



RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

2026

NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION

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1. Purpose

NAMBI FOUNDATION is a non-profit organisation committed to using its resources responsibly and protecting the people, communities, partners and supporters connected with its work.

All organisations face uncertainty. For NAMBI FOUNDATION, uncertainty may affect programme delivery, finances, safeguarding, people, partnerships, legal compliance, security, reputation, information, operations and our ability to achieve our mission.

This Policy establishes a practical approach for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring risks across NAMBI FOUNDATION.

Risk management is intended to support good decision-making. It is not designed to prevent responsible action or eliminate every possible risk.

2. Our Approach to Risk

NAMBI FOUNDATION recognises that some degree of risk is unavoidable when carrying out humanitarian, charitable and community activities.

Effective risk management allows the Foundation to understand those risks, make informed decisions, protect people and resources and respond appropriately when circumstances change.

Our approach is based on the principle that risks should be identified early, discussed openly and managed at the appropriate level.

Risk management should support our mission rather than unnecessarily prevent activities that can create meaningful social impact.

3. Objectives of Risk Management

NAMBI FOUNDATION uses risk management to:

- protect programme participants and communities
- protect employees, volunteers and partners
- support responsible use of donations and Foundation resources
- reduce the likelihood of fraud, corruption and financial loss
- strengthen programme quality
- support safeguarding
- improve organisational decision-making
- protect confidential and personal information
- prepare for emergencies and unexpected events
- strengthen accountability to donors and partners
- protect the Foundation's reputation

support legal and regulatory compliance; and

increase the likelihood that strategic and programme objectives are achieved.

4. Scope

This Policy applies across NAMBI FOUNDATION activities, projects, programmes, offices and organisational functions.

It applies to:

- management
- board or governing body members
- employees
- volunteers
- consultants
- project teams
- programme teams

individuals responsible for Foundation resources; and

other people whose role includes responsibility for identifying or managing organisational risks.

Relevant risk management responsibilities may also be included in agreements with partners, contractors and service providers.

5. Risk Management Is a Shared Responsibility

Risk management is not the responsibility of one individual or department.

Everyone working with NAMBI FOUNDATION should remain aware of risks connected with their responsibilities and communicate significant concerns.

A staff member or volunteer who becomes aware of a risk should not assume that someone else has already identified it.

Managers have additional responsibility for ensuring that important risks within their areas of work are identified, assessed and managed appropriately.

6. Definition of Risk

For the purpose of this Policy, a risk is an uncertain event, circumstance or condition that could affect NAMBI FOUNDATION's ability to achieve an objective.

Risks may have negative consequences, but uncertainty can also create opportunities.

Examples of negative risks include:

- harm to a programme participant
- loss or misuse of funds
- fraud
- project delays
- loss of important personnel
- security incidents
- breach of confidential information
- legal non-compliance
- damage to equipment
- failure of a partner

reputational damage; or

failure to achieve programme outcomes.

An opportunity may include a new partnership, funding opportunity, improved delivery method, new technology or another development capable of strengthening NAMBI FOUNDATION's impact.

7. Risk Management and Decision-Making

Significant decisions should consider relevant risks before commitments are made.

Risk considerations should be included, where appropriate, in:

- strategic planning
- programme development
- project design
- budgeting
- fundraising
- procurement
- partnership decisions
- recruitment
- community activities
- new country or regional activities
- contracts
- information management
- events
- travel
- security planning; and
- major organisational changes.

8. Risk Categories

NAMBI FOUNDATION may classify risks into categories to make them easier to identify and monitor.

Relevant categories may include:

Strategic Risk

Risks that could affect the Foundation's mission, direction, long-term objectives or organisational sustainability.

Programme Risk

Risks affecting the ability to design, implement or complete programmes effectively.

Safeguarding Risk

Risks involving abuse, exploitation, harassment, neglect or other harm affecting children, adults or community members through contact with NAMBI FOUNDATION activities.

Financial and Fiduciary Risk

Risks involving fraud, theft, corruption, financial loss, inappropriate expenditure, poor financial controls or misuse of donor resources.

Operational Risk

Risks arising from internal processes, logistics, facilities, equipment, procurement, systems or daily operations.

People and Human Resources Risk

Risks connected with recruitment, staff wellbeing, misconduct, insufficient capacity, loss of key personnel, workplace disputes or inadequate supervision.

