

# **WWILD-SVP Association Inc.**

## **POLICY AND PROCEDURE**

### **Child and Youth Risk Management Strategy**

**REVIEWED SEP 2025**

**NEXT REVIEW DUE SEP 2026**

#### **Statement of commitment**

WWILD-SVP Association Inc. is committed to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.

WWILD has zero tolerance of child abuse, and all allegations and safety concerns will be treated very seriously and consistently as per our policies and procedures.

In line with our legal and moral obligations to children and young people, we will contact relevant authorities when we are concerned about a child's safety.

WWILD is committed to preventing child abuse and identifying risks early, and removing and reducing these risks as per our Risk Management Policy and Procedure.

We are committed to safe recruitment procedures, and regularly training and educating our staff on child abuse risks.

WWILD is committed to providing a culturally safe environment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds, and to providing a safe and accessible environment for children with a disability.

WWILD has specific policies, procedures and training in place that support our staff to achieve these commitments.

#### **Code of Conduct for Working with Children and Young People**

Please see the Code of Conduct for Working with Children and Young People (separate document).

#### **Recruitment, Selection, Training and Management**

Please see the Recruitment and Selection Policy, the Induction Manual Policy, and the Safety and Wellbeing of Children and Blue Card Management Policy

#### **Handling Disclosures or suspicions of harm, including reporting guidelines**

Please also see the Safety and Wellbeing of Children and Blue Card Management Policy.

#### **Suspected Harm**

WWILD-SVP Association is bound by, and acts in accordance with, all relevant legislation. In cases of suspected harm, WWILD will contact the relevant authorities such as the Department of Child Safety and/or the Queensland Police Service.

## **Definitions of Harm**

### **Harm**

The *Child Protection Act 1999* (Section 9) states that:

- 1) **Harm** to a child is any detrimental effect of a significant nature on the child's physical, psychological or emotional well-being.
- 2) It is immaterial how the harm is caused.

The types of harm covered by this policy include:

*Physical harm* – beating, shaking burning, biting, throwing a child, excessive physical discipline and inappropriately medicating.

*Emotional harm* – constant yelling and criticism, holding back praise and affection, ignoring the child, threats of harm.

*Neglect* – failure to provide food, clothing, shelter, education, adequate guidance or proper medical care.

*Sexual harm* – jokes of a sexual and inappropriate nature, showing a child pornography, touching, exposure, voyeurism, sexual acts or child prostitution.

Harm can be caused by a single act, omission or circumstance or a series of or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances.

### **Understanding and identifying possible harm**

It must be acknowledged that the descriptions of the types of harm or violence described below and the nature of the way this violence is perpetrated are the same for adults who use WWILD. It is also acknowledged that a large proportion of people who access WWILD will have experienced childhood violence, abuse and neglect and that the impacts of those experiences can be lifelong.

### **Grooming**

Grooming is a term used to describe what happens when a perpetrator of abuse builds a relationship with a child or young person or an adult with a disability with a view to abusing them at some stage. There is no set pattern in relation to the grooming of children. For some perpetrators, there will be a lengthy period of time before the abuse begins. Other perpetrators may draw a child in and abuse them relatively quickly. Some abusers do not groom children but abuse them without forming a relationship at all. Grooming can take place in any setting where a relationship is formed, such as leisure, music, sports and religious activities, in service settings, internet chatrooms, in social media or by SMS.

Grooming can occur in six stages:

1. Targeting the victim
2. Gaining the victim's trust
3. Filling a need
4. Isolating the Child
5. Sexualizing the Relationship
6. Maintaining Control

Any adult who grooms children under the age of 16 in order to facilitate the procurement of the child to engage in a sexual act, or expose, without legitimate reason, the child to any indecent matter, is committing a crime in Queensland.

