



LUTON SAFEGUARDING POLICY FOR MOSQUES & MADRASSAHS

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Foreword

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Introduction

Children are gift from Allah Almighty to their parents and the wider society and with this gift comes a huge responsibility. Islam does not only speak about the responsibility of parents and guardians towards their children but it also gives ample guidance about the responsibilities of parents and society as a whole towards all children. All sectors of society should work in partnership to safeguard children from harm, and in order for this to happen children's rights ought to be recognised and maintained.

A lot of young people attend Mosques and Madrassahs in Luton throughout the week to learn about Islam and the Quran. It is therefore important that children who attend local Mosques and Madrassahs are kept safe and are provided with the appropriate care and supervision that will enable them to learn and develop spiritually and in all aspects of life.

As members of the society, we all have a duty to protect children and young people from harm. The Prophet Muhammad, (peace be upon him) said "Allah Almighty will (on the Day of Reckoning) question each person in a position of responsibility about what he (she) was responsible for (in this life)"¹

¹ Recorded in the collections of Tirmidhi

The responsibilities of mosque committees and the role of madrassah in Luton

It is imperative that faith organizations, such as Mosques and Madrassahs, are equipped with the knowledge and awareness that will enable them to detect the abuse and ill treatment of children.

This child protection policy aims to be a reference for all members of staff and volunteers involved in Mosque activities.

For organisations involved in working with children, it has become increasingly important for their management committees to make sure that they respond to the requirements and expectations of society and the law.

Mosque committees need to ensure that they have policies and procedures in place that look at the roles and responsibilities of people working with children, how to promote children's welfare, protect them from harm, respond to concerns and report to the statutory authorities.

These are some of the ways in which mosque committees can achieve this:

- By providing explicit and written guidance for all those working with children about their responsibilities and the standard of care expected of them, including behaviour management in the Madrassah.
- Ensuring that everyone understands policies and good practice guidelines through training and safeguarding.
- Providing all necessary information to those working with children about child protection and the procedure to follow if someone raises a concern or makes an allegation.
- Ensuring that teachers are able to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse, and that they know what to do about these concerns.
- Having a procedure for checking that teachers and other staff members who are in contact with children, have no recorded incident which would deem them unfit to teach. This would include a safe recruitment process covering application forms, references and CRB disclosures.
- Developing a clear framework for behaviour management in the mosques and Madrassahs.

The safety and welfare of children is paramount and these measures seek to provide the framework to deliver this.

Madrassahs

Parents trust Madrassah administrators for the education and welfare of their children during their time in the Madrassah or Mosque. This responsibility covers many aspects of the child's development and education. This policy therefore covers both activities within the Mosque and the Madrassahs.

Categories of child abuse

The Department of Education and Skills document, 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' (2006) defines the main categories of child abuse. These categories are also used for the purposes of drawing up child protection plans for children at risk of harm. The categories are as follows:

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.

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 insofar as they meet 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, though it may occur alone. Children who do not fit the categories above may also be at risk of significant harm as they could, for example, be in a situation where another child in the household has been harmed or a person who may pose a risk to children may reside in that household.

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 (e.g. rape, buggery or oral sex) or 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 involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food and clothing, 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.

Nominated Child Protection officer

All Mosques and Madrassahs must have a nominated child protection officer, who has some expertise and knowledge in child protection, to act on their behalf when there is a suspicion or allegation of abuse. If the nominated child protection officer does not have previous experience or knowledge in this area, specialist training is available from the Local Safeguarding Children Board.

The name of the nominated child protection officer should be displayed prominently in the Mosque so that everyone, (including parents and carers) is aware of who they should talk to if they are concerned about a child. The nominated child protection officer should be selected by the Mosque's management committee. An enhanced level CRB check and two references should be sought prior this appointment.

The role of the nominated child protection officer is to;

1. Report any concerns to Luton Initial Assessment Team (IAT) or the Police.
2. Promote the needs of children in the Mosque and keep everyone informed of good practice, and work in partnership with local statutory agencies as needed.
3. Ensure that up to date records are kept of any concerns about a child or adult and of any conversation or referrals to statutory agencies.
4. Ensure this policy is reviewed regularly.
5. Ensure that all workers within the Mosque have a basic knowledge of child protection and receive some training or induction in this protocol.