Legal and Compliance Risk

Risks arising from failure to comply with applicable laws, contractual obligations, regulatory requirements or internal policies.

Safety and Security Risk

Risks affecting the physical safety or security of employees, volunteers, partners or programme participants.

Reputational Risk

Risks that could damage public confidence or trust in NAMBI FOUNDATION.

Information and Data Risk

Risks involving personal data, confidential information, records, cybersecurity, loss of information or inappropriate access.

Partnership Risk

Risks connected with organisations, institutions, suppliers or other third parties working with NAMBI FOUNDATION.

Environmental Risk

Risks that activities may create unnecessary environmental harm or that environmental conditions may affect programme delivery.

9. Identifying Risks

Risk identification should begin by understanding the objective of the activity being considered.

Before identifying risks, teams should be clear about what they are trying to achieve.

Risks may be identified through:

- project planning
- team meetings
- community consultation
- programme monitoring
- financial reviews
- safeguarding assessments
- audits
- staff observations
- partner discussions
- complaints and feedback
- incident reports
- security assessments
- lessons from previous activities

changes in law or regulation; and
changes in the operating environment.

Any employee or volunteer may raise a risk that they believe requires attention.

10. Risk Description

Risks should be described clearly enough that another person can understand:

- what could happen
- why it could happen
- who or what could be affected; and
- what consequences could result.

Risk descriptions should avoid vague language where possible.

For example, rather than recording only “financial risk”, a risk could be described as:

“Programme funds may be incorrectly used because expenditure approvals are not sufficiently separated between staff members.”

Clear risk descriptions make appropriate controls easier to identify.

11. Risk Assessment

Once a significant risk has been identified, it should be assessed.

The assessment should normally consider:

- the likelihood of the event occurring; and
- the impact if the event occurs.

Other factors may also be considered where relevant, including:

- speed of impact
- number of people potentially affected
- financial consequences
- safeguarding consequences
- legal implications
- reputational consequences
- ability to recover; and
- existing controls.

12. Likelihood

Likelihood describes how probable it is that a risk could occur.

NAMBI FOUNDATION may use the following general scale:

1 - Rare

The event would be unusual and is not expected in normal circumstances.

2 - Unlikely

The event could happen but is not expected frequently.

3 - Possible

The event could reasonably occur.

4 - Likely

There is a meaningful probability that the event will occur.

5 - Very Likely

The event is expected to occur or has already occurred repeatedly.

13. Impact

Impact describes the seriousness of the consequences if a risk occurs.

NAMBI FOUNDATION may use the following general scale:

1 - Minimal

Limited consequences that can be managed easily within normal activities.

2 - Minor

Some disruption or loss, but objectives can still largely be achieved.

3 - Significant

Meaningful operational, financial, programme or reputational consequences requiring management attention.

4 - Major

Serious harm, substantial financial loss, significant programme disruption or major organisational consequences.

5 - Critical

Potential loss of life, severe safeguarding harm, major legal consequences, serious financial loss, long-term interruption of activities or substantial threat to the Foundation's ability to operate.

14. Risk Rating

A risk rating may be calculated by considering likelihood together with impact.

The rating helps NAMBI FOUNDATION determine:

- how urgently a risk requires attention
- who should be responsible for managing it

whether additional controls are required; and

whether the risk should be escalated to senior management or the Board.

The numerical rating should support professional judgement rather than replace it.

A safeguarding or safety risk may require immediate attention even when the statistical likelihood appears low because the potential consequences are extremely serious.

15. Inherent Risk

Inherent risk is the level of risk that would exist if no specific controls or preventive measures were in place.

Understanding inherent risk helps the Foundation understand the seriousness of the underlying exposure.

16. Controls

Controls are measures already in place to prevent a risk from occurring or to reduce its consequences.

Controls may include:

- policies
- approval procedures

- financial authorisations
- staff supervision
- safeguarding measures
- training
- security procedures
- insurance
- contracts
- background checks
- monitoring
- data protection measures
- procurement processes
- budget controls
- partner assessments; or
- emergency procedures.

Controls should be practical, proportionate and regularly reviewed.

17. Residual Risk

Residual risk is the level of risk that remains after existing controls are considered.

Residual risk is important because a risk may initially appear serious but already have effective controls in place.

