

CHILD SAFETY RISK REGISTER 2022 ALLANSFORD & DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOL



School: Allansford & District Primary School

Approved by school principal: Wes Allen

Register name: Child safety risk register

Date reviewed: October 2021 Next review due: October 2022

Location(s): Allansford & District Primary School

Risk Title & Description	Risk Causes & Consequences	Existing risk management strategies (existing controls)	Curi	rent Risk Assessm	ent	New risk management strategies (treatments)	Who is responsible?	Date of new risk management strategies (treatments)
Define the risk including a title and a short description What can go wrong?	Describe the risk cause/s and consequence/s What would cause it to go wrong? (causes) What are the impacts if it does go wrong? (consequences)	Describe any existing policy, procedure, practice or device that acts to minimise the risk What is in place now that reduces the likelihood of this risk occurring or its impact if it did occur?	Current Risk Consequence How big would the impact of this risk be if it occurred? (choose one)	Current Risk Likelihood How likely is this risk to occur? (choose one)	Current Risk Rating What is the current risk level based on the risk rating matrix (below, page 9)?	Describe the actions to be undertaken for those risks requiring further treatments	List who is responsible for each new treatment (noting that the principal is ultimately responsible)	The date the treatment action should be completed by
Risk Title Non-child safe school culture Risk short description There is a risk the school does not develop a culture of child safety	 Causes Lack of an effective child safety risk management strategy Failure to ensure that appropriate guidance and training is provided to the individual members of the school council and school staff about child safety School fails to monitor who is on the premises Lack of reporting procedures Lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities in relation to child safety Lack of leadership on child safety Lack of leadership on child safety Consequences Child safety incident occurs Underreporting of child safety incidents to relevant authorities Inappropriate behavior not reported within school Physical or psychological injury Stress for all personnel involved, which could lead to occupational health and safety issues Non-compliance with minimum standards/Min Order 870 Breach of duty of care/organizational duty of care Litigation / adverse court ruling 	 <u>Child safety risk management strategies</u> are implemented <u>Child safety policy or statement of</u> <u>commitment</u> <u>Child safety code of conduct</u> <u>Strategies to embed an organizational</u> <u>culture of child safety</u> are adopted <u>Human resources practices for child safe</u> <u>organizations</u> are in place A child safety officer/champion for the school is appointed Staff, volunteers, visitors and contractors receive induction regarding the school's child safety policies, procedures and practices. 	<mark>Severe</mark> Major Moderate Minor Insignificant	Almost certain Likely Possible Unlikely Rare	Extreme High Medium Low	 Develop and deliver training to the principal, school council and staff about: individual and collective obligations and responsibilities for managing the risk of injury/child abuse child abuse risks in the school environment; and the school's current child safety standards Develop strategies to deliver appropriate education to students (See A Guide to Support Victorian Schools to Meet Child Safe Standard 7, and Empowerment and participation of children) about: standards of behavior for students attending the school. healthy and respectful relationships (including sexuality); resilience; and child abuse awareness and prevention. Inclusion of child safety obligations in staff position descriptions. Introduce child safety as a standard discussion item on School Leadership Team meetings and staff meetings. Develop and distribute regular school bulletins containing material related to child safety to inform the school community 	Principal	

