



Child Protection

Policy & Procedures and Risk Management Strategy

Mackay Evangelical Church

Adopted: June 2012
Revised: June 2013, October 2015, October 2017
Next Review: October 2018

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1 Introduction

1.1 Statement of Commitment

Mackay Evangelical Church (MAKE) is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for all children and young people who are involved in the life and work of our church. In order to support this commitment, we are dedicated to our child and youth risk management strategy which has policies and procedures in place to effectively address the safety and wellbeing of children in our care, and to prevent mistreatment of any kind.

We are committed to:

- Ensure that children are respected and valued
- Minimise the risk of mistreatment of children at the church
- Ensure that leaders and programs are safe for children
- Thorough handling of all cases of suspected mistreatment and misconduct with integrity and with the involvement of public authorities

1.2 Statement of Policy

This document sets out the Church's Child Protection Policy & Procedures and Risk Management Strategy which the Church has adopted in order to provide a safe and nurturing environment for children, protect children from abuse and mistreatment, report mistreatment or suspected mistreatment and to ensure that a caring and appropriate response is taken should abuse occur.

1.3 Scope

The Policy & Procedures apply to:

- All ministries authorised by or under the control of the church, including those ministries undertaken at the church's premises or away from the church's premises.
- All leaders within the church or engaged by the church.

1.4 Authority

These are the Policy & Procedures of Mackay Evangelical Church (MAKE) and were adopted for use by MAKE on 11 August 2012. The Administration Committee in conjunction with the Senior Pastor and Kids Church Ministry Leader review these on an annual basis at the September committee meeting. Mackay Evangelical Church is committed to implementing the Child Protection Policy & Procedures and training our leaders in its content and application.

1.5 Obligations

Spiritual Obligations

The core beliefs of the church require us to treat all people with love and dignity and to care for those who are less powerful and in need of nurture and protection.

Legal Obligations

The church and its leaders are subject to Federal and State legislation and principles established through common law, including the Child Protection Act 1999 (QLD), Child Protection Reform Amendment Act 2014 (QLD) and Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000 (QLD).

Ethical Obligations

Children have the right to be safe and protected while in the care of the church. Leaders are responsible for the safety and welfare of children in their care.

1.6 Definitions

Child	Any person under the age of 18.
Church	The Mackay Evangelical Church (MAKE), located at Fitzgerald State School Hall, Norris Road, North Mackay.
Helpers	Any unpaid person up to the age of 18 who is invited by a leader to assist them in their ministry.
Leader	Any person (paid or unpaid) over the age of 18 who is responsible for the control and safety of children placed in their care whilst holding a formal position in a recognised ministry of the church. A leader could include but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pastor• MTS worker• Kids Church Teacher• Crèche Teacher• Youth Teacher
Members	Any person, including children, who attends or participates in church ministries.
Ministry	Any organised activity that is authorised by the church.
Ministry Leader	The person recognised and authorised by the church as head of a ministry.

2 Distribution

This policy document is made available electronically on the Church website and on MAKE Connect (Elvanto). It is publicised bi-annually, at the commencement of Kids Church programs at the beginning of the year, and at the annual AGM held mid-year, by referring to it in the weekly bulletin and having printed copies available at the service.

The policy is sent to all leaders when they commence their induction in the church.

3 External policies

We acknowledge that some ministries in the church might have external affiliation with other organisations. These organisations will possibly have policies governing the issues of member and/or child safety and abuse. The church's policy & procedures are not intended to replace or conflict with other policies, but instead to operate in conjunction with them.

4 Policy review

The Policy & Procedures will be reviewed annually at the September Administration Committee meeting. The secretary/leader of the Administration Committee will inform the Kids Church Ministry Leader and Kids Church and Crèche teachers when the date of review will occur, and any changes recommended by the ministries should be submitted in writing to the Administration Committee for consideration one month before the review date.

All leaders and church staff will be notified of changes to policies and procedures. The revised policy and procedures will then be publicised and all members of MAKE made aware of changes in the January publication of this document.

