



Safeguarding Workshop
FISA Commissions

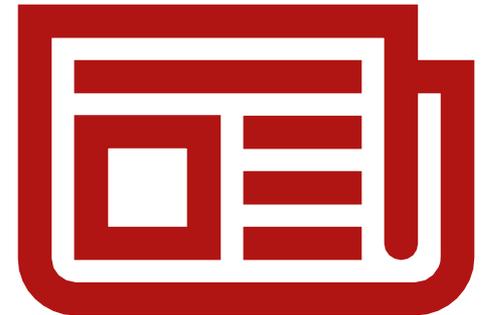
Nov. 23, 2019
Park Inn – Heathrow, London

Safeguarding-Learning Agreement

- ▶ 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.

Safeguarding-Learning Outcomes

- ▶ Upon the successful completion of this session, you, the participants...
 - ▶ understand what safeguarding from harassment and abuse is and the context and need for FISA's policy
 - ▶ can identify the main types of abuse
 - ▶ can understand what these might look like in rowing and where the main risks are for rowing; be able to recognise signs of abuse
 - ▶ understand how safeguarding applied to your role and what your role and responsibilities are in safeguarding participants in rowing
 - ▶ understand how to receive, record and report concerns within FISA
 - ▶ are comfortable and familiar with FISA's Safeguarding policy and reporting procedures
 - ▶ And, will have some understanding about how safeguarding is part of your commission's work.



*Dr. Sandra Kirby,
Professor Emerita
University of
Winnipeg,
Canada*

- ▶ Canadian and international advocate for safeguarding
- ▶ Safe Sport International Founding Board
- ▶ Olympian – rowing 1976; FISA umpire (retired)
- +
- ▶ Researcher in safe sport since 1993
 - IOC Consensus Statement developments (2005, 2016)
 - UNICEF – violence against children publications
 - First national study in world on sexual harassment and abuse in high performance sport

Janice Shardlow

- ▶ Lawyer and international advocate for safeguarding
- ▶ Safe Sport International Associate Consultant
- ▶ Reformed and restructured British Equestrian Federation Safeguarding system
- ▶ FEI Audit and Compliance Committee
- ▶ FIH Judicial Commission
- ▶ IPC Anti-Doping Committee
- ▶ Director: Governance United



Part One

What do we know?

A. Science

► **Evidence-based research on gender-based violence in sport (empirical)**

Prevalence research

Focus on incidents

No studies on lifetime prevalence

Studies on special populations

Limited studies on 'potential aggressors'

Studies comparing inside and outside sport

Most studies cross sports/ very few in a sport

Global gaps

Science

▶ **Importance of reliable data:**

Setting priorities

Guiding programs

Designing and monitoring progress

Advocacy to help raise awareness (Brackenridge 2017;
Hartill et al. 2019)

Safe Sport

Goal: An athletic environment that is respectful, equitable and free from all forms of violence to athletes

Protecting all athletes

All ages and types of athletes are susceptible to intended harm – especially:

Elite athletes

Children, particularly the girl child

Para athletes

Athletes with lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgendered identity

Indigenous athletes (many nations)

Economically,, geographically, linguistically, ethnically etc. marginalized athletes

* Note: overlapping categories

Uniqueness of sport



PROGRESS
THROUGH SPORT
ACHIEVEMENT



COACH
INVOLVEMENT IN
ATHLETES' LIVES



COACHES'
AUTHORITY
UNQUESTIONED
(STIRLING AND
KERR 2009)



PERSONS IN
AUTHORITY (PIA)
INVOLVED WITH
ATHLETES' WELL-
BEING



LACK OF
SUPERVISION,
LACK OF SCRUTINY



REDUCED
SCRUTINY WHEN
ATHLETES
SUCCESSFUL



TOLENANCE OF
"...ISMS"

B. Definitions



VIOLENCE - 'ALL FORMS OF PHYSICAL OR MENTAL VIOLENCE, INJURY AND ABUSE, NEGLECT OR NEGLIGENT TREATMENT, MALTREATMENT OR EXPLOITATION, INCLUDING SEXUAL ABUSE' (ARTICLE 19 UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD)



GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) – ABUSE AND POWER OVER ANOTHER PERSON BASED ON THEIR GENDER, GENDER IDENTITY, EXPRESSION OR PERCEIVED GENDER

