

Safeguarding Activity #1 - Safeguarding issues Bingo

How to 'play this game':

- You will need: the master card of the issues, 6 'teams' with a different 'Bingo card' each, prizes
- Give the groups 10-15 minutes to work out a definition of each of the nine safeguarding issues on their card
- Explain that you are going to read out, at random, a safeguarding issue from your master card and if they have it on their card then they need to 'compete' to answer first, giving the definition
- If the team giving the definition get it right they get a prize – if not, then go to one of the other teams with the definition (if there is one) – get the rest of the teams to judge if the answer is right as well as using your master sheet with answers to clarify the issues. You could also
- Keep working through the master card at random making sure that all the issues are defined and all the teams have had a go at answering an issue
- Further prizes could be awarded for completing a row or a column or the whole card "BINGO!"

Master card & Master Answer card

Neglect	Gang violence	Sexual violence and harassment	KCSIE	Forced marriage
Modern slavery	Foster carer	Sexual abuse	Grooming	Looked after child
Child Criminal Exploitation	'So called' honour based violence	Female genital mutilation	Contextual Safeguarding	Child Sexual Exploitation
Young carer	Domestic Abuse	Radicalisation	Bullying	Physical abuse
Child on Child abuse	Emotional abuse	County lines	Fabricated and induced illness	Hate crime

Master card & Master Answer card

<p>Neglect</p> <p>Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and the most common form of child abuse². A child might be left hungry or dirty, or without proper clothing, shelter, supervision or health care. This can put children and young people in danger. And it can also have long term effects on their physical and mental wellbeing.</p>	<p>Gang violence</p> <p>Gang violence refers to violent criminal and non-political acts perpetrated by members of a gang against innocent people as well as hostile contacts between two or more gangs and/or gang members.</p>	<p>Sexual violence and harassment</p> <p>Sexual violence is rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault or causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent. Sexual harassment is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature.</p>	<p>KCSIE</p> <p>Keeping Children Safe in Education</p>	<p>Forced marriage</p> <p>A forced marriage is where one or both people do not or cannot consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used to force them into the marriage. It is also when anything is done to make someone marry before they turn 18, even if there is no pressure or abuse.</p>
<p>Modern slavery</p> <p>Modern slavery is when an individual is exploited by others, for personal or commercial gain. Whether tricked, coerced, or forced, they lose their freedom. This includes but is not limited to human trafficking, forced labour and debt bondage.</p>	<p>Foster carer</p> <p>Being a foster carer means caring for a child as part of your family.</p>	<p>Sexual abuse</p> <p>When a child or young person is sexually abused, they're forced or tricked into sexual activities. They might not understand that what's happening is abuse or that it's wrong. And they might be afraid to tell someone. Sexual abuse can happen anywhere – and it can happen in person or online.</p>	<p>Grooming</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Looked after child</p> <p>Looked after children are: living with foster parents. living in a residential children's home or. living in residential settings like schools or secure units.</p>

<p>Child Criminal Exploitation</p> <p>Child Criminal Exploitation occurs 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.</p>	<p>'So called' honour based violence</p> <p>So-called honour-based abuse can take a variety of forms, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, honour killings, abandonment, breast flattening and other forms of domestic abuse perpetrated in a perceived defence of 'honour'.</p>	<p>Female genital mutilation</p> <p>FGM is when a female's genitals are deliberately altered or removed for non-medical reasons. It's also known as 'female circumcision' or 'cutting', but has many other names.</p>	<p>Contextual Safeguarding</p> <p>Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to children's experiences of significant harm beyond their family and home. This approach recognises the different relationships children have in their schools, peer groups, online and in their community.</p>	<p>Child Sexual Exploitation</p> <p>Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. When a child or young person is exploited they're given things, like gifts, drugs, money, status and affection, in exchange for performing sexual activities. Children and young people are often tricked into believing they're in a loving and consensual relationship. This is called grooming. They may trust their abuser and not understand that they're being abused.</p>
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<p>Young carer</p> <p>A young carer is someone aged 25 and under who cares for a friend or family member who, due to illness, disability, a mental health problem or an addiction, cannot cope without their support.</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse</p> <p>Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. It can seriously harm children and young people and experiencing domestic abuse is child abuse. It's important to remember domestic abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> can happen inside and outside the home can happen over the phone, on the internet and on social networking sites can happen in any relationship and can continue even after the relationship has ended both men and women can be abused or abusers. 	<p>Radicalisation</p> <p>Radicalisation is defined as the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups.</p>	<p>Bullying</p> <p>Bullying can be described as unwanted behaviour from a person or group that is either: offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting. an abuse or misuse of power that undermines, humiliates, or causes physical or emotional harm to someone.</p>	<p>Physical abuse</p> <p>Physical abuse is when someone hurts or harms a child or young person on purpose. It includes: hitting with hands or objects, slapping and punching, kicking, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning and scalding, biting and scratching, breaking bones, drowning. Physical abuse is any way of intentionally causing physical harm to a child or young person. It also includes making up the symptoms of an illness or causing a child to become unwell.</p>
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<p>Child on Child abuse</p> <p>This form of abuse is when there is any kind of physical, sexual, emotional or financial abuse or coercive control exercised between children/young people both on and offline.</p>	<p>Emotional abuse</p> <p>Emotional abuse is any type of abuse that involves the continual emotional mistreatment of a child. It's sometimes called psychological abuse. Emotional abuse can involve deliberately trying to scare, humiliate, isolate or ignore a child.</p> <p>Emotional abuse is often a part of other kinds of abuse, which means it can be difficult to spot the signs or tell the difference, though it can also happen on its own.</p>	<p>County lines</p> <p>County lines is a form of criminal exploitation where urban gangs persuade, coerce or force children and young people to store drugs and money and/or transport them to suburban areas, market towns and coastal towns.</p>	<p>Fabricated and induced illness</p> <p>A clinical situation in which a child is, or is very likely to be, harmed due to parental behaviour and action, carried out in order to convince doctors that the child's state of physical and/or mental health or neurodevelopment is impaired or more impaired than is actually the case.</p>	<p>Hate crime</p> <p>A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.'</p>
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Bingo card #1

Neglect	Gang violence	Sexual violence and harassment
Modern slavery	Foster carer	Sexual abuse
Child Criminal Exploitation	'So called' honour based violence	Female genital mutilation

Bingo card #2

Sexual violence and harassment	KCSIE	Forced marriage
Sexual abuse	Grooming	Looked after child
Female genital mutilation	Contextual Safeguarding	Child Sexual Exploitation

Bingo card #3

Child Criminal Exploitation	'So called' honour based violence	Female genital mutilation
Young carer	Domestic Abuse	Radicalisation
Child on Child abuse	Emotional abuse	County lines

Bingo card #4

Female genital mutilation	Contextual Safeguarding	Child Sexual Exploitation
Radicalisation	Bullying	Physical abuse
County lines	Fabricated and induced illness	Hate crime

Bingo card #5

'So called' honour based violence	Female genital mutilation	Contextual Safeguarding
Domestic Abuse	Radicalisation	Bullying
Emotional abuse	County lines	Fabricated and induced illness

Bingo card #6

Gang violence	Sexual violence and harassment	KCSIE
Foster carer	Sexual abuse	Grooming
'So called' honour based violence	Female genital mutilation	Contextual Safeguarding



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