In the absence of the nominated child protection officer, or where they are implicated or allegations have been made against them, the Chair of the management committee of the Mosque will act as the **deputy child protection officer**.

NB: *Where a Mosque operates a Madrassah then where it states Mosques above this includes Madrassahs.*

What to do if you suspect that abuse has occurred

Very few adults hurt children deliberately and usually when this occurs it is a sign that such families need help and support. Luton IAT get involved with families where children may be at risk, first to investigate the allegations and then to look at what could be done to support and assist the family. It is quite rare for children to be removed permanently from their family.

If a Mosque worker feels that a child attending the Mosque is suffering abuse, they must pass this information on in order to ensure that the child is protected. The information should be passed on to the nominated child protection officer and the management committee.

If a Mosque worker suspects that a child attending the Mosque has been hurt in any way, either by their family or by another person within the Mosque, they have a clear responsibility to ensure that action is taken to protect that child.

Section 47 of the **Children Act 1989** places a duty on the local authority to investigate any allegation of abuse against a child. If a crime appears to have been committed then the police also have a duty to investigate.

What to do if a child tells you about abuse

- Listen attentively and let them know that they were right to tell someone about their worries.
- Stay calm and make sure that the child feels safe and knows that they are not to blame.
- Explain that you will have to tell someone else about the abuse if it is to stop.
- Only ask questions that establish what was done and who did it.
- Make a note of what the child said and the date and time of the conversation. If you can write down what the child says, be as precise as you can be.
- Don't act without talking to the nominated child protection officer to deal with child abuse.
- Seek advice before telling parents or carers about the conversation. You could be putting the child in greater danger by doing this.
- Do not investigate, but speak to the nominated child protection officer or a member of the Mosque committee.

Recognising possible signs of abuse

The following signs may or may not be indicators that abuse has taken place, but the possibility should be considered.

Physical Signs of Abuse

- Any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them.
- Injuries that occur to the body in places, which are not normally exposed to falls, rough games, etc.
- Injuries that have not received medical attention.
- Neglect, under- nourishment, failure to grow, constant hunger, stealing or gorging food, untreated illnesses, inadequate care, etc.
- Reluctance to change for, or participate in, games or swimming.
- Repeated urinary infections or unexplained tummy pains.
- Bruises, bites, burns, fractures etc, which do not have an accidental explanation.
- Cuts/scratches/substance abuse.
- Fear of going home to parents or carers.

Indicators Of Possible Sexual Abuse

- Any allegations made by a child concerning sexual abuse.
- Child with excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and detailed knowledge of adult sexual behaviour, or who regularly engages in age-inappropriate sexual play.
- Sexual activity through words, play or drawing.
- Child who is sexually provocative or seductive with adults.
- Inappropriate bed-sharing arrangements at home.
- Severe sleep disturbances with fears, phobias, vivid dreams or nightmares, sometimes with overt or veiled sexual connotations.

- Eating disorders - anorexia, bulimia.
- Unaccounted for sources of money.
- Telling you about being asked to 'keep a secret' or dropping hints or clues about abuse.

Emotional Signs Of Abuse

- Changes or regression in mood or behaviour, particularly where a child withdraws or becomes clinging. Also depression/aggression, extreme anxiety.
- Nervousness, frozen watchfulness.
- Obsessions or phobias.
- Sudden under-achievement or lack of concentration.
- Inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults.
- Attention-seeking behaviour.
- Persistent tiredness.
- Running away/stealing/lying.

Allegations of physical abuse, neglect or emotional abuse

If a child attends Mosque and has a serious physical injury or symptoms of neglect or emotional abuse the nominated child protection officer should be informed. The parents or guardians of the child should normally be contacted and informed of the concerns raised unless by doing so the child would be placed in further danger. If this is the case, the Luton IAT or Police Child Abuse Investigation Unit (CAIU) should be contacted for advice and assistance.