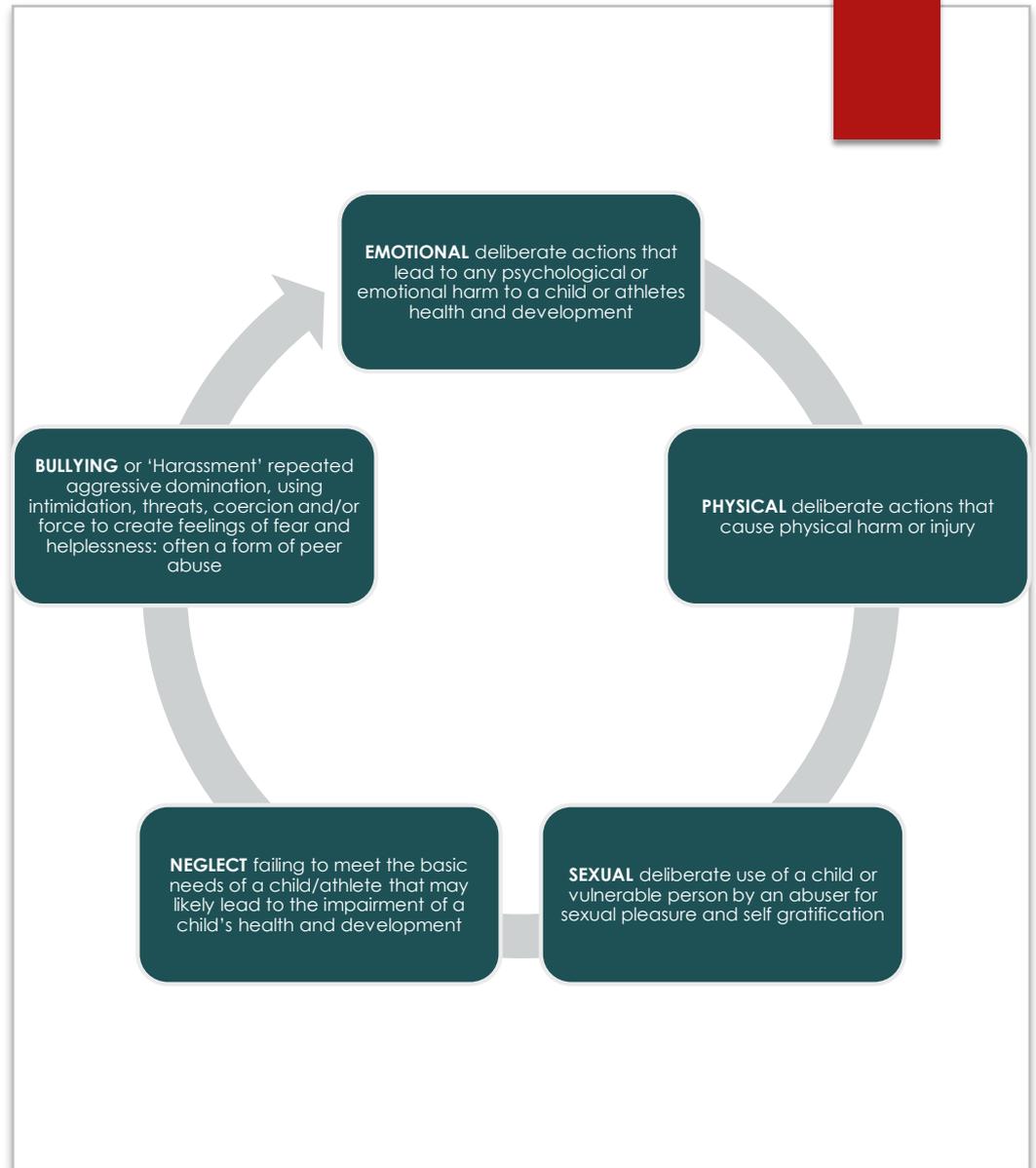


ANY **UNWANTED OR UNWELCOME CONDUCT** OF A SEXUAL NATURE, WHETHER VERBAL, NON-VERBAL OR PHYSICAL (MOUNTJOY ET AL 2016:3) BASED ON THEIR GENDER, GENDER IDENTITY, EXPRESSION OR PERCEIVED GENDER

Other words you will see

- **Safeguarding** – the actions we take to ensure ALL are safe
 - ▶ from harm in our sports
- **Child protection** - a set of activities required for SPECIFIC children who are at risk of/or are suffering significant harm
- **Abuse** - acts of commission or omission leading to athletes
 - ▶ experiencing harm
- **Harm** - negative impact or consequences upon the athlete; includes intended harm

TYPES OF ABUSE:



Note on maltreatment

- ▶ Volitional acts that have the potential to result in physical, psychological or social harm
 - ▶ Sexual, psychological and physical abuse
 - ▶ Neglect
 - ▶ Harassment
 - ▶ Bullying
- ▶ Type of maltreatment depends on **relationship** in which behaviours occur
- ▶ Can be seen as **integrity failures** as opposed to good governance (i.e. the sport sector is slow to move) (Alm 2013)
- ▶ **Intent** of perpetrator is irrelevant in all cases

C. DATA: International Landscape

22.8% of high performance athletes had sexual intercourse with persons in a position of authority over them in sport (Kirby & Greaves 2000)

2-8% of children in sport are victims of sexual abuse (Parent & Hlimi 2012)

81% of ~10,000 participants experienced homophobia in sport (verbal 13-16%; physical 13-23%); 86-89% closeted; 70% unsafe (Denison & Kitchen 2015)

65-85% athletes experience psychologically abusive coaching practices (Kerr et al. 2019)

Disabled 31% vs 9% non-disabled children victimized (about 4X) (Sullivan & Knutson 2000)

Data



+50% OF ATHLETES (GER) EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIFETIME (UNPUBLISHED)



MOST PERPETRATORS ARE MALE (BRACKENRIDGE ET AL 2010)



77% PERPETRATORS WERE MALE COACHES AGED 31-50 YEARS IN 323 CASES (VERTOMMEN, SCHIPPER-VAN VELDHOVEN, HARTILL & VAN EEDE 2008)



98% OF TIME PERPETRATORS WERE COACHES, TEACHERS, INSTRUCTORS AGED 16-63 YEARS (BRACKENRIDGE, BISHOPP, MOUSSALI & TAPP 2008)

