall protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography."

By enrolling your child at DIS, you agree to work in partnership with the school and abide by the policies adopted by the school. The leadership team together with all the members of this community would like you to know and understand that we genuinely value our partnership with you in providing our students with the best possible safety and care that your children rightfully deserve.

It is for this reason that Daegu International School has endorsed and adopted this Child Protection Policy that defines the standards by which all of our students are treated at all times, with a particular focus on *respect* and *dignity*.

In order for our students to have the freedom to learn and grow in a safe school environment, DIS will ensure the following:

1. Provide age appropriate lessons for all grade levels to help students understand personal safety, needs, and rights.
2. Provide parent materials and information sessions to help you better understand our programs and policies, beliefs and values, as well as educational philosophy, and standards driven expectations.
3. Annually train faculty to recognize and report issues of abuse and neglect.

Correspondingly, it is our collective responsibility to ensure that all of our children are safe and knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities towards themselves and others, so that they can grow and learn free from fear in a safe and supportive environment.

I trust you will continue to support our learning community to go beyond excellence!

Truly yours,
Administration Team

Child Protection Policy

Child abuse and neglect are of growing concern in schools throughout the world. Child abuse and neglect are violations of a child's human rights and are obstacles to the child's education, and their academic, social/emotional, physical, and individual development.

Schools fill a special societal role as protectors of children. Schools need to ensure that all children in their care are afforded a safe and secure environment in which to grow and develop. Faculty and school staff, having the opportunity to observe and interact with children over time, are in a unique position to identify children who need help and protection. As such, faculty and school staff have a *professional* and *ethical* obligation to identify children who are in need of help and protection. Faculty and school staff are responsible to take steps in order to ensure that the child and his/her family make use of services needed to remedy any situation that constitutes child abuse or neglect.

All faculty and staff employed by Daegu International School must report suspected incidences of child abuse or neglect whenever the faculty and staff member has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse or neglect. Reporting and follow up of all suspected incidences of child abuse and/or neglect will proceed in accordance with administrative regulations respective to this policy. Furthermore, cases of suspected child abuse or neglect may be reported to the appropriate child protection department, and local authorities, including the police.

Daegu International School endorses the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, of which the host country, the Republic of Korea, is a signatory, and seeks to be a safe haven for students who may be experiencing abuse or neglect in any aspect of their lives. Daegu International School will communicate this policy annually to all students, parents, faculty and staff, as well as new applicants.

The school will also provide annual training for all faculty and staff, and will make every effort to implement hiring practices to ensure the safety of children. In the case of a staff member reported as an alleged offender, Daegu International School will conduct an investigation following school's policies and procedures.

- This policy is endorsed by the school, Daegu International School, and the Board of Trustees.

How is abuse and neglect defined?

Understanding child abuse and neglect:

“Child abuse is more than bruises or broken bones. While physical abuse is shocking due to the scars it leaves, not all child abuse is as obvious. Ignoring children’s needs, putting them in unsupervised, dangerous situations, or making a child feel worthless or stupid are also child abuse. Regardless of the type of child abuse, the result is serious emotional harm.”

Understanding Child Neglect:

“Child neglect—a very common type of child abuse—is a pattern of failing to provide for a child's basic needs, whether it be adequate food, clothing, hygiene, or supervision. Child neglect is not always easy to spot. Sometimes, a parent might become physically or mentally unable to care for a child, such as with a serious injury, untreated depression, or anxiety. Other times, alcohol or drug abuse may seriously impair judgment and the ability to keep a child safe.

Older children might not show outward signs of neglect, becoming used to presenting a competent face to the outside world, and even taking on the role of the parent. But at the end of the day, neglected children are not getting their physical and emotional needs met.”

Understanding Child Abuse:

“Physical abuse involves physical harm or injury to the child. It may be the result of a deliberate attempt to hurt the child, but not always. It can also result from severe discipline, such as using a belt on a child, or physical punishment that is inappropriate to the child’s age or physical condition.

Many physically abusive parents and caregivers insist that their actions are simply forms of discipline—ways to make children learn to behave. But there is a big difference between using physical punishment to discipline and physical abuse. The point of disciplining children is to teach them right from wrong, not to make them live in fear.”

For further information, consult the *Child Abuse and Neglect* at <https://www.helpguide.org> The definitions of abuse and neglect can be complex and vary across cultures. At our school, however, the primary determination of abuse is dependent upon the understanding of power within relationships that are being used to meet the needs of the more powerful person. For example, an administrator, a teacher, a friend, but also a family member. At our school, all faculty and staff are required to take part in “child protection training”.

