



**Safeguarding**

*25 February 2019*

- Participate in the session by asking questions and listening to others.
- Challenge your own views.
- Recognise and respect the group dynamic.
- Understand that this can be an emotional subject.
- Allow for the session to provide a confidential environment for discussion.
- Try to avoid using names and places.
- If you are affected by the content of the course there are contact details at the end of the slides.

Upon successful completion of this module, you will be able to;

- Recognise what makes a safe, effective & child-friendly environment.
- Be aware of what child abuse is and what common indicators of abuse are.
- Know how to respond if you receive an allegation from a child.
- Explain key aspects of the procedures that you would follow to receive, record and report allegations of abuse from an individual.
- Know where to find information on policies and procedures for safeguarding and protecting children.
- Identify the person at your organisation responsible for welfare issues.
- Identify good and poor practice.
- Recognise that good personal behaviour is a key element of good governance

Upon successful completion of this module, I want you to:

- Become more aware of what you can do to make sport safer for children;
- Feel confident about facilitating a safeguarding session for your coaches.

# Rationale

- Millions of children participate in sport every day across the globe
- Children can experience violence and abuse in a range of contexts - including in sport
- Some risks are unique to sport and some children are particularly vulnerable
- Sport will only achieve its full potential if it is delivered in a safe and supportive environment



International Safeguards  
for Children in Sport



## Safeguards

### 8 Safeguards

- 01 – Developing your policy
- 02 – Procedures for responding to safeguarding concerns
- 03 – Advice and support
- 04 – Minimising risks to children
- 05 – Guidelines for behaviour
- 06 – Recruiting, training and communicating
- 07 – Working with partners
- 08 – Monitoring and evaluating

# History of the International Safeguards



**2012:** Inaugural meeting of the International Safeguarding Children in Sport Initiative

**2014:** International Safeguards launched in South Africa

**2016:** Guides to accompany the International Safeguards launched

**2017:** International Safeguards translated into more than 10 languages

**2018:** New, more globally representative Initiative launched

1. Developing your policy
2. Procedures for responding to concerns
3. Advice and support
4. Minimising risks
5. Guidelines for Behaviour
6. Recruitment, training and communication
7. Working with partners
8. Monitoring and evaluating



# Safeguarding Journey

The following steps will guide your journey through each of the Safeguards. They should facilitate an organisation to reflect on their current system and inform their efforts towards ensuring the safety of children.

The guide has 5 steps:

**Step 01:**  
**Preparing for the journey**  
Raising awareness of the need to safeguard children

**Step 02:**  
**Preparing to implement**  
Reflecting on where you are now and prioritising your next steps

**Step 03:**  
**Developing your safeguard**

**Step 04:**  
**Implementing your safeguard**

**Step 05:**  
**Embedding your safeguard**

# Safeguarding Quiz



1. Child abuse is any form of physical, emotional or sexual mistreatment that leads to injury or harm.  
True/ False

1. The effects of child abuse are only short term. True/False

3. Persons who were abused have a greater likelihood of becoming abusers themselves. True/False

4. Which type of abuse is most prevalent in Sport?

a) Physical Abuse

b) Sexual Abuse

c) Emotional Abuse

5. Girls have a greater chance of being abused than boys in sport. True /False

6. Children with disabilities that limit their communication are more at risk of being abused than others.  
True/False

# Safeguarding Quiz...



7. The highest prevalence of abuse of children in sport is from:  
a) Parents      b) Coaches/Volunteers      c) Teammates/Peers      d) Other Adults
8. It is good practice for coaches to work one on one with children in secluded areas.      True/False
9. Reporting child abuse is the responsibility of.....  
a) Parents      b) Coaches      c) Children      d) Everyone
10. Safeguarding refers to the actions we take to ensure all children are safe from harm when involved in physical activity.      True/False
11. If you are aware of poor practice or abuse of children in sport you should:  
a) Ignore the situation and leave it up to the people in charge  
b) Address the matter yourself  
c) Report the matter to the relevant authorities  
d) Tell a friend



SAFEUARDING AWARENESS  
FOR  
COACHES

MAKING SPORT SAFER FOR CHILDREN

The potential benefits of sport can only be realized when children enjoy positive sport experiences in an environment that is safe and secure.