	 Reputation damage (School/Department) Community dissatisfaction and distrust over perceived child safety neglect, which could lead to drop in school enrolments 					 a. Conduct periodic reviews of the effectiveness of the <u>child safety risk</u> <u>management strategies</u> put into practice and, if considered appropriate, revise those strategies. 		
Risk Title Child abuse is not reported Risk short description There is a risk that the school does not report child safety concerns	 Staff not aware of their reporting obligations Familiarity of relationships Poor child safety culture 	 <u>Child safety policy and statement of commitment.</u> Child safety <u>code of conduct.</u> <u>Procedures for responding to and reporting suspected child abuse are developed and implemented</u> <u>Recording your actions: responding to suspected child abuse template</u> is readily available to all staff Performance management procedures are in place. 	<mark>Severe</mark> Major Moderate Minor Insignificant	Almost certain Likely Possible Unlikely <mark>Rare</mark>	Extreme High Medium Low	 Train students, staff and volunteers (including homestay providers) to identify inappropriate behavior and indicators of abuse, and escalate concerns Ensure all school mandatory reporters (and other school staff if possible) undertake the <u>Protecting</u> <u>Children - Mandatory Reporting and other</u> <u>Obligations online module</u> annually Develop and deliver training to the principal, school council and staff about: individual and collective obligations and responsibilities for managing the risk of child abuse; child abuse risks in the school environment; and the school's current child safety standards Inclusion of child safety obligations in staff position descriptions. Child safety is a discussion item on School Leadership Team meetings and staff meetings. 	 Principal All staff 	
Risk Title Child safety incident due to a child being unsupervised in the school environment Risk short description There is the risk of a child safety incident when a child is unsupervised including during recreational or other activities	 Lack of student supervision Lack of appropriate risk management 	 <u>human resources practices for child safe</u> <u>organizations</u> are implemented Organized 'Yard duty' for teachers before, during and after school <u>Staff to student ratios</u> are observed. Visitor and contractor sign-in process, perimeter control (SPAG – <u>Visitors in</u> <u>Schools</u>). 	Severe <mark>Major</mark> Moderate Minor Insignificant	Almost certain Likely Possible <mark>Unlikely</mark> Rare	Extreme High Medium Low	 Develop and implement policies and procedures to reduce situations where a child may be unsupervised including during recreational or other activities CCTV for unsupervised areas and 'hot spot' areas Clear windows in walls to enable visibility of occupants Non-lockable doors in hot spots Assessment of new or changed physical environments for child safety risks Restrict or block off access to isolated, internally lockable, hidden or dark rooms or environments at the school Child safety is a discussion item in School Leadership Team meetings and staff meetings. Regular reminders to staff on this risk during School Leadership Team meetings and staff meetings. Adopt child safety risk management strategies as appropriate. 	1. Principal	

	 Failure to Report and/or Failure to Protect offence, Penalties under the Reportable Conduct Scheme Non-compliance with minimum standards/Min Order 870 Breach of duty of care/organizational duty of care Litigation / adverse court ruling Reputation damage (School/Department) Community dissatisfaction and distrust over perceived child safety neglect, which could lead to drop in school enrolments 							
Risk Title Unsafe online environment Risk short description There is the risk of a child safety incident in an online environment	 Causes Online child safety issues (including grooming) via media services: email Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and other social media YouTube mobile phone SMS messages and other mobile messaging media telephone, Skype and other media for making voice calls photography and videography any other electronic media. Consequences Child safety incident occurs Underreporting of child safety incidents to relevant authorities Inappropriate behavior not reported within school Physical or psychological injury Stress for all personnel involved, which could lead to occupational health and safety issues Criminal penalties: Failure to Report and/or Failure to Report and/or Failure to Protect offence, Penalties under the Reportable Conduct Scheme Non-compliance with minimum standards/Min Order 870 Breach of duty of care/organizational duty of care Litigation / adverse court ruling Reputation damage (School/Department) 	 School online policy and procedures, including <u>Digital Technologies policy</u> Child Safety <u>Code of Conduct</u> Use of school '<u>Acceptable Use</u> <u>Agreement'</u> Use of an internet filter where required Use of <u>Interactive Learning Modules</u> regarding bullying Appropriate <u>supervision</u> for all online activities Response protocols implemented Ongoing awareness of the school's online policies and procedures Ongoing review of control effectiveness and improvements instigated as required. 	Severe Major Moderate Minor Insignificant	Almost certain Likely Possible Unlikely Rare	Extreme High Medium Low	 Train students and staff to identify inappropriate behavior (including grooming) and indicators of abuse, and escalate concerns Develop strategies to deliver appropriate education to students (see A Guide to Support Victorian Schools to Meet Child Safe Standard 7 and Empowerment and participation of children) about: a. standards of behavior for students attending the school; b. healthy and respectful relationships (including sexuality); c. resilience; and d. child abuse awareness and prevention. Become an <u>eSmart School</u> Prepare curriculum plans that explicitly teach safe, responsible and ethical online behaviors. Organize for the school to take the <u>Bully Stoppers pledge</u> Develop newsletter for parents with information and links to protect their children in the online environment (see <u>eSafety Commissioner resources</u> for parents and carers): 	Principal All staff	
Risk Title Contractor(s) on the premises commit abuse	 Causes School fails to monitor who is on the premises Lack of supervision Contractors not aware of school arrangements 	 The <u>Visitors in Schools</u> policy is followed where appropriate Screening checks, including working with children checks or referee checks 	<mark>Severe</mark> Major Moderate Minor	Almost certain Likely Possible Unlikely	Extreme High Medium <mark>Low</mark>	 Raise topic in staff meetings. Awareness sessions for students. Refresher training for frequent contractors. All contractors supervised whilst on school grounds. Staff trained to question unaccompanied visitors on school premises. 	 Principal Business Manager All staff 	