The annual review will consider:

- Whether policies and procedures were followed
- Any incidents that occurred in relation to young people's risk management
- The effectiveness of current policies and procedures in preventing or minimising harm
- Content and frequency of training in the young people's risk management strategy

5 Key Persons

Kids Church Ministry Leader

Jonathon Jenner

jonathonandkristy@gmail.com

Senior Pastor

Jai Wright

jaiwright@mackayevangelicalchurch.com

Independent Contact Person

Jim Ramsay (FIEC Chaplain)

1/16 Watership Downs Close, Terrigal NSW 2260

0417 267 704 (mob.)

(02) 4384 6418 (home)

jlrmsay@me.com

Nominated Blue Card Contact Person

Church Administrator

Amanda Lambert

admin@mackayevangelicalchurch.com

6 Key Contact Details

Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services

Business Hours: 1300 706 147 or 1800

Outside Business Hours: 1800177135 or (07) 3235 9999

Police Services

Emergencies: 000

Mackay Police: (07) 4968 3444

Family and Child Connect

13 FAMILY (13 32 64)

Act For Kids, C&K and Girudala Community Co-operative Society, 33A Peel Street

Church Insurer

ANSVAR: 1800 729 513



7 Code of Conduct

The Child Protection Code of Conduct provides a guide on appropriate behaviour for those supervising and working with children at MAKE.

Should a person working with children be unsure whether a particular behaviour is appropriate, they should discuss this with the Kids Church Ministry Leader.

7.1 Interactions with Children and Young People

Behaviours that are expected and encouraged:

- Treating children with respect
- Using positive and affirming language toward children
- Be a positive role model to children
- Refrain from showing favouritism
- Respect and adhere to reasonable parental requests

Inappropriate behaviours:

- Bullying, insults, name-calling, yelling and racist language.
- Inappropriate conversation of a sexual nature.
- Using coarse language, especially that of a sexual nature.
- Suggestive or sexual gestures, remarks or jokes, including inappropriate compliments about a child's physical appearance.
- Showing or sharing inappropriate literature (e.g. M, MA, R or X rated material) to children.
- Recording or filming, or uploading to the internet, recorded photo or video content, of a child without prior parental/guardian consent.
- Engaging with children in a secretive way.

- Attempting to make contact directly with an individual child via phone, text, email, social networking or online networking, without written parent permission.

7.2 Physical Contact

Leaders will respect a member's feelings and privacy when engaging in physical contact of any kind. The age of individuals is recognised as one of the determinants in deciding what acceptable and unacceptable behaviour is. Certain behaviours may be appropriate for a younger child (e.g. picking up and holding a 2-year-old child who is crying) but cease to be appropriate for older children (e.g. cuddling a 12-year-old child).

Inappropriate behaviours:

- Inappropriate touching, including kissing, extended hugging or tickling, or carrying older children and sitting them on your lap.
- Acts of violence committed by a leader in the course of an activity.
- Engaging in inappropriately rough physical play with a child.
- Assisting children to do things of a personal nature that they can do themselves (e.g. going to the bathroom).
- Spending time alone or remaining in a confined or secluded space with a child.

7.3 Supervision

Incidents of abuse are unlikely to take place in front of another person and the presence of a witness can assist in clarifying questionable allegations. For these reasons, two leaders should always be present when working with or supervising children. Where this is not practical adjoining rooms should be used by two groups with both groups visible to each other (e.g. doors left open or a class operating behind a glass door).

A ratio of 4 children to 1 adult is to be maintained at Crèche (children aged 1 – 3 years).

A ratio of 12 children to 1 adult is to be maintained at Kids Church (children aged 4 – 12 years).

Leaders will not visit children in their homes unless a parent is present, or another leader accompanies them.

Leaders will not take a child to their home/residence from church activities or hold private meetings outside of Church-sponsored activities without the approval of the Senior Pastor and the child's parents.

When transporting children, leaders should never be alone with a child in a car. Where this is not practical, leaders will take children directly to and from arranged venues and will not spontaneously detour or make additional arrangements. Direct parental permission is required in writing (text or email).

All personal counselling is to be carried out within sight of another leader.