The Nominated Child Protection Officer should:

Speak with the parent/guardian and suggest medical help/attention be sought for the child. If appropriate, the parent/guardian should be encouraged to seek help from Luton IAT. With older children it is important to take their wishes and feelings into account with regard to speaking to their parents.

If the parent/guardian is unwilling to seek help, then it may be appropriate for a worker from the Mosque to go with them. If they still fail to act and there is concern about the welfare of the child, the nominated child protection officer should contact Luton IAT.

Where a child needs emergency medical attention, all efforts must be made to contact the child's parents prior to treatment, but the health and safety of the child must come first. The nominated child protection officer should inform the doctor of any suspicions of abuse.

Consideration should always be given to referring the matter to Luton IAT if there are concerns about the safety of a child. If the nominated child protection officer is unsure whether or not to refer a case to, then s/he can always contact them for advice or to discuss the case.

CCPAS a children's charity which advises faith groups in safeguarding and child protection can also be contacted for advice on 0845 120 4550 (24 hour telephone helpline).

Allegations of sexual abuse

In the event of allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse, the nominated child protection officer should:

Contact the Luton IAT or the Police Child Abuse Investigation Unit directly. The nominated child protection officer **will not speak to the parent or anyone else directly**, as there is always a possibility that they could be involved. If named people are innocent, talking to them before contacting the authorities may make it harder for them to be cleared.

If sexual abuse has occurred very recently, the nominated child protection officer should contact the police urgently so that any physical evidence is preserved. Do not interfere with any evidence such as stained clothing. If the allegations concern events more than a week old, then there is less urgency but either the IAT or Police must be informed promptly.

Under no circumstances must the nominated child protection officer or any Mosque worker attempt to carry out any investigation into allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse. The important thing is to collect and clarify the precise details of the allegation or suspicion and to provide this information to the Luton IAT. They will then investigate the matter under section 47 of the Children Act 1989.

Whilst allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse will normally be reported to the nominated child protection officer, their absence should not delay referral to the Luton IAT.

There may be disagreement between the person in receipt of the allegation or suspicion and the nominated child protection officer or Deputy as to the appropriateness of the referral to the Luton IAT. If so, the person who heard allegation has a responsibility as a member of the public to report serious matters to the Luton IAT, and should do so without hesitation. We hope by making this statement that the Management Committee demonstrates the commitment of the Mosque to effective child protection.

If the allegations or suspicions involve the nominated child protection officer, then a report should be made to the chair of the management committee who will contact the Luton IAT for advice.

Allegations against people of authority with the mosque

If an allegation in any way implicates the nominated child protection officer, then a report should be made to the chair of the management committee. If an allegation implicates both the nominated child protection officer and the chair, then a report should be made to the Luton IAT, the Police Child abuse Investigation unit. If the allegation is one of assault by the Imam or any member of staff or management committee of the Mosque then the matter must be referred to the the Luton IAT. If an accusation is made against a worker (whether a volunteer or paid member of staff) whilst following the procedure outlined above, the nominated child protection officer in accordance with LSCB procedures will need to liaise with the Luton IAT in regards to the suspension of the worker and making a referral to a Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

Mosque staff and child protection

The following procedures are designed to promote the effectiveness of the Mosque and to protect both children and workers. The procedures involve all potential staff and volunteers being treated as potential job applicants.

Appointment of workers

All prospective workers should be asked to complete:

- An application form requesting basic details, experience of working with children.
- Two personal references from people not directly involved in the work of the Mosque.
- Details of any criminal charges convictions or disclosure of a criminal record may not in itself prevent appointments as the nature of any offence is considered.
- It is good practice for a Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) disclosure check to be carried out on all those appointed to work with children in the Mosque or Madrassah.
- At times the Mosque may take up telephone references. When this is the case the contents of that telephone reference will be recorded and kept on file. The name, address and telephone number of the person providing the reference will also be kept on file.