Alternatively, an organisation may believe that a risk is controlled while the remaining exposure is still too high.

NAMBI FOUNDATION should therefore focus attention on the level of risk remaining after controls have been applied.

18. Risk Appetite

Risk appetite refers to the amount and type of risk NAMBI FOUNDATION is prepared to accept while pursuing its objectives.

As a non-profit organisation, NAMBI FOUNDATION may need to take carefully considered risks in order to reach communities, develop programmes, build partnerships and achieve meaningful impact.

However, some types of risk require a particularly cautious approach.

NAMBI FOUNDATION has very low tolerance for risks involving:

- sexual exploitation or abuse
- serious child safeguarding violations
- fraud or intentional corruption
- deliberate misuse of donor funds
- serious breaches of law
- trafficking or exploitation

retaliation against individuals reporting misconduct; and
deliberate actions creating unreasonable risk of serious harm.

No programme objective, financial opportunity or reputational concern justifies knowingly accepting

serious abuse, exploitation or intentional misconduct.

19. Proportionate Risk Management

Risk controls should be proportionate to the seriousness of the risk.

Excessive controls can consume resources, delay programme delivery and prevent the Foundation from responding effectively to community needs.

Insufficient controls can expose people and the organisation to unacceptable harm.

NAMBI FOUNDATION therefore seeks a reasonable balance between:

- the likelihood of harm
- the seriousness of potential consequences
- the cost and practicality of controls
- the resources available

the urgency of the activity; and

the expected humanitarian or community benefit.

20. Risk Response

After assessing a risk, the responsible person should determine how it will be managed.

Possible responses include:

Avoid

Do not proceed with the activity or change the approach so that the risk no longer exists.

Reduce

Introduce controls that decrease the likelihood or impact of the risk.

Share or Transfer

Allocate part of the risk to another party through contractual arrangements, insurance, specialist service providers or other appropriate mechanisms.

Accept

Proceed while acknowledging the remaining risk because it is within an acceptable level.

Pursue an Opportunity

Where uncertainty creates an opportunity, NAMBI FOUNDATION may decide to proceed while maintaining appropriate safeguards.

21. Avoiding Risk

A risk should normally be avoided where the potential harm cannot reasonably be reduced to an acceptable level.

For example, an activity involving children should not proceed if serious child safeguarding risks cannot be adequately controlled.

Avoiding risk may involve:

- changing the activity
- changing location

- changing a partner
- removing a hazardous element
- postponing implementation; or
- cancelling the activity.

22. Reducing Risk

Most risks are managed by reducing their likelihood, impact or both.

Examples include:

- introducing an additional approval
- training staff
- strengthening supervision
- changing beneficiary selection procedures
- improving security measures
- performing reference checks
- separating financial responsibilities
- improving data security
- introducing safeguarding procedures
- conducting partner due diligence; or
- creating contingency plans.

23. Sharing or Transferring Risk

Some risks may be partly transferred to another organisation.

Examples include:

- insurance
- contracts
- specialist service providers
- transport providers
- professional advisers

financial institutions; or

contractual responsibility placed on suppliers.

Transferring responsibility does not remove NAMBI FOUNDATION's obligation to exercise appropriate oversight.

24. Accepting Risk

A risk may be accepted when:

- the remaining risk is sufficiently low
- further controls would be disproportionate
- the activity is important to the Foundation's mission

there is no reasonable alternative; and

the appropriate level of management understands and accepts the exposure.

Acceptance of significant risk should be documented.

25. Risk Escalation

A risk should be escalated when the person responsible does not have sufficient authority, resources or capacity to manage it appropriately.

Escalation may also be required when:

- the potential impact is very serious
- the risk involves significant safeguarding concerns
- there is potential criminal activity
- major financial loss is possible
- the risk could significantly affect the Foundation's reputation
- several programmes may be affected

existing controls are ineffective; or

the risk exceeds the acceptable level determined by management.

Escalation should not be treated as failure.

It is an important part of responsible risk management.

26. Risk Register

NAMBI FOUNDATION should maintain a risk register appropriate to the size and complexity of the organisation.

The risk register may include:

- the risk description
- risk category
- causes
- possible consequences
- likelihood
- impact
- overall rating
- existing controls
- residual risk
- additional actions required
- responsible person or risk owner
- target date; and
- status.

The risk register is a management tool and should remain practical and understandable.

