



Safeguarding Adults & Children Policy

Policy Owner: Nyatiti NyaDala CIC

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1. Introduction / Mission Statement

Nyatiti NyaDala is a place where the **community**, with the support of **nyatiti music**, can feel **empowered**, engage in dialogues, **connect** in a **respectful** space, and be mindful of our place in **nature**. It is a place where **nyatiti music** can breathe and regain its formal **respect** in the **community** while evolving with time and space.

We are looking to participate in rebuilding a more cohesive space using the inspiration of ancient practices and the potential of *nyatiti* music. To do this, Nyatiti NyaDala is benefiting from *nyatiti* music. Nyatiti music has long been used in assisting with the mourning process and cleansing. Moreover, *pakruok*, where the *nyatiti* players have poetic dialogues with their audience creates bond and contentment, it also empowers children as they participate in this practice and prepare them with essential social skills.

- Using performances and workshops we are creating awareness about East African music, culture and traditions.
- Our research and development programs let us delve into our impact and interaction with our environment and community to create sustainable and unique instruments for education purpose and some which can be purchased.

2. Policy statement

Nyatiti NyaDala is committed to the well being and safeguarding of children and adults at risk that it comes in contact with. Everyone shall have the right to be treated with respect, dignity and to protection and freedom from abuse or exploitation, regardless of their age, racial heritage/racial culture, sexual orientation, disability, gender, religious belief, economic status or otherwise.

3. Scope

This policy applies to the company directors and third parties facilitating community and school music and culture services whether as paid contractors or as volunteers. When visiting external premises of delivery partners, organisations will use their discretion to adopt the adult safeguarding policy of that institution/premises.

4. Purpose

This policy aims to cover:

- The legislation, our commitment and procedures for safeguarding adults and children at risk.
- Our role and responsibility for safeguarding adults and children at risk.
- What to do or who to speak to if someone has a concern relating to the welfare or wellbeing of an adult within the business.

5. Implementation

To ensure that this policy is respected Nyatiti NyaDala will:

- use safe recruitment practices and seek Disclosure and Barring Services checks from its representatives
- have a designated safeguarding lead
- train this policy out using the method of "Read and understood" by involved parties in activities under the care of Nyatiti NyaDala.
- further develop and enhance this policy through yearly review and the training of key members in the organisation
- have a commitment to ensuring that adult and children safety is included in risk assessments

6. Signs of abuse

Adult Safeguarding

Extracted from <https://www.anncrafttrust.org/resources/types-of-harm/> (more details available on the Ann Craft Trust website).

Self-neglect

This covers a wide range of behaviour, but it can be broadly defined as neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health, or surroundings. An example of self-neglect is behaviour such as hoarding.

Modern Slavery

This encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour, and domestic servitude.

Domestic Abuse

This includes psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional abuse perpetrated by anyone within a person's family. It also includes so-called "honour" based violence.

Discriminatory

Discrimination is abuse that centres on a difference or perceived difference, particularly with respect to race, gender, disability, or any of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act.

Organisational

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

Physical

This includes hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, restraint, and misuse of medication. It can also include inappropriate sanctions.

Sexual

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

Financial or Material

This includes theft, fraud, internet scamming, and coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions. It can also include the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions, or benefits.

Neglect and Acts of Omission

This includes ignoring medical or physical care needs and failing to provide access to appropriate health social care or educational services. It also includes the withdrawing of the necessities of life, including medication, adequate nutrition, and heating.

Emotional or Psychological

This includes threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation, or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.

Four Additional Types of Harm

There are four additional types of harm that are not included in The Care Act, but they are also relevant to safeguarding adults.

Cyber Bullying

Cyber bullying occurs when someone repeatedly makes fun of another person online, or repeatedly picks on another person through emails or text messages. It can also involve using online forums with the intention of harming, damaging, humiliating, or isolating another person. It includes various different types of bullying, including racist bullying, homophobic bullying, or bullying related to special education needs and disabilities. The main difference is that, instead of the perpetrator carrying out the bullying face-to-face, they use technology as a means to do it.

Forced Marriage

This is a term used to describe a marriage in which one or both of the parties are married without their consent or against their will. A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which both parties consent to the assistance of a third party in identifying a spouse. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 make it a criminal offence to force someone to marry.