### **Sexual Abuse**

Sexual abuse occurs when an adult involves a child or young person in any sexual activity. Sexual abuse also occurs when a child or young person involves another child or young person in any sexual activity. Perpetrators of sexual abuse take advantage of their power, authority or position over the child or young person for their own benefit. It can include making sexual comments to a child or young person, engaging children or young people to participate in sexual conversations over the internet or on social media, kissing, touching a child or young person's genitals or breasts, oral sex or intercourse. Encouraging a child or young person to view pornographic magazines, websites and videos is also sexual abuse.

### **Physical Abuse**

Physical abuse occurs when a person subjects a child or young person to non-accidental physically aggressive acts. The abuser may inflict an injury intentionally or inadvertently as a result of physical punishment or the aggressive treatment of a child. Physically abusive behaviour includes (but is not limited to) shoving, hitting, slapping, shaking, throwing, punching, biting, burning and kicking. It also includes giving children or young people harmful substances such as drugs, alcohol or poison. In the case of children or young people with a disability, as with adults, this may include over or under medicating, or restricting access to physical aids or the things the child or young person needs to function (e.g., leaving a wheelchair out of reach). Certain types of punishment, whilst not causing injury, can also be considered physical abuse if they place a child or young person at risk of being hurt.

### **Neglect**

Neglect is the persistent failure or deliberate denial to provide the child or young person with the basic necessities of life. Such neglect includes the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, adequate supervision, clean water, medical attention or supervision to the extent that the child or young person's health and development is, or is likely to be, significantly harmed. Categories of neglect include physical neglect, medical neglect, abandonment or desertion, emotional neglect and educational neglect. The issue of neglect must be considered within the context of resources reasonably available to the family.

### **Psychological Abuse**

Emotional or psychological abuse occurs when a child or young person does not receive the love, affection or attention they need for healthy emotional, psychological and social development. Such abuse may involve repeated rejection or threats to a child or young person. Constant criticism, teasing, ignoring, threatening, yelling, scapegoating, ridicule and rejection or continual coldness are all examples of emotional abuse. These behaviours continue to an extent that results in significant damage to the child or young person's physical, intellectual or emotional wellbeing and development.

### **Bullying**

Bullying involves the inappropriate use of power by one or more persons over another less powerful person or group and is generally an act that is repeated over time. Bullying has been described by researchers as taking many forms which are often interrelated and include:

- Verbal (name calling, put downs, threats)
- Physical (hitting, punching, kicking, scratching, tripping, spitting)
- Social (ignoring, excluding, ostracising, alienating)
- Psychological (spreading rumours, stalking, dirty looks, hiding or damaging possessions).

### **Witnessing Family Violence**

Witnessing family violence is a specific form of emotional and psychological abuse. Witnessing family violence occurs when children or young people are forced to live with violence between adults in their home. It is harmful to children and young people. It can include witnessing violence or the consequences of violence. Family violence is defined as violence between members of a family or extended family or those fulfilling the role of family in a child or young person's life. Exposure to family violence places children and young people at increased risk of physical injury and harm and has a significant impact on their wellbeing and development.

### **Sexual Exploitation**

Sexual exploitation occurs when children or young people are forced into sexual activities that are then recorded in some way and/or used to produce pornography. Such pornography can be in the form of actual photos or videos or published on the internet. Exploitation can also involve children or young people who are forced into prostitution.

### **Racial, Cultural or Religious Abuse**

Racial, Cultural or Religious abuse is conduct that demonstrates contempt, ridicule, hatred or negativity towards a child because of their culture, race or religion. In the context of disability this can include telling the child their disability is a result of punishment from God, or inappropriately forcing or restricting participation in religious or cultural activities based on their disability.

### **Indications/signs of abuse**

Staff, students and volunteers should generally remain alert to warning signs or indicators of suspicions of violence, abuse or neglect in anyone who accesses support from WWILD.

