



Child Protection Reporting and Responding Policy



1. What should be reported?

- A disclosure made by a child of abuse of any kind
- Through observance of events that cause a person to form an objectively reasonable belief that a child is being harmed or abused, or at risk of being harmed or abused by either family or another person
- By actual witness of an event or incident in which a child has been harmed or injured
- A lost child, a child injured or a medical emergency during a parish activity
- A breach of the parish Child Safety Code of Conduct or an allegation of unlawful conduct
- Any hazard or risk of harm to a child that is not being adequately addressed
- Any allegations of sexual misconduct or violence inflicted upon a child
- Any allegations in which an adult has been under the influence of drugs or alcohol while responsible for children.

2. Who should make a report?

- Any person may make a report. If an allegation involves sexual or other abuse of a child, you should not investigate the matter yourself, or raise it with parents/guardians or the alleged abuser directly.

3. How can a report be made?

- Follow the Child Protection Reporting and Responding Policy Flow chart.

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