#

# Policy on WHISTLEBLOWING

Document Details

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**Policy Statement**

Whistleblowing is the term used when someone who works for an employer raises a concern about bad practice, or risk, for example to a person’s safety, wrongdoing which harms, or creates risk to harm, to people who use the service, colleagues or the wider public.

This charity’s policy on whistleblowing sets out to comply, in every aspect, with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998* in protecting and not victimising staff who seek to report, and who have investigated genuine and reasonable concerns about any form of malpractice that they encounter in their work.

At the same time, the company aims to create an atmosphere of open communication and commitment to high standards of work, within which criticisms can be frankly made and thoroughly investigated.

This charity also recommends that its staff make arrangements to have access to independent legal advice in the event of any involvement in allegations as whistle-blowers or as people against whom allegations are made. They are encouraged to do this through membership of a trade union or professional charity that includes legal advice as part of its services.

**Speak up, we will listen**

Speaking up about any concerns you have at work is really important. In fact, it’s vital because it will help us to keep improving our services for all members and the working environment for the staff.

You may feel worried about raising a concern, and we understand this but please don’t be put off. In accordance with our duty of candour, our senior management are committed to an open and honest culture. We will look into what you say and you will always have access to the support you need

**The Policy**

This document outlines the charity’s policy for responding to allegations or reports of abuse of members, and other forms of misconduct, made by one or more members of staff against other staff. These actions are known as whistleblowing.

The requirement for such a policy arises because it was previously the case that management considered individuals involved in whistleblowing as trouble-makers. It is now legally recognised that staff who are in a position to observe and report bad practice should be enabled to do so without fear of repercussions on their conduct and career prospects. Indeed, failure to report malpractice could lead to accusations of colluding in it, and therefore of being guilty of misconduct.

**Obligations on Staff to Report Abuse**

The charity requires its entire staff to observe the charity’s work carefully and report diligently on anything that causes them concern. We believe that teamwork and loyalty to colleagues should not be allowed to deter staff from reporting suspected abuse, criminal acts, and neglect of members or bad practice, and follows the guidelines issued by the Care Quality Commission (CQC). Any member of staff who witnesses or suspects abuse by another member of staff should report it as soon as possible to their line manager. The manager will accept responsibility for the actions that follow and will assure the whistleblower that they have acted correctly by reporting the matter and that they will not be victimised.

Despite the assurances given by our charity, we accept that there may be incidents that a staff member does not feel confident enough or able to report in the first instance to the manager. If you feel this is not appropriate/considered too sensitive or If you feel your grievance will not be dealt with effectively you should report to another member of the management team or the Chief Executive Officer.

Where this is not considered appropriate the charity then accepts the right and obligation of the staff member to report their concerns to an outside authority such as the police, the local authority safeguarding unit or to the CQC to initiate an investigation. The company provides every staff member with the contact details which are also included in this policy of these agencies in the staff handbook. The company will not penalise or victimise any staff member who responsibly reports their concerns in these ways.

**Investigating and Dealing with Allegations**

The manager to whom abuse by a staff member is reported should take the necessary steps under the Adult Safeguarding Policy. In addition, they should also protect the source of the information, if possible. If a manager fails to act promptly, suppresses evidence, or is involved in any action to discourage whistleblowing, they may render themselves liable to disciplinary action.

**Dealing with Interference with or Victimisation of Staff who have Reported Abuse**

Any member of staff who attempts to prevent a staff member from reporting their concerns to a manager, or who bullies, attempts to intimidate or discriminates against a colleague in these circumstances will be dealt with under disciplinary proceedings. A whistle-blower who feels themselves to be subject to hostile action from colleagues should inform their manager, who should, if necessary, take steps to alter the staff member’s duties so as to protect them from the hostile action. The company includes in its staff handbook information on how to make contact with the Public Concern at Work charity that has been established to protect whistle-blowers from victimisation and bullying as a result of their actions.

**What concerns can be raised**

Risk, wrongdoing and bad practice which you believe is harming the service we deliver should be raised as a concern.

Some examples are;

* Unsafe care
* Unsafe working conditions
* Inadequate induction or training
* Lack of or a poor response to reported incidents
* Bullying culture

This list is not exhaustive

Proof is not required; we encourage you to raise the matter while it is a concern. It does not matter if you turn out to be mistaken as long as you are genuinely troubled.

**Unjustified Reporting**

This charity’s managers take reports from whistle-blowers seriously and investigate all allegations thoroughly. Any allegations against colleagues that are found to be merely flippant or malicious may render the accuser liable to disciplinary action and criminal proceedings.

**Confidentiality**

We want you to feel comfortable raising your concerns openly but we also appreciate that you may want to raise it confidentially. This means that while you are willing for your identity to be known to the person you report your concern to, you do not want anyone else to know your identity, therefore we will keep your identity confidential unless required to disclose it by law. You can choose to raise your concern anonymously without giving anyone your name but that may make it more difficult to investigate thoroughly and give you feedback on the outcome

**Related Policies**

Adult Safeguarding

Duty of Candour

Cyber Security

Recruitment and Selection

**Guidance**

* In addition, the government has set up a whistle blowing helpline for NHS and Social care. This is available to both managers for advice and staff for reporting purposes. This telephone number is **08000 724 725**.

[www.wbhelpline.org.uk](http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/2011/12/whistleblowing-helpline)

CQC whistleblowing “Guidance for providers who are registered with CQC (issued November 2013)

[www.cqc.org.uk/whistleblowing](http://www.cqc.org.uk/whistleblowing)

Contact Details

**Care Quality Commission (CQC)**

Citygate

Gallowgate

Newcastle Upon Tyne

NE1 4PA

**Local Authority Safeguarding Unit**

**[INSERT ADDRESS]**

**LOCAL POLICE**

**[INSERT ADDRESS]**

**Training Statement**

All new staff receive training in this policy on whistle blowing as part of the induction training. Staff receive updated training as needed due to policy changes.