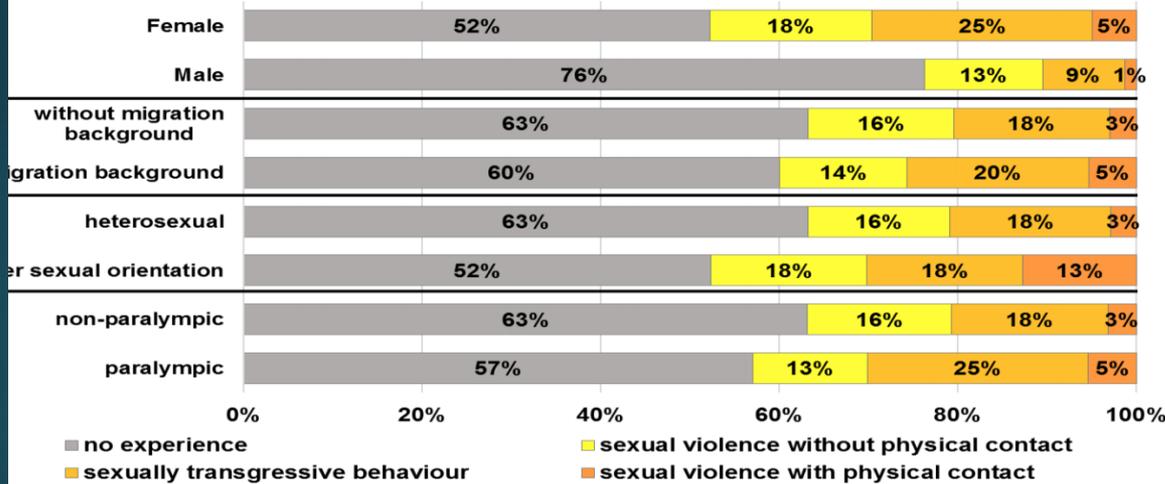


PEER ATHLETES MAY PERPETRATE ABUSE (MOUNTJOY ET AL. 2016; KERR ET AL 2019)



IN CANADA, INDIGENOUS ATHLETES IN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS- **LEVELS UNKNOWN** (TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION REPORT)

Experiences of sexual violence among elite athletes in Germany (N = 1799)



From Hartill, Rulofs and Vertommen, 2019

Source: Ohlert, Seidler, Rau, Rulofs & Allroggen (2019)

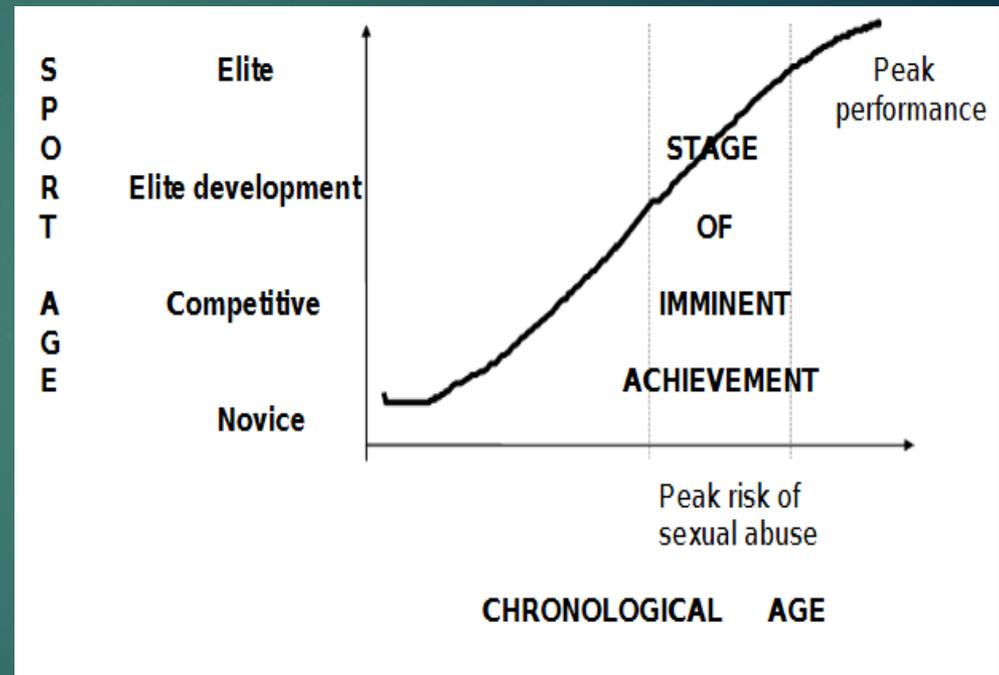
Recent data from Belgium

[Vertommen *et al.*, 2015]

Type of IV	TOTAL SAMPLE % N = 4043	ETHNIC MINORITY % N=334	LGB ATHLETES % N=308	ELITE ATHLETES % N = 112	DISABLED ATHLETES % N=183
Psychological Moderate or severe experiences	26,1	24,8	34,6*	42,0*	41,6*
Physical Moderate or severe experiences	10,2	16,4*	18,2*	23,2*	30,3*
Sexual Moderate or severe experiences	12,8	17,6*	24,4*	25,9*	31,4*

Stage of Imminent Achievement: Brackenridge and Kirby

- ▶ For rowing:
- ▶ Age of recruitment?
- ▶ Age of elite development?
- ▶ What does their experience look like at that age: what are they doing in rowing and where?
- ▶ Disclosures in sport/
disclosures in rowing unknown



Disclosures?



