



Experiment in
International
Living UK

Safeguarding

“Safeguarding means protecting people’s health, wellbeing and human rights, and enabling them to live free from harm, abuse and neglect”.

EIL UK commits to protecting all children and vulnerable adults who come into contact with our charity. This document aims to help Coordinators and volunteer host families to recognise and identify different types of abuse. It also sets out the clear procedures the charity has put in place to keep children safe, help protect vulnerable adults from harm and safeguard everyone involved in our work.

1. Protocol for dealing with a cause for concern

1a. Who is responsible for protecting children?

As a Coordinator or volunteer EIL Registered Host Family you have a responsibility and a duty to respond to the needs of children (under 18 years of age) and young people, especially when there are concerns about their safety or welfare. Responsibility for responding to concerns about a child or vulnerable adult is not dependent on your specific role or position within an organisation, or on your professional status; safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility and we all have an important part to play.

1b. Role of a Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO)

EIL UK has trained all Programme Managers in safeguarding and three staff are Designated Safeguarding Officers. These staff members are the principle contact for any queries relating to a child’s safety and wellbeing. The current DSO’s are:

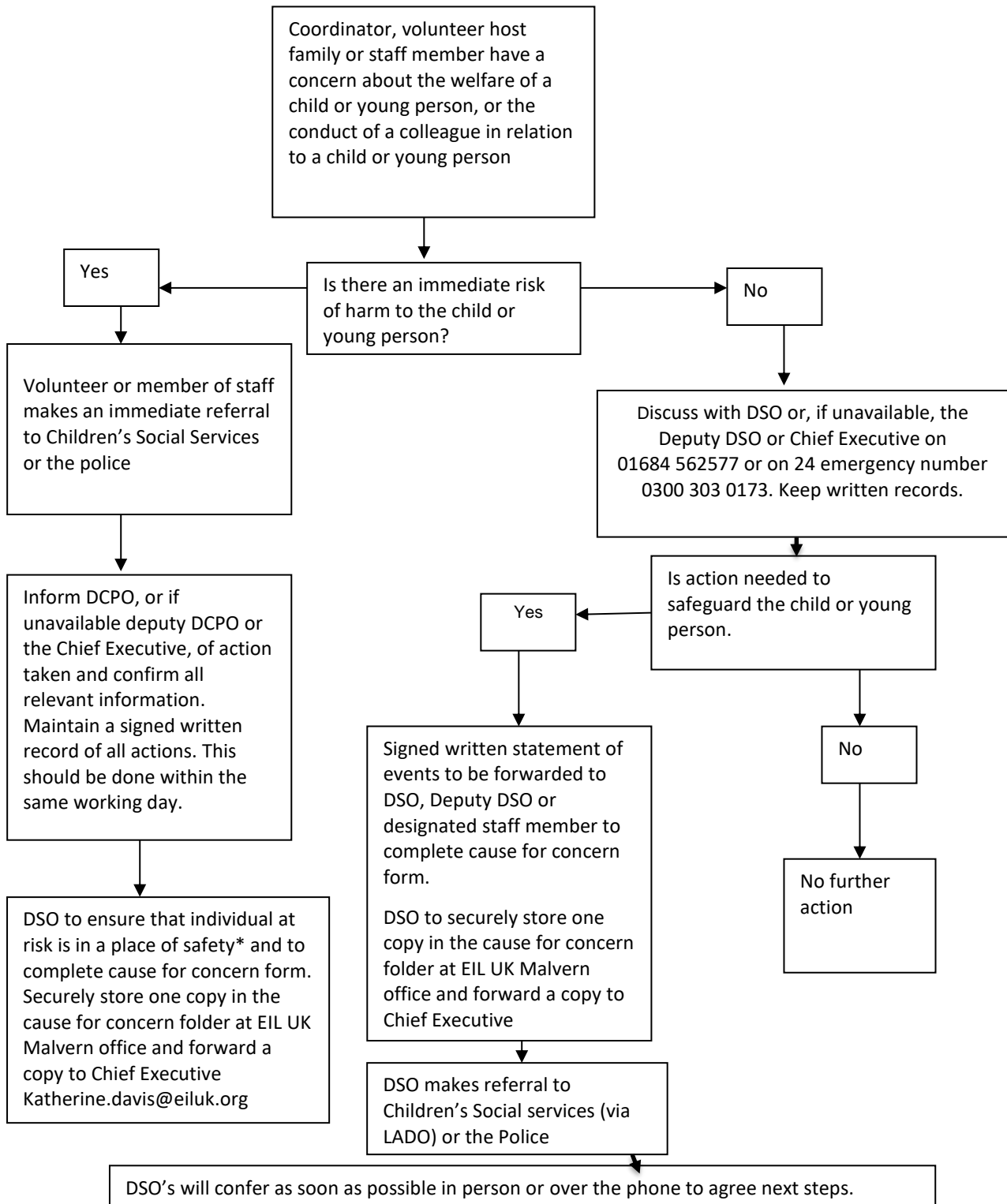
Karen Harvey	Designated Safeguarding Officer	karen.harvey@eiluk.org
Sue Preece	Designated Safeguarding Officer	sue.preece@eiluk.org
Karen Morris	Deputy Safeguarding Officer	karen.morris@eiluk.org
Katherine Davis	Senior Lead on Safeguarding	Katherine.davis@eiluk.org

They are responsible for the following:

- Receiving and acting upon any reported concerns
- Ensuring all staff are familiar with, and adhere to, the Child Protection Policy,
- Ensuring the Policy is implemented and promoted,
- Representing the key link to statutory agencies (Social Care or Police) during and following formal investigations
- Maintaining and updating this Safeguarding Policy
- Keeping an up-to-date knowledge and understanding of the area of child protection, including attending appropriate training and
- Ensuring all relevant information around Child Protection is communicated to the wider EIL UK Team.