#### **Some general indicators of child abuse include:**

- showing wariness and distrust of adults
- rocking, sucking or biting excessively
- bedwetting or soiling
- demanding or aggressive behaviour
- sleeping difficulties, often being tired and falling asleep
- low self-esteem
- difficulty relating to adults and peers

- abusing alcohol or drugs
- being seemingly accident prone
- having broken bones or unexplained bruising, burns or welts in different stages of healing
- being unable to explain an injury, or providing explanations that are inconsistent, vague or unbelievable
- feeling suicidal or attempting suicide
- having difficulty concentrating
- being withdrawn or overly obedient
- being reluctant to go home
- creating stories, poems or artwork about abuse.

**Some indicators of neglect include:**

- malnutrition, begging, stealing or hoarding food
- poor hygiene, matted hair, dirty skin or body odour
- unattended physical or medical problems
- comments from a child that no one is home to provide care
- being constantly tired
- frequent lateness or absence from school
- inappropriate clothing, especially inadequate clothing in winter
- frequent illness, infections or sores
- being left unsupervised for long periods.

<https://www.communities.qld.gov.au/disability/support-services/service-providers/preventing-responding-abuse-neglect-exploitation/identifying-abuse-neglect-exploitation/indicators-signs>  
accessed 16/08/17)

**Physical abuse indicators**

**Physical indicators:**

- unexplained cuts, abrasions, bruising or swelling
- unexplained burns or scalds, cigarette burns
- rope burns or marks on arms, legs, neck, torso
- unexplained fractures, strains or sprains; dislocation of limbs
- bite marks
- dental injuries
- ear or eye injuries.

**Behavioural signs:**

- avoidance of particular staff, fear of a particular person
- sleep disturbances
- changes in behaviour (e.g., unusual mood swings, uncharacteristic aggression)
- changes in daily routine, changes in appetite
- unusual passivity, withdrawal
- self-harm, suicide attempts
- inappropriate explanations of how injuries occurred
- excessive compliance to staff.

**Sexual abuse indicators****Physical indicators:**

- direct or indirect disclosure of abuse or assault
- trauma to the breasts, buttocks, lower abdomen or thighs
- difficulty walking or sitting
- pain or itching in genital and/or anal area; bruising, bleeding or discharge
- self-harm, abuse, suicide attempts
- torn, stained or blood-stained underwear or bedclothes
- sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy
- unexplained money or gifts.

**Behavioural signs:**

- sleep disturbances
- changes in eating patterns
- inappropriate or unusual sexual behaviour or knowledge
- changes in social patterns
- sudden or marked changes in behaviour or temperament
- anxiety attacks, panic attacks, clinical depression
- refusal to attend usual places (e.g. work, school, respite)
- going to bed fully clothed
- excessive compliance to staff.

**Psychological/emotional abuse indicators****Physical indicators:**

- speech disorders
- in the case of a child, lags in physical development, failure to thrive
- injuries sustained from self-harm or abuse
- suicide attempts
- anxiety attacks.

**Behavioural signs:**

- self-harm or self-abusive behaviours
- challenging/extreme behaviours
- excessive compliance to staff
- very low self-esteem, feelings of worthlessness
- clinical depression
- marked decrease in interpersonal skills
- extreme attention-seeking behaviour.

**Chemical abuse indicators**

**Physical indicators:**

- withholding of prescribed medication
- abuse of prescribing rights by staff/over-administration of medication.

**Behavioural signs:**

- persistent over-activity
- unusual levels of confusion/disorientation.

**Financial abuse indicators**

**Physical indicators:**

- no access to, or unwarranted restrictions on, personal funds or bank accounts
- no records, or incomplete records kept of expenditure and purchases
- no inventory kept of significant purchases
- person controlling the finances does not have legal authority
- misappropriation of money, valuables or property
- forced changes to a person's will
- persistent failure to produce receipts
- receipts indicating unusual or inappropriate purchases.

**Behavioural signs:**

- person has insufficient money to meet normal expenses
- person is persistently denied outings and activities due to a lack of funds.

**Denial of access to legal system/remedies****Physical indicator:**

- consistent denial of telephone or Internet access.

**Behavioural signs:**

- person does not seek privacy to undertake activities normally undertaken in private
- person indicates they have no-one to speak to about things they are unhappy about.

