Safeguarding in an International Context	thirtyone: koo creating safer places.Together.
Part 1	













## Module 1: International Safeguarding Context













"...entrenched power imbalances make it almost impossible for aid beneficiaries to challenge aid providers."

Jan 2021 Update: Sexual Abuse and Exploitation in the Aid Sector report



#### Legal frameworks: Lessons Learnt

- 1. Victims first
- 2. Commitment to Safeguarding
- 3. Organisational Culture
- 4. Empower others
- 5. Respond well









#### Legal frameworks: Local (UK)

- 1989 and 2004 The Children Act (UK wide)
- 2003 Sexual Offences Act (UK wide)
- 2005 The Mental Capacity Act England (NI, Scotland and Wales have variations)
- 2006 Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act







# Charity Regulator Guidance Uphold UK practices and standards Take reasonable steps ... as fully as possible Report to the UK serious incidents that occurs overseas











### Module 2: Preventative Safeguarding









#### Policies and procedures: Research findings

Less than ½ of respondents:

- 1. Had a full recruitment process
- 2. Signed a code of conduct
- 3. Received specific safeguarding training

#### Policies and procedures: Research findings

"There was no application process as we're independent missionaries."









#### Discussion: Images and personal data

Read the fictional case study.

A worker for the charity concerned took the photo of the

sisters and uploaded it to his personal social media account.

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#### Discussion: Images and personal data



Without your help, sisters Fatima and Joy Akello will be separated and forced to leave their home in Port Bell.

Since their aunt was killed in a car accident they have been hitchhiking into Kampala to beg to survive.

Donate today!

























































# Phoneline Online Suggestion box Isstant messaging system





#### Responding, reporting, referring: Key principles

- Safety
- Informed consent
- Confidentiality
- Respect
- Local legal context
- Support



# Coffee break





Non-compliance:	Minimal compliance:	Survivor-centred approach:
Survivor-centred approach is not seen as an organisational priority.	Senior leaders consider reputational impact before survivor welfare.	Leaders consistently prioritise survivors above other organisational interests.
Reporting processes may be non-		
confidential and do not prioritise the welfare of the survivor.	Reporting processes may be confidential but there is still low accessibility and uptake.	Reporting processes prioritise survivors' wellbeing.
Response to cases does not		Survivors are involved determining
consider needs of the survivor.	Limited funding may be available for survivor care but there is a lack	responses to their concerns.
No funding is allocated to survivor care.	of clarity about how to access it.	Workers are trained to respond.
Confidential and sensitive data is not kept securely.	The need for confidential storage and access to sensitive information is known about , but not	Financial and other resources are allocated to survivor care.
not kept bebarely.	implemented consistently.	Confidential storage of and access
Organisation has not considered		to sensitive information is routinely
that there may be survivors in their work force.	There is recognition that there may be survivors in the workforce but	actioned and monitored.
	no actions are taken in response.	Survivors feedback that the
Untrained staff may respond		organisation is a safe place for the
inappropriately		employment of survivors.



## Module 4: Building capacity









## Power imbalances Types of power Authentically reducing the power imbalance Accountable to...

#### Healthy safeguarding culture

Simply stated, organisational culture is "the way things are done around here."

(Deal & Kennedy, 2000).





