Policies set up for athlete's disclosure



Who knows what and for how long?



Who doesn't say and who does (whistleblowers)?



When are disclosures made?



If disclosures are made - to whom?



Individual and organizational responsibility - prior, during and after disclosure?

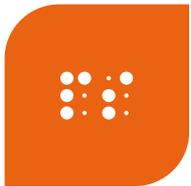


The role of preventative efforts by the IFs (e.g. FIFA Women's' World Cup 2019; FISA Safeguarding Officers at World Events)

Non-recent/historic abuse

- ▶ Lifelong impact
- ▶ Affects individual, families, friends & team mates
- ▶ Revictimization is an issue – victims who come forward often get revictimized by what then happens to them
- ▶ Of historic abuse cases that are finally reported, there is still a very high level of risk to current athletes.

Where are we now?



GAPS IN RESEARCH –
CONTINENTS,
POPULATIONS, AGE-
GROUPS, SPORTS
ETC. BEING
ADDRESSED



INTERNATIONAL
LEADERSHIP
EMERGING: IOC, IFS
– SKI, TENNIS,
EQUESTRIAN



NATIONAL
LEADERSHIP E.G. UK
SPAIN GERMANY
AUSTRALIA TRINIDAD
ZAMBIA LAOS
NORWAY CANADA



PROJECTS AND
PROGRAMMES
COMING FROM
RESEARCH E.G.
ERASMUS AND “I-
PROTECT”



COUNCIL OF
EUROPE –
LANZAROTE
CONVENTION
STANDARDS: “ALL IN
- GENDER EQUITY
PROJECT” (2018)

International Landscape:



IOC

Consensus Statements
(2007, 2016)

IOC Awareness and
Animation (2009) and
Online Educational Tool
(2014)

Athlete Protection Toolkit
(2017); Athlete Protection
Working Group (HRH
Prince Feisal al-Hussein
led)



UN

UN Global Study on
Violence Against Children
– (and subsequent SSI
report 2014)

International Safeguards
for Children in Sport (50
countries) – BRUNEL/
UNICEF



Other

Safe Sport International
IFs (including FISA)
expanding safeguarding
efforts

International Symposium
on Elite Child Athlete
Welfare (2010
International Council for
Coaching Excellence)

Respect-based programs
for adults and minor
athlete safety (e.g. CPSU
UK)

Summary



We can always be called upon to do research or to provide data



More research is needed around the world



Organizations don't need to wait for more data to act –every sport has a problem



Need for data – good strong robust data properly collected



Need for proactive and preventative research and education by IFs



Invitations to international federations to work together and to work with researchers

Part Two:

Basic awareness

Terms:

- ▶ Safeguarding
- ▶ Athlete/child protection
- ▶ Violence, abuse, neglect, bullying
- ▶ Well-being
- ▶ Welfare
- ▶ Duty of Care



Safeguarding Participants from Harassment and Abuse

BASIC AWARENESS TRAINING 2019

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the session participants will understand:

What safeguarding and athlete protection means in practice – for children, young people, athletes and other participants in FISA

The main types of abuse and common indicators of abuse

The specific risks in sport and in rowing

Key aspects of procedures to follow to **receive record and report** allegations of child and athlete abuse and what FISA has put in place to ensure the best outcomes for all participants in line with existing standards

Your own role and the role of others in developing FISA's approach to safeguarding and in responding to individual concerns from poor practice to abuse

Where to find resources available to them currently

What will your commission do over then next 2 years to keep safeguarding "front and centre"

Learning Agreement: just a reminder



PARTICIPATE BY
ASKING
QUESTIONS AND
LISTENING TO
OTHERS



CHALLENGE VIEWS
NOT INDIVIDUALS



RECOGNISE AND
RESPECT THE
GROUP DYNAMIC



UNDERSTAND THIS
CAN BE AN
EMOTIONAL
SUBJECT



ALLOW FOR A
CONFIDENTIAL
ENVIRONMENT



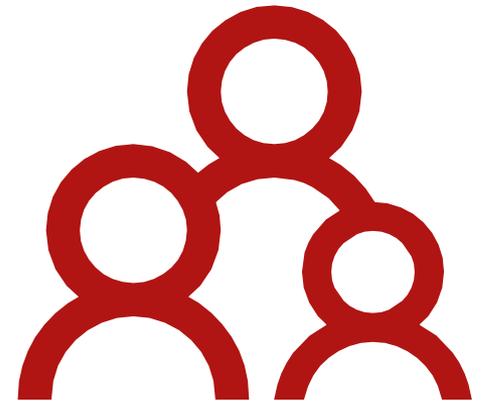
AVOID USING
NAMES AND
PLACES



IF YOU ARE
AFFECTED BY
DISCUSSIONS OR
CONTENT SEE
CONTACT DETAILS
AT THE END OF THE
SLIDES

Programme

- ▶ Introductions
- ▶ Definitions – what we mean by safeguarding and child/athlete safeguarding and protection; abuse; harm; what this means for young people
- ▶ Identification of risks in rowing
- ▶ Responding to concerns
- ▶ (Policy background)
- ▶ Action planning



Rationale



Millions of people participate in sport every day across the globe

Anyone can experience violence and abuse in a range of contexts - including in sport

Some risks are unique to sport and some children and adults are particularly vulnerable

Sport will only achieve its full potential if it is delivered in a safe and supportive environment

Why?