**Systemic abuse indicators****Physical indicators:**

- no program or inadequate/inappropriate program developed for client
- not endeavoring to use staff of the same gender to perform personal duties for clients
- providing staff with insufficient training in the duty of care and policies and practices related to preventing abuse.

**Behavioural signs:**

- person is persistently provided support that does not meet the requirements of their service package
- person refuses part of their service support due to feeling uncomfortable with particular staff members.

**Neglect indicators****Physical indicators:**

- physical wasting, unhealthy weight levels
- poor dental health
- food from meals left on face and/or clothes throughout the day
- dirty, unwashed body and/or face, body odour
- person always wearing the same clothes
- ill-fitting and/or unwashed clothes

- person is frequently over- or underdressed for the weather conditions
- food is consistently poor quality, insufficient, inedible and/or unappetizing.

**Behavioural signs:**

- constant tiredness
- starving, begging, stealing or hoarding food.
- talking about no one being at home to provide care.
- frequently late or absent from school.
- being left unsupervised for long periods.
- frequent illness, infections or sores.
- persistent hunger
- unexpectedly poor social/interpersonal skills
- signs of loss of communication and other skills
- staff member, service provider, carer or support person consistently fails to bring the person to appointments, events, activities
- person is persistently denied opportunities to socialise with others in the community.

**PROCEDURE WHEN RISK OF HARM (Current or future)**

Any paid employee, student or volunteer may have reasonable grounds to suspect that a child has been harmed or is at risk of future harm. They may have determined this by

- Being told by the child or young person that they have been harmed;
- Someone else informs you that the harm has occurred or is likely to occur;
- There are significant changes in the behavior of the child/young person;
- There are new unexplained or suspicious injuries; or
- They witness the harm occurring.

They must:

1. Remain calm and listen attentively, actively and non-judgmentally
2. Where possible, ensure a private place to talk.
3. Not promise to keep any secrets but reassure the person making the disclosure that they have done the right thing in telling you, but that you will need to tell someone who can help keep them safe;
4. Only ask enough questions in an open-ended manner to confirm the need to report the matter and to gain a sense of their immediate needs and immediate safety.
5. Immediately take steps to ensure that the child is protected from further harm;
6. Remind child of limits of confidentiality and they have a duty to inform someone to ensure the child's safety;
7. Report the allegation to the Manager of WWILD-SVP Association immediately.
8. Document the disclosure/suspicious of harm through detailed case notes in their casefile or CRM report.

Documenting and reporting any disclosures/suspicions of harm – if an employee, student or volunteer has any concerns about the safety of a child, they must:

- Record their concerns in a non-judgmental and accurate manner as soon as possible so they are accurately captured. The employee, student or volunteer must record their own observations in addition to the accurate details of the conversation.
- Recording must include the time, date and place of the disclosure, ‘word for word’ what happened and what was said, including anything the employee said and any actions that have been taken, the date of the report and the employee’s signature (or if electronic, the employees name).
- WWILD staff will not attempt to ‘investigate’ the matter, but may gently ask open ended questions to try to clarify what has happened to a sufficient degree to be able to determine the best course of action. E.g. “can you tell me more about what happened so I can work out how I can help?”
- Report the matter to the Manager or a Senior Worker immediately. The Manager/Senior Worker and the employee will discuss the child protection concerns, assess the needs of the child and make a decision as to whether they have enough information to notify the Department of Child Safety and/or Queensland Police Service and what sort of safety planning may need to be done with the person in question.
- This determination will be made by considering immediate safety needs, the human rights of the child under the Human Rights Act 2019, potential unintended consequences, the age of the child, whether there are willing and able protective adults/parents in the child’s life who are able to protect the child from harm, and other protective factors and whether other supports may be required/beneficial to the child. However, if a child is in immediate danger or in a life-threatening situation WWILD staff should immediately contact the Queensland Police Service by dialing 000.
- A major incident such as the death of a child in care must be reported to the police and Department immediately. Significant harm such as physical abuse or sexual abuse must be reported within 48 hours.
- If it is determined that a Child Safety Report is to be made, this can be done **during business hours** via the Regional Intake Service (<https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/contact-us/department-contacts/child-family-contacts/child-safety-service-centres/regional-intake-services>) or **after hours/weekends** via the Child Safety After Hours Service Centre on 1800 177 135 or 07 3235 9999.
- A person making a report is protected from liability under the Child Protection Act 1999 from civil or criminal legal actions and is not considered to have broken any code of conduct or ethics.
- Failure to Report – Under Section 229BC the Criminal Code (Child Sexual Offences Reform) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2020, If an adult reasonably believes (or should reasonably believe) that a child is being or has been the victim of sexual abuse by another adult, they must report it to the police—unless they have a reasonable excuse. This legislation applies to children 16 years old and under, and children with an impairment of the mind who are 18 years old and under.