2. Safeguarding Children and Young People – What to do if you are concerned about a child's welfare

Safeguarding decision tree



*This means that they are not in contact with the alleged abuser. This may involve the DSO's, Deputy DSO or DBS checked EIL staff member collecting the individual IN PAIRS. Two people are required for an emergency move and Safe Working Procedures must be followed. It may be necessary for the individual at risk to be taken initially to the Coordinator's or staff home whilst arrangements are made for an emergency host family. Emergency hosts can be contacted by the office and/or Coordinators.

3. Reporting lines

Volunteers and staff should report their child protection concern to their Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) at the earliest opportunity – **but in any event within the same working day.**

Contact the **EIL UK office on 01684 562577** in working hours

24-hour emergency number on 0300 303 0173

Please leave a full message with your name, the name of the individual at risk, the best number to contact you on and the nature of the emergency. Please keep calling until you actually speak with one of our staff. If reception is bad or if staff are driving this is the quickest way for safeguarding matters to be picked up and dealt with.

If at any time you feel that there is any danger to an individual call the police on 112 or for more challenging cases on 999. They will assess the situation and put you in contact with social services if required. You must make a record of who you called and when, what was discussed and any reference or case numbers. This way you can ensure that EIL UK is fully briefed so that staff can take the appropriate action/s as soon as possible.

4. Definitions of Abuse

a) What is abuse?

- Abuse occurs when an individual is harmed by the acts or omissions of another individual responsible for their well-being.
- Abusers are often, although not exclusively, adults and often adults that the individual knows and trusts.
- Abuse can cause harm to physical, mental or emotional health.
- Abuse can take many forms:

b) Neglect occurs when basic needs are not met (for example needs for food and warmth); when a vulnerable individual is left alone or unsupervised, or not given appropriate attention. Neglect in the host family situation could involve refusal of food, medical attention or isolation.

c) Emotional abuse is any behaviour which will have a negative effect on the emotional and behavioural development of an individual. It can include bullying, rejection, blackmail or threats. All forms of abuse involve a degree of emotional abuse. Emotional abuse in the host family situation might include situations where family members subject individuals to constant criticism, bullying, racial taunts or unrealistic pressure to conform to the family's norms.

d) Physical abuse is where injury is inflicted such as bruises, burns, physical injuries, poisoning or suffocation.

e) Sexual abuse is actual or likely sexual exploitation. This can include obscene phone calls, indecent exposure, fondling, taking pornographic pictures, attempted intercourse, rape or incest. A host family member having physical contact (e.g. caring for individuals) could potentially create situations where sexual abuse may go unnoticed.

f) **Financial abuse** is where monies belonging to an individual are used or appropriated by underhand means to the detriment of the individual. In the host family situation this might occur if money intended for the individual is not passed to them or personal money is stolen or misused.

g) **Recognition of abuse.**

Signs and symptoms of abuse could include:

- Unexplained bruising and injuries
- Sexually explicit language or actions
- Sudden changes in behaviour
- Something an individual has said
- Fear of going home or of specific individuals or situations
- Reluctance to change clothes/get changed
- Nightmares / sleepwalking / disturbed sleep
- Secretive behaviour
- Reluctance to talk

If you are concerned about the welfare of an individual it is not your responsibility to decide if it is abuse but it is your responsibility to act on your concerns and do something about it.

5. Responding to a concern

If you are concerned about possible or actual abuse, the following process must be followed.

a. **Approach**

On becoming aware that a child has a concern EIL staff or volunteers should:

- Listen carefully to what the child has to say.
- Stay calm.
- Allow the child to say whatever he/she wishes to say in his/her own words and at his/her own pace.
- Reassure the child that s/he has done nothing wrong – and was right to tell someone about the abuse.
- Try to elicit enough information to be able to decide what to do next – no more than this.
- Consider the welfare of other children who might be at risk, including siblings.
- Consult the child (according to age and understanding) as to what s/he would like to happen next – but do not allow this to override the responsibility to report abuse.
- Keep the child informed as to what steps EIL and other agencies are taking.
- Make an accurate written record as soon as possible using the following form.

b. **Records**

You will need to record as much information as possible on the form at your earliest opportunity.

This should include:

- Basic information about the child (name, address, DOB, ethnicity and any disability)
- Who the child lives with
- Name of the child's school
- The precise nature of the concern
- Anything that the child has said about the concern/incident.

c. **Behaviour**

In such circumstances staff and volunteers SHOULD NOT:

- Panic – this is likely to silence the child.