Mate Crime

A "mate crime" is when "vulnerable people are befriended by members of the community who go on to exploit and take advantage of them" (Safety Network Project, ARC). It may not be an illegal act, but it still has a negative effect on the individual. A mate crime is carried out by someone the adult knows, and it often happens in private. In recent years there have been a number of Serious Care Reviews relating to people with a learning disability who were seriously harmed, or even murdered, by people who purported to be their friend.

Radicalisation

The aim of radicalisation is to inspire new recruits, embed extreme views and persuade vulnerable individuals to the legitimacy of a cause. This may be direct through a relationship, or through social media.

Safeguarding Children

Extracted from

<https://safeguarding.network/content/types-of-abuse-and-neglect> (more details available on the Safeguarding Network website).

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. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear, or experience its effects. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or extra-familial contexts by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

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.

Emotional abuse

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and 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 from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the illtreatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), 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, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving 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. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education and all staff should be aware of it and of their school or college's policy and procedures for dealing with it.

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, for example, as a result 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; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

7. Legislation

a. Children and Social Work Act 2017

An Act to make provision about looked after children; to make other provision in relation to the welfare of children; and to make provision about the regulation of social workers.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/16/contents/enacted>

b. Working Together to Safeguard Children

A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

c. Sexual Offences Act 2003

The Sexual Offences Act introduced a number of new offences concerning adults at risk and children.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/contents>

d. Mental Capacity Act 2005

Its general principle is that everybody has capacity unless it is proved otherwise, that they should be supported to make their own decisions, that

anything done for or on behalf of people without capacity must be in their best interests and should be the least restrictive intervention.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/contents>

e. Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

Introduced the new Vetting and Barring Scheme and the role of the Independent Safeguarding Authority. The Act places a statutory duty on all those working with vulnerable groups to register and undergo an advanced vetting process with criminal sanctions for non-compliance.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents>

f. Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2019: Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS)

Designed to provide appropriate safeguards for vulnerable people who have a mental disorder and lack the capacity to consent to the arrangements made or their care or treatment, and who may be deprived of their liberty in their best interests in order to protect them from harm.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/mental-capacity-amendment-act-2019-liberty-protection-safeguards-lps>

g. Disclosure & Barring Service 2013

Criminal record checks: guidance for employers – How employers or organisations can request criminal records checks on potential employees from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

<https://www.gov.uk/db-update-service>

h. The Care Act 2014 – statutory guidance

The Care Act introduces new responsibilities for local authorities. It also has major implications for adult care and support providers, people who use services, carers and advocates. It replaces No Secrets and puts adult safeguarding on a statutory footing.

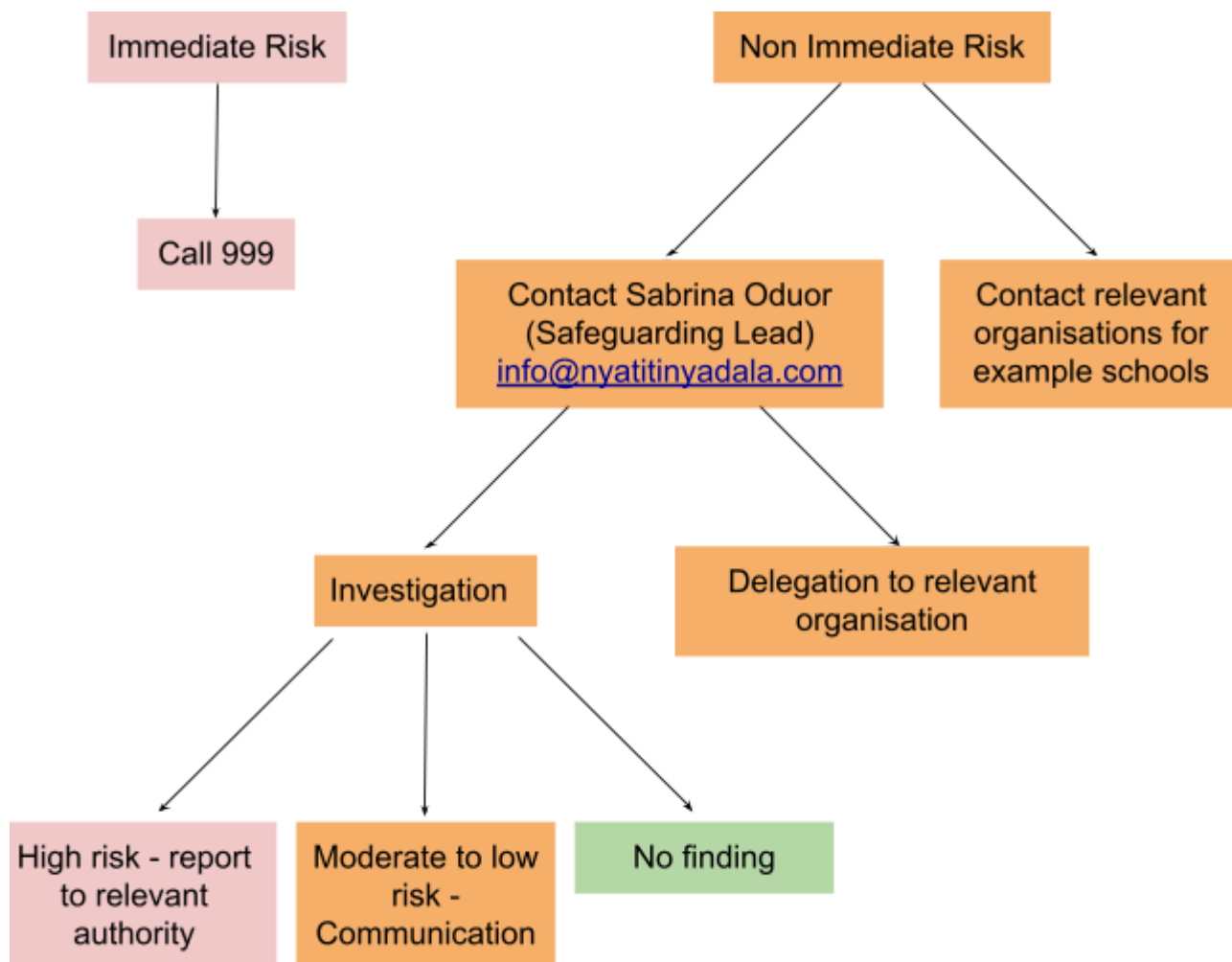
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>

