Safeguarding Assessment

1. Safeguarding is protecting people at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation that interact with, or are affected by, your charity.
   - (X) True
   - ( ) False

2. Only charities that work with vulnerable people need to worry about safeguarding.
   - ( ) True
   - (X) False

3. Which of the options below could be considered vulnerable people?
   - ( ) Children
   - ( ) People from low socio-economic backgrounds
   - ( ) Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders
   - ( ) People with impaired intellectual function
   - ( ) People with low literacy levels
   - ( ) People subject to modern slavery
   - (X) All of the above

4. In a charity, the ultimate responsibility to protect people sits with:
   - ( ) The CEO
   - ( ) Everyone involved with the charity
   - (X) The charity's Responsible Persons (board or committee members)
   - ( ) The charity's paid staff

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5. Which of the following is not one of the seven steps a charity can take to help protect people from harm?

- ◯ Identify and assess the risks and any legal and ethical obligations
- ◯ Prevent harm and mitigate risks with clear and comprehensive policies and procedures
- (X) Submit a safeguarding policy to the ACNC for approval
- ◯ Take action when concerns, suspicions or complaints arise

6. How should a charity help to reduce the likelihood and consequences of incidents?

- ◯ By eliminating every risk that comes with its work
- ◯ By over-resourcing to manage risk
- ◯ By under-resourcing to avoid risk
- (X) By having internal controls that are proportionate to its work

7. A charity should have a safeguarding policy and response plan.

- (X) True
- ◯ False

8. How often should a charity review its policies, procedures and systems for safeguarding?

- (X) At least annually
- ◯ Only after an incident
- ◯ Whenever there is a change in Responsible Persons
- ◯ Never

Answers

1. True. Safeguarding is protecting the welfare and human rights of people that are in some way connected with a charity or its work, particularly people that may be at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation.

2. False. The definition of safeguarding used to be narrower - it used to refer to protecting children or vulnerable adults. However, the definition has been broadened to include everybody. Therefore, safeguarding is part of every charity's primary duty of care.

3. All of the above. These are all examples of vulnerable people.

4. A charity's Responsible Persons (its board or committee members) are ultimately responsible for protecting people connected with its work.

5. Submit a safeguarding policy to the ACNC for approval. The ACNC does not require a charity to submit policies for approval.

6. By having internal controls that are proportionate to the charity's work. Putting proportionate controls in place will help reduce the likelihood and consequences of incidents.

7. True. A charity should have a safeguarding policy and response plan.

8. At least annually. A charity's Responsible Persons should review policies, procedures and systems for safeguarding at least annually.

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