- ▶ FISA believes that it is a fundamental right of all individuals involved with FISA to be able to participate in a non-violent, safe and respectful environment.
- ▶ FISA acknowledges its duty of care in this regard and is committed to creating and supporting an environment and a culture free from harassment and abuse. The welfare of all individuals involved with FISA is paramount. Behaviour and actions that constitute harassment and abuse will not be tolerated.

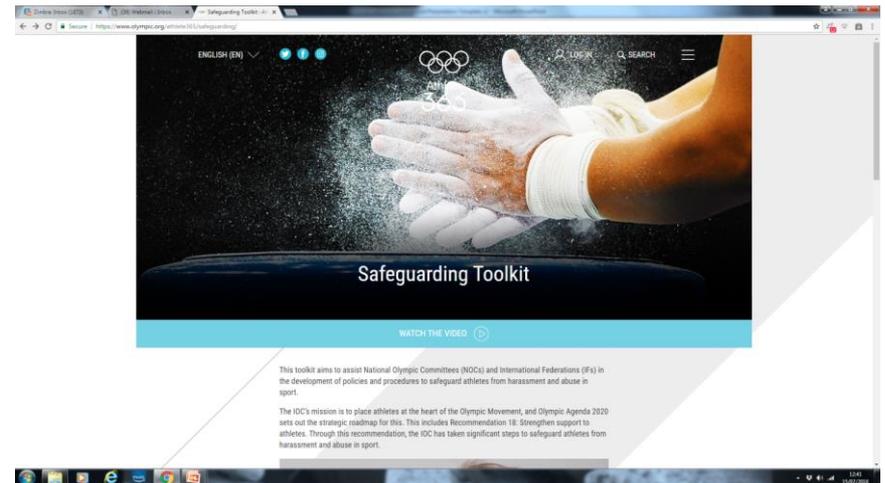


Former USA Gymnastics doctor Larry Nassar, who has pleaded guilty to sexually assaulting female athletes under his care, faces sentencing in a separate child pornography case

Nassar has been accused of molesting more than 100 female athletes during the three decades he worked with USA Gymnastics.

IOC Consensus Statements

- ▶ The IOC Consensus Statement: harassment and abuse (non-accidental violence) in sport 2016
- ▶ Psychological harassment and abuse – gateway to non-accidental violence
- ▶ Recognises the additional vulnerability of some participants
- ▶ States that the welfare of athletes is paramount
- ▶ Recommends that all sports organisations implement safeguarding policies



Quick 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. Sports Centre

Definitions

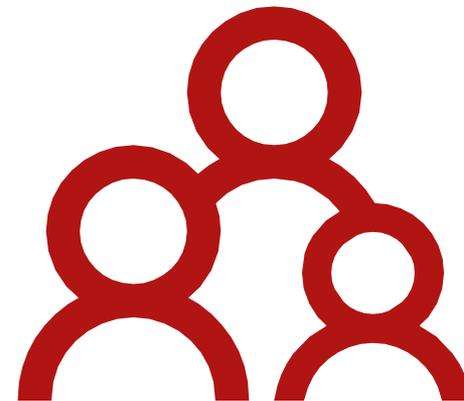
- Safeguarding
- Athlete/child protection
- Violence, abuse, neglect, bullying
- Well-being
- Welfare
- Duty of Care

Protection & Safeguarding

- ▶ Child/Athlete Protection is a set of activities that are required for **specific** children/adults who are at risk of/or suffering harm.
- ▶ Safeguarding refers to the actions we take to ensure **all children/adults** are safe from harm when involved in our clubs and activities.

What is 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.



TYPES OF ABUSE:



PHYSICAL deliberate actions that cause physical harm or injury



EMOTIONAL deliberate actions that lead to any psychological or emotional harm to a child or athletes health and development



SEXUAL deliberate use of a child or vulnerable person bby an abuser for sexual pleasure and self gratification



NEGLECT failing to meet the basic needs of a child/athlete that may likely lead to the impairment of a child's health and development

