**Risk Assessment Framework**

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| Category | Potential Risks |
| Staff and stakeholders | |
| Staff and volunteers | * Staff and volunteers have been mobilised or recruited rapidly and not been background checked sufficiently * New staff have not been given the opportunity to read, understand or sign a Code of Conduct * Staff have not been given the time or opportunity to receive a training on safeguarding * Staff are not fully conversant with expectations and obligations on reporting, able to recognise indicators of abuse (and how these are different between girls and boys and the impact of intersecting identities on safeguarding) and understand how to maintain the safety of children and young people * Staff profile is not diverse with inclusive representation at sufficient levels of decision making and authority * Community volunteers/committees do not understand their obligations on safeguarding as part of their involvement in the conservation work the organisation is delivering |
| Partners and service providers | * Partners have not been assessed for their capacity to safeguard staff, children or communities * Partners do not have the appropriate standards for safeguarding in place * Partners do not understand safeguarding provisions * Safeguarding is not included in the contracts/service agreements |
| Target group of children and communities involved in the conservation work of the organisation | * The age, gender, and other identities (sexual orientation, nationality, ethnic origin, colour, race, disabilities etc) of children and communities involved or impacted by the conservation work not well understood or considered when designing the work * There are specific vulnerabilities of the target group e.g. disability, the absence of parental care, abuse already experienced, displacement, association with armed conflict which is not taken into account when designing the work * The local perceptions of children and communities in relation to the profile of the target group are negative and could be exacerbated by the work * There are gendered norms and expectations of the target group which could be challenging for the safe participation of the target group in conservation activities * There are known abuses/risks that the target group is frequently exposed to, especially if they step outside the expected norms for the group |
| Objectives of the conservation work | |
| Objectives | * Children and communities have not been involved in the design of the conservation work and have not had the opportunity to highlight risks * There are likely to be gendered abuses of power (and taking into consideration intersecting identities) that will be associated with this type of work * There may be a potential ‘backlash’ or resistance to the increased opportunities of the target group of children and adults |
| How the conservation work is being delivered | |
| Location | * Safety within the environment in which the work is being delivered has been compromised but this has not been assessed or it is not well understood * The community space or centre where activities are taking place is located within an unsafe area, or a safe area cannot be identified * The centre has not been checked for safety, or it does not meet safety criteria * Centres where children are participating do not have child care rules, or parents and communities are unaware of these rules * Travel to and from the places where conservation activities are being delivered has not been assessed, or is unsafe |
| Timing | * Involvement of children and communities in activities at certain times may place them at risk of harm or present particular vulnerabilities * Involvement of parents in conservation activities may require them to bring their children or leave them without adequate child care * Involvement of participants may compromise their ability to go to school or earn money or support the household |
| Communications and fundraising | |
| Use of images and stories for communications and fundraising | * Images and stories present risks of harm to children and adults of different intersecting identities, and the risk of perpetuating negative stereotyping * The desire for a story or image risks sacrificing the individual’s or group’s dignity and respect * The story or image provides too much information on an individual which could compromise their safety * The image or information is inappropriately graphic or revealing (e.g. sexually provocative) which means the image or information could be used by those with ill intent. |
| Consent | * Informed consent has not been obtained to publish the story or image through the different media * Children and adults have not understood well enough what publishing their story or image may mean for their own safety |
| Reporting and responding | |
| Designing the mechanisms | * The mechanisms for reporting allegations have not been designed in consultation with children and adults of different intersecting identities – and are therefore less likely to be used. * The mechanisms are not communicated to all who need to know and use them in a manner appropriate to their identities * Children and adults do not have confidence in the mechanism |
| Referral and reporting to formal authorities | * There is a lack of adequate specialised support for different groups of children and adults if they are harmed or abused * Reporting on individuals who have been abused may well expose them to further harm e.g. police are considered unsafe; reporting on an individual identifying as LGBTQI could result in his/her arrest |