Appointment of workers from abroad

There may be occasions where the Mosque committee wishes to appoint another worker from abroad. This will mean that a CRB disclosure may not be able to be undertaken. Nevertheless, a 'fit person' check may be available from the country the person is moving from. Mosque committees will ensure that additional references are undertaken on any worker from abroad.

Criteria For Not Appointing Workers

The Mosque's responsibilities towards those it works with means that on occasions it will exclude people from work with children and young people. An applicant should never be appointed where it is known that they have a criminal record for offences relating to children or sexual or violent behaviour. Even when real changes has taken place in the life of the individual it would be unwise to place an individual in a position of temptation, and refusal would be for the benefit of the individual concerned as well as for the children.

Applicants will not be appointed where an unsatisfactory reference is received. Where a criminal record is disclosed relating to other types of offences, this should be brought before the Management Committee in confidence, together with other relevant background information, for a decision to be made as to whether to appoint or not. The Mosque will follow the CRB Code of Practice in relation to the handling of disclosure information.

Working with known offenders

Where someone attending the Mosque is known to have abused children, the Mosque Committee will supervise the individual concerned and offer pastoral care, but our commitment to the protection of children will set boundaries for that person, which they will be expected to keep.

Good practice for working with children

All workers are responsible for establishing and maintaining appropriate boundaries with children. Workers should ensure that they are not dependent on their relationships with children and young people to meet their own emotional needs.

- If necessary to touch, keep everything public. A hug in the context of a group is very different from a hug behind closed doors.
- Touching should be related to a child's needs not the workers.
- Touching should be age appropriate and generally be initiated by the child rather than the worker.
- Avoid any physical activity, which is, or may be construed as, sexually stimulating to the adult or child for example, fondling, touching private parts of the body.
- Workers should take responsibility for monitoring one another in the area of physical contact. They should be free to constructively challenge a colleague if necessary.

Discipline and respect (Adaab)

Workers should treat all children and young people with dignity and respect in attitude, language used and actions. A companion of the Messenger of Allah was reported to have said "I never saw anyone who was more compassionate towards children than the Messenger of Allah." ³²

Achieving good behaviour is not just expecting children to be quiet and obedient. It is important to teach children to live alongside others and to encourage them to understand individual rights and responsibilities.

In order for children to learn good behaviour, adults have to set an example because children learn more from practical example than teaching.

Mosque committees and teachers in the Madrassah need to agree on what sort of behaviour is acceptable, and have agreed plans so that everyone follows the same system.

- **Be clear and positive** – explain fully to pupils what you want them to do. Tell them what they have to do, not what they don't have to do. Use positive statements rather than negative ones. For example, saying 'come and sit in your place' is better than saying 'stop running around'.

² Sahih Muslim, 15/75, Kitab al-fada'il, bab rahmatih (r) wa tawadu'ih.

- **Use ignoring as a technique to reduce low-level poor behaviour**
Your pupils want your attention and some think that bad behaviour will get it. Sometimes they may be right! Give your attention as a reward. For example, if a pupil is chatting when you are ready to start your class, choose a child who is nearby and say: 'Well done Aysha, you are quiet and ready to learn'. This often results in other children paying attention. Be sure to give the first pupil some positive attention at the earliest opportunity.
- **Be consistent** – be the same from day-to-day in what you allow or don't allow.
- **Be polite** – we cannot teach children to be polite if we do not show them politeness.
- **Be fair** – children will usually accept rules if they can see that they are fairly applied.
- **Recognise, praise and reward good behaviour** – the best way to achieve good behaviour is to praise children who are behaving well. Rewards can be a smile, a good word, a comment written on work, stickers or stamps, a note to parents, certificates, etc.
- **Criticise the behaviour, not the child** – don't label children by calling them naughty or stupid. If you have to reprimand a pupil, say, for example:

'Calling names is not allowed here and is unkind' rather than 'you are a very unkind girl'

'That was a dangerous thing to do – a sensible boy like you should have realised that' rather than 'you stupid boy – did you want to cause an accident?'

