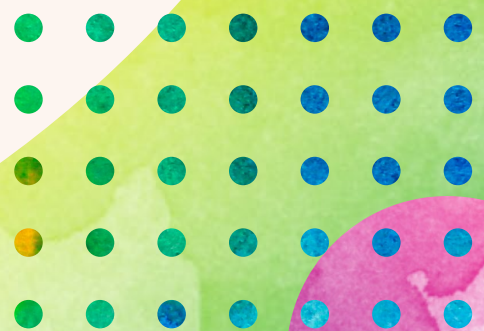


First Commonwealth Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse

2021–2024





If you speak a language other than English and need help understanding this document, you can contact the free Translating and Interpreting Service on **131 450**.

If you are deaf and/or find it hard hearing or speaking with people who use a phone, the National Relay Service (NRS) can help you. Please contact the NRS Helpdesk on **1800 555 660**.

First Commonwealth Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021–2024

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OTHER USES

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Help and support

Child sexual abuse is a challenging issue. Reading this document may bring up strong feelings for some people. Please take care of yourself as you read the National Strategy and First Commonwealth Action Plan and ask for help if you need it. You might want to talk to your family and friends, or your counsellor, doctor, or Aboriginal Medical Service.

The following services can also give you help and support:



CRISIS AND SUICIDE PREVENTION

If you are, or someone else is, in immediate danger, call Triple Zero: **000**

Lifeline: **13 11 14** or www.LifeLine.org.au



MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT AND ADVICE

Kids Helpline: **1800 55 1800**
or www.KidsHelpline.com.au

Beyond Blue: **1300 22 4636**
or www.BeyondBlue.org.au

MensLine Australia: **1300 78 99 78**
or www.MensLine.org.au

QLife: **1800 184 527**
or www.QLife.org.au



FAMILY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPORT

1800Respect: **1800 737 732**
or www.1800Respect.org.au



CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE SUPPORT AND ADVICE

Blue Knot Foundation: **1300 657 380**
or www.BlueKnot.org.au

Bravehearts: **1800 272 831**
or www.BraveHearts.org.au

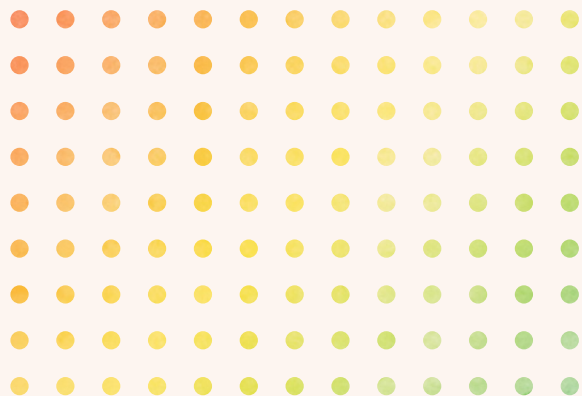
Care Leavers Australasia Network (CLAN) Inc:
1800 008 774 or www.Clan.org.au

National Redress Scheme: **1800 737 377**
or www.NationalRedress.gov.au

Survivors & Mates Support Network (SAMSN):
1800 472 676 or www.Samsn.org.au

For local sexual assault services, go to HealthDirect:
www.HealthDirect.gov.au/sexual-assault-and-abuse-helplines

You can find links and contact details for these organisations and for national, state and territory government services on the National Office for Child Safety website: www.ChildSafety.pmc.gov.au



Reporting child sexual abuse

Help is available if you have experienced, are experiencing, or are at risk of child sexual abuse. If you are worried that you, your child, or a child or young person you know is at risk, it is important to act on it and report it.





If you are, or someone else is, in immediate danger, call Triple Zero on **000**.

If you want to report a crime, contact your local police on **131 444**.

If you want to report a crime anonymously, you can visit Crime Stoppers at www.CrimeStoppers.com.au or call their toll-free number on **1800 333 000**.

You can report online child sexual abuse, including online grooming, to the Australian Federal Police's Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation at www.accce.gov.au/Report.