- Inquire into the details of the abuse – it is the duty of social services and police to investigate.
- Push the child to speak
- Promise to keep their secrets
- Fail to report their concerns.

6. Guidelines for talking to individual about suspected abuse

Care must be taken when talking to individuals about indications or accusations of abuse. Be aware that the way in which you talk to an individual could have an effect on the evidence which is put forward if there are subsequent criminal proceedings.

- Do not ask leading question. For example, 'Tell me what happened' rather than 'Did they do x to you?'
- Do not ask questions which encourage the individual to change his or her version of events in any way.
- Do not impose your own assumptions.
- Listen to the individual and take their concerns seriously.
- Record the discussion and inform EIL. You should record the date, time place and people who were present as well as what was said.

7. Confidentiality

There are limits to a child's right to confidentiality within the context of child protection. It is important that information about a child is confidential in the sense that only those who need to know are informed. Otherwise a child's right to confidentiality is superseded by his/her right to protection. This means that information suggesting a child is at risk (whether given by the child, a parent or anyone else) must be shared with the authorities. It also means that absolute promises of secrecy and confidentiality should never be given to children.

Further details on privacy and data protection are available on request from the EIL UK offices. Currently the Privacy Notices are being updated to take account of changes in data protection and the new GDPR requirements.

8. Procedures to minimise the risk of abuse occurring

a. Recruitment and Selection of Volunteers and Staff.

EIL UK will:

- Issue a clear job description, outlining responsibilities and duties of the post.
- Ensure all relevant information is gathered from applicants, including experience of working with young people and vulnerable adults.
- Ensure applicants sign a declaration that there is no reason why they should not be employed and declare any criminal record.
- Complete DBS Disclosures on all staff and any volunteers who may work with young people under 18 years of age.
- Take up independent references for all staff and volunteers.

b. Homestay Programmes

If there is no Coordinator for a host family the EIL programme manager will be responsible for these duties. Coordinators will:

- Visit all host family homes prior to accepting a family to check the home meets EIL's homestay standards.
- Meet all members of the family in permanent residence at the address.
- Support host families through the application process – and check that all sections of the Host Family Application Form are completed. This is a requirement all Host Families have to meet in order to become an EIL UK Registered Host Family.
- Ensure that every home is safe and secure, with adequate heating, sanitation, lighting, ventilation, fire precautions and access to a telephone. Insurance cover should be adequate to cover domestic incidents.
- Ensure host families understand they need to complete and return host family application forms, home visit forms and DBS Disclosure application forms to EIL.
- Never place an under eighteen-year-old in a single-person household.
- Ensure that host families are accurately informed of any dietary or medical requirements.
- Return evaluation forms or feedback (provided to both participants and group leaders/staff) to EIL as soon as possible at the end of the programme.

EIL trustees, staff, volunteers, group leaders, trainers and all members of host families resident in the home who are 18yrs old or older are required to be DBS checked (or the equivalent in other countries of the UK) in order to host participants under 18yrs of age.

c. Non-homestay programmes and programmes abroad.

EIL will ensure that:

- Residential centres/hostels/hotels offer clean and safe environments.
- Activity instructors are appropriately qualified and are registered with the relevant authority.
- Group Leaders have access to immediate support and have relevant telephone numbers and information for in the event of emergency.
- Offices abroad provide information on their procedure for recruiting host families and monitoring their progress.
- UK groups of young people are accompanied by sufficient staff (a ratio of 1:10 or less) and that, where possible, there is a gender mix of leaders in mixed sex groups.
- UK leaders are provided with completed parental consent forms with appropriate medical information.
- Leaders do not spend time alone, and in isolation, with a young person.

d. Reducing the possibility of abuse through good practice.

Avoid:

- spending time alone with a young person away from others
- taking a young person alone in a car on journeys, however short

Never:

- allow or engage in rough, physical or sexually provocative games
- allow or engage in inappropriate touching of any form
- allow individuals to use inappropriate language unchallenged,
- make sexually suggestive comments to an individual, even in fun
- let allegations an individual makes go unchallenged or unrecorded
- do things of a personal nature that individuals can do for themselves
- allow your judgement or actions to be affected by alcohol or drugs

It is the responsibility of all EIL UK staff and individual programme managers to ensure good practice for the protection of everyone involved in the homestay, particularly young people and vulnerable adults associated with EIL UK, and to report any concerns immediately to the EIL UK Designated Safeguarding Officer or appropriate authority.

9. Additional sources of information

Useful EIL UK documents

High School Programme Code of Conduct

Handbook for Group Programmes

Hosting Agreement / Family Homestay Terms and Conditions

Useful external publications

What to do if you suspect a child is being abused?

Getting it right for every child, Scottish Government 2012

Worried about a child – how to protect children from abuse, NSPCC

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/>

Useful organisations

Disclosure and Barring Service: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/agencies-public-bodies/dbs/

Department of Health, Statement of Government policy on adult safeguarding (2011).

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/adult-safeguarding-statement-of-government-policy>

Safeguarding Policy last reviewed: September 2018