- **Avoid putting negative labels on children** – children generally believe what teachers say. If we tell them they are lazy or forgetful, they begin to believe it and act accordingly. If we tell them they are hard working and helpful, they will try to live up to our expectations. This is known as self-fulfilling prophecy.
- **Be calm** – if pupils are upset or angry, staying calm is the best way to deal with the situation. Pupils will then learn from you that teachers can keep their temper.
- **Give pupils the chance to make amends** – offer them the opportunity to suggest a way to make things better, for example an apology or a suggestion about how they will do better next time.
- **Remind pupils regularly of the rules** – all pupils need reminders. It can be useful to let children help to decide on rules – they are often

much more strict than adults! A poster on the wall allows you to bring the children's attention to the rules as and when necessary.

- **Be patient** – recognise that children learn at different rates. Some children have special educational needs, which may mean that they need additional support or more time to learn.
- **Be a good role model** - Build healthy relationships with children and be a good role model by setting an example. You can't expect children to observe the ground rules if you break them yourself.
- **Be consistent** in what you say and ensure that other team members know what you have said. This avoids manipulation.
- **NEVER** smack or hit a child and do not shout, change voice tone if necessary.

Physical punishment or restraint

Mosque staff should never hit children – either with their hands or with sticks or other implements. This is against the law. On some occasions, it may be necessary for a worker to restrain a child or young person physically to prevent him or her from inflicting injury to others or damage to property. On these occasions, only the minimum force necessary should be used.

If restraint is used, the worker should make notes of what happened and report the incident to the nominated child protection officer. The child's parents should be informed of the incident.

The Prophet (peace be on him) said, "The strong is not the one who overcomes people by his strength, but the strong is the one who controls himself while in anger."³

³ Bukhari: Volume 8, Book 73, Number 135

Children and fasting

Children are required to fast from the age of puberty, and this is not harmful. Fasting prior to this age is tolerated differently depending on the children's general health, nutrition and attitude. Fasting prior to the age of seven or eight years old is not necessary, although it is a good idea to make the children aware of the practice of fasting in the community around them, and to give them a 'taste' of fasting, e.g. a few hours at a time.

It is narrated that the companions of Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) would distract young children if they were hungry near the time of iftar, so they would become accustomed to joining the rest of the community in eating at sunset rather than eating just before sunset, during Ramadan. (Sahih al-Bukhari)

Communities in Action supported by the NHS have produced a helpful booklet: Ramadan Health Guide – A Guide to Healthy Fasting.

Children with special needs

Special care and attention should be given to all children with disabilities and special need for two reasons:

- Children with disabilities are at greater risk of abuse.
- In Eleanor Stobarts research "Child Abuse Linked to Accusations of 'Possession' and 'Witchcraft' (2006)", she found that where children had a difference, such as a disability, illness or challenging behaviour these were sometimes rationalised as being signs of 'Black magic' or 'Possession'.

Mosques and Madrassahs can help and support children with special needs by making their buildings and activities accessible and welcoming to all children in accordance with Luton's schools inclusion policy.

Venues and transport

If a worker arranges an activity with a child or young person outside the usual group time this must be with knowledge and consent of the Management Committee as well as that of the parent. A child or young person arriving uninvited to a worker's home should not be allowed to stay without the consent of the parent. Parental consent will be obtained for all organised activities and outings, which are outside the usual group times. Arrangements for transporting children and young people must also be with the knowledge of the nominated child protection officer and with parental approval.

Spirit possession in Islam (Jinns and Shaytan)

Islam gives much guidance and support to individuals experiencing unease due to a spiritual imbalance as a result from spirit possession or mental distress. However, some individuals may not have the expertise or experience of making a precise diagnosis. Consequently, issues such as mental health issues may become misinterpreted or blurred with spirit possession and therefore vulnerable children may not get the support they need. Children may exhibit a variety of behaviours that they may need support with for example; they may become withdrawn or anxious aggressive or mimic behaviours as a consequence of distress or abuse. However, if families feel this child may need spiritual intervention, it is important for Imams approached for exorcisms not to use physical methods of expelling Jinns or Shaitan. More suitable yet effective methods are utilised by many Imams. Methods such as reciting the therapeutic verses from the Holy Quran as well as making Dua (supplication) is an approach that ought to be advocated by the Imams and filtered down to members of the community.