A reasonable excuse includes if:

- you have already reported the offence to an appropriate authority (e.g., Child Safety) or you know another person has or will report it—for example, if you are
  - a nurse and have already reported it to Child Safety
  - a teacher and your school principal or another teacher have already reported the offence according to other laws
- you believe the information has already been given to a police officer
- you received information about the victim who is now an adult, and you reasonably believe they don't want to reveal it to the police
- you believe reporting the offence would endanger you or another person (other than the alleged offender) and that failure to give the information to police is reasonable.

You are a relevant professional and **all** of the following apply

- you got the information in your professional capacity
- you got the information while in a confidential professional relationship with the child, in which you are expressly obliged (or it is implied you are obliged) to keep the information confidential
- you reasonably believe there is no real risk the child or other children will be seriously harmed by not disclosing the information to a police officer.

The legislation defines 'relevant professional' as someone or provides counselling or counsel. However, a 'reasonable excuse' is not defined exhaustively and may include other circumstances. (<https://www.qld.gov.au/law/crime-and-police/types-of-crime/sexual-offences-against-children/failure-to-report>).

- WWILD staff, students and volunteers must cooperate fully with any investigation by Police or Child Safety into any type of allegation or suspicion raised.
- The child protection concern/failure to report issue and/or notification will be recorded in a critical incident report form by the worker and in the Child Safety Notification or Concern Register by the Manager or Senior Worker (Appendix 1).
- In the event that WWILD has a working relationship with a parent and there are concerns about the safety of the child to the point where notification is necessary, the staff member and the Manager should inform the parent of their concerns, where possible, and encourage the parent to approach Child Safety (with the support of WWILD staff). In the event the parent does not wish to be supported to approach Child Safety, WWILD should still inform the parent of their intentions (where possible and safe to do so) before making any reports to Child Safety or Queensland Police Service.
- If any staff member feels that the organisation hasn't acted appropriately, they can report a concern independently. There will be no retribution toward a staff member for taking this action. The Child Protection Act protects an individual's right to report without retribution.

### **Managing Breaches**

**In cases of allegations of harm being reported against WWILD staff, students, Management Committee, volunteers and other breaches of the Safety and Wellbeing of Children and Blue Card Management Policy or Child and Youth Risk Management Strategy:**

- A breach of the Safety and Wellbeing of Children Policy is any action or inaction by any member of the organization including children or young people that fails to comply with any part of the policy.
- If any staff member becomes aware of a breach, they must report it to the WWILD Manager. If the breach involves the action or inaction of the Manager, it should be brought to the attention of a member of the Management Committee. A Critical Incident Form will be completed and brought to the Management Committee for review.
- Support will be provided to the person making the disclosures, the person receiving the disclosure, the child/young person who has been harmed;
- The alleged perpetrator, if an employee, student, volunteer of WWILD may be suspended from duties until the matter is resolved and/or may be requested to undertake alternative duties;
- Employment, whether voluntary or remunerated, will be terminated if the allegation is proven and concerns raised are deemed too significant of a risk to continue engaging the person in their duties with WWILD;

**Complaints and Disputes procedures may be activated if any party is unsatisfied with how the matter has been resolved, including accessing the funding bodies complaints processes (i.e., Department of Justice and Attorney General; Department of Social Services).**

#### **Risk Management Plans for High risk Activities and Events**

Any event WWILD is planning should be considered whether it is a High Risk Activity warranting the development of a Risk Management Plan as per the Risk Management Policy and Procedure. Any risk assessment will consider any potential risks to children and young people.

