



Child Safe Reporting Policy

Title	Content
<p>Introduction</p> <p>Describe the intent of the policy and who it is for</p>	<p>To help keep children safe, we must create, maintain, and improve our child safe reporting practices to ensure they remain effective. Everyone in our organisation must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• know what to report, who to report it to and how to report it• report any concerns about the safety or welfare of a child or young person immediately.• feel confident that concerns and allegations will be dealt with honestly and fairly.• feel confident in reporting unacceptable behaviour around children and young people.• ensure the safety and wellbeing of the child is paramount when an allegation is made.

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<p>Definitions of harm and abuse (what to report)</p> <p>List what should be reported</p>	<p>Psychological abuse</p> <p>Includes bullying, threatening and abusive language, intimidation, shaming, and name calling, ignoring and isolating a child, and exposure to domestic and family violence.</p> <p>Physical abuse</p> <p>Includes physical punishment such as pushing, shoving, punching, slapping, and kicking, resulting in injury, burns, choking or bruising.</p> <p>Sexual abuse</p> <p>Includes the sexual touching of a child, grooming, and production, distribution, or possession of child abuse material (often known as photography).</p> <p>Grooming</p> <p>The process where a person manipulates a child or group of children, and sometimes those looking after them, including parents, carers, teachers, and leaders. They do this to establish a position of trust so they can then later sexually abuse the child.</p> <p>Misconduct</p> <p>Inappropriate behaviour that may not be as severe as abuse, although could indicate that abuse is occurring and would often be in breach of an organisation’s Child Safe Code of Conduct*, including showing a child something inappropriate on a phone, having inappropriate conversations with a child or an adult sitting with a child on their lap.</p> <p>Lack of appropriate care</p> <p>Includes not providing adequate and proper supervision, nourishment, clothing, shelter, education, or medical care.</p> <p>*Please refer to our Child Safe Code of Conduct for a full list of acceptable and unacceptable behaviours at our organisation.</p> <p>Note: As a relevant entity, our organisation must also report reportable conduct.</p>
<p>Types of complaints (what to report)</p> <p>List what should be reported</p>	<p>All complaints should be reported. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal conduct • risk of significant harm (ROSH) • disclosures of abuse • unacceptable behaviour around children and young people that breaches our Child Safe Code of Conduct • suspicion of harm or abuse to a child or young person reportable conduct.
<p>Making a complaint (who can report)</p> <p>Identify who can make a complaint</p>	<p>Everyone in our organisation has the right to make a genuine complaint and won’t be punished if they do. This includes children and young people, staff members and volunteers.</p> <p>Reporting abuse is mandatory and encouraged – it is never obstructed or prevented.</p>

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<p>Reporting obligations (who to report to)</p> <p>Identify all reporting obligations</p>	<p>Reporting criminal conduct</p> <p>Contact NSW Police on 131 444 for anything you consider could be a criminal offence. This includes sexual assault, physical assault, grooming offences, and producing, disseminating, or possessing child abuse material.</p> <p>Note: It is a criminal offence for adults not to report to police if <u>they know or believe that a child abuse offence has been committed</u>. In addition, people employed in <u>child-related work may be subject to a criminal offence if they fail to reduce or remove the risk of a child becoming a victim of child abuse</u>.</p> <p>Reporting risk of significant harm</p> <p>Any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that a child or young person is at risk of significant harm (ROSH) can report to the Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) on 132 111 (this is a 24-hour service).</p> <p>Mandatory reporters must report to the <u>ChildStory Reporter Community</u> if they have reasonable grounds to suspect a child is at ROSH.</p> <p>Reporting allegations and convictions</p> <p>Relevant entities must notify the Office of the Children’s Guardian of reportable allegations or convictions (that is, reportable conduct). This includes sexual offences, sexual misconduct, ill-treatment of a child, neglect of a child, an assault against a child, failure to protect a child or failure to report if a child has been harmed, as well as any behaviour that causes significant psychological harm to a child.</p> <p>Reporting breaches of our Child Safe Code of Conduct</p> <p>All complaints must be reported to our child safe contact officer:</p> <p>Alpha Liavas – 0466 112 374 or email: aliavas@optuswebmail.com</p>
<p>Risk management strategies (how to report)</p> <p>Identify any strategies that need to be put in place to ensure the immediate and ongoing safety of the child and any other people involved</p>	<p>To ensure the immediate and ongoing safety of the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish the welfare and safety of the child and take steps to ensure the child is removed from the risk. • reassure them and remain calm. • listen carefully without interrupting. • don't ask leading questions or any additional questions once you've established there is a genuine concern (to not compromise future investigations by NSW Police or DCJ) • support them, reassuring the child that they have done the right thing, that you believe them and that the abuse is not their fault. • explain what will happen, including timeframes. • don't make promises you can't keep. • don't confront the alleged perpetrator. • seek guidance if you are unsure about what to do. <p>It is the child safety officer’s role to conduct a risk assessment after receiving an allegation, to ensure the safety of all people involved and maintain the integrity of the investigation.</p>

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<p>Procedural fairness, including privacy and confidentiality (how to report)</p> <p>Explain the process around procedural fairness and how your organisation manages privacy and confidentiality</p>	<p>Any allegation of abuse will be treated in a fair, transparent and timely manner. Workers subject to an allegation will be notified when a disciplinary hearing will take place and what will occur at the hearing. We follow the obligations defined under the <i>Privacy Act 1988</i> (Commonwealth), and relevant reportable conduct investigations are conducted with the OCG's Reportable Conduct Directorate.</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all information is recorded on our reporting form for complaints and allegations. • all reporting forms for complaints and allegations are stored securely and only accessed by those in the organisation with responsibility for oversight of the investigation. • information may be exchanged under Chapter 16A of the <i>Child and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998</i>, with other agencies who have responsibilities relating to the safety, welfare or wellbeing of children or young people. • our organisation maintains the privacy of those involved in accordance with our obligations under the <i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i> <p>if an incident is found to be substantiated, likely outcomes or responses will be determined by HR or from advice given by relevant authorities (police, DCJ or OCG).</p>
<p>Complaint process (how to report)</p> <p>Provide a step-by-step rundown of the complaint process</p>	<p>Once a complaint has been made, use this step-by-step process to make sure it's appropriately followed up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • steps taken to remove child from harm. • incident recorded. • reporting obligations met, if necessary • investigation conducted, keeping everyone involved up to date with what's happening. • offering ongoing support to the child as needed <p>reviewing the incident and updating the organisation's child safe policies, if necessary.</p>
<p>Legislation</p> <p>Include a list of the legislation that applies to the reporting obligations in your organisation to keep children safe</p>	<p><u><i>Crimes Act 1900</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Child and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Children's Guardian Act 2019</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Privacy Act 1988 (Commonwealth)</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i></u></p>
<p>How we publicise our Child Safe Reporting Policy</p> <p>Include a communications plan</p>	<p>To ensure everyone in our organisation is aware of our Child Safe Reporting Policy and their reporting obligations we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hold information sessions about our child safe policies and how they apply to families, workers, and children. • create and display important information from our Child Safe Reporting Policy that describes what to report, who to report to and how to report, including fact sheets, brochures, and posters. • provide workers with internal and external training opportunities so they understand our processes for complaints and allegations. • create and promote age- and ability-appropriate programs for children and young people that explain what do if they feel sad, angry, or concerned.

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Review date Set a date to review and update this policy	This policy will be reviewed annually and after any critical incidents, to ensure continuous improvement of our child safe practices and that we keep up to date with relevant legislation and industry requirements. Children and young people have an opportunity to provide feedback on the policy and complaint handling.

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