By the end of this session you should know:

- ✓ Difference between Child Protection and Safeguarding
- ✓ What is Abuse
- ✓ Types of Abuse
- ✓ Effects of Abuse
- ✓ Guidelines for Good Practice
- ✓ The Role of the Coach in Making Sport Safer for Children

# Safeguarding Quiz

- Who is most likely to abuse children in sport?
  - a. Women
  - b. Strangers
  - c. Coaches
  - d. Peers (other children)
- Who are more likely to be victims of abuse?
  - a. Girls
  - b. Boys
- Where is the abuse most likely to take place?
  - a. Home
  - b. School
  - c. Church
  - d. Sport Centre

# What is Child Abuse?



**Abuse** refers to the acts of commission or omission that lead to a child experiencing harm.

**Child abuse** is any form of physical, emotional or sexual mistreatment or lack of care that leads to injury or harm.

An individual may **abuse or neglect** a child directly, or may be responsible for abuse because they fail to prevent another person harming that child.

# What is Child Protection?



Child Protection is a set of activities that are required for **specific** children who are at risk of/or suffering harm.



# What is Safeguarding?

Safeguarding refers to the actions we take to ensure **all children** are safe from harm when involved in our clubs and activities.

# Types of Abuse

**A**

## **Physical Abuse**

Deliberate actions that cause physical harm or injury to a child

**B**

## **Emotional Abuse**

Deliberate actions that lead to psychological or emotional harm to a child's health and development

**C**

## **Sexual Abuse**

Deliberate use of a child by an abuser for sexual purposes and/or sexual gratification

**D**

## **Neglect**

Failing to meet the basic needs of a child that may likely lead to impairment of a child's health and development

**E**

## **Bullying or Harassment\***

Repeated aggressive domination of a child using intimidation, threats, coercion and/or force to create feelings of fear and helplessness.

# Effects of Abuse





❖ Children have rights

❖ Coaches have responsibilities

❖ Relationships between coaches and children should be based on:

*Trust, Respect, Equity, Fairness, Honesty, Openness*

A coach demonstrates good practice when he/she:

- Creates an enjoyable/safe environment, free from fear/harassment.
- Promotes fair-play
- Demonstrates respect to all
- Provides opportunities for children to make decisions
- Designs developmentally appropriate activities
- Provides opportunities for development of skills, knowledge, values.

Context	Good Practice Examples	Poor Practice Examples
Physical Contact	Inform participant before touching. Always do in full view of group.	Not informing participant that you're going to touch him/her. Inappropriate touching. Touching in private. Contact that causes pain.
Training	Developmentally appropriate activities. Practice time that is appropriate for age of participants.	Activities are too difficult or strenuous for participants. Sessions are too long, leading to exhaustion.
Competition	Equal-ability teams. Opportunities for ALL children to participate.	Elimination formats. Under-prepared teams. Advantageous situations. Participants on bench not having opportunity to play.
Language	Supportive	Excessive shouting. Obscene/vulgar. Offensive/abusive.
Communication	Send messages through parents. Use of notice boards. Written notes to parents.	Private messages to children. Use of social media to send messages directly to children. Inappropriate texts/images.
Relationships	Respectful. Honest. Open. Trustworthy.	Intimate. Sexual. Disrespectful. Overly friendly
Transport	Team bus.	Private car.
Accommodation	Accompanied by chaperones/parents.	Staying in room with coach.

# Minimizing Risk

## Activities

Activities and equipment are safe and do not pose risk to participants  
Activities are developmentally appropriate for participants

## Transport

Participants are accompanied by parent/  
guardian or approved driver  
Participants never travel alone

## Activities

Activities and equipment are safe and do not pose risk to participants  
Activities are developmentally appropriate for participants

# Minimizing Risk

## Personnel

All volunteers have been background checked  
All volunteers have completed safeguarding training

## Accommodation

Overnight accommodations are supervised by approved chaperones  
Change rooms are safe and monitored for potential risk



# Reporting Incidents of Poor Practice

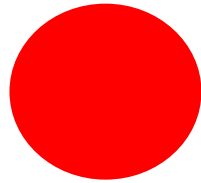
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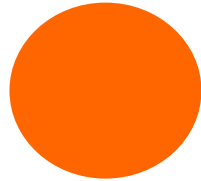
Poor practice should be addressed internally by reporting matter to the Designated Safeguarding Officer/Focal Point in your organization.

