

Safeguarding for Trustees of Faith-Based Organisations

Simon Bayliss (Social Care Institute for Excellence)

Webinar: Monday 30th November 4 - 5.30pm

Safeguarding for Trustees in Faith-Based Organisations
And your questions answered

With: Simon Bayliss (Senior Practice Development Manager, SCIE)



Simon.Bayliss@SCIE.org.uk

Session Outline

- The importance of safeguarding and our collective role
- The national, community and sector context
- Safeguarding for trustees: key responsibilities and learning
- A checklist for trustees
- Reflections and questions

Quick poll:

How confident are you, and the wider Board, in the quality and effectiveness of safeguarding within your faith-based organisation?

- 1. Confident
- 2. Partly confident
- 3. Lacking confidence

Safeguarding Training Fund

A safeguarding initiative with the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), NCVO and the National Lottery Community Fund.

Between 2020 and 2022, SCIE are working with faith-based organisations to:

- Promote and champion safeguarding and safe culture
- Enable local networking and self-support
- Distribute and promote NCVO resources







Safeguarding Training Fund

SCIE will do this, at no cost to organisations, by:

- Bringing together experts in safeguarding in faithbased organisations, to discuss the challenges faced and help shape SCIE's work in the area;
- Offering local learning opportunities and networks through online and local events
- Disseminating and sharing the NCVO materials
- Providing training opportunities
- Publishing resources to support safeguarding practices





Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport



What is Safeguarding?

Safeguarding is the process of protecting the children and adults that come into contact with us from harm through **safe** and **effective** care.

It includes all aspects of our work, from governance and leadership, recruitment, policies and procedures through to training and culture.

Child protection and adult safeguarding are core parts of safeguarding about how we recognise and protect individuals who are suffering, or who are likely to suffer significant harm.

National Learning



Management of allegations of harassment were poorly handled and reported;

A reliance on policies and procedures, with lack of attention to organisational culture;

A defensive approach to managing concerns both internally and externally.



Series of investigations into sexual abuse within organisations, especially faith-based:

Lack of oversight, checks and balances in safeguarding;

A reputation-first culture;

Lack of engagement with experiences and voices of survivors.

Faith-Based Safeguarding

Faith-based organisations face specific challenges in assuring a safe and caring environment. These may include:

- Emotional needs of those seeking spiritual and other support;
- Potential for spiritual abuse;
- Supporting safe worship and risk-management of those who have abused or pose a risk to others;
- A dependence on volunteers;
- Radicalisation and extremism.

What is Needed for Good Organisational Safeguarding?

Culture of safety and equality?

Clear lines of accountability

Safe recruitment

Safeguarding expertise

Culture that encourages staff to raise concerns

Experienced leadership

Arrangements for information sharing

Culture of listening

Appropriate training and supervision

Effective and well understood policies

Recognising organisational responsibility & the need to develop a safeguarding system

2

Developing structure & systems

3

 Recognising systems implemented are not working well enough to secure compliance

4

Beginning to identify underlying systemic obstacles to further improvement

5

 Addressing complex obstacles including cultural beliefs that prove obstacles to effective safeguarding

6

 Continuous need to reflect, evaluate and challenge how well system is working

The Journey of Safeguarding

Credit: Edi Carmi (SCIE)

Supporting the Workforce - Protection and Prevention:

Enough staff **Embedding** safeguarding culture: Good recruitment practice – values and attitudes proactive identify risks tackle institutionalised Well trained and supported workforce – able to practice identify the risk of abuse and know what to do reduce social isolation open and honest not blaming Leadership – good quality management and supervision

Safeguarding takes priority over management or organisational interests: whistleblowing and allegations management

Quick poll:



- 1.197
- 2. 2,493
- 3. 3,411

10 actions trustee boards need to take to ensure good safeguarding governance

Safeguarding should be a key governance priority for all charities

Ensure your charity has an adequate safeguarding policy, code of conduct and any other safeguarding procedures. Regularly review and update the policy and procedures to ensure they are fit for purpose

Identify possible risks, including risks to your beneficiaries or to anyone else connected to your charity and any emerging risks on the horizon

Consider
how to improve
the safeguarding
culture within
your charity

Ensure that
everyone involved
with the charity knows
how to recognise,
respond to, report and
record a safeguarding
concern

Ensure beneficiaries know how to report a safeguarding

Regularly
evaluate any
safeguarding training
provided, ensuring it
is current and
relevant

Review which posts within the charity can and must have a DBS check from the Disclosure and Barring Service Have a risk
assessment process in
place for posts which
do not qualify for a DBS
check, but which still
have contact with
children or adults
at risk

Review your safeguarding policy and procedures following a serious incident or 'near miss' If you work overseas, find out what different checks and due diligence you need to carry out in different geographical areas of operation



The Role of Trustees

Safeguarding is a legal duty placed on all trustees.

