



Child Protection Reporting Overview

NOTIFICATIONS OF ABUSE



WHEN YOU HAVE A REASONABLE SUSPICION OF ABUSE THEY NEED TO
CONTACT THE **CHILD PROTECTION HELPLINE ON**

132 111



WHEN CHILDREN ARE IN IMMEDIATE DANGER OF ABUSE CONTACT THE
POLICE ON 000

**CONSULT OUR CHILD PROTECTION POLICY
FOR MORE INFORMATION.**



Child Protection Policy

NQS

QA2	2.3.4	Educators, co-ordinators and educators are aware of their roles and responsibilities to respond to every child at risk of abuse or neglect.
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National Regulations

Regs	84	Awareness of child protection law
	273	Course in child protection

Aim

All educators, staff and committee members at Winston Mall Children's Centre take seriously their responsibility to protect children from any type of abuse, and are aware of their roles and responsibilities regarding child protection. While we understand there are legislative obligations we must follow, we believe it is also our responsibility as educators to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all children, and to provide the children at our service with the opportunity to develop to their full potential free from any form of harm and abuse. We will implement a child protection risk management strategy to ensure the safety of children is paramount and the service will always act quickly in the best interests of a child.

Related Policies

Educator and Management Policy
 Privacy and Confidentiality Policy
 Record Keeping and Retention Policy
 Family Law and Access Policy
 Relationships with Children Policy
 Tobacco Drug and Alcohol Policy

Related Documentation

Incident Injury Trauma and Illness Record
 Child Protection Annual Review
 Educator Induction Processes
 Educator Appraisal Processes
 Educator Recruitment Processes
 Educator Professional Development Processes
 Educator Job Descriptions
 Staff Records
 Risk Management Plans



Implementation

The Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, educators, staff members and volunteers will implement a Child Protection Risk Management Strategy to ensure the health, wellbeing and safety of all children at the service.

Child Protection Risk Management Strategy

1. Code of Conduct

The service upholds a Code of Conduct in relation to employers, educators, volunteers, students, families and children to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children (See Educator and Management Policy).

2. Recruitment, Selection and Training Procedures include child protection principles.

The Nominated Supervisor, in conjunction with the Approved Provider is responsible for developing recruitment and professional development procedures that ensure all people working at the service do not pose a risk to children and understand how to respond to disclosures or suspicions of harm and abuse. (See Appendix A and Educator and Management Policy "Professional Development Requirements).

3. Procedures for Reporting and Documenting Abuse or Neglect

4. Procedures for Managing Breaches

5. Risk Management for High Risk Activity

6. Information for Families

3. Procedures for Reporting and Documenting Abuse or Harm

What is abuse?

Under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* mandated reporters (including people employed in children's services and unpaid managers of these services) must make reports if they suspect on reasonable grounds a child is at risk of significant harm because:

- the child's basic physical or psychological needs are not being met or are at risk of not being met
- the parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable or unwilling to arrange for the child to receive necessary medical care
- the parents or other caregivers have not arranged and are unable or unwilling to arrange for a school age child to receive an education
- the child has been, or is at risk of being physically or sexually abused or ill-treated
- the child is living in a household where there have been incidents of domestic violence and they are at risk of serious physical or psychological harm



- the parent's or other caregiver's behaviour means the child has suffered or is at risk of suffering serious psychological harm

Significant harm is where the circumstances that are causing concern are present to a significant state and warrant a response by a statutory authority, such as the NSW Police Force or Community Services, regardless of a family's consent. Significant is not minor or trivial and may reasonably be expected to produce substantial and adverse impacts on the child's safety, welfare or wellbeing. The significance can be a result of a single act or omission or an accumulation of acts and omissions.

Reasonable grounds refer to the need to have an objective basis for suspecting that a child may be at risk of abuse and neglect based on:

- First hand observation of the child or family
- What the child, parent or other person has disclosed
- What can reasonably be inferred based on observation, professional training and/ or experience.

The reporter is not required to prove that abuse has occurred.