27. Programme and Project Risk Registers

Larger programmes or projects may maintain their own risk registers.

Smaller activities may be incorporated into a central organisational or programme risk register.

The level of documentation should reflect the size, complexity and risk level of the activity.

28. Risk Owners

Important risks should have a clearly identified risk owner.

The risk owner is responsible for:

- monitoring the risk
- ensuring agreed controls are implemented
- reviewing changes in the risk
- updating relevant information
- escalating the risk when necessary; and
- reporting significant developments.

Being the risk owner does not mean that the individual must personally carry out every control.

29. Monitoring Risks

Risks change over time.

NAMBI FOUNDATION should therefore review significant risks periodically.

Monitoring may consider:

- whether the likelihood has changed
- whether the potential impact has changed
- whether controls remain effective
- whether new information has emerged
- whether agreed actions have been completed
- whether the operating environment has changed; and
- whether new risks have appeared.

High-risk areas should generally be reviewed more frequently than low-risk areas.

30. Risk Review During Significant Events

A risk review should be considered following events such as:

- launch of a major programme
- expansion into a new location
- major organisational growth
- a safeguarding incident
- significant fraud or financial irregularity
- serious security incident
- change in law
- major loss of funding
- new partnership
- significant change in leadership
- data breach
- natural disaster

public health emergency; or

another event capable of materially affecting the Foundation.

31. Programme Risk Management

Programme managers should consider risk throughout the programme cycle.

This includes:

- needs assessment
- programme design
- budget preparation
- partner selection
- implementation
- monitoring
- evaluation; and
- programme closure.

Risk management should not be completed once and forgotten.

It should develop as conditions change.

32. Safeguarding Risk

Safeguarding is a priority area of risk management for NAMBI FOUNDATION.

Programmes involving children, vulnerable adults or people dependent on assistance should specifically consider risks of:

- sexual exploitation
- sexual abuse
- harassment
- abuse of authority
- child abuse
- unsafe staff-participant relationships
- inappropriate photography or storytelling
- retaliation
- trafficking
- discrimination; and
- barriers to reporting concerns.

Safeguarding risks should be addressed in accordance with the NAMBI FOUNDATION Safeguarding Policy and Code of Conduct.

33. Financial Risk

NAMBI FOUNDATION depends on responsible financial management to maintain trust with donors, partners and communities.

Financial risks may include:

- fraud
- theft
- corruption
- unauthorised expenditure
- poor financial documentation

- cash-handling weaknesses
- currency changes
- banking difficulties
- insufficient reserves
- incorrect donor reporting
- procurement irregularities; and
- unplanned programme costs.

Appropriate financial controls should be proportionate to the resources being managed.

34. Fraud and Corruption Risk

Fraud and corruption risks should receive particular attention because they can damage programmes, communities, donor confidence and organisational integrity.

Preventive measures may include:

- separation of financial responsibilities
- approval limits
- procurement procedures
- supporting documentation
- financial reviews
- conflict-of-interest declarations
- supplier due diligence

whistleblowing mechanisms; and
independent review where appropriate.

Suspected fraud or corruption should be handled according to relevant NAMBI FOUNDATION procedures.

35. Partnership Risk

Partners can significantly strengthen NAMBI FOUNDATION's work.

Partnerships can also create risks if expectations, responsibilities or standards are unclear.

Before entering significant partnerships, NAMBI FOUNDATION should consider factors such as:

- organisational reputation
- governance
- financial controls
- safeguarding standards
- legal status
- experience
- capacity
- conflicts of interest
- programme quality

reporting capability; and
alignment with NAMBI FOUNDATION values.

The depth of assessment should reflect the nature and significance of the partnership.

36. Donor and Funding Risk

Funding can create risks if restrictions, reporting requirements or expectations are not fully understood.

Before accepting significant funding, NAMBI FOUNDATION should consider:

- whether the funding aligns with the Foundation's mission
- whether conditions can reasonably be met
- reporting obligations
- financial restrictions
- reputational implications
- potential conflicts of interest

donor expectations; and

whether accepting the funding could compromise organisational independence.

37. Reputational Risk

NAMBI FOUNDATION depends on trust.

Reputational risks may arise from:

- misconduct
- poor programme quality
- misleading communication
- financial irregularities
- safeguarding incidents
- inappropriate partnerships
- breaches of confidentiality

failure to respond to complaints; or

public statements made on behalf of the Foundation.