WWILD considers high risk activities or special events to include community or group events where children may attend such as the

- WWILD Christmas Party
- WWILD AGM

To develop a risk management plan for high risk activities and special events, follow our Risk Management Policy and Procedure.

#### **Compliance with the requirements of the Blue Card System**

All *paid employees* of this organization are required to have a current Blue Card before they commence employment with WWILD-SVP Association;

*Students* must have a Blue Card before they commence their placement at WWILD;

All *volunteers*, including *Management Committee members*, must have a Blue Card before commencing work with WWILD.

#### **PROCEDURES**

- The WWILD Manager and Financial Administrator will be responsible for the maintenance of a Blue Card Register of all business operators, paid employees and volunteers involved in child-

related activities within WWILD. This register will be maintained electronically, and hard copies of documents will be held in a Blue Card folder.

- The WWILD Manager or Financial Administrator will be the nominated contact people on any new Blue Card application.
- Applicants for Blue Cards being processed by WWILD will be informed that by signing the application form they are consenting to the screening process as is outlined in the declaration on the form.
- The Financial Administrator or Manager must explicitly warn potential staff, students and volunteers that it is an offence for a 'disqualified person' to sign a blue card application form or renewal form. **It is an offence for an employer not to provide this warning.**
- If an employee, student, volunteer or Management Committee member joins the organization and already has a blue card WWILD must
  - Take a current copy of each staff member, student, volunteer and management committee member's blue card.
  - Create a link with the organization via the Blue Card Organisation Portal (<https://orgportal.bluecard.qld.gov.au/Login>)
  - If the person is a volunteer and they commence paid work with the organization, lodge a *Volunteer to Paid Employment Transfer Form* with Blue Card Services
  - If a person ceases working, WWILD will delink the cardholder using the Blue Card Organisation Portal.
- A Blue Card is not required for client participation in special 'Lived Experience' advisory groups to WWILD where the project specifies that the client will receive an 'honorarium' and is therefore not viewed as an employee or volunteer.
- The Director or Financial Administrator will record
  - Name
  - Date of birth
  - Employment type
  - Whether or not the person requires a blue/exemption card (if not, why not- e.g.an exemption under the Act) Blue Card status, expiry date and will note the date of submission of required forms in the Blue Card Register. Ce and blue/exemption card
  - The blue card/exemption card number and the expiry date of the blue card
  - The renewal dates
  - The type of application/blue card (e.g., paid or volunteer) or exemption card
  - When the person applied and/or the date of issue of the positive notice
- The Manager/Administrator will manage expiry of blue cards via 6 monthly reviews as per the compliance record. These reviews will identify any non-conformities and any Blue Cards due to expire within the next 6-month period.
- Through induction processes employees will be informed of their obligation to advise if there is a change in their police information. They do not need to disclose the specific nature of this change, but that a change has occurred.

- If a change of police information is disclosed, WWILD must ensure that a *Change in Police Information Notification* form is submitted to Blue Card Services
- Notify Blue Card Services when there is a change in their organisation's information
- Under section 123(3B) of the **Commission for Children and Young People and Adult Guardian Act 2000**, the employer may withdraw an offer of employment paid or unpaid if a negative notice is given. In addition, an employee may not commence or continue working for WWILD if a negative notice is found to be current.
- The Practice and Operations Manager will ensure that a child and youth risk management strategy addressing the eight minimum requirements set out in the *Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Regulation 2020* is reviewed annually.