Responsibilities

The Approved Provider, Nominated Supervisor, educators, staff members and volunteers must:

- be able to recognise indicators of abuse (see Appendix B).
- take anything a child says seriously and follow up their concerns.
- allow children to be part of decision-making processes where appropriate.
- understand they are mandatory reporters under the legislation and report any situation where they believe on reasonable grounds a child is at risk of significant harm to the Child Protection Helpline on **132 1** (available 24 hours/7 days a week). Educators, staff members and volunteers should make the report with the assistance or support of the Nominated Supervisor.
- be able to use the Mandatory Reporter Guide which is available on the ChildStory Reporter website to help make decisions about whether there is a risk of significant harm. The Guide covers physical abuse, neglect (supervision, physical shelter/environment, food, medical care, mental health care, education), sexual abuse, problematic sexual behaviour, psychological harm, relinquishing care and carer concerns to do with substance abuse, mental health, and domestic violence).
- contact the police on 000 if there is an immediate danger to a child and intervene immediately if it is safe to do so.
- connect families with referral agencies where concerns of harm do not meet the threshold of significant harm. Contact details are available in the resources section of the ChildStory Reporter website. Obtain family consent before making referrals..
- promote the welfare, safety and wellbeing of children at the service.
- prepare accurate records to assist investigations of abuse or suspected abuse by the Child Protection Helpline or dealings with referral agencies. Accurate records record exactly what happened, was thought to have happened or potentially could happen.



- understand that allegations of abuse or suspected abuse against them are treated in the same way as allegations of abuse against other people (see “Allegations against Service Personnel”). Employees of the Department of Education can also contact the Department’s Child Wellbeing Unit who will help identify the level of risk to a child and whether to report the risk to the Child Protection Helpline. Contact details are available in the resources section of the ChildStory Reporter website (See Appendix C).

The Approved Provider and Nominated Supervisor must also:

- ensure that all employees and volunteers are:
 - clear about their roles and responsibilities regarding child protection.
 - aware of their obligations to immediately report cases where they believe a child is at risk of significant harm to the Child Protection Helpline.
 - aware of the indicators showing a child may be at risk of harm or significant harm.
- provide training and development for all educators, staff and volunteers in the recognition and reporting of abuse and harm.
- provide reporting procedures and professional standards to safeguard children and protect the integrity of educators, staff and volunteers.
- inform all stakeholders of the actions or inactions that form a breach of the child protection risk management strategy and the potential outcomes of breaching the strategy.
- manage any breaches of the child protection risk management strategy.
- conduct a Working with Children Check for all educators, staff and volunteers unless the person meets the criteria for exemption from a WWCC. See exemption factsheet at <http://www.kids.nsw.gov.au>.
- provide access to relevant acts, regulations, standards and other resources to help educators, staff and volunteers meet their obligations.
- ensure records of abuse or suspected abuse are kept in line with our Privacy and Confidentiality Policy.
- notify the NSW Ombudsman within 30 days of becoming aware of any allegations and convictions for abuse or neglect of a child made against an employee or volunteer and ensure they are investigated and appropriate action taken. (See Appendix C NSW Ombudsman’s Office.)
- notify the Office of the Children’s Guardian of sexual misconduct and serious physical assault involving children by an employee/volunteer. (See Appendix C Office of the Children’s Guardian.)

Allegations against Service Personnel

Allegations of abuse or suspected abuse against educators, staff members, volunteers, the Nominated Supervisor or Approved Provider are treated in the same way as allegations against other people. Reports will be made to the Child Protection Helpline where a child is at risk of significant abuse by a person at the Service. Educators will make the report with the assistance or support of the Nominated Supervisor. If the Supervisor is involved in the abuse then the Approved Provider or most senior educator will assist in notifying the Child Protection Helpline.



The Nominated Supervisor and/or Approved Provider:

- will complete an Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Record and notify the Regulatory Authority within 24 hours of making the report to the Child Protection Helpline.
- will provide appropriate support for any educator or staff member who has an allegation made against them.
- will protect the identity of educators/staff members against whom unsubstantiated complaints have been made will be protected.
- will review the person's duties, and if they continue to interact with children, ensure they are appropriately supervised at all times.
- may seek legal advice about restricting that person's work activities.

Documentation

Documenting a *suspicion* of harm

If educators have concerns about the safety of a child they will:

- record their concerns in a non-judgmental and accurate manner as soon as possible.
- record their own observations as well as accurate details of any conversation with a parent (who may for example explain a noticeable mark on a child).
- not attempt to conduct their own investigation.
- document as soon as possible so the details are accurately captured including:
 - time, date and place of the suspicion
 - full details of the suspected abuse
 - date of report and signature.