Children are not permitted to leave church premises unsupervised, unless written permission is obtained from a parent/guardian.

Adults and children are expected to respect each other's privacy during activities that require undressing, dressing or changing clothes. Leaders will set an example by protecting their own privacy in similar situations. No leader will be alone in a room with a child while either is changing.

Initiations and secret ceremonies are prohibited. All aspects of every child-related program will be open to observation by parents/guardians.

Leaders have the right to ask people who do not have a valid reason to be present at child-related activities to leave. Police may be contacted if such persons refuse to comply with any reasonable request to leave.

7.4 Disciplining children

It is recognised that discipline is necessary in order to provide a safe environment in which children and young people can learn. The behaviour of one person may disrupt and spoil the enjoyment of the group as a whole. Discipline is not simply about chastisement, but is a means of helping to form the character and also of giving security and confidence to all concerned. It is beneficial to all when discipline is wisely applied to any situation (Hebrews 12:5-11).

It is expected that children and young people will comply with the instructions of their leaders. No leader of any children's or young people's ministry will use physical punishment, or ridicule, humiliate or isolate a child. It may be necessary to ask the child to leave the activity in order to preserve the safety and well-being of others. Where a child or young person repeatedly presents unacceptable behaviour, parents/guardians must be informed and their assistance and support sought. If there is no subsequent improvement in the situation, then the child must be withdrawn from the activity or all children taken back to their parents.

Where comments or complaints are made in respect of children's or young people's ministry, this should first be drawn to the attention of the activity leader who should take the necessary steps to deal with the comments or complaints. In serious cases, the matter should be drawn to the attention of the Pastor.

The church is committed to good communication with parents and children and welcomes suggestions from responsible persons.

7.5 Alcohol & drugs

The consumption of alcohol or illegal drugs on church grounds or during an activity is not to be allowed or condoned by any leader. Any child found to be under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs is to be supervised and have parents/guardians contacted so the child can be returned home immediately.

Parents are to administer any prescription medicine required by children.

The only exception to the above is where a church function is intended primarily for adult participation, and where no children or only children accompanied by parents/guardians may attend. In this case, alcohol may be permitted by prior agreement of the Administration Committee.

8 Selection & screening

8.1 Leaders

Leaders involved in children's ministry must be carefully selected and screened. The process for placing volunteers in a leader's position in any child-related ministry is detailed below.

- Volunteers will need to be regularly attending church Sunday services as well as a bible study group in order to be considered for any responsibility in serving at MAKE. This ensures that all volunteers are receiving spiritual input, being encouraged to grow in their faith and living in community with other believers.
- Those who are regular attendees of both church Sunday services and bible study will complete a questionnaire and be interviewed by a member of the Ministry team before commencing any volunteer position. The Ministry team member will aim to understand the person's interests, skills and experience before placing them in any volunteer position.
- Should the Ministry team member determine that the person be placed as a volunteer leader in a children's ministry, they will need to have regularly attended the church for at least 3 months for crèche teachers and 6 months for Kids Church and youth teachers. Kids Church teachers are also required to be members for Kids Church teachers.
- The pastor of the church will be notified for approval by the Ministry Team Member who conducted the interview.
- A Working with Children check which complies with the legislative requirements of Queensland will be requested and received prior to the leader commencing their proposed role.

Where the church has identified that an applicant has previously committed a violent or sexually related offence they cannot, under any circumstances, be considered for child related ministries.

These offences do not preclude the applicant from serving in other ministries and the church, after careful consideration, might welcome the applicant's contribution in more appropriate areas.

8.2 Helpers

Helpers are expected to have an understanding of the code of conduct contained in this Child Protection Policy & Procedures of the church and be prepared to work within them.

Any helper who provides assistance in a children's ministry must be supervised by a leader at all times and will be accountable to that leader.

Leaders who accept the assistance of a helper must be satisfied of the helpers' maturity and their suitability for children's ministry.

9 Compliance with the Blue Card System

9.1 Blue Card Process

All Leaders and paid ministry staff must hold a valid blue card before commencing any child related ministry roles.