Risk short description There is the risk that contractors commit abuse	 Lack of background checks on contractors Consequences Child safety incident occurs Underreporting of child safety incidents to relevant authorities Inappropriate behavior not reported within school Physical or psychological injury Stress for all personnel involved, which could lead to occupational health and safety issues Criminal penalties: Failure to Report and/or Failure to Protect offence, OPenalties under the Reportable Conduct Scheme Non-compliance with minimum standards/Min Order 870 Breach of duty of care/organizational duty of care Litigation / adverse court ruling 	 Visitor and contractor sign-in process, perimeter control (SPAG – <u>Visitors in</u> <u>Schools</u>) Signage at school office clearly directing visitors to reception <u>child safety risk management strategies</u> are adopted as appropriate. 	Insignificant	Rare				
Risk Title School staff member or volunteer commits abuse Risk short description There is a risk that a school staff member commits abuse	 Reputation damage (School/Department) Community dissatisfaction and distrust over perceived child safety neglect, which could lead to drop in school enrolments Causes Circumvention of proper pre- employment procedures, including no background/suitability checks A non-compliant recruitment process Non-compliance with relevant policies and procedures including <u>conflict of</u> <u>interest policy</u> Unethical behavior Lack of child safety culture Consequences Child safety incident occurs Underreporting of child safety incidents to relevant authorities Inappropriate behavior not reported within school Physical or psychological injury Stress for all personnel involved, which could lead to occupational health and safety issues Criminal penalties: Failure to Report and/or Failure to Protect offence, Penalties under the Reportable Conduct Scheme Non-compliance with minimum standards/Min Order 870 Breach of duty of care/organizational duty of care Litigation / adverse court ruling Reputation damage (School/Department) 	 The <u>DET Recruitment in Schools guide</u> is followed, including appropriate screening and referee checks for preferred candidate. Child safety <u>Code of Conduct</u> Child Safety Policy Suitability Checks for School Volunteers and Visitors Visitors policy is followed Performance and development and review processes with regular feedback to provide opportunities to discuss any concerns <u>human resources practices for child safe organizations</u> are implemented Staff management practices as highlighted in the HRWeb <u>Workforce Planning policy</u> are in place Regular staff meetings and Principal 1:1 meetings with staff <u>Manager Assist</u> telephone advisory service If required refer to HRWeb <u>Complaints</u>, <u>unsatisfactory performance and misconduct</u> School duty of care child safety risk management strategies are adopted as appropriate. 	Severe Major Moderate Minor Insignificant	Almost certain Likely Possible Unlikely Rare	Extreme High Medium Low	 Ensure that staff are regularly reminded of their child safety obligations and undergo refresher training Thorough induction process Leadership model child safe culture Appropriate and inappropriate behaviors are discussed regularly at staff meetings so that staff are empowered to escalate concerns Principal <u>Performance and development</u> Ongoing monitoring and review of staff and student work practices and behaviors for 'warning signals' and indicators of abuse – see Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools Child safety standard discussion item on School Leadership Team meetings and staff meetings. Ensure all school mandatory reporters (and other school staff if possible) undertake the <u>Protecting Children - Mandatory Reporting and other</u> <u>Obligations online module</u> annually Develop strategies to deliver appropriate education to students (see <u>A Guide to Support</u> <u>Victorian Schools to Meet Child Safe Standard 7</u> and <u>Empowerment and participation of children</u>) about: atndards of behavior for students attending the school; healthy and respectful relationships (including sexuality); resilience; and child abuse awareness and prevention 	 Principal All staff 	