Documenting a *disclosure* of harm

A disclosure of harm occurs when someone, including a child, tells you about harm that has happened or is likely to happen. Disclosures of harm may start with:

- —I think I saw...||
- —Somebody told me that...||
- —Just think you should know...||
- —I'm not sure what I want you to do, but...||

When receiving a disclosure of harm educators, staff members, the Nominated Supervisor or Approved Provider will:

- remain calm and find a private place to talk
- not promise to keep a secret
- tell the child/person they have done the right thing in revealing the information but that they'll need to tell someone who can help keep the child safe
- only ask enough questions to confirm the need to report the matter because probing questions could cause distress, confusion and interfere with any later enquiries
- not attempt to conduct their own investigation or mediate an outcome between the parties involved.
- document as soon as possible so the details are accurately captured including:
 - time, date and place of the disclosure



- 'word for word' what happened and what was said, including anything they said and any actions that have been taken
- date of report and signature.

Notifications of abuse

The person making a notification of abuse or suspected abuse will make a record of the answers to the following:

- name of person they spoke to.
- what the next step in the process is.
- what advice will be sent to confirm the report has been made.
- If there is any further action they need to take.

Confidentiality

It is important that any notification remains confidential, as it is vitally important to remember that no confirmation of any allegation can be made until the matter is investigated. The individual who makes the complaint should not inform the person they have made the complaint about. This ensures the matter can be investigated without prior knowledge and contamination of evidence.

Safeguards for reporters

Reports made to Community Services are kept confidential. However, a law enforcement agency may access the identity of the reporter if this is needed in connection with the investigation of an alleged serious offence against a child. Under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* if the report is made in good faith:

- the report will not breach standards of professional conduct
- the report can't lead to defamation proceedings
- the report is not admissible in any proceedings as evidence against the person who made the report
- a person cannot be compelled by a court to provide the report or disclose its contents
- the identity of the person making the report is protected.

A report is also an exempt document under the *Freedom of Information Act 1989*.

4. Procedures for Managing Breaches

This plan outlines the steps to be taken following a breach of the child protection risk management strategy in order to address the breach in a fair and supportive manner.

Definition

All educators and staff working with children have a duty of care to support and protect children. A duty of care is breached if a person:

- does something that a reasonable person in that person's position would not do in a particular situation
- fails to do something that a reasonable person in that person's position would do in the circumstances
- acts or fails to act in a way that causes harm to someone the person owes a duty of care.



A breach is also any action or inaction by any member of the service, including children and young people, that fails to comply with any part of the strategy including any breach of:

- a statement of commitment to the safety of children and their protection from harm
- a code of conduct for interacting with children
- procedures for recruiting, selecting, training and managing paid employees and volunteers
- policies and procedures for handling disclosures or suspicions of harm, including reporting guidelines
- policies and procedures for implementing and reviewing the child protection risk management strategy
- risk management plans for high risk activities and special events
- strategies for communication and support.

Processes to manage a breach of the child protection risk management strategy

The Approved Provider will manage breaches in a fair, unbiased and supportive manner:

- all people concerned will be advised of the process
- all people concerned will be able to provide their version of events
- the details of the breach, including the versions of all parties and the outcome will be recorded
- matters discussed in relation to the breach will be kept confidential
- an appropriate outcome will be decided.

Suitable outcomes for breaches

Depending on the nature of the breach outcomes may include:

- emphasising the relevant component of the child protection risk management strategy, for example, the code of conduct
- providing closer supervision
- further education and training
- mediating between those involved in the incident (where appropriate)
- disciplinary procedures if necessary
- reviewing current policies and procedures and developing new policies and procedures if necessary.

5. Risk Management Plan for High Risk Activity

In addition to workplace health and safety concerns, a child risk management strategy should analyse the risk of 'harm' to children. See Appendix D for a risk Management template.



6. Information for Families

Our Child Protection Risk Management Strategy

Creating safe and supportive service environments for children is everyone's business. Our service is committed to ensuring children are kept safe from harm. We will initiate and maintain ongoing planning and commitment to a safe and supportive environment so children:

- feel safe and protected from harm
- help plan activities and make decisions
- are consulted and respected
- have their best interests considered and upheld.

We have a written child protection risk management strategy to protect the children in our service from harm, and to ensure we have a safe and supportive environment for children by identifying and minimising risks.

The child protection risk management strategy consists of:

- a code of conduct for interacting with children.
- procedures for recruiting, selecting, training and managing paid employees and volunteers, including screening procedures through working with children checks.
- procedures for handling disclosures or suspicions of harm, including reporting guidelines
- procedures for managing breaches of the strategy
- risk management plans for high-risk activities and special events
- strategies for communication and support.

