



Rights and Responsibilities

Organisational perspectives of safeguarding



Recap

- What is safeguarding?
- Who is responsible for safeguarding in Wales?



Legislation and guidance

- Area Child Protection Committees (ACPCs), later evolved into the Local Safeguarding Children's Boards (LSCBs)
- Children Act (1989)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Children Act (2004)
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006)
- Children and Families Act (2014)

Counter-terrorism strategy (CONTEST) 2018

- PROTEST – strengthen protection against possible terrorist attacks
- PREPARE – to mitigate the impact an attack would have
- PURSUE – to stop terrorist attacks happening
- PREVENT - to stop people being drawn into terrorism

Prevent Strategy (HM Govt. 2016)

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address

Prevent Delivery Model

The Prevent delivery model sets out how we tackle the causes and risk factors that can lead an individual to become radicalised, support those who are at risk of radicalisation through early intervention and rehabilitate those who have already engaged with terrorism.

Fig. 2.4 The Prevent Delivery Model

Rehabilitation of those already engaged in terrorism

Providing support to those already engaged to disengage and rehabilitate

Early intervention Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation

Using safeguarding principles provide tailored multi-agency support to those identified as most at risk to radicalisation

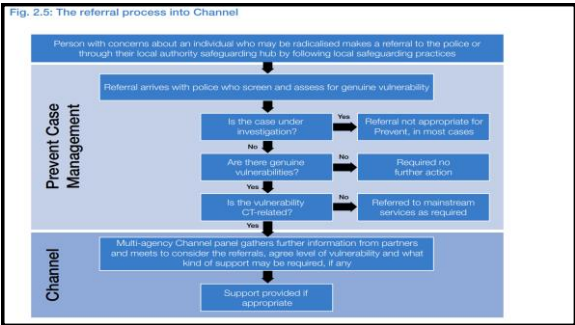
Tackle causes of radicalisation

Working online and offline to empower communities and individuals

Source: Home Office

Fundamental British Values

- What are they? Summarised by the DfE (2015) as
 - Democracy
 - The rule of law
 - Individual liberty
 - Mutual respect and tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs
 - Preventing discrimination
- The Channel process



Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

- 11 Parts to the act
- Part 7 covers safeguarding
 - Places a duty on local authorities to investigate suspected cases of adults being abused
 - Creates Adult Protection and Support Orders (APSOs)
 - Creates a national safeguarding board to oversee local safe guarding boards
 - Removes the need to obtain a court order to remove someone from their home if they need care or support.

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014

- Takes into account the ECHR, UNCRC and the UN principles for older people
- Specifies that individuals must feel like an equal partner
- Specifies what an at risk adult is
- Defines what Abuse and Neglect are

- Practitioners will note the duty on public authorities under section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 not to act in a way that is incompatible with rights under the European Convention of Human Rights.
- Part 7 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 engages a number of rights included in the Convention:
- Article 2 – right to have life protected;
- Article 3 – right not to be subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment;
- Article 5 – right to liberty and security;
- Article 6 – right to a fair hearing;
- Article 8 – right to respect for private and family life, home, and correspondence

An "adult at risk", for the purposes of this Part, is an adult who:-

- (a) is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect;
- (b) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs);
- (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it."

Safeguarding and data protection

- What do you know about the data protection act?
- Law passed in 1998
- Designed to protect users data
- Why you have to give name, address, D.O.B. when calling a company
- Maximum fines for breaching DPA £500K

General Data Protection Regulations – May 2018 - What is it?

- EU Directive designed to harmonise protection across the bloc
- Updates previous directives as technology has moved on
- Places a duty on organisations to take a risk based approach
- Covers EU citizens not just EU organisations

General Data Protection Regulations – May 2018 – What does it do?

- Provides citizens with several protections
 - Stronger conditions for consent
 - Breach notification
 - Right to access
 - Data Portability
 - Privacy by design
- What does this mean for organisations safeguarding policies?

China's Black Mirror Nightmare

- What are the implications of this from a human rights perspective?
- What could be the impact on safeguarding be?
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-43335813>

Organisational perspectives of Safeguarding

- In groups research the safeguarding policies of one of the following organisations
 - The Scout Association /Girlguiding
 - Police service
 - NHS
 - Age Concern UK
 - Mind
- Develop an overview of the safeguarding policy of the organisation
- Consider:
 - What are the main features of the policy
 - Who does the policy apply to?
 - How do the organisations policies relate to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
 - What impact will the GDPR have on the organisations safeguarding policy?