If you want to report illegal or harmful online content, including photos or videos, you can contact the eSafety Commissioner at www.eSafety.gov.au/Report.

If you suspect a child or young person is at risk, contact your relevant state or territory child protection organisation. This includes children at risk of:

- harm
- sexual abuse
- physical or emotional abuse
- family violence
- neglect.

You can find links to these organisations on the National Office for Child Safety website at www.ChildSafety.pmc.gov.au.

Dedication

The First Commonwealth Action Plan sits under the *National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021–2030* (the National Strategy). The National Strategy makes the following dedication.

We dedicate the *National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse 2021–2030* (the National Strategy) to the thousands of victims and survivors who shared their stories and experiences with the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (the Royal Commission). We also dedicate the National Strategy to all the victims and survivors of all forms of child sexual abuse who came before, during and after the Royal Commission. Many of their stories have never been heard.

We recognise your strength and courage.

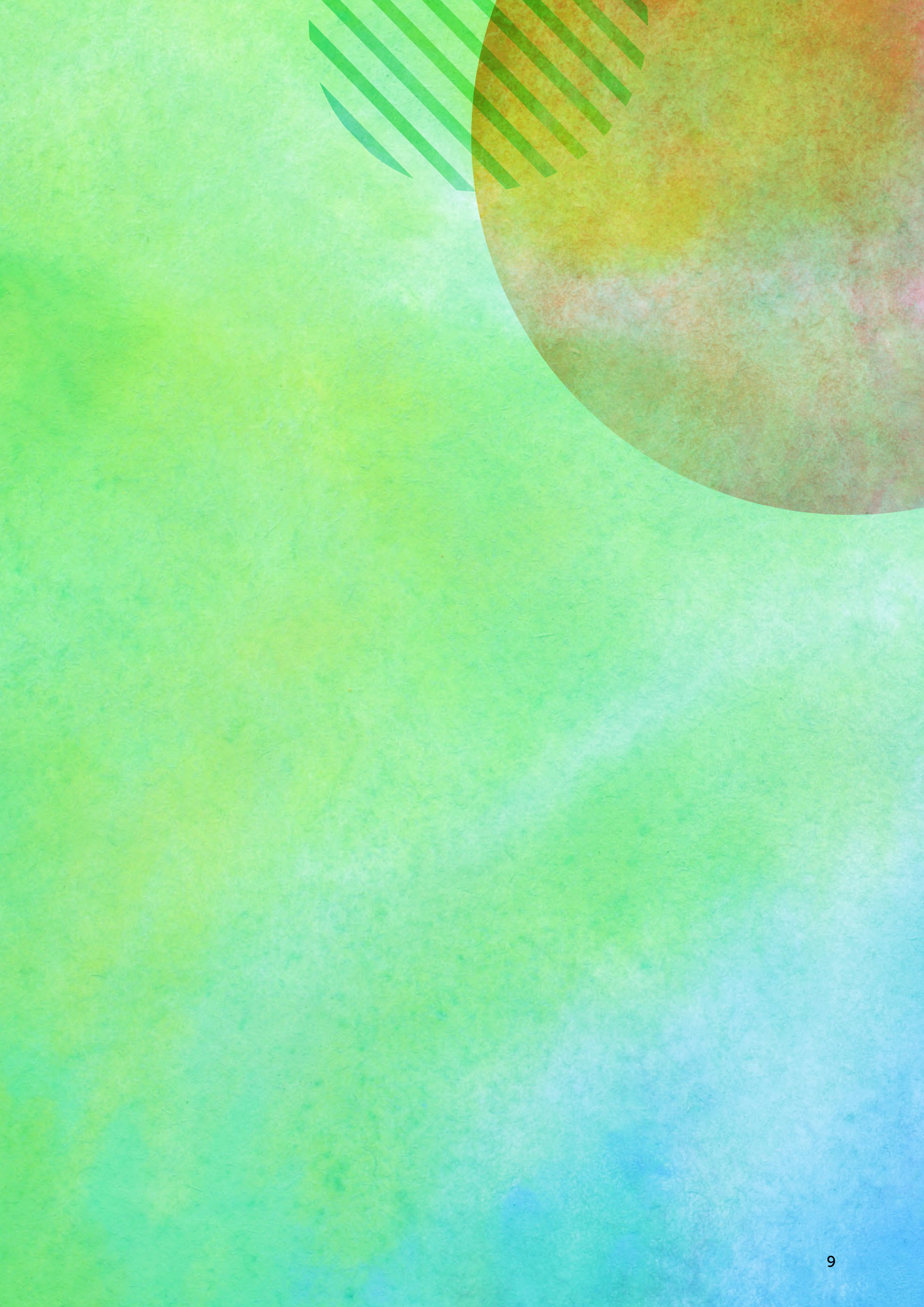
We recognise your pain and suffering.