As a parent/carer it is important for you to understand the policies and procedures that form the child protection risk management strategy.

Educating Children about Protective Behaviour

We aim to teach children:

- about acceptable and unacceptable behaviour, and appropriate and inappropriate contact in a manner suitable to their age and level of understanding
- that they have a right to feel safe at all times.
- to say 'no' to anything that makes them feel unsafe
- the difference between 'fun' scared that is appropriate risk taking and dangerous scared that is not ok.
- to use their own skills to feel safe.
- to recognise signs that they do not feel safe and need to be alert and think clearly.
- that there is no secret too awful, no story too terrible, that they can't share with someone they trust .
- that educators are available for them if they have any concerns.
- to tell educators of any suspicious activities or people.
- to recognise and express their feelings verbally and non-verbally.
- that they can choose to change the way they are feeling.



Beliefs

Our service believes that:

- children are capable of the same range of emotions as adults.
- children's emotions are real and need to be accepted by adults.
- a response given to a child from an adult in a child's early stages of emotional development can be hugely positive or detrimental depending on the adult's reaction.
- children are very in touch with their bodies' reactions to their emotions.
- children who retain, enhance and better understand their body's response to an emotion are more able to foresee the outcome out a situation and avoid them or ask for help.

Sources

Child Protection (Working with Children) Act 2012

Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998

The Ombudsman's Act 1974

Community and Disability Services Ministers' Conference (2005). *Creating safe environments for children: Organisations, employees and volunteers: National framework.*

Community and Disability Services Ministers' Conference (2005). Schedule: Guidelines for building the capacity of child-safe organisations. *Creating safe environments for children: Organisations, employees and volunteers: National framework.*

NSW Community Services: NSW Mandatory Reporting Guide

The Commission for Children and Young People Act 1998

Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011

Early Years Learning Framework

National Quality Standard

Centre Support

Review

The policy will be reviewed annually and will be conducted by:

- Parent Executive Committee
- Director and educators
- Families of Winston Mall Children's Centre
- Interested Parties

Date Created:	23 December 2013
Endorsed by:	Belinda Gollan, Naomi White
Date/s reviewed:	15.2.14; 12/15, 1/17
Next review due:	Jan 2018



Appendix A

Educator Recruitment Procedures

Name:

Date:

Service Name:

Recruitment Process

- The Nominated Supervisor with the Approved Provider representative will oversee and approve the recruitment process:
 - ensuring there is a documented position description for the vacant position that is accurate and current.
 - arranging for the position to be advertised
 - ensuring there is a standard list of interview questions for all applicants
 - reviewing the applications that have been received and making a short list of applicants
 - arranging suitable interview times with the shortlisted applicants
 - contacting referees for the most suitable candidate(s). A Telephone reference Check Template is attached.
 - making an offer of employment in writing which the applicant must sign as an acceptance of the offer. The applicant must sign a contract of employment containing the specific terms and conditions of employment. A base Employment Contract is attached.
 - notifying unsuccessful applicants by letter, telephone or email.

- Recruitment and selection decisions will be made by the Approved Provider and Nominated Supervisor.

Job Description

Every position must have a position description which:

- summarises the job and describes the tasks,



- details the skills, qualifications and experience required to perform the job and whether these are essential or desirable criteria.
- Clearly describes the expectations for educators/staff members to provide a safe and supportive environment for children.

Advertising

- Positions may, at the discretion of the Approved Provider and Nominated Supervisor and where relevant, be initially advertised internally via email. This process gives current employees the chance to be considered for a transfer or nominate a suitable contact as a potential candidate.
- External advertising will occur when a suitable internal candidate (including employee contact) is unavailable, or may occur concurrently with the internal advertising where Nominated Supervisor believes it is in the service's best interests to source additional candidates.

The Job Advertisement

The job advertisement will be written in clear, concise and non-discriminatory language and will contain:

- the title of the position
- a summary of the role and conditions of employment
- the essential and desirable criteria for candidates
- information about what applicants should provide with their applications
- clear, concise details about our Service and our safe, supportive work practices
- advice that the successful applicant will need to undergo a successful Working With Children Check
- the name of a contact person
- the closing date for receipt of applications
- a statement that the Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer

Interviews

The Nominated Supervisor will conduct the interview. The format of the interview will be:

- advise the applicant about the position and the Service
- discuss the applicant's skills and experience as they relate to the position
- answer any questions the applicant may have
- advise the applicant about the next steps in the selection process
- obtain permission to contact the applicant's nominated referees.