The church administrator is the nominated contact person for blue cards and is responsible for managing blue cards at MAKE. The church administrator should:

- Provide the correct blue card form to all potential leaders and explain the purpose of the blue card application process to them
- Inform applicants of their obligation to advise the nominated person if there is a change in their police information
- Notify all applicants that by signing the application form they are consenting to the screening process
- Sight all necessary documents to confirm a volunteer's identity as required
- Check the application form
- Explicitly warn potential volunteers that it is an offence for a 'disqualified person' to sign a blue card application or renewal form
- Submit the application form
- Keep accurate records of blue card information
- Remind leaders to apply for a card at least 30 days before their blue card expires

Should a potential leader already have a blue card, an 'Authorisation to confirm a valid card' form must be submitted.

If a person leaves the church and ceases volunteering at MAKE, an 'Applicant/cardholder no longer with organisation form' must be submitted.

Should the church administrator receive notification that there is a change in police information, the 'Change of police information notification' form must be submitted immediately.

9.2 Register of Child Leaders

MAKE utilises the Elvanto online church management system, known as MAKE Connect, to maintain a church database. This database includes all information necessary to maintain the required register.

The "child leaders report" is available on this system, and lists all current volunteers who serve as leaders in any child-related ministry at church. This report includes the following details:

- Full name of volunteer
- Blue card type, number, and expiry date
- Date of application/issue of a blue card
- Details of blue card exemptions (e.g. a school teacher)
- Child related ministry the person is serving in

MAKE Connect also includes details of the following information:

- Contact details for all volunteers
- Details of a negative notice
- Notice of cancellation or suspension of blue card

The church administrator is responsible for maintaining records in relation to blue cards. The administrator will check the report on a quarterly basis to ensure that all volunteers have valid blue cards and to request blue card renewals from volunteers.

9.3 Managing High Risk Persons

If a leader has had a card cancelled or suspended or receives a negative notice, this must be noted on MAKE Connect. The check box for 'negative notice/suspended blue card' must be checked, and the person removed from the 'Kids Ministry' department. The Senior Pastor and Kids Church Ministry Leader must be notified in writing.

The leader must immediately cease any child-related work at MAKE. The person may continue to serve in other ministries of the church as approved by Senior Pastor in consultation with the Admin Committee and Leadership Team.

10 Training

All leaders will be issued with a copy of this policy before commencing their duties. The Kids Church Ministry Leader will check with them to ensure that they understand:

- The content and application of the Church's Member Protection Policy & Procedures
- Reporting procedures and the associated legal requirements

The church conducts bi-annual training for all leaders in order to equip them with skills and knowledge to function effectively in their roles. Training is advertised to all leaders across various ministries in the church, and all leaders are encouraged to attend.

Leaders will meet regularly during the year to discuss concerns, make decisions regarding the church's children's programs and receive relevant training.

Ministry leaders responsible for recruiting leaders for child related ministries will be adequately trained for child/member protection and will update their knowledge where that is required.

11 Reporting procedures

Children and young people can only be protected from harm if it is reported and dealt with quickly and effectively. The Church has adopted the procedures below to ensure that staff respond as quickly as possible to an allegation of suspicion of harm. Harm can be caused by a single act or omission or a series of acts or omissions.

11.1 What is Harm?

Harm is defined as 'any detrimental effect of a significant nature on the child's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing' (section 9 of the Child Protection Act 1999).

Abuse/Harm Can consist of one or more of but is not restricted to the following:

Physical abuse – Any non-accidental physical injury resulting from practices such as:

- Hitting, punching, kicking (marks from belt buckles, fingers)
- Shaking (particularly babies)

- Burning (irons, cigarettes), biting, pulling out hair
- Alcohol or other drug administration

Sexual abuse – Any sexual act or threat to perform such upon another person. It occurs when a person uses their power and authority to take advantage of another’s trust to involve them in sexual activity. It does not necessarily involve genital contact but is any act which erodes the sexual boundary between two persons. It may appear consensual but the validity of consent is negated by the power differential. Examples include:

- Kissing or touching a child in a sexual manner
- Exposing the child to pornography
- Engaging in sexual relations with a child or young person under 16 years of age

Emotional abuse – The chronic attitude or behaviour of one person which is directed at another person or, the creation of an emotional environment which erodes a child’s development, self esteem and social confidence over time. Behaviours may include: devaluing, ignoring, rejecting, corrupting, isolating, terrorising or chronic and extreme domestic violence in the child’s presence.