	 Community dissatisfaction and distrust over perceived child safety neglect, which could lead to drop in school enrolments 							
Risk Title Child safety incident at excursions and camps Risk short description There is a risk that a child safety incident occurs whilst on excursions and camps.	 Causes Lack of awareness of local conditions (unknown people and environments) School fails to monitor who is in vicinity of school camps / excursions Lack of supervision Inappropriate student behavior Failure to consider child safety risks Lack of appropriate risk management practices in place for recreational or other activities Consequences Child safety incident occurs Underreporting of child safety incidents to relevant authorities Inappropriate behavior not reported within school Physical or psychological injury Stress for all personnel involved, which could lead to occupational health and safety issues Criminal penalties: Failure to Report and/or Failure to Protect offence, Penalties under the Reportable Conduct Scheme Non-compliance with minimum standards/Min Order 870 Breach of duty of care/organizational duty of care Litigation / adverse court ruling Reputation damage (School/Department) Community dissatisfaction and distrust over perceived child safety neglect, which could lead to drop in school enrolments 	 Appropriate school approvals for excursions/camps including risk assessment Team Leader(s) upon arrival at commercial camp sites conducts briefing with camp site authorities/staff to confirm site arrangements or any updates regarding local conditions Team Leader(s) following briefing with authorities brief teaching / support staff of any updates Staff and volunteers conduct area familiarity upon arrival at venue <u>Staff to student ratios</u> are observed Regular student head counts All staff members at the camp or excursion have been trained in <u>what to do when an allegation of child abuse is made</u> <u>Recording your actions: responding to suspected child abuse template</u> is readily available to all staff <u>child safety risk management strategies</u> are adopted as appropriate Volunteer screening / suitability checks are undertaken in line with the school's Volunteer Policy, including for homestay providers. <u>Code of Conduct</u> applies in all school contexts. 	<mark>Severe</mark> Major Moderate Minor Insignificant	Almost certain Likely Possible Unlikely Rare	Extreme High Medium Low	 Leader(s) to conduct an end day (each day) debrief to identify any issues arising and to lead the development of treatment solutions. Specific child safety briefing for excursion/camp staff and volunteers Avoid staff members/volunteers being alone with students Child safety considered when determining sleeping arrangements. 	 Principal All staff 	

DET Risk Process





Risk can be described as anything; event, practice, process, activity, etc. that could hinder or help achievement of stated goals or objectives.

DET Risk Management Framework - Assessment Tools

Strategic

• SSP goals, targets and key

improvement strategies

• Changes need to be made to

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cannot be delivered

the SSP

• Normal school operations

Regional Office notified

School evacuated

cease

Consequence Criteria: This guide provides indicative terms against which the significance of risk is evaluated. Descriptor **Student Outcomes** Wellbeing and Safety Finance Reputation Operations Insignificant • Educational outcomes. Minor injury requiring no first • Small loss that can be • School operations continue • Goals, targets and key • Internal impact (no external engagement and wellbeing aid or peer support for stress / absorbed impact) with slight interruptions to improvement strategies can and pathways and trauma event normal activities be delivered with transitions can be met with inconsequential impacts workarounds • Educational outcomes, Injury / ill health requiring first • Minor workarounds need to Loss of 'consumable' assets, Some school operations Minor Adverse comments local engagement and wellbeing < 2% deviation from budget community media disrupted be implemented to deliver aid and pathways and Peer support for stress / • Short term stakeholder Minor workarounds return the SSP goals, targets and key • Minor fraud possible transitions achieved but improvement strategies dissatisfaction / comment trauma event school to normal operations below targets Moderate • Students' overall levels of Injury / ill health requiring Loss of assets • External scrutiny e.g., VAGO Key school operations • Constant consultation with Literacy and Numeracy static medical attention • 2% - 5% deviation from temporarily disrupted key stakeholders needs to be • Adverse state media comment maintained to deliver the SSP School leadership team meets Increasing truancy Stress / trauma event Stakeholder relationship budget • Partial achievement of requiring professional support • External audit management impacted to return school to normal goals, targets and key targeted pathways and operations improvement strategies letter transition Major National targeted • Injury / ill health requiring • Loss of significant assets External investigation Whole of school operations • Significant adjustment to improvements not achieved hospital admission • 6% - 15% deviation from Adverse comments national disrupted resource allocation and • Partial achievement of Stress / trauma event Assistance sought from service delivery required to budget media **Regional Office** targeted learning outcomes requiring ongoing clinical deliver SSP goals, targets and • External audit qualification Stakeholder relationship key improvement strategies Student dissatisfaction with support on accounts tenuous access to pathways / High end fraud committed transitions