Selection of Candidates and Offer of Employment

Following the interviews, we will check the work histories and references of the most suitable candidates(s) after obtaining their permission. If a decision is made to employ the most suitable candidate, we will make a written offer of employment.

The successful applicant must sign a contract of employment containing the specific terms and conditions of their employment.



Exit Interviews

If an employee resigns, management will undertake an exit interview with the person to:

- gather information about the effectiveness of the recruitment process.
- identify possible areas for improvement in organisational processes, management, job design, remuneration or career planning and development.
- receive positive feedback on what is working well.



Appendix B

Indicators of Abuse

There are many indicators of harm to children. Behavioural or physical signs which assist in recognising harm to children are known as indicators. The following is a guide only. One indicator on its own may not imply abuse or neglect. However a single indicator can be as important as the presence of several indicators. Each indicator needs to be considered in the context of other indicators and the child's circumstances. A child's behaviour is likely to be affected if he/she is under stress. There can be many causes of stress and it is important to find out specifically what is causing the stress. Abuse and neglect can be single incidents or ongoing, and may be intentional or unintentional.

General indicators of abuse and neglect

- marked delay between injury and seeking medical assistance
- history of injury
- the child gives some indication that the injury did not occur as stated
- the child tells you someone has hurt him/her
- the child tells you about someone he/she knows who has been hurt
- someone (relative, friend, acquaintance, sibling) tells you that the child may have been abused.

Neglect

Child neglect is the continued failure by a parent or caregiver to provide a child with the basic things needed for his or her proper growth and development, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical and dental care and adequate supervision. Some examples are:

- inability to respond emotionally to the child
- child abandonment
- depriving or withholding physical contact
- failure to provide psychological nurturing
- treating one child differently to the others

Indicators of Neglect in children

- poor standard of hygiene leading to social isolation
- scavenging or stealing food
- extreme longing for adult affection
- lacking a sense of genuine interaction with others
- acute separation anxiety
- self-comforting behaviours, e.g. rocking, sucking
- delay in development milestones
- untreated physical problems



Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is a non-accidental injury or pattern of injuries to a child caused by a parent, caregiver or other person. Educators will be particularly aware of looking for possible physical abuse if parents or caregivers:

- make direct admissions from parents about fear of hurting their children
- have a family history of violence
- have a history of their own maltreatment as a child
- make repeated visits for medical assistance

Indicators of Physical Abuse in children

- facial, head and neck bruising
- lacerations and welts
- explanations are not consistent with injury
- bruising or marks that may show the shape of an object
- bite marks or scratches
- multiple injuries or bruises
- ingestion of poisonous substances, alcohol or drugs
- sprains, twists, dislocations
- bone fractures
- burns and scalds

Indicators of Emotional Abuse in children

Emotional abuse occurs when an adult harms a child's development by repeatedly treating and speaking to a child in ways that damage the child's ability to feel and express their feelings. Some examples are:

- constant criticism, belittling, teasing of a child or ignoring or withholding praise and affection
- excessive or unreasonable demands
- persistent hostility, severe verbal abuse, rejection and scape-goating
- belief that a particular child is bad or "evil"
- using inappropriate physical or social isolation as punishment
- exposure to domestic violence

Indicators of emotional abuse in children

- feeling of worthlessness about them
- inability to value others
- lack of trust in people and expectations
- extreme attention seeking behaviours
- other behavioural disorders (disruptiveness, aggressiveness, bullying)

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is when someone involves a child in a sexual activity by using their power over them or taking advantage of their trust. Often children are bribed or threatened physically and psychologically to make them participate in the activity. Educators will be particularly aware of looking for possible sexual abuse if parents or caregivers are suspected of or charged with child sexual abuse or display inappropriate jealousy regarding age appropriate development of independence from the family. Sexual abuse includes:

- exposing the child to sexual behaviours of others



- coercing the child to engage in sexual behaviour with other children
- verbal threats of sexual abuse
- exposing the child to pornography

Indicators of Sexual Abuse in children

- they describe sexual acts
- direct or indirect disclosures
- age inappropriate behaviour and/or persistent sexual behaviour
- self-destructive behaviour
- regression in development achievements
- child being in contact with a suspected or know perpetrator of sexual assault
- bleeding from the vagina or anus
- injuries such as tears to the genitalia

Psychological Abuse

Psychological harm occurs where the behaviour of the parent or caregiver damages the confidence and self-esteem of the child, resulting in serious emotional deprivation or trauma. In general it is the frequency and duration of this behaviour that causes harm. Some examples are:

- excessive criticism
- withholding affection
- exposure to domestic violence
- intimidation or threatening behaviour.