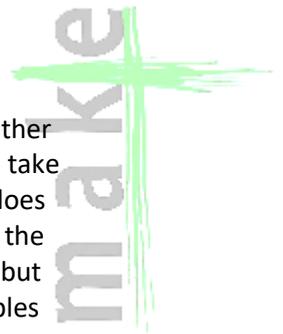
Neglect – Characterised by the failure to provide for the child’s basic physical and emotional needs. Any serious omission or commission which jeopardises or impairs a person’s development, for example:

- Insufficient food
- Unhygienic living conditions
- Failure to provide health care
- Leaving children unattended

11.2 Signs of Harm

General indicators of child abuse:

- 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



- 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



General indicators of neglect:

- 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
- Inappropriate clothing, especially inadequate clothing in winter
- Frequent illness, infections or sores
- Being left unsupervised for long periods

What is a 'disclosure' of harm?

A disclosure of harm occurs when someone, including a child, tells you about harm that has happened, is happening, or is likely to happen to a child.

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...'

It is important to act quickly and in the best interests of the child or young person after a disclosure of harm is received, irrespective of the alleged source of harm.

What is a 'suspicion' of harm?

A suspicion of harm is when someone has a reasonable suspicion that a child has suffered, is suffering, or is at an unacceptable risk of suffering, significant harm. A child who has been, or may be experiencing, abuse may show behavioural, emotional or physical signs of stress and abuse. It is irrelevant whether the harm has been caused at a church event or by a church attendee, or at some other place by somebody unconnected with the Church.

You can suspect harm if:

- a child or young person tells you they have been harmed
- someone else, for example another child, a parent, or an employee, tells you that harm has occurred or is likely to occur

- a child or young person tells you they know someone who has been harmed (it is possible that they may be referring to themselves)
- you are concerned at significant changes in the behaviour of a child or young person, or the presence of new unexplained and suspicious injuries, or
- you see the harm happening.

11.3 Managing and Recording a Disclosure or Suspicion of Harm

Managing a Disclosure of Harm

If a disclosure of abuse is made, the person who receives the disclosure will maintain appropriate pastoral care to the one making the disclosure. This will include:

- Treating each allegation seriously and not attempting to deny the allegation or minimise its impact on the alleged victim. The matter should not be swept under the carpet.
- Remain calm and listen attentively, actively and non-judgementally.
- Ensuring there is a private place to talk.
- Encouraging the person to talk in their own words and ensure open-ended questions are asked (e.g. 'Can you tell me what happened'). Don't ask leading questions which tend to suggest an answer.
- Ensuring that the person is advised that the disclosure cannot remain a secret and it is necessary to tell someone in order to get help.
- Not pushing the child to disclose details of the alleged assault or attempting to investigate the allegation.
- Assuring the child that they are understood: that their disclosure is being taken seriously; that what has happened is not their fault, and that they have done the right thing in disclosing the incident.
- Not making contact with the alleged perpetrator. If the leader is already providing counsel to the alleged perpetrator, it may be advisable for another person to assume this responsibility for the duration of any investigation.
- If the alleged assault has taken place recently, clothing worn by the child should be retained and handed to the police for forensic examination.
- Maintaining confidentiality.
- Not attempting to investigate or mediate an outcome.

The person who receives the disclosure should document it clearly and accurately, including a detailed description of:

- the relevant dates, times, locations and who was present
- exactly what the person disclosing said, using "I said," "they said," statements
- the questions you asked
- any comments you made, and
- your actions following the disclosure

The form in appendix A should be used to document disclosures.