i. Making Safeguarding Personal Guide 2014

This guide is intended to support councils and their partners to develop outcome-focused, person-centred safeguarding practice.

<https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Making%20Safeguarding%20Personal%20-%20Guide%202014.pdf>

8. Procedures



Key Contact Details

Sabrina Natacha Aurore Oduor (Aurore Akinyi) info@nyatitinyadala.com

For organisation contact details consult the section “Sources of Information and Support” below.

9. Raising and Managing a Concern

- If a child or an adult at risk is in immediate danger or risk of harm, the police should be contacted by calling 999.
- For non urgent reports of concerns contact info@nyatitinyadala.com, if necessary a phone number can be provided upon request. We will investigate and evaluate whether it needs to be delegated or escalated to relevant organisation or authorities. In case of moderate risk we will attempt to communicate with involved parties or their carer to mitigate conflicts. Where necessary individuals may not be further allowed to participate in the activities proposed by Nyatiti NyaDala.
- You may alternatively contact the appropriate organisation for your concern based on the contact details in the section "Sources of Information and Support" below.

Risks definition

- Immediate high risk is characterised by an imminent threat endangering the life of a child or adult.
- High risk is characterised by abuse or neglect being identified.
- Moderate to low risk is characterised by disruptive behaviour.

Whistleblowing

Whistleblowing is the process whereby someone raises a concern about the well-being of a child or an adult at risk. We are committed to encouraging and maintaining a culture where people feel able to raise a genuine safeguarding concern and are confident that it will be taken seriously.

Each individual has a responsibility for raising concerns about unacceptable practice or behaviour:

- To protect or reduce risk to others
- To prevent a problem from becoming worse or more widespread
- To prevent becoming implicated yourself

Nyatiti NyaDala CIC assures that all involved parties will be treated fairly and that all concerns will be properly considered. In cases where suspicions prove

to be unfounded, no action will be taken against those who report their concerns, provided they acted in good faith and without malicious intent.

Recording and Information Sharing

<https://www.nyatitinyadala.com/privacy-policy>

Annexe – Sources of Information and Support

Newcastle Safeguarding - Newcastle Adult Social Care

ASCPadmin@newcastle.gov.uk

0191 278 8377 (Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm)

0191 278 7878 (Evenings and Weekends)

Write - Adult Social CarePoint, Westgate Community Complex, West Road,
Newcastle

upon Tyne, NE4 9LU

Text - 07968474891 (Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm)

Newcastle Safeguarding Children Partnership

c/o Children and Families

Newcastle Civic Centre

Newcastle Upon Tyne

Tyne & Wear

NE1 8QH

Very urgent: 999

Urgent duty call: 0191 278 7878

0191 277 2500 (weekdays, 8.45am to 5pm)

E-mail: info@newcastlesafeguardingchildren.org.uk

NSPCC

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in England and Wales
based in London.

Help for adults concerned about a child

Tel: 0808 800 5000

Help for children and young people

Tel: 0800 1111

Email: help@NSPCC.org.uk

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/>

Action on Elder Abuse

A national organisation based in London. It aims to prevent the abuse of older people by raising awareness, encouraging education, promoting research and collecting and disseminating information.

Tel: 020 8765 7000
Email: enquiries@elderabuse.org.uk
www.elderabuse.org.uk

Ann Craft Trust

A national organisation providing information and advice about adult safeguarding. The Ann Craft Trust has a specialist Safeguarding Adults in Sport and Activity team to support the sector

Tel: 0115 951 5400
Email: Ann-Craft-Trust@nottingham.ac.uk
www.anncrafttrust.org

Men's Advice Line

For male domestic abuse survivors
Tel: 0808 801 0327

National LGBT+ Domestic Abuse Helpline

Tel: 0800 999 5428

National 24Hour Freephone Domestic Abuse Helplines

England Tel: 0808 2000 247 www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk/Contact-us	Northern Ireland Tel: 0808 802 1414 www.dsahelpline.org Twitter: www.twitter.com/dsahelpline Facebook: www.facebook.com/dsahelpline
Scotland Tel: 0800 027 1234 Email: helpline@sdaafmh.org.uk Web chat: sdaafmh.org.uk	Wales Llinell Gymorth Byw HebOfn/ Live free from fear helpline Tel: 0808 8010 800 Type Talk: 18001 0808 801 0800 Text: 078600 77 333
England Tel: 0808 2000 247 www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk/Cont act-us	Northern Ireland Tel: 0808 802 1414 www.dsahelpline.org Twitter: www.twitter.com/dsahelpline

England	Northern Ireland
	Facebook: www.facebook.com/dsahelpline
Scotland	Wales
Tel: 0800 027 1234 Email: helpline@sdaafmh.org.uk Web chat: sdaafmh.org.uk	Llinell Gymorth Byw HebOfn/ Live free from fear helpline Tel: 0808 8010 800 Type Talk: 18001 0808 801 0800 Text: 078600 77 333

Rape Crisis Federation of England and Wales

Rape Crisis was launched in 1996 and exists to provide a range of facilities and resources to enable the continuance and development of Rape Crisis Groups throughout Wales and England.

Email: info@rapecrisis.co.uk

www.rapecrisis.co.uk

Respond

Respond provides a range of services to victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse who have learning disabilities, and training and support to those working with them.

Tel: 020 7383 0700 or 0808 808 0700 (Helpline)

Email: services@respond.org.uk

www.respond.org.uk

Stop Hate Crime

Works to challenge all forms of Hate Crime and discrimination, based on any aspect of an individual's identity. Stop Hate UK provides independent, confidential and accessible reporting and support for victims, witnesses and third parties.

24 hours service:

Telephone: 0800 138 1625

Web Chat: www.stophateuk.org/talk-to-us/

E mail: talk@stophateuk.org

Text: 07717 989 025
Text relay: 18001 0800 138 1625
By post: PO Box 851, Leeds LS1 9QS

Susy Lamplugh Trust

The Trust is a leading authority on personal safety. Its role is to minimise the damage caused to individuals and to society by aggression in all its forms – physical, verbal and psychological.

Tel: 020 83921839

Fax: 020 8392 1830

Email: info@suzylamplugh.org

www.suzylamplugh.org

Victim Support

Provides practical advice and help, emotional support and reassurance to those who have suffered the effects of a crime.

Tel: 0808 168 9111

<https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/>

Women's Aid Federation of England and Wales

Women's Aid is a national domestic violence charity. It also runs a domestic violence online help service.

www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support

Policy adapted from a template provided by Ann Craft Trust acting against abuse.

Revisions

- v3 (Feb 2026)

Scope to add, venues option to use their own policy at their discretion

Signs of abuse section added

Local authority contacts added in Annexe - Sources of Information and Support

Table of content added

typo in the approved date corrected 18-May-203 changed to 18-May-2023

Logo update

Address update

Reviewed and updated broken or incorrect links

- v2 (Oct-2024)

Logo update

Implementation - training - added more details about who and for which activities.

- Amended the procedure chart to be more descriptive