The most recent research suggests that the definition of child abuse and neglect are based on the understanding of the impact of certain behaviors. Consequently, **abuse** is but is not limited to:

- Inflicting physical injury on a child by other than accidental means, causing skin bruising, burns, disfigurement, impairment of physical or emotional health, or loss or impairment of any bodily function, death; and/or
- Creating a substantial risk of physical harm or to a child's bodily functioning; and/or
- Committing acts that are cruel or inhumane regardless of observable injury. Such acts may include, but are not limited to, instances of extreme discipline demonstrating a disregard of a child's pain and/or mental suffering; and/or
- Assaulting or criminally mistreating a child as defined by the international law, the national criminal code and the school policy; and/or
- Engaging in actions or omissions resulting in injury to, or creating a substantial risk to the physical or mental health or development of a child; and/or
- Failing to take reasonable steps to prevent the occurrence of any of the above.

Possible Indicators of Physical Abuse

- Unexplained bruises and welts on any part of the body
- Bruises of different ages (various colors)
- Injuries reflecting shape of article used (electric cord, belt, and/or buckle, ping pong paddle, hand, etc.)
- Injuries that regularly appear after absence or vacation/holiday
- Unexplained burns, especially to soles, palms, back, or buttocks

- Burns with a pattern from an electric burner, iron, or cigarette
- Rope burns on arms, legs, neck, or torso
- Injuries inconsistent with information offered by the child
- Immersion burns with a distinct boundary line
- Unexplained laceration, abrasions, or fractures

Neglect Neglect can be defined as a failure to provide for a child's basic needs within their own environment. Neglect may be:

- Physical (e.g., failure to provide necessary food or shelter, or lack of appropriate supervision:
 - Should parents/guardian leave the country for any reason then the responsibility for informing the school of all appropriate contact details lies with the parent or guardian, and/or
 - Any change of guardianship needs to be reported by the primary guardian to the school, prior to parents/guardians leaving Daegu
- Medical (e.g., failure to provide necessary medical or mental health treatment, failure to provide psychological care, permitting the child to use alcohol or other drugs; and/or
- Emotional (e.g., a pattern of actions, such as inattention to a child's emotional needs, specific examples may include verbal humiliation, refusing to acknowledge presence of the child, invasion of privacy for no specific reason, violent threats, etc.).

Possible Indicators of Neglect

- Child is unwashed or hungry
- Parents are not interested in child's academic performance
- Parents do not respond to repeated communications from the school

- Child does not want to go home
- Parents cannot be reached in the case of emergency
- Parent/guardian refusal to pick up his/her child upon the school's request
- Parent/guardian failure to provide basic daily living supplies, personal care items, clothing, and appropriate footwear

Behavioral indicators in and of themselves do not constitute abuse or neglect. Together with other indicators, such as family dynamics, they may warrant a referral: faculty → administrator → child protection agency/police. The school reserves the right to contact the authorities directly, should a reasonable doubt arise of child abuse and/or neglect without contacting the family first. The school takes this policy very seriously, and will take action to ensure ***child protection from abuse and/or neglect.***

What is Considered Child Sexual Abuse?

Sexual abuse is committing or allowing to be committed any sexual offense against a child as defined in either the criminal code of the host country or school policy, or intentionally touching either directly or through clothing, the genitals, anus, or breasts of a child for other than hygiene or child care purposes.

All physical, verbal, and psychological sexual activity between an adult and a child is sexual abuse. If an adult engages in any sexual behavior (looking, showing, or touching) with a child to meet the adult's interest or sexual needs, it is sexual abuse.

Sexual touching between children may also be sexual abuse. Sexual abuse between children involves an imbalance of power such as an age difference between the children, or if the children are very different developmentally or size-wise.

Abusive physical contact or touching includes:

- Touching a child's genitals or private parts for sexual purposes

- Making a child touch someone else's genitals or play sexual games
- Putting objects or body parts (like fingers, tongue or penis) inside the vagina, in the mouth or in the anus of a child for sexual purposes

Non-contact sexual abuse includes:

- Showing pornography to a child
- Deliberately exposing an adult's genitals to a child
- Photographing a child in sexual poses
- Encouraging a child to watch or hear sexual acts
- Inappropriately watching a child undress or use the bathroom
- Texting nude images to a child or between children.

Sexually abusive images of children and the Internet

As well as the activities described above, there is also the serious and growing problem of people making and downloading sexual images of children on the Internet. To view sexually abusive images of children is to participate in the abuse of a child, and may cause someone to consider sexual interactions with children as acceptable. Working with the sexual offender cannot be done by school counselors.

Sexual Assault includes rape, statutory rape, rape in concert, incest, sodomy, lewd or lascivious acts upon a child, oral copulation, penetration of a genital or anal opening, including the use of any object, touching the genitals or intimate parts or the clothing covering them, or child molestation.