Managing a Suspicion of Harm

In relation to a 'suspicion' of harm, leaders will:

- remain alert to any warning signs or indicators
- pay close attention to changes in the child's behaviour, ideas, feelings and the words children use
- make written notes of observations in a non-judgemental and accurate manner
- assure a child that they can come to talk when they need to, and listen to them and believe them
- when they do

11.4 Reporting Disclosures or Suspicions of Harm

Reporting at Church

Where an allegation is made:

- If there is any immediate danger or threat of danger, the Police Services are to be contacted
- A report needs to be written within 24 hours of the incident or first suspicion of child safety concerns
- The report should be sent immediately to either the Senior Pastor or Children's Ministry Leader
- The Senior Pastor and Children's Ministry Leader to meet within 48 hours (if not present, then 2 members of the leadership team need to meet)
- The Senior Pastor and Children's Ministry Leader should decide whether to refer the matter to the relevant authorities (Police Services or Child Services)
- The person who received the information is encouraged to be involved in the reporting process to the authorities. The person receiving the information is able to report it to the relevant authorities

Any disclosures of harm, reports of suspected abuse and all details of the subsequent investigation will be documented promptly and the documents will be held in a secure location where a breach of privacy cannot occur.

Reporting to the Authorities

If an individual believes a child is in immediate danger or in a life-threatening situation, they should immediately contact the Queensland Police Service by dialling 000.

A report should be made to the Queensland Police Service if the child:

- Is at imminent risk of harm
- has been the victim of a criminal offence

If there is a reasonable suspicion that a child (including an unborn child) has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm AND does not have a parent able and willing to protect the child from the harm, a report **must** be made to Child Safety.

Determining whether there is a reasonable suspicion of harm

Considerations when forming a reasonable suspicion about harm to a child include:

- Whether there are detrimental effects on the child's body or their psychological or emotional state
 - that are evident to the person
 - that the person considers are likely to become evident in the future; and
- in relation to any detrimental effects mentioned above
 - their nature and severity, and
 - the likelihood that they will continue, and
 - the child's age.



Determining if there is a parent willing and able to protect the child

A parent may be willing to protect a child, but not have capacity to do so and therefore they are not considered 'able'. This may include parents suffering from a severe mental health condition or physical illness/injury.

Alternatively, a parent may have the capacity to protect a child (i.e. they may be able), but may choose not to do so (i.e. they are not willing). This may include a parent continuing a relationship with a person who is sexually abusing their child.

In some circumstances, a parent may be both not able and not willing to protect the child from harm. In some cases, the circumstances in which the harm occurred will be so serious that it can be presumed there is no parent able or willing to protect the child.

If there is considered to be at least one parent both 'able' and 'willing' to protect the child, the child is considered to not be in 'need of protection'.

Mandatory Reporting Obligations

People with mandatory reporting obligations MUST report to Child Safety a reasonable suspicion that a child has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm caused by physical or sexual abuse AND does not have a parent able and willing to protect the child from the harm.

These individuals include doctors, registered nurses, approved teachers employed at a school and police officers with child protection responsibilities.

Referral to Family and Child Connect

There may also be other circumstances where there is concern for a child's welfare but it does not reach the threshold to be considered a disclosure or reasonable suspicion of harm. Family and Child Connect Services can provide information and advice about connecting families with support services. A mandatory reporter can refer a family without their consent, but others require the consent of the family to make a referral.

The criteria for Family and Child Connect Service to work with the family is:

- the referred family has a child 18 years or under,
- the child is not currently in need of protection,
- without support the child, young person or family are at risk of entering or re-entering the statutory child protection system,
- the family would benefit from access to intensive and specialist support services, and
- the family has multiple and complex needs.

Church Action

Where a report of disclosure or suspicion of harm involves a complaint against a church leader:

- Any leader accused of harm will be removed from all children's ministry pending the outcome of all investigations.
- The person will be removed as a leader in Children's Ministry on the church database until the complaint is resolved.

It is vital that clear guidance and advice be sought by the Queensland Police Service or Child Services as to who should tell the child's parents about the disclosure and the action taken and who can give ongoing help and trained support to the child.

The Senior Pastor and Church Ministry Leader should nominate a person to provide counselling and support to the child and their family.