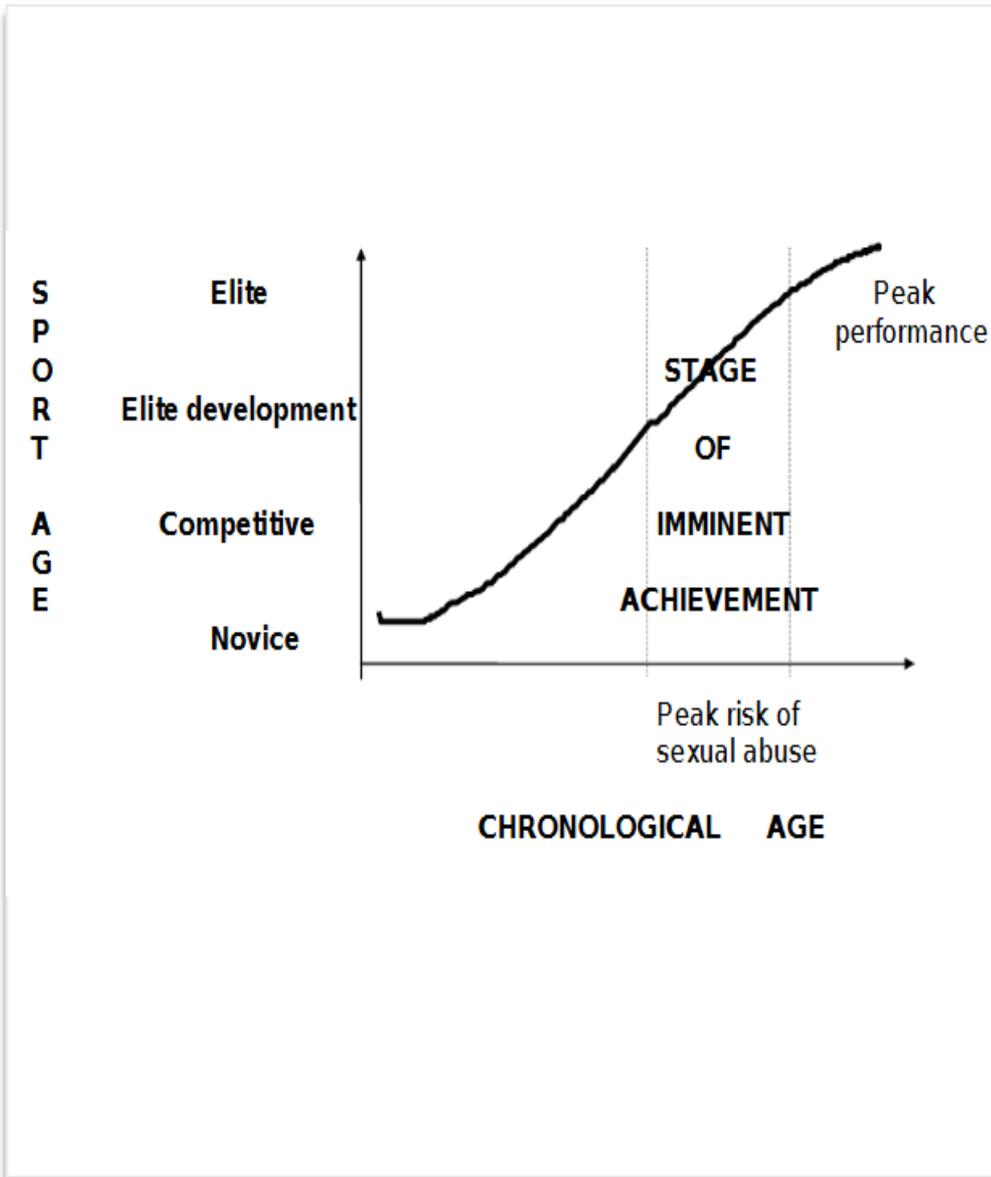


BULLYING or 'Harassment' repeated aggressive domination, using intimidation, threats, coercion and/or force to create feelings of fear and helplessness

At you table discuss.....

How might each of these types of abuse occur in rowing?

- ▶ Physical
- ▶ Emotional
- ▶ Sexual
- ▶ Neglect
- ▶ Bullying



‘Stage of Imminent Achievement’
Celia Brackenridge
/ Sandra Kirby

At your table discussion.....

- ▶ What are the specific needs of athletes rowing?
- ▶ What and where are the risks in rowing?
- ▶ Are there some environments that might be more vulnerable than others?
- ▶ When is the most vulnerable time for an elite rower?

Celia Brackenridge “Spoilsports” 2001:



Sport exhibits hierarchical authority systems;



Sport demands total obedience and commitment to the commands of the coach;



Sport has a propensity for isolating athletes from their families, peers and social support systems;



The 'body project' is one of the central features of sport;