# Reporting Incidents of Abuse

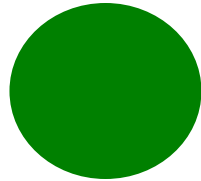
1. Receive



2. Record



3. Report



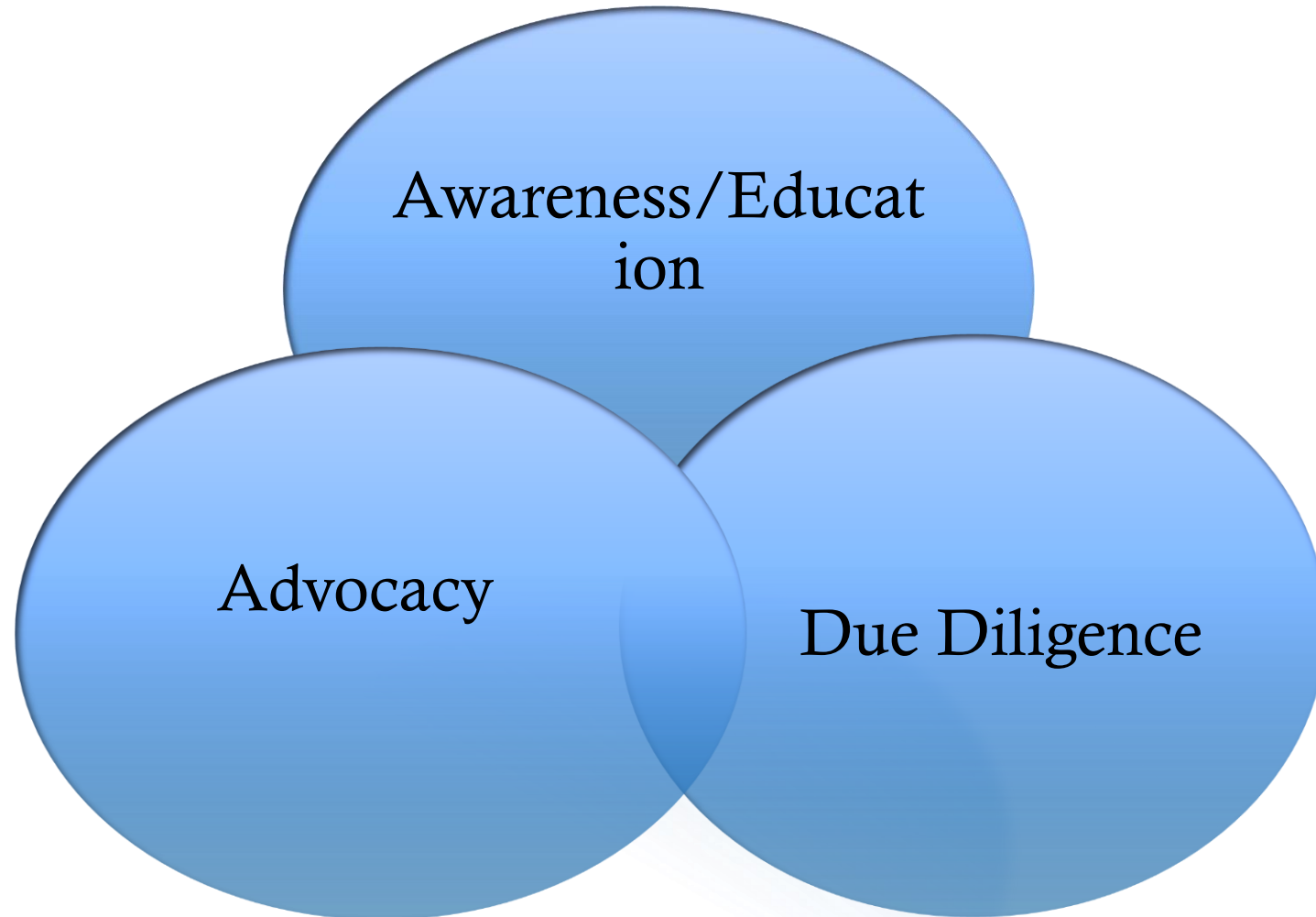
**Coaching certification**

**Safeguarding training**

**Police Background Check**

**Self-declaration**

# My Role in Making Sport Safer for Children



# Contact Information

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Name:

Agency:

Phone:

Email:

include contact information for coaches who may need to contact you or your organization's focal point for safeguarding.