

Annex 1 - Additional definitions used throughout the policy.

Beneficiaries - Any person supported by our partners. In our daily work, we do not use this terminology, preferring instead to talk about people. For the purpose of this policy, and, again in line with Charity Commission guidance, we define a beneficiary as *“a person or group of people eligible to benefit from a charity.”*

Implementing partner - an organisation, collective or individual who is funded or supported by WRAP to carry out work supporting beneficiaries.

1. Categories of harm and safeguarding terminology

1.1. Children

Abuse of trust: a relationship of trust can be described as one in which one party is in a position of power or influence over the other by virtue of their work or the nature of their activity. An abuse of trust can be committed by a member of staff or volunteer. It is vital that those in a position of trust clearly understand the power this gives them over those they care for and the responsibilities this carries. They must be given clear guidance to ensure they do not abuse their position or put themselves in a position where allegations of abuse, whether justified or unfounded, can be made. This is particularly important in the context of humanitarian aid, when those in positions of power also control aid and resources.

Child Abuse: A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place online, either wholly, or by its use to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children. Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018.

Child protection: Part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. This refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

Child criminal exploitation: Where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child criminal exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Child safeguarding Incident: Refers to when an allegation is made, even if it is unsubstantiated, that a child is at risk of harm or has experienced harm

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

County Lines: a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of ‘deal line’. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store

the drugs and money, and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

Emotional Abuse: The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Extremism: Extremism goes beyond terrorism and includes people who target the vulnerable – including the young – by seeking to sow division between communities based on race, faith, or denomination; justify discrimination towards women and girls; persuade others that minorities are inferior; or argue against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society. Extremism is defined in the Counter Extremism Strategy 2015 as the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist.

Female Genital Mutilation: Female genital mutilation (FGM) is the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. It is also known as female circumcision, cutting, or sunna. Religious, social, or cultural reasons are sometimes given for FGM. However, FGM is child abuse. It's dangerous and a criminal offence. FGM is illegal in the UK

Forced Marriage: One entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into marriage. Not to be confused with an arranged marriage.

Neglect: The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy because of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment), protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger, or to ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers), or to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Online abuse: Is any type of abuse that happens on the internet. It can happen across any device that's connected to the web, like computers, tablets, and mobile phones. And it can happen anywhere online, including, social media, text messaging, emails, online chats, online gaming. It can include cyber bullying, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, grooming, sexting.

Physical Abuse: A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Radicalisation: a process whereby someone has their vulnerabilities or susceptibilities exploited towards terrorism or crime – most often by a third party with their own agenda.

Safeguarding and promoting children’s welfare: Defined for the purposes of this guidance as: a, protecting children from maltreatment b, preventing impairment of children's health or development c, ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care, and d, taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes. (*Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2020*)

Sexual Abuse: Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Terrorism: is the use or threat of action, both in and outside of the UK, designed to influence any international government organisation or to intimidate the public. It must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.

Young carer: A young carer is a person under 18 who provides or intends to provide care for another person (of any age, except generally where that care is provided for payment, pursuant to a contract or as voluntary work).

1.2. Adults at risk

Discriminatory abuse including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment, verbal abuse because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation, religion, (protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010).

Domestic abuse including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse, so called ‘honour’ based, female genital mutilation and forced marriage. Coercive or controlling behaviour is a core part of domestic violence. Coercive behaviour can include acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation, harming, punishing, or frightening the person, isolating the person from sources of support, exploitation of resources or money, preventing the person from escaping abuse, regulating everyday behaviour.

Financial or material abuse including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult’s financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions, or benefits.

Gender based violence: This term is often used interchangeably with “violence against women” and “sexual and gender-based violence”. The term, “gender-based violence” highlights the gender dimension of these types of acts. In other words, the relationship between females’ subordinate status in society and their increased vulnerability to violence. It is important to note, however, that men and boys may also be victims of gender-based violence, including sexual violence (SV), particularly when they are subjected to torture and/or detainment. GBV includes sexual violence, including rape, sexual

abuse, sexual exploitation and forced prostitution, domestic violence, forced and early marriage, harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) honour crimes, widow inheritance, trafficking¹.

Internet abuse and abusive images of vulnerable adults: an abusive image of vulnerable adults is defined as any representation without informed consent, by whatever means, of the vulnerable adult engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of the adult for sexual purposes. These images are then shared on social media without their consent. Technology has also meant that vulnerable are now subject to additional abuse and cyber-bullying through the internet and other forms of social media. Vulnerable adults may also be at risk of coming into contact with people who want to harm them through their use of the internet.

Modern slavery encompasses slavery, debt bondage, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude, traffickers and slave masters using whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive, and force individuals into a life of abuse, exploitation, servitude, and inhumane treatment.

Neglect and acts of omission including ignoring medical emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition, and heating

Organisational abuse: including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice because of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

Physical abuse: Hitting, slapping, punching, hair-pulling, biting, pushing, kicking, scalding, and burning, opening windows or removing blankets, physical punishments, inappropriate or unlawful use of restraint, involuntary isolation or confinement, misuse of medication (e.g., over-sedation), forcible feeding, rough handling, assault.

Psychological abuse including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation, stopping religious and cultural expression, unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.

Safeguarding Adults: Safeguarding means protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear, or unrealistic about their personal circumstances. There may be instances whereby the risk is so high that referrals for support need to be made without an adult's consent. Care and Support Statutory Guidance, March 2020.

Self-neglect: includes lack of self-care to an extent that it threatens personal health and safety, neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings, inability to avoid self-harm,

¹ Inter-Agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings: 2010 Revision for Field Review

failure to seek help or access services to meet health and social care needs, inability, or unwillingness to manage one's personal affairs

Sexual abuse including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure, sexual assault, sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.

Survivor-centred Approach: A survivor-centred approach to violence against women seeks to empower the survivor by prioritising her rights, needs and wishes. It means ensuring that survivors have access to appropriate, accessible, and good quality services including health care, psychological and social support, security, legal services. (UNFPA 2012)²

² <https://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/1499-survivor-centred-approach.html>