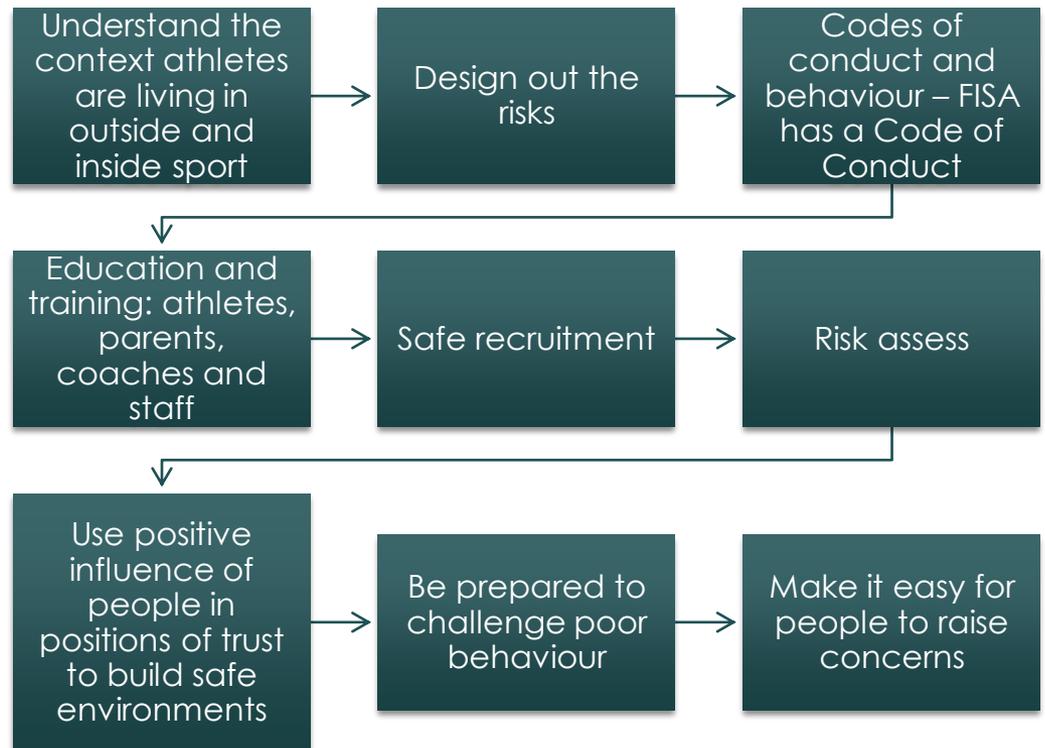


Sport has vast potential for the eroticisation of power relations; and



Sport is structurally bound to zero-sum outcomes.

Creating a safe sport environment



www.starttotalk.org



Sexual abuse often leaves scars for life

BECAUSE OF ABUSE OF POWER AND TRUST

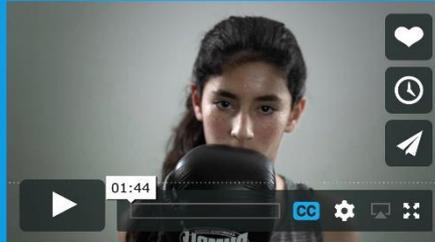
Between **70%** and **85%** of children know their abuser

The vast majority of children are victims of people they trust



COUNCIL OF EUROPE HUMAN RIGHTS CHANNEL LA CHAÎNE DES DROITS HUMAINS

IT'S HARD FOR CHILDREN TO TALK



About 1/3 of abused children never tell anyone



COUNCIL OF EUROPE HUMAN RIGHTS CHANNEL LA CHAÎNE DES DROITS HUMAINS



1 IN 5



About **one in five children** in Europe are victims of some form of **sexual violence**

This includes sexual touching, rape, sexual harassment, grooming, exhibitionism, exploitation in prostitution and pornography, online sexual extortion and coercion...





Long term impact of abuse

- ▶ **Emotional difficulties** such as anger, anxiety, sadness or low self-esteem
- ▶ **Mental health problems** such as depression, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), self harm, suicidal thoughts
- ▶ Problems with **drugs or alcohol**
- ▶ **Disturbing thoughts**, emotions and memories that cause distress or confusion
- ▶ **Poor physical health** such as obesity, aches and pains
- ▶ **Struggling with parenting or relationships**
- ▶ **Worrying** that their abuser is still a threat to themselves or others
- ▶ **Learning difficulties**, lower educational attainment, difficulties in communicating
- ▶ **Behavioural problems** including anti-social behaviour, criminal behaviour.



Discussion amongst yourselves

- ▶ What signs might you or others see or hear that an individual is or has been harassed or abused?

Your response

- How might you become aware of a concern?
- What would you do if you are told about an incident?
- What would you do if a child said they were being abused?

Receive

Record

Report

Receive

- ▶ Listen and respond sensitively - do not ask leading questions
- ▶ Do not promise confidentiality
- ▶ It is not your responsibility to decide whether harm has been done
- ▶ It is your role to act on any concerns you have

Record

- ▶ Make a written note of the concern
- ▶ Stick to facts
- ▶ Do it as soon as possible
- ▶ Keep a copy in a secure place

Report

- ▶ Know who the relevant person in your organisation is to send your report to
- ▶ Be aware of national organisations that you can contact for help
- ▶ SHARE ON A 'NEEDS TO KNOW' BASIS ONLY

Safeguarding: concern about an individual who may be at risk of harassment or abuse –

What to do and how to report the concern

*Concern may come from:

- Observation
- Disclosure by the athlete/a staff member or volunteer
- Information from another organisation or individual

**Where the concern is about a child under 18 years you must report your concerns; where the individual is 18 years or over you should endeavour to get their consent to pass on information unless they may be at risk of harm or may harm someone else



Case studies #1 and #2

- ▶ **Cases for the commissions**- any one of these 'persons is the case' could be linked with a commission member (a commission member, a staff, a friend and so on)

- ▶ Questions: work out whether you should be worried about this: what type of abuse or violence might you be dealing with?
 - ▶ a) How do you feel? (feeling)

 - ▶ b) What do you think? (thinking, facts etc.)

 - ▶ c) What do you think you should do (actions for you as an individual and/or for your organization)

- ▶ Whole group discussion

- ▶ In follow up discussion, what should you be doing in your commission?
(e.g. match the 8 safeguarding points with the outcomes for your commission. For example, is the behaviour against your policy? Do you need to review your policy or if you don't have a policy, create one? Is this contrary to the Code of Ethics? FISA has one?... and so on.)