We recognise the people who helped you carry the burden of your experience.

We recognise the tragedy of those who have lost their lives.

The National Strategy is our commitment to ongoing and meaningful change to protect children and young people now and into the future, and to help those affected by abuse.

We hope that the National Strategy, and other reforms inspired by the Royal Commission, will put the words of the National Apology to Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse into action. We want the National Strategy to make Australia safer for all children and young people.





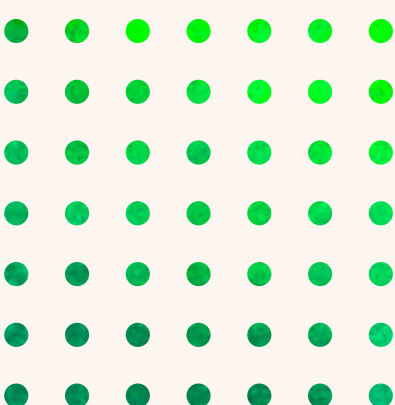
Acknowledging contributions to the National Strategy

The Australian Government acknowledges the important contributions of everyone involved in developing the National Strategy and its First Commonwealth Action Plan.

This includes:

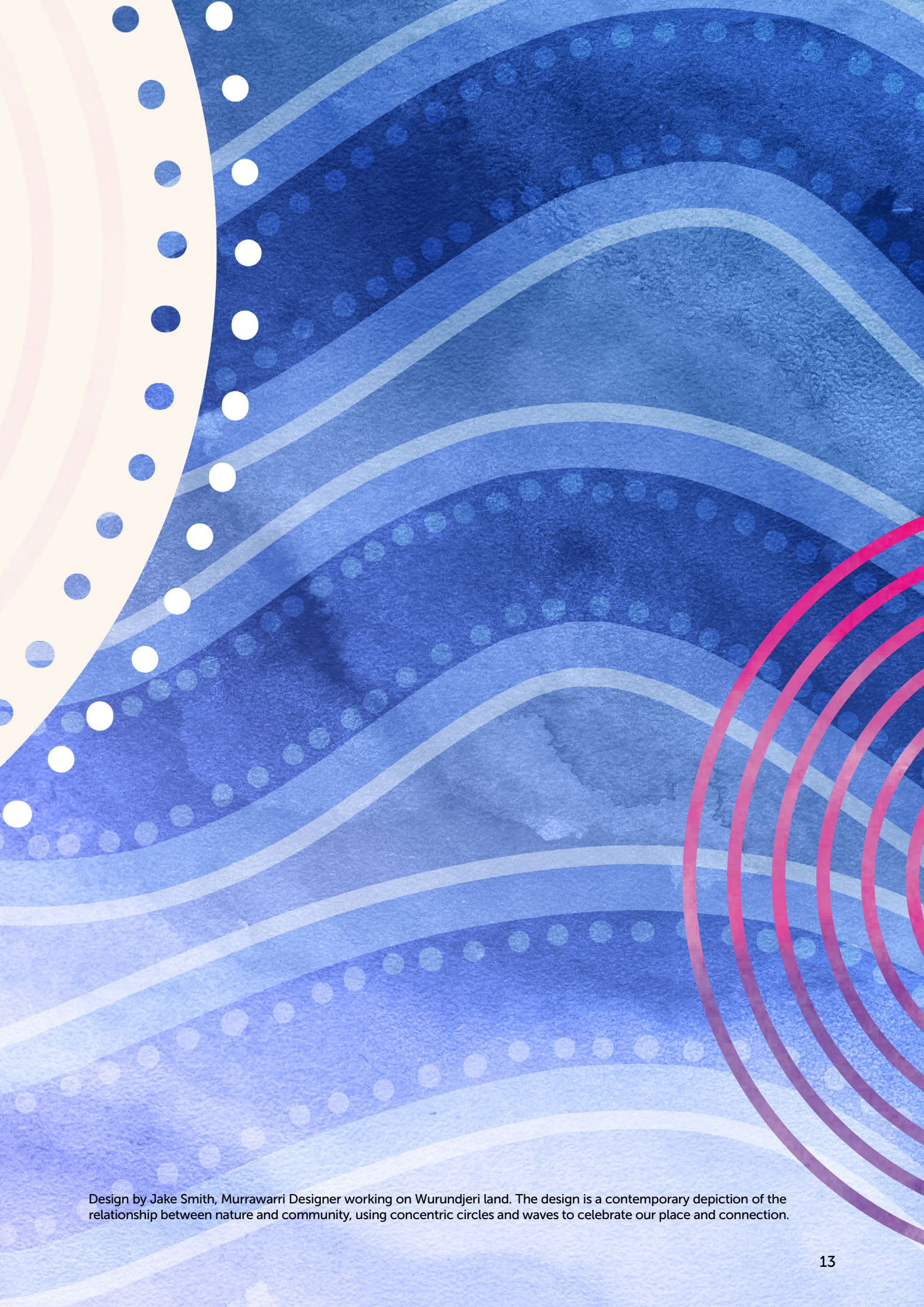
- victims and survivors of child sexual abuse and their advocates
- children and young people
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- people with disability
- culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities
- LGBTQIA+ communities
- child protection experts
- clinical professionals
- organisations
- academics.

We could not have created the National Strategy or its First Commonwealth Action Plan without their wisdom and knowledge.

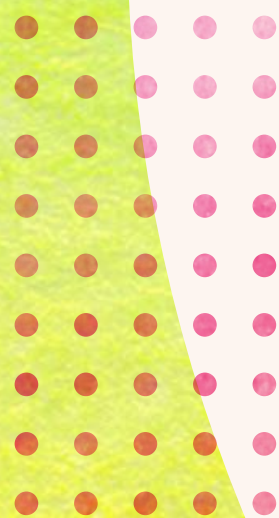


Acknowledgement of Country

The Australian Government acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of this Country. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' continuing connection to the land, waters, community and cultures past, present and emerging.



Design by Jake Smith, Murrawarri Designer working on Wurundjeri land. The design is a contemporary depiction of the relationship between nature and community, using concentric circles and waves to celebrate our place and connection.



Foreword

Monday 22 October 2018 is a day I will never forget.

On that day, I stood in the Parliament to deliver the National Apology to Victims and Survivors of Institutional Child Sexual Abuse. I offered an unreserved apology, on behalf of the Government, the Parliament, and all Australians, to victims and survivors, and to their families, friends and supporters.

I said sorry for the pain, the suffering and the trauma. For the deep and lasting impacts of abuse.

It was a sorry that dared not ask for forgiveness. It did, however, speak of our deep, unshakeable determination to create a safer future for our children.

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse highlighted historical abuse in Australia's institutions. But we know abuse is not a thing of the past. As I said in my address in the Parliament, "We can never promise a world where there are no abusers. But we can promise a country where we commit to hear and believe our children."

That means protecting our children wherever they may be: in homes, in schools, in communities, in institutions and, increasingly, online.