Sexual Exploitation include the conduct or encouragement of activities related to pornography depicting minors and promoting prostitution by minors.

Lewd and Lascivious Behavior is any unwanted and unwelcomed act committed for the purpose of arousing the libido or sexual interest of the individual or the person towards which this action is directed.

Lewd Conduct includes pornography, prostitution, or indecent exposure.

Sexual Innuendos may be considered lewd conduct.

Hazing may constitute physical or sexual abuse.

POSSIBLE INDICATORS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

- * Sexual knowledge, behavior, or use of language not appropriate to age level
- * Unusual interpersonal relationship patterns
- * Venereal disease in a child of any age
- * Evidence of physical trauma or bleeding to the oral, genital, or anal areas
- * Difficulty in walking or sitting
- * Refusing to change into PE clothes, fear of bathrooms
- * Child running away from home and not giving any specific complaint
- * Not wanting to be alone with an individual
- * Pregnancy, especially at a young age
- * Extremely protective parenting
- * Low self-esteem, anxiety, depression

What happens when staff has reasonable cause to believe?

These indicators of abuse and neglect will be used by the staff member as a guideline for reporting to the administrator, who will determine if the case needs further attention. A report must be made when a staff member has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect. All reports are confidential.

What happens after suspected abuse or neglect is reported?

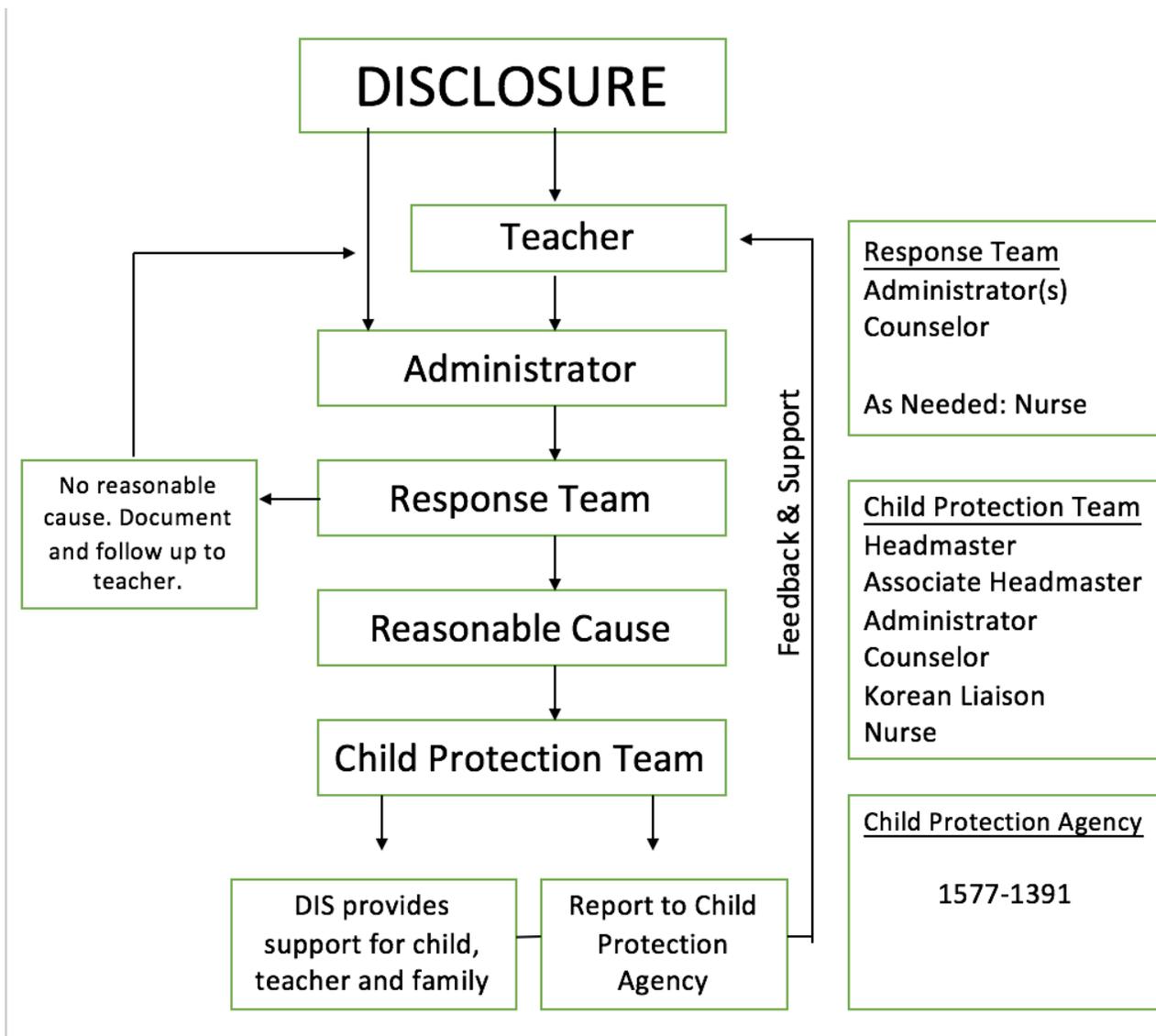
Where there is cause to suspect child abuse or neglect, it is the responsibility of the staff member to report their suspicions to the administrator. It is the responsibility of the administrator to inform the Associate Headmaster and/or Headmaster of the suspected case of child abuse or neglect.

