Safeguarding Assessment



1.	_	parding is protecting people at risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation that interact with, or are ed by, your charity.	
	\bigcirc	True	
	0	False	
2.	Only c	harities that work with vulnerable people need to worry about safeguarding.	
	\bigcirc	True	
	\bigcirc	False	
3.	Which	of the options below could be considered vulnerable people?	
	\bigcirc	Children	
	\bigcirc	People from low socio-economic backgrounds	
	\bigcirc	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders	
	\bigcirc	People with impaired intellectual function	
	\bigcirc	People with low literacy levels	
	\bigcirc	People subject to modern slavery	
	0	All of the above	
4. In a charity, the ultimate responsibility to protect people sits with:			
	\bigcirc	The CEO	
	\bigcirc	Everyone involved with the charity	
	\bigcirc	The charity's Responsible Persons (board or committee members)	
	0	The charity's paid staff	



5.	Which harm?	of the following is not one of the seven steps a charity can take to help protect people fron
	\bigcirc	Identify and assess the risks and any legal and ethical obligations
	0	Prevent harm and mitigate risks with clear and comprehensive policies and procedures
	\bigcirc	Submit a safeguarding policy to the ACNC for approval
	0	Take action when concerns, suspicions or complaints arise
6.	How s	hould a charity help to reduce the likelihood and consequences of incidents?
	\bigcirc	By eliminating every risk that comes with its work
	\bigcirc	By over-resourcing to manage risk
	\bigcirc	By under-resourcing to avoid risk
	0	By having internal controls that are proportionate to its work
7.	A char	rity should have a safeguarding policy and response plan.
	\bigcirc	True
	0	False
8.	How c	often should a charity review its policies, procedures and systems for safeguarding?
	\bigcirc	At least annually
	\bigcirc	Only after an incident
	\bigcirc	Whenever there is a change in Responsible Persons
	\bigcirc	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.