Reputation should never be protected by concealing genuine misconduct.

Appropriate transparency and responsible action are generally stronger protections for long-term trust.

38. Information and Data Risk

Information held by NAMBI FOUNDATION may include personal, financial, medical, safeguarding, donor, employee or programme information.

Risks may include:

- unauthorised access
- data loss
- cyberattack
- accidental disclosure
- lost devices
- insecure storage
- incorrect recipients

weak passwords; or

unnecessary collection of sensitive information.

Reasonable technical and organisational safeguards should be used to protect information.

39. Safety and Security Risk

NAMBI FOUNDATION should consider the safety and security of employees, volunteers, partners and programme participants when planning activities.

Relevant risks may include:

- road accidents
- unsafe facilities
- crime
- civil unrest
- medical emergencies
- natural hazards
- travel risks
- violence
- disease outbreaks; and
- unsafe field locations.

Reasonable precautions should be proportionate to the operating environment.

40. Human Resources Risk

People are essential to NAMBI FOUNDATION's work.

Human resources risks may include:

- insufficient staffing
- poor recruitment
- high turnover
- lack of training
- staff burnout
- workplace conflict
- misconduct
- loss of key expertise
- unclear responsibilities; and
- inadequate supervision.

Managers should identify people-related risks early and take appropriate steps to maintain a safe, capable and sustainable workforce.

41. Legal and Regulatory Risk

NAMBI FOUNDATION should comply with applicable laws and regulatory requirements in the places where it operates.

Relevant areas may include:

- non-profit regulation
- employment law
- tax obligations
- data protection

- financial reporting
- charity regulation
- child protection
- health and safety
- contracts
- immigration

fundraising; and

other requirements relevant to Foundation activities.

Where legal obligations are unclear or significant, appropriate professional advice should be obtained.

42. Risk in Emergency Activities

Emergency or humanitarian situations may require decisions to be made quickly.

Urgency does not remove the need to consider risk.

Where normal controls cannot be applied, managers should identify:

- which controls cannot be followed
- why this is necessary
- what alternative safeguards can be used

who authorised the decision; and

when normal procedures should resume.

Flexibility should never be used to justify exploitation, fraud, serious safeguarding violations or avoidable harm.

43. Opportunities

Risk management should not focus only on preventing negative events.

NAMBI FOUNDATION should also identify opportunities that may improve its ability to achieve its mission.

Examples may include:

- new community partnerships
- new funding sources
- better technology
- improved programme models
- local procurement opportunities
- volunteer networks
- professional partnerships; or
- more efficient use of resources.

Opportunities should be considered alongside their associated risks.

44. Communication About Risk

Employees and volunteers should feel able to discuss risk openly.

People should not be discouraged from raising concerns because a risk may be uncomfortable,

inconvenient or damaging to the appearance of success.

Managers should encourage constructive discussion about:

- what could go wrong
- what is changing
- where controls are weak
- what lessons have been learned; and
- what can be improved.

An open risk culture helps prevent small problems from becoming serious incidents.

45. Reporting Significant Risks

Material risks should be communicated to the appropriate level of management.

Senior management should receive sufficient information to understand the Foundation's most significant risks and how they are being managed.

The Board or governing body should receive information about risks that could materially affect:

- NAMBI FOUNDATION's mission
- organisational sustainability
- major programmes
- financial stability
- safeguarding
- legal compliance

reputation; or

the safety of people connected with the Foundation.

46. Confidentiality of Risk Information

Risk registers and internal risk assessments may contain sensitive information.

Access should therefore be limited where disclosure could:

- identify safeguarding cases
- expose personal information
- create security risks
- compromise investigations

reveal confidential financial information; or

harm legitimate organisational interests.

Risk information may nevertheless be shared with donors, regulators, auditors or other authorised parties when required by law, contract or legitimate organisational accountability.

47. Responsibilities of the Board or Governing Body

The Board or governing body should provide appropriate oversight of significant organisational risk.

Its responsibilities may include:

- promoting responsible risk management
- reviewing major strategic risks

- considering risk when approving major decisions
- overseeing financial and safeguarding accountability

ensuring management maintains appropriate controls; and

reviewing serious risks that could threaten the sustainability or integrity of NAMBI FOUNDATION.