Indicators of psychological abuse in children include:

- constant feelings of worthlessness
- unable to value others
- lack of trust in people
- lack of people skills necessary for daily functioning
- extreme attention seeking behaviour
- extremely eager to please or obey adults
- takes extreme risks, is markedly disruptive, bullying or aggressive
- suicide threats
- running away from home

Indicators of Domestic Violence in children

- show aggressive behaviour
- develop phobias & insomnia
- experience anxiety
- show systems of depression
- have diminished self esteem
- demonstrate poor academic performance and problem solving skills
- have reduced social competence skills including low levels of empathy
- show emotional distress
- have physical complaints



Appendix C

Child Protection Agencies

The following agencies have responsibilities regarding child protection. Our service will liaise with these services and agencies should child protection become an issue at our service.

Child Protection Helpline: Department of Family and Community Services

- Receive, assess and where appropriate Investigate reports of children who are at risk of significant harm.
- May plan, conduct and manage Reports in conjunction with other agencies including NSW with Police, the NSW Health.
- Exchange relevant information with a range of agencies including NSW Police, NSW Health and the Department of Education and Communities.
- Provide, arrange and request care and/or support for children and families.
- Inform reporting agencies of the progress and outcomes of assessments and investigations as permitted by law.

Child Wellbeing Unit

Child Wellbeing Units have been established in the four government agencies with the largest number of child protection reports. These include the Department of Education and Communities and the Department of Family and Community Services. They can be contacted through the Department's switchboard or contact details are available in the resources section of the ChildStory Reporter website.

NSW Ombudsman's Office

- Monitors the investigation of and in some cases investigates reportable allegations made against employees in government and non-government agencies, such as children's services.
- The Ombudsman must be notified of all allegations of abuse or neglect of a child by a children's services employee.
- A volunteer is also counted as an employee in this situation.

Children's Services Employers must report to the NSW Ombudsman any reportable allegations and convictions made against an employee and ensure they are investigated by the Approved Provider/owner of the Child Care Service with appropriate actions being taken when the investigation is complete. The Approved Provider/owner of the Child Care Service must notify the Ombudsman within 30 days of becoming aware of any reportable allegations or conviction made against an employee in children's services.



Reportable allegations include any sexual offence, or sexual misconduct, committed against, with or in the presence of a child (including a child pornography offence), any assault, ill treatment or neglect of a child, any behaviour that causes psychological harm to a child.

Employees include:

- any employee of the agency, whether or not employed in connection with any work or activities of the agency that relates to children, and
- any individual engaged by the agency to provide services to children (including in the capacity as a volunteer) and
- work experience participants, students on placements, e.g. TAFE, secondary or tertiary students

The Ombudsman needs to be informed of any allegation regardless of the outcome. These matters are only reported to the Child Protection Helpline if they meet the threshold of significant harm.

Visit www.ombo.nsw.gov.au for fact sheets and any forms required.

The Office of the Children's Guardian

The Office of the Children's Guardian is an independent government agency that works to protect children by promoting and regulating quality, child safe organisations and services. One of its roles is administering the Working With Children Check.

Children's services employers must report findings of sexual misconduct and serious physical assault involving children by a child related worker to the Office of the Children's Guardian. See the Fact Sheet 'Information for reporting bodies' at www.kidsguardian.nsw.gov.au



Appendix D

Child Protection Risk Management Strategy –Risk Management Template for High Risk Activity



STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	STEP 4	STEP 5	STEP 6
<p>Describe the activity <i>Identify all elements of the event from beginning to end</i></p>	<p>Identify Risks <i>Something that could happen that results in harm to a child</i></p>	<p>Analyse the Risk <i>(Likelihood/Consequences)</i></p>	<p>Evaluate the Risk <i>The level of risk</i></p>	<p>Manage the Risk <i>Assess the options</i></p>	<p>Review <i>Nominate who will review after the event/activity</i></p>