• Loss of key assets

budget

fraud

>15 % deviation from

Systemic and high value

• Fatality or permanent

Stress / trauma event

support for multiple

requiring extensive clinical

disability

individuals

Likelihood Criteria: This guide provides the indicative terms against which the probability of a risk event occurrence is evaluated.

Descriptor	Description	Indicative %	Indicative Frequency	
Almost Certain	Expected to occur	>95%	Multiple times in the next year	Note: 1. The Likelihood Criteria refers to the likelihood of
Likely	Probably will occur (no surprise)	66-95%	At least once in the next year	the consequence descriptor you have selected i.e., the likelihood of a 'major' consequence.
Possible	May occur at some stage	26-65%	Once in the next 3 years	2. The Indicative Frequency may not be relevant when assessing risks related to repeated activities,
Unlikely	Would be surprising if it occurred	5-25%	Once in the next 5 years	or when objectives are to be delivered over discrete
Rare	May never occur	<5%	Once in the next 10 years	periods of time. It should not be the sole basis for assessment.

• Commission of inquiry

Stakeholder relationship

irretrievably damaged

• National front-page headlines

DET's Control Effectiveness: Indicates the self-assessment of control effectiveness.

Severe

• Literacy and Numeracy

• Student engagement and

connectedness to the school

and their peers is very poor

Declining number of student

options for pathways and

decline

transitions

Controls Effectiveness Rating and Criteria					
Ineffective	 The design of controls overall, is ineffective in addressing key causes and/or consequences. Documentation and/or communication of the controls does not exist (e.g., policies, procedures, etc.). The controls are not in operation or have not yet been implemented. 				
Needs Improvement	 The design of controls only partially addresses key causes and/or consequences. Documentation and/or communication of the controls (e.g., policies, procedures, etc.) are incomplete, unclear or inconsistent. The controls are not operating consistently and/or effectively and have not been implemented in full. 				
Acceptable	 The design of controls is largely adequate and effective in addressing key causes and/or consequences. The controls (e.g., policies, procedures, etc.) have been formally documented but not proactively communicated to relevant stakeholders. The controls are largely operating in a satisfactory manner and are providing some level of assurance. 				
Effective	 The design of controls is adequate and effective in addressing the key causes and/or consequences. The controls (e.g., policies, procedures, etc.) have been formally documented and proactively communicated to relevant stakeholders. The controls overall, are operating effectively so as to manage the risk. 				

DET's Risk Rating Matrix: Used to combine consequence with likelihood to determine the overall level of risk.

Risk	Rating Matrix					
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
	Almost Certain	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
po	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likeliho od	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Lik	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

DET's Acceptability Chart: Used to decide whether the risk is acceptable, based on the rating calculated.

Extreme = Unacceptable (must have Principal / School Council / Regional Office oversight)	Immediately consider whether the activity associated with this risk should cease. Any decision to continue exposure to this level of risk should be made at Principal / School Council / Regional Office level, be subject to the development of detailed treatments, on-going oversight and high-level review.
High = Tolerable (with ongoing Principal Class Officer review)	Risk should be reduced by developing treatments. It should be subject to on-going review to ensure controls remain effective, and the benefits balance against the risk. Escalation of this level of risk to Principal Class Officer level should occur.
Medium = Tolerable (With frequent risk owner review)	Exposure to the risk may continue, provided it has been appropriately assessed and has been managed to as low as reasonably practicable. It should be subject to frequent review to ensure the risk analysis remains valid and the controls effective. Treatments to reduce the risk can be considered.

Exposure to this risk is acceptable but is subject to periodic review to ensure it does not increase and current control effectiveness does not vary.

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