## Strategies for Communication and Support

### Communication

WWILD has strategies for communication of our risk management strategy and support. These strategies for communication and support include:

- written information for clients, staff, and volunteers that includes details of this Strategy and where the strategy can be accessed; and
- training materials for staff and volunteers which help identify risks of harm and how to handle disclosures or suspicions of harm; and outline this Strategy.

### *Communication methods*

- Compulsory induction covering risk management policies and procedures for all staff and volunteers.
- Regular information sessions for people involved with WWILD in relation to this Strategy.
- Encouraging the participation of children and young people to make sure they understand how to keep themselves safe and what to do if they feel unsafe.
- Providing information about the various policies and procedures in our communications with clients and stakeholders, and seeking their input and feedback.
- Using bulletin boards and posters to visually promote our organisation's commitment to safe and supportive environments for children and young people.
- Providing a copy of this Strategy as part of the resources we provide to people (e.g. staff handbook/induction materials, parent/carer handbook, handbook for children and young people).
- Conducting regular and mandatory training for staff in relation to the various policies and procedures which make up this Strategy, with a particular focus on managing disclosures or suspicions of harm.
- Incorporating elements of this Strategy within professional development and performance plans where possible and/or appropriate.
- Subscribing to relevant industry journals and training materials for staff.
- Providing relevant individuals with information to understand their obligations as a blue card holder.

## Support

Staff may require support to deal with issues such as behaviour management, stress, conflict, bullying, and child protection concerns, breaches of the risk management strategy and dealing with disclosures or suspicions of harm. If staff concerns are not addressed effectively WWILD's ability to provide a safe and supportive environment for children and young people may be affected.

WWILD offers support to all people involved in our organisation, as per our methods listed below.

### Support methods

- Your direct supervisor is your nominated support person, however, you can also access the Practice and Operations Manager or the Director should you need other or additional support.
- Staff are encouraged to contact 1800 RESPECT or Stop It Now! Australia for additional support as needed, or external supervisors as relevant.
- Clients, parents, families or other stakeholders are encouraged to contact 1800 RESPECT or Stop It Now! Australia for support as needed.
- Coaching.
- Providing additional training.

### References

- *Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Regulation 2020*  
extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/current/si-2020-0131
- Child and Youth Risk Management Strategy (2015)
- Queensland Family and Child Commission - Website <http://www.qfcc.qld.gov.au/>
- *The Child Protection Act 1999*  
(<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1999-010> )
- **Indications/signs of child abuse and neglect** <https://www.qld.gov.au/community/getting-support-health-social-issue/support-victims-abuse/child-abuse/recognise-child-abuse>
- **Failing to Report or Protect Children from Sexual Crimes (**  
(<https://www.qld.gov.au/law/crime-and-police/types-of-crime/sexual-offences-against-children>), accessed 21/05/2023.

### WWILD Related Policies

- WWILD Induction Manual Policy and Procedure
- Risk Management Policy
- Recruitment and Selection Policy
- Safety and Wellbeing of Children and Blue Card Management Policy
- Code of Conducting for Working with Children and Young People Policy

HSQF Standard 4.2

**Commitment As a staff member/student/ volunteer of WWILD**

I declare the following:

- I have read and understood the Child and Youth Risk Management Strategy
- I have been given the chance to ask questions regarding the Policy and Procedures and its contents
- I understand the meaning of all forms of abuse described in this policy
- I understand my roles and responsibilities contained in the Policy
- I agree to promote the safety of children and young people receiving support from WWILD directly or who are the children of adults who attend WWILD.
- I am aware that breaching the Child and Youth Risk Management Strategy will result in disciplinary action taken against me and may include termination of employment
- I agree to report any areas of concern and follow the Law in relation to reporting abuse.

Name of Staff Member/student/Volunteer \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Staff Member/Volunteer \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX 1**

**Child Safety Notification/Concern/Order/Failure to Report laws decision Register**

**REVIEWED September 2024**

**NEXT REVIEW DUE September 2025**