The church reserves the right to decide what action to take and to carry out church disciplinary procedures in accordance with the constitution of the church. This includes:

- Reinstating the person as a leader in children's ministry if the complaint is found to have no basis
- Removing the person from all child-related ministries
- Requiring the person to cease to have any contact with children at the church other than unavoidable incidental contact
- Asking the person to leave the church

Review of the Child Risk Management Strategy

A review of the operation of policies and procedures should be undertaken following a disclosure or suspicion of harm being actioned to:

- consider the application of the policies and whether there are any changes necessary, for example, whether they are suitable for:
- responding to a child or young person when a disclosure is made - protecting children and young people from harm, and
- assisting involved parties within your organisation, and
- identify any additional training requirements.

12 Managing Breaches of the Risk Management Strategy

A breach is any action or inaction of any member of the organisation, including children and young people, that fails to comply with any part of this strategy.

Who is to comply with the plan?

The risk management strategy applies to:

- Employees
- Volunteers

- Parents
- Children
- Members and visitors of MAKE



All members of the church are encouraged to report a breach in order that appropriate consequences are enforced and training provided so that breaches can be minimised and avoided.

12.1 Process for Reporting Breaches

All breaches should be documented by either the person reporting the breach, or the person responsible for managing the breach. A template incident report form is included in Appendix B. The outcome of the breach is also to be recorded on this form. Forms will be stored securely and confidentiality maintained.

12.2 Process for Managing Breaches

Breaches will be managed in a fair, unbiased, consistent and supportive manner. The consequence of a breach will depend on the seriousness of the incident. Should a person fail to change their behaviour and breach the policy in the same way for a second time, the incident would be considered more serious and further action taken, for example a repeated minor breach would become a moderate breach.

MINOR BREACH

Minor breaches include actions such as failing to update contact details with blue card authorities and failing to update the blue card register.

- The pastor will acknowledge that the behaviour is inconsistent with the risk management strategy and emphasise the relevant component of the child and youth risk management strategy, especially the code of conduct, to the person.

MODERATE BREACH

Moderate breaches include actions such as swearing at children.

- The pastor will acknowledge that the behaviour is inconsistent with the risk management strategy and emphasise the relevant component of the child and youth risk management strategy, especially the code of conduct, to the person.
- A formal written warning will be issued.
- Further education and training will be provided.

MAJOR BREACH

Major breaches include actions such as isolating children.

- The pastor will acknowledge that the behaviour is inconsistent with the risk management strategy, and emphasise the relevant component of the child and youth risk management strategy, especially the code of conduct, to the person.
- A formal written warning will be issued.
- Further education and training will be provided.
- Closer supervision will be provided.

EXTREME BREACH

Extreme breaches include use of excessive physical force to restrain children.

For an extreme breach, the incident will be documented as soon as possible. The Kids Church Ministry Leader and Senior Pastor will meet within 48 hours (if not present, then 2 members of the leadership team need to meet) to discuss the incident and decide on an appropriate course of action.

The Senior Pastor and Church Ministry Leader should nominate a person to provide counselling and support to the child, their family, or any others involved.

The church may decide to carry out church disciplinary procedures in accordance with the constitution of the church. This includes:

- Removing the person from all child-related ministries
- Requiring the person to cease to have any contact with children at the church other than unavoidable incidental contact
- Asking the person to leave the church

13 Risk Management Plans for High Risk Activities and Special Events

A Risk Management Plan is a process where an activity is assessed for risks, deciding on how to manage the risk, deciding whether risk levels are tolerable, and assessing the effectiveness of the risk management plan.

Risk Management Plans have been created for regular Kids Church Ministry during the Sunday Service. Please see Appendix D for a Risk Management Plan.

Risk Management Plans should be drawn up for all special events and high-risk activities. These are activities:

- Where volunteers or people external to the church are involved
- that take place at an external venue
- involve significant hazards such as hazardous equipment or water hazards
- involve large numbers of people

Examples of special events include:

- MAKE's annual birthday celebration
- Sandcastle competition at the beach
- MAKE Saturday Drive

13.1 Risk Management Process

Step 1: Describe the activity

Briefly describe the activity and state the purpose, elements, location and people involved.