It is good practice for Imams to access training on mental health issues: this will increase their awareness and knowledge on the mental health issues and will enable them to make the appropriate referrals to support the individual.

Working Together (2006) Sections 11.53 to 11.56 addresses “Child abuse linked to belief in “possession” or “witchcraft”, or in other ways related to spiritual or religious belief”. In 2007 the Government issued “Safeguarding Children from Abuse linked to a belief in Spirit Possession” as supplementary guidance to Working Together. Mosques should consult these documents.

Domestic violence

Islam gives much guidance and support to individuals experiencing unease Domestic violence occurs across society, regardless of age, gender, race, wealth and geography. Domestic violence is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been in a relationship together, or between family members.

The legal definition of harming children has been extended by the introduction of the Adoption and Children Act 2002, to include the harm children suffer by seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another - particularly in the home. Workers need to be aware of any children that exhibit any distress as this may be as a result of observing domestic violence in the home environment and make the necessary referral to ensure the safety of the child.

DECLARATION

1. This organisation believes that children must be protected from harm at all times.
2. We believe every child should be valued, safe and happy. We want to make sure that children we have contact with know this and are empowered to tell us if they are suffering harm.
3. We want children who use or have contact with this organisation to enjoy our service and to be safe at all times.
4. We want parents and carers who use or attend our organisation to be supported to care for their children in a way that promotes their child's health and well-being and keeps them safe
5. We will achieve this by having an effective child protection procedure and following National and local guidance. (What To Do If You're Worried A Child Is Being Abused and the London Child Protection Procedures).
6. If we discover or suspect a child is suffering harm we will follow this procedure and other guidance such as the Working Together document to ensure that we safeguard all children from harm.
7. This child protection policy and procedure will apply to all staff, volunteers and congregation and anyone carrying out any work for us or using our premises.
8. We will review our child protection policy and procedures at least every two years to make sure they are still relevant and effective

The Name of the Nominated Child protection officer is

.....

Signed:.....Date:.....

Director of Mosque

Local contacts

Luton Council of Mosques

95 Maple Road
Luton
LU4 8BQ
Bedfordshire

Luton Initial Assessment Team

Unity House
111 Stuart Street
Luton
Telephone No: 01582 547653
Emergency Duty Team – 0870 2385465

Bedfordshire Police Child Abuse Investigation Unit (CAIU)

Referral Team
Bedfordshire Police
Brooklands
Kempston,
Beds
Telephone No:01234 846960

National contacts

CCPAS

P O Box 133
Swanley
Kent BR8 7UQ
Tel: 0845 120 4550 (24 hour telephone helpline)
A children's charity, which advises faith groups in safeguarding and child protection.

Domestic Violence Helpline: 0808 2000 247

NSPCC

Bengali / Sylehti helpline 0800 096 7714
Gujarati helpline 0800 096 7715
Hindi helpline 0800 096 7716
Punjabi 0800 096 7717
Urdu helpline 0800 096 7718
Asian helpline service in English 0800 096 7719

Muslim Youth Helpline: 0808 808 2008

(+44) (0)20 7008 0151 between 9 am and 5pm Monday to Friday
Emergency Duty Officer (out of office hours)
(+44) (0)20 7008 1500
Or e-mail: fmu@fco.gov.uk

Forced Marriage Unit at: www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage

Helpful publications

Child Protection in Faith-Based Environments

A Guideline Report – Dr. G. Siddiqui
The Muslim Parliament of Great Britain
109 Fulham Palace Road, London, W6 8JA

LSCB Safeguarding Inter Agency Procedures

Luton Safeguarding Children's Board
www.luton.gov.uk/safeguardingchildren

Safe Children and Sound Learning Guidance for Madrassahs

Kirklees Metropolitan Council; Children and Families,
Westfields, Mirfield, WF14 9PW

Safeguarding Children and Young People – A Working Manual for Child Protection and Safe Practice.

CCPAS – contact details in National Contacts

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