FISA Case Study #1 - Commissions

- ▶ FISA Case Study 1 A caller has called FISA's main telephone number to ask to speak to the organisation's child protection officer. They have told the administrator that they intend to go to the press unless someone contacts them back within the hour. The administrator has interrupted this training session to ask for someone to help with the initial response whilst the caller is on the line.
- ▶ The individual is the parent of a 14-year-old male who will compete in the European Junior Championships in 2 days' time. She alleges that she has recognised the name/identifying details of the team manager, who is due to accompany her son's team, from her own days competing and that she believes was removed from a coaching role by his national federation due to serious allegations of sexual assault against minors. She was a witness in the case but did not feel able to disclose her own experiences of alleged sexual assault at that time. She now wants to come
- ▶ She has not told her son about the allegations and wants him to compete in the Championships.

FISA Case Study #2 - Commissions

- ▶ FISA Case Study #2 This is a FISA development training camp. It is being run over a 2-week period. The coaches have been running three-a-day training and are still intent of seeing who is tough enough to row in the selected crews. Selections are being done on the final three days of the training camp. The selection calls for each athlete to row in a double with each other athlete. There are 12 athletes in the group so 11 races are planned. The doubles races are each 2000m in length. Four doubles races were held the first day, three the second and there are four to be held on this, the final day. The rank order of results is being used for the selection.
- ▶ It has been a tough training camp. The athletes are finding the training to be very demanding. Admittedly, the weather has been challenging, below 0 degrees centigrade on the last three mornings. The athletes are struggling with the cold and there are indications that some are exhausted. There are also signs that some athletes are over-trained and sick. On this, the final race day, one athlete has gone to the team doctor with the flu, one other has injuries that keep them from rowing, a third athlete was very late to practice today and one other athlete is missing in action.
- ▶ The temperature is -2 degrees centigrade and a light snow was falling. And there is a stiff wind that makes it rougher than the previous 2 days. There are 4 races scheduled at ½ hour intervals.
- ▶ The top 8 athletes will be in the national development 8+. The other athletes will be in the development 4-. Time standards will still have to be met.
- ▶ A development coach, concerned about the condition of the athletes and the insistence of another coach to go ahead with the selection races, has come to you, a FISA Observer, to ask for guidance about what to do.

FISA Case Study #3 Commissions (Optional)



- ▶ FISA Case Study #3 As a commission member, you are at the World Cup. A concern is raised to you, a commission member, that one of the members of another commission appears to be having a relationship with one of the local junior staff members at the event. The concern is for the well-being of this staff member and the obvious power differential in the relationship.
- ▶ You have been told that the commission member in question has been leaving the racecourse earlier than normal, without giving notice. On one occasion, they were not where they were supposed to be to make a critical decision. They couldn't be found. The young staff member was observed, distressed and protesting to the commission member in question, having to 'leave her post' to go with the commission member. Despite her protests, they left together and were later seen in the local bar. The relationship appeared to be breaking up.
- ▶ Part of the concern raised was that the young staff member was now being 'fired' for not performing her duties at the World Cup. There was also concern about the impact of that relationship on the other staff and on the ability of the commission member to work effectively at the World Cup.

Reporting back to whole group

- ▶ **Cases for the commissions-** any one of these 'persons is the case' could be linked with a commission member (a commission member, a staff, a friend and so on)
- ▶ Questions: work out whether you should be worried about this: what type of abuse or violence might you be dealing with?
 - ▶ a) How do you feel? (feeling)
 - ▶ b) What do you think? (thinking, facts etc.)
 - ▶ c) What do you think you should do (actions for you as an individual and/or for your organization)

Within your commission:

What will your commission be doing to keep safeguarding on the agenda over the next couple of years?

- e.g. match the 8 safeguarding points with the outcomes for your commission. For example, is the behaviour against your policy? Do you need to review your policy or if you don't have a policy, create one? ... and so on.)

Your next steps?

- ▶ Questions and next steps?
- ▶ Wrap up by Rosie / Lucy/ Annamarie



Child Protection in Sport Unit

international
safeguarding
children in sport
working group

HUMAN RIGHTS CHANNEL
LA CHAÎNE DES DROITS HUMAINS

IT'S HARD FOR CHILDREN TO TALK

01:44

About 1/3 of abused children never tell anyone

Safeguarding Toolkit

WATCH THE VIDEO

This toolkit aims to assist National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and International Federations (IFs) in the development of policies and procedures to safeguard athletes from harassment and abuse in sport.

The IOC's mission is to place athletes at the heart of the Olympic Movement, and Olympic Agenda 2020 sets out the strategic roadmap for this. This includes Recommendation 18. Strengthen support to athletes. Through this recommendation, the IOC has taken significant steps to safeguard athletes from harassment and abuse in sport.

sportanddev.org



If you need support:

[Below are Swiss, UK and International support contacts. Please add local support contacts relevant to your country]

- World Rowing website, Safeguarding webpage, including resource list and links - <http://www.worldrowing.com/fisa/about-fisa/safeguarding-135508>
- Swiss
 - Pro Juventute counselling + Help 147 for children and youths: Tel./SMS 147; <http://www.147.ch/147.24.0.html>
- UK
 - CPSU or NSPCC 0808 800 5000
 - Victim Support: for victims and witnesses victimsupport.org.uk
 - Ann Craft Trust: anncrafttrust.org
- International
 - Childline International: www.childhelplineinternational.org
 - Befrienders Worldwide: befrienders.org