

SAFEGUARDING RISK MANAGEMENT



ARCHDIOCESE OF BRISBANE
Office for Safeguarding Services

CONSIDER CONTEXT

Archdiocesan activities can unintentionally create safeguarding hazards and risks. Before commencing an activity, particularly one involving children and adults-at-risk, workers should consider who will be involved (workers, volunteers and participants), how it will be conducted, and where and when it will be held.



IDENTIFY HAZARDS

A safeguarding hazard is any situation or circumstance that may create opportunities for abuse to occur. The main types of abuse include physical, sexual, psychological or spiritual abuse, grooming, neglect and exploitation. Example safeguarding hazards include 1:1 unmonitored contact with a child and using closed-off or out-of-view locations.

IDENTIFY & ASSESS RISKS

A risk is the possible harm that may occur because of a hazard. By identifying and assessing safeguarding risks (possible abuse, grooming, neglect, exploitation) that may occur during an activity, steps can be taken to control those risks.



IMPLEMENT CONTROLS

A control is the steps taken to manage a risk. The control depends on the likelihood and consequences of the risk occurring. Controls can aim to eliminate (prevent) or mitigate (lessen) a risk from occurring. Example safeguarding controls include worker and volunteer screening checks and the 'two adult' supervision rule.

REVIEW

As a matter of good practice, it's important to review the activity to determine the effectiveness of the controls used and whether there were any unidentified hazards and risks. Doing so will also assist in preparing for future activities.



'SAFEGUARDING IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY.'

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