48. Responsibilities of the Executive Director

The Executive Director has overall management responsibility for ensuring that risk management is appropriately incorporated into the work of NAMBI FOUNDATION.

Responsibilities may include:

- promoting a responsible risk culture
- ensuring significant risks are identified
- ensuring appropriate controls are established
- escalating material risks to the Board
- assigning responsibility for risk management

supporting appropriate training; and

ensuring serious risks receive appropriate management attention.

49. Responsibilities of Managers

Managers are responsible for risks within their areas of work.

They should:

- identify significant risks
- maintain appropriate controls
- ensure team members understand relevant risks
- update risk information
- monitor agreed actions
- communicate important changes
- escalate risks beyond their authority; and
- encourage staff to raise concerns.

50. Responsibilities of Programme and Project Leads

Programme and project leads should integrate risk management into project planning and implementation.

They should consider:

- programme delivery
- community safety
- safeguarding
- budget risks
- partner performance
- security
- staff capacity
- procurement

- data protection

reputation; and

changes in the operating environment.

Significant programme risks should be documented and reviewed throughout implementation.

51. Responsibilities of All Personnel

Everyone representing NAMBI FOUNDATION has responsibility for risk awareness within their role.

Personnel should:

- follow relevant policies and controls
- identify potential risks
- report significant concerns
- avoid intentionally bypassing controls
- protect Foundation resources
- cooperate with risk assessments

learn from incidents; and

seek guidance when they are uncertain about an important risk.

52. Internal Controls

Internal controls are an important part of risk management.

Examples include:

- approval requirements
- financial reconciliations
- procurement processes
- inventory records
- segregation of duties
- password controls
- access restrictions
- reference checks
- safeguarding procedures
- staff supervision
- contract review
- partner monitoring; and
- documentation requirements.

Controls should be understandable, proportionate and capable of being implemented in practice.

53. Risk Management Training

NAMBI FOUNDATION should provide appropriate risk management awareness to personnel whose roles require it.

Training may include:

- basic understanding of risk
- risk identification

- risk assessment
- use of the risk register
- financial controls
- safeguarding risk
- security risk
- programme risk; and
- responsibility for escalation.

Specialist training may be provided for roles with greater risk management responsibilities.

54. Learning From Incidents

Incidents can provide important information about weaknesses in controls.

Following a significant incident, NAMBI FOUNDATION should consider:

- what happened
- why it happened
- whether the risk had previously been identified
- whether existing controls worked
- whether warning signs were missed

whether procedures require improvement; and
what actions could prevent recurrence.

The purpose of learning is to strengthen future decisions and systems.

55. Risk and Organisational Culture

NAMBI FOUNDATION aims to create a culture in which responsible risk management is part of normal work.

This means people should be able to say:

“I see a potential problem.”

“I do not think this control is working.”

“I believe this activity may create harm.”

“We need additional safeguards.”

“This risk should be discussed at a higher level.”

Raising a legitimate risk concern should be regarded as responsible behaviour.

56. Policy Review

This Policy should be reviewed periodically and whenever significant changes make a review necessary.

Changes that may trigger a review include:

- major organisational growth
- new programme areas
- operations in new locations
- significant incidents
- changes in legal requirements

- changes in governance

serious audit findings; or

material changes in the Foundation's risk environment.

57. Relationship With Other NAMBI FOUNDATION Policies

This Policy should be read together with other relevant NAMBI FOUNDATION policies and procedures, including where applicable:

- NAMBI FOUNDATION Code of Conduct
- Safeguarding Policy and Framework
- Child Safeguarding requirements
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse requirements
- Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption standards
- Whistleblowing procedures
- Data Protection and Privacy requirements
- Financial procedures
- Procurement procedures
- Health and Safety requirements; and
- Security procedures.

58. Final Commitment

NAMBI FOUNDATION recognises that responsible risk management supports responsible humanitarian and charitable work.

Our objective is not to avoid every uncertainty.

Our objective is to understand the risks connected with our work, protect people and resources, make thoughtful decisions and ensure that risks are taken only when they are justified by the Foundation's mission and supported by appropriate safeguards.

Through early identification, open communication, proportionate controls and regular review, NAMBI FOUNDATION seeks to protect its mission while continuing to respond effectively to the needs of the people and communities it serves.