All staff, faculty and administrators are mandated to report incidences of abuse or neglect. Suspicion of abuse or neglect are also required to be reported by all DIS employees. All reports of abuse or neglect must be made to the administrator within 24 hours for immediate response.

Steps followed after disclosure

The definition of disclosure includes the understanding of "duty of care," where a faculty/staff member reports his/her suspicion of either neglect or abuse or both to his or her immediate supervisor within 24 hours. This reporting excludes "horizontal" reporting, instead focuses on direct and immediate communication with the most senior member of faculty/staff.

Examples may include: a faculty member, or a nurse reports directly to the Associate Headmaster and/or Headmaster if the administrator is not present or available.



Ultimately, it is the Headmaster that bears responsibility for protecting the child from abuse and neglect at Daegu International School.

Procedures for reporting suspected cases of child abuse or neglect

Step 1

When a child reports abuse or there is reasonable cause to believe that abuse is occurring, the teacher or boarding staff will seek advice from the administrator within 24 hours. The administrator will take initial steps to gather information

regarding the reported incident and will inform the Associate Headmaster and/or Headmaster and/or the Child Protection Agency. In all cases, follow up activities will be conducted in a manner that ensures that information is documented factually and that strict confidentiality is maintained. The following procedure will be used:

- 1) Interview staff members as necessary and document information relative to the case.
- 2) Consult with school personnel to review the child's history in the school.
- 3) The administrator keeps the Associate Headmaster and/or Headmaster updated as to status of the case.

Step 2

Based on acquired information, a plan of action will be developed to assist the child and family. Actions that may take place include:

- Discussions between the child and administrator in order to gain more information. Depending upon the age of the child, these discussions may include drawing pictures and playing with dolls to elicit more information as to what may have occurred.
- In-class observations of the child by the teacher and/or administrator.
- In-dorm observations by dorm faculty.
- Meetings with the family to present the school's concerns.
- Referral of the student and family to external professional counseling (Mental health issues such as psychosis, dissociation, suicidal ideation will be referred to an outside provider).
- Referral to the Child Protection Agency.
- In the case of international families, notification of the management of the sponsoring employer, consultation with the consulate of the country of the involved family, or the Child Protection Department at the home-of-record.

Most cases of suspected abuse or neglect will be handled by the nurse and/or an administrator, such as those involving:

- Parent education related to disciplining and care of children at home
- Parent-child relationships
- Mental health issues such as depression, low self-esteem, grief
- Student relationships with peers

Step 3:

Subsequent to a reported and/or substantiated case of child abuse or neglect:

- The nurse along with an administrator will maintain contact with the child and family to provide support and guidance as appropriate.
- The nurse along with an administrator will provide the child's teachers with ongoing support.
- The nurse along with an administrator will provide resource materials and strategies for teacher use.
- The nurse along with an administrator will communicate with outside therapists regarding the progress of the child in school. All documentation of the investigation will be kept in the child's school confidential records file. Records sent to schools to which the student may transfer will be made confidential, with every attempt to share necessary information in order to protect the child.

Substantiated case of child abuse or neglect:

- The Child Protection Agency will be notified.

Note: The school may contact the authorities after the initial investigation if warranted. Any documents collected during the internal information-gathering process may be handed over to the authorities. It is the school's leadership

team that assumes responsibility for the information-gathering process. In the event that the abuse or neglect allegation involves a staff or faculty member of DIS, the administration will follow school policy pursuant to ethical professional behavior.

Emergency Information

- Child Protection Agency 1577-1391
- Suicide Prevention Hotline (24 hours) 1577-0199 / EMERGENCY # is 112
- Youth counseling service (24hrs) 1388
- Sexual Abuse or Domestic violence for Women(24hours) National:1366
- School violence 117
- ONE-STOP Support Center www.jjonestop.or.kr

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