Australian governments must and will work together to develop and deliver a coordinated response to child sexual abuse. The *National*

Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse and its *First National Action Plan 2021–2024* set out how we will do this.

There are also steps the Australian Government is taking to ensure our country is safer for all Australian children.

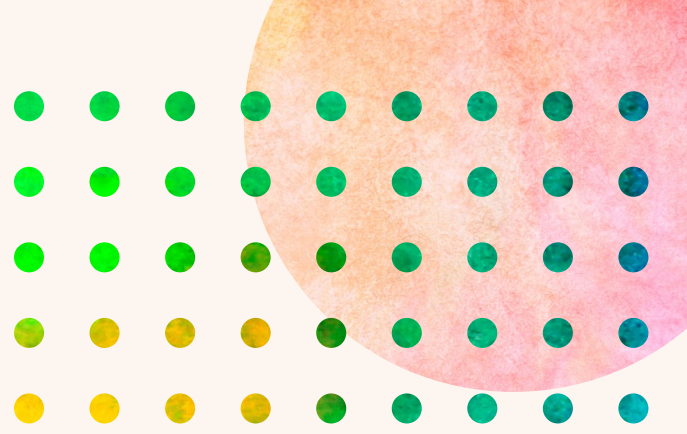
This First Commonwealth Action Plan, released alongside the National Strategy, sets out the Australian Government's priorities and responsibilities. It contains ambitious and world-leading measures that will help us prevent, detect and respond to child sexual abuse committed by Australians here and overseas, and online.

These measures, for which we have committed \$153.8 million, will build on and complement the work we are doing with all governments under the National Strategy's First National Action Plan.

While nothing can undo the past, we can learn from its lessons. Australians want to live in a country where we protect the most vulnerable and innocent in our community from harm. Through the work we are committing to, the First Commonwealth Action Plan will help us to live up to that worthy ideal in the years ahead.

The Hon Scott Morrison MP
Prime Minister of Australia





Terminology

We recognise that not everyone agrees on terminology. We have carefully considered the terms we use in the National Strategy and its First Commonwealth Action Plan. They are based on the opinions of many victims and survivors, and people with understanding and knowledge in these areas.

We use the terms:

- **child sexual abuse** for any act that exposes a child or young person to, or involves a child or young person in, sexual activities that:
 - they do not understand
 - they do not or cannot consent to
 - are not accepted by the community
 - are unlawful.
- **children and young people** for people under the age of 18.
- **children with harmful sexual behaviours** for a broad range of sexual behaviours in children and young people. This includes behaviours that affect their own development, as well as behaviours that are coercive, sexually aggressive or predatory to others.

- **offender** for a person who is found by a court to have done something unlawful.
- **perpetrator** for an adult who has sexually abused a child or young person, but who may or may not have been convicted of this crime.
- **victims and survivors** for those who have experienced child sexual abuse. We recognise that not all people with lived experience of child sexual abuse will identify with these terms.

For a glossary of the key terms we use in the National Strategy and the First Commonwealth Action Plan, please see page 46.



1. First Commonwealth Action Plan

The National Strategy has important information to help you understand the full picture of Australia's approach to preventing and responding to child sexual abuse. The National Strategy's First National Action Plan explains how Australian, state and territory governments are working together to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse. We recommend that you read the National Strategy and First National Action Plan before you read the First Commonwealth Action Plan.

1.1 HOW DOES THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH ACTION PLAN FIT IN THE NATIONAL STRATEGY?

The National Strategy gives us a strategic framework for Australia's response to child sexual abuse from 2021 to 2030. It sets up a nationally coordinated and consistent way to prevent and better respond to child sexual abuse in all settings. This includes:

- within families
- by other people the child or young person knows or does not know
- in organisations
- online.

The National Strategy and First Commonwealth Action Plan share the same vision, objectives and values.

VISION

The vision explains what the National Strategy wants to achieve over the next 10 years.

All children and young people are protected and safe from sexual abuse. Victims and survivors are supported and