However, many appoint a lead trustee for safeguarding to advise and support the board.

The responsibilities of this are threefold:

Strategic Policy and practice Culture

Eyes-On, Hands-Off

Trustees are responsible for strategy and strategic leadership – providing scrutiny and challenge to support improvements.

Becoming too operational in doing the safeguarding work risks:

Inefficiency

Blurred accountability

Indecisiveness

Weak management

Asking the Right Questions

To ensure a strategic understanding of safeguarding and the provision of effective scrutiny, trustees need to ask:

- Are the Board getting enough of the right information?
- What does this mean for the whole organisation?
- Are we making the right progress in improvement?
- What does this mean for our culture?
- Do we have time to regularly discuss safeguarding?
- Do we have a duty to report this incident?

What Information?

Getting enough of the right, accurate information is crucial to allowing trustees to fulfil their duties:

A written or verbal update from the Safeguarding Lead

Updated policies and procedures

A strategic plan for safeguarding

Progress in safeguarding against an action plan

Notification of serious incidents or organisational concerns

Quick poll:



What percentage of UK registered charities do you think have submitted a safeguarding serious incident report?

- 1. 0.9%
- 2. 2.7%
- 3. 5.1%

Charity Commission: Reportable Safeguarding Incidents



- There is a legal duty on trustees to report serious incidents to the Commission, as soon as possible:
- 1. Incidents of abuse or maltreatment (alleged or actual) to a beneficiary, whilst under the care of the charity and connected to someone within the charity;
- 2. Breaches of procedure or policy which have put people at significant risk of harm (e.g. failure to carry out vetting checks)

Why is it Important?

- Creating safe cultures and organisations
- Meeting the statutory and regulatory responsibilities of trustees and governance
- Beyond the moral duty: philanthropy
 - Due diligence requirements of donors
 - Legal accountability
- Mitigating against reputational risk



Understanding and managing the risks:

Do you know the types of harm, abuse and neglect that are most likely to affect people your organisation comes into contact with?

Are safeguarding risks recorded in your risk register?

How often does the board review whether procedures are in place to reduce risk are working well?



Policies and procedures:

- Do you know what your safeguarding policy and procedures say? Are you confident they provide for both adults at risk and children?
- Does the board review the policy once a year?
- Do you feel confident that all staff, volunteers and people you work with understand your safeguarding policy and procedures?



Making safeguarding a priority:



Do you have a lead trustee for safeguarding? Do you feel confident you understand enough to challenge or support their advice?

Do you receive regular safeguarding reports as a board and make decisions collectively?



Supporting your staff and volunteers:

- Are you confident that someone in your organisation understands the law relating to taking Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks on staff and volunteers?
- Are you confident the organisation has good procedures in place to recruit staff and volunteers more safely, and then to support them as they start their roles?
- Does the board review the safeguarding training you offer to your staff and volunteers at least once a year?



Handling and reporting concerns:



Do you know your organisation's safeguarding reporting procedures?



Are the reporting procedures well known among staff, volunteers and others in contact with the charity?



Are you confident that they are in line with expectations of your local authority adult safeguarding board and children's safeguarding board or partnership?



Your culture and values:

- Do you get safeguarding concerns raised? If you never have any, this can be an indication that your policies may not be strong enough for people to speak up.
- Do you have posters, cards, web pages or other ways of making sure everyone knows about their right to be safe?
- Do you seek feedback from staff and volunteers and the people you work with on whether your safeguarding policies work?

Sources of Learning

Continued awareness and understanding of safeguarding is essential for trustees and staying abreast of developments helps you to bring scrutiny and challenge:

Charity Commission investigations Local news and updates for contextual risks

Statutory reviews (SARs and LCSPRs)

IICSA hearing reports



Q & A

Thank you!

To find out more about SCIE's work with faith-based organisations or to get in touch, please follow the links below.

SCIE and the Safeguarding Training Fund: scie.org.uk/safeguarding/charities/resources

Safeguarding for faith groups: scie.org.uk/safeguarding/faith-groups

Sign-up to SCIE's e-bulletin to find out about future events and resources:

scie.org.uk/myscie/register