Step 2: Identify the Risks

Brainstorm potential risks. Consider sources of harm, where, when and how harm might occur.

Checklist of General Risks to consider for special events:

- Transportation to/from/at a venue
- Supervision of children
- Play equipment
- Children becoming lost



Step 3: Analyse the Risks

Consider the likelihood of the risk:

Almost Certain	Almost certain to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Likely to occur frequently
Possible	Possible and likely to occur at some time
Unlikely	Unlikely to occur but could happen
Rare	May occur but only in rare and exceptional circumstances

Consider the Consequence of the risk:

Critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical incident. (e.g. Death or permanent disability of adult or child; high level of distress to other parties) • Sustained negative publicity or damage to reputation from a national perspective or from the community welfare perspective.
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple injuries requiring specialist medical treatment or hospitalisation; and/or major occupational health safety & welfare liability incident / issue. • Major incident which damages public or parent confidence. • One or more children are lost from the main group.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious injuries and/or illness. • Complex welfare and/or health care issue. • Serious disruption or incident, resulting in distress to children and adults.
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor first aid or minor occupational health safety & welfare liability incident / issue (e.g. minor cuts, bruises, bumps). • Minor behavioural issues.
Insignificant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No treatment required.

Step 4: Evaluate the Risks

Evaluate the risks using the likelihood and consequence of each risk and plotting them on the risk analysis matrix below:



		Likelihood				
		Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost Certain
Consequence	Critical	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Major	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Extreme
	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
	Minor	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Insignificant	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate

Step 5: Manage the Risk

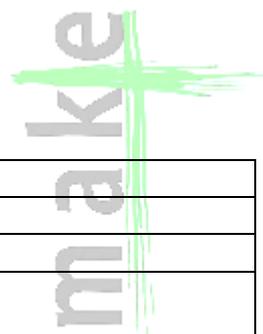
Consider options to control and manage the risk. Then consider how likely it is for the risk to occur after control measures have been put in place, and how bad the outcome would be if the risk was to occur. If you assess that a risk is still highly likely and the outcome would result in harm then the activity may need to be reconsidered.

Step 6: Review

Identify the person responsible for review the risk management plan after the event or activity.

A template for a Risk Management Plan is included in appendix D.

APPENDIX B – Incident Report Form at MAKE



Date of Report: _____

Reporter's Details	
Full name	
Ministry Role	
Contact details	

Name(s) of person/people involved in incident	
Date and time of incident	
Location of incident	

General Description of Incident Reported

Action Taken

If no action taken - reason

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Please return to Senior Pastor or Kids Church Ministry Leader within 24 hours in person or via email.

APPENDIX C – Risk Management Plan for Kids Church Activities

Activity Description	Risks Identification	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Evaluation	Rask Management	Person Responsible for Review
Children playing outside the hall before and after service.	Child may wander away onto busy road or hall car park or be vulnerable to approaches from public outside (strangers).	Possible	Critical	High	Ensure parents are aware that supervision of children before and after Kids Church is their responsibility (announcements, parent emails, leaders telling parents when collecting children). Ensure children understand the rule not to go down the stairs toward the car park. Encourage children to stay in the hall by providing balls in the hall to play with.	Kids Church Ministry Leader
Kids Church Classes for Primary School and Crèche.	Child or children being left alone with an adult opens up the possibility for abuse or inappropriate behaviour.	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Ensure minimum of two people leading each kid's church group. Where this is not possible due to lack of leader numbers kid's church must be run in full view of another Blue Card approved leader. Proximity of teaching rooms right next to each other when only one leader available to lead a kids group with glass doors to maximise visibility and accessibility amongst rooms. Crèche must always have two leaders.	Kids Church Ministry Leader
Children needing to go to the toilet	Risk of physical or sexual abuse to child in bathrooms	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Older children should go to the bathroom themselves. Parents of crèche aged children should take their children to the bathroom and change nappies.	Kids Church Ministry Leader

Appendix D - Template for Risk Management Plan of High Risk Activities

Activity Description	Risks Identification	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Evaluation	Risk Management	Person Responsible for Review