

Rise Safeguarding Glossary

Abuse: Abuse is any action that intentionally harms or injures another person. Abuse can take many forms and the circumstances must always be considered. It may consist of a single act or repeated acts and may happen within a number of contexts. The following is a list of examples of the different types of abuse which may affect a young person:

Physical Abuse is the intentional use of physical force against a young person's body which may or may not cause physical injury. Possible indicators include bruises, burns, scalds, fractures and lacerations. These are usually unexplained, or explanations given do not seem to match the injury or may seem unlikely/implausible. A common sign of self-harm is cuts/scars on the forearm and wrist.

Emotional Abuse is emotional maltreatment of a young person, which may have a severe and persistent negative effect on the young person's emotional development. Emotional abuse may involve a young person being threatened, called offensive names, humiliated, pushed beyond reasonable limits to achieve or do certain things, made to perform degrading acts, persistently ignored/neglected, being exposed to distressing events or situations. Possible indicators include eating disorders, self-isolating behaviour, a lack of social skills, having extreme outbursts of emotion, risky behaviour such as running away, aggression towards others and severe low self-esteem.

Sexual Abuse is forcing or enticing a young person to take part in sexual activities. It may or may not involve violence and the young person may be unaware that what is happening is abuse. Sexual abuse may involve contact with the young person (e.g., sexual touching) or no contact (e.g., forcing or encouraging a young person to watch sexually explicit material). Possible indicators include pregnancy, using language not appropriate for their age, behaving in an overly sexualised manner, discomfort when sitting or walking and avoidance of spending time with certain individuals.

Neglect is not meeting a young person's basic physical and/or psychological needs. This can result in serious damage to their health and development. Neglect can be difficult to spot, but persistent signs may be an indicator of possible abuse. Possible indicators include a young person persistently appearing hungry or saying they are, stealing or hiding food, consistently looking dirty and unkempt, untreated injuries and an unsuitable home environment.

Adult at Risk: An Adult at Risk is anyone over the age of majority (usually 18 or 21) or who:

- Has needs for care and/or support;
- As a result of care and support needs, is unable to protect themselves from abuse; or
- Is currently experiencing or is at risk of abuse.

Adults at Risk may:

- Have a mental or physical illness;
- Have a learning disability;
- Have addiction problems; or
- Be frail.

Whether an adult is at risk or not is something that changes with the individual's circumstances; it is not a fixed definition.

Bullying: Bullying happens when one person intentionally hurts another, either physically or emotionally, such as assaulting them, teasing, making threats, or name calling. Bullying is often, though not always, aimed at specific traits, for example appearance, race, religion, gender identification, or sexual orientation. Bullying can also happen online, which is called "cyberbullying."

Designated Safeguarding Lead: The Rise Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is responsible for reviewing and ensuring the safeguarding processes and procedures are upheld within an organisation. The DSL promotes the safety and welfare of Rise participants at all times.

DSLs are also the named contacts publicized to all involved in the Rise program for disclosing any suspicions or allegations of safeguarding concerns and are responsible for ensuring that those concerns are escalated to the appropriate agencies/individuals without delay.

Discrimination: Discrimination is the preferential or favourable treatment of one to the disadvantage of another and is deemed to be unfair unless the person against whom a complaint is lodged establishes otherwise. Discrimination includes abuse, other forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment, or hate crime/incident based on race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnicity, social background, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language, birth, or other distinction.

Exploitation: Exploitation is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for personal gain, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, emotionally, or professionally. Exploitation can also be sexual.

Grooming: Grooming is when someone builds a relationship, trust, and emotional connection with a child or young person so they can manipulate, exploit, and abuse them. Children and young people who are groomed can be sexually abused, exploited, or trafficked.

Anybody can be a groomer, no matter their age, gender, or race. Grooming can happen online or offline and it can be by a stranger or someone that is known. Grooming can take place over a short or long period of time.

Inappropriate or Explicit Material: Inappropriate content online can include many things that make someone feel unsafe, upset, uncomfortable, or confused, as well as content that is only suitable to mature audiences (18 or 21 and above, depending on country). This includes content discussing or depicting:

- Cruelty to humans and animals;
- Self-harm including websites dedicated to promoting self-harm;
- Pro-anorexia and eating disorder content;
- Pro-suicide content;
- Violence and other distressing content;
- Sexual abuse and rape;
- Online pornography;
- Discriminatory content, including websites and forums promoting hatred against a group of people based on race, gender, sexuality, disability, ethnicity, or any other protected characteristic;
- Alcohol and/or drug use; and
- Terror attacks, beheadings, and bombings.

Rise Representative: Rise representatives are those working on Rise within Schmidt Futures, The Rhodes Trust, and any of the Rise partner organisations such as staff, volunteers, consultants, third party suppliers, guest speakers, and programming facilitators, whether they have signed a contractual agreement or not and regardless of remuneration status.

Rise Participant: A Rise participant is any young person who interacts with the Rise program.

Report: A report is information received by Rise about actual or suspected harm. This may have happened in the past or be ongoing. A report can be made to a Rise representative, a Rise participant, or through the Rise program's reporting portal, Navex Global. All reports should be shared with the Rise Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs).

Safeguarding: The term "safeguarding" refers to the policies, procedures, and practices employed to protect young people who come into contact with Rise and all those associated with the delivery of the Rise program from all forms of harm, abuse, or exploitation.

Schmidt Futures: Schmidt Futures, along with the Rhodes Trust, is one of the founding partners of Rise. Schmidt Futures is a philanthropic initiative founded by Eric and Wendy Schmidt that bets early on exceptional people making the world better.

The Rhodes Trust: The Rhodes Trust, along with Schmidt Futures, is one of the founding partners of Rise. Based at the University of Oxford, the Rhodes Trust brings together and develops exceptional people from all over the world, and in all fields of study, who are impatient with the way things are and have the courage to act.



Young Person: Although the United Nations' definition of a "young person" is 15 to 24, Rise defines a young person as being between the ages of 15 and 17, as is the required age eligibility for the program. However, Rise recognises that definitions change between countries and cultural contexts. When using the term young people, we recognise that young people are not a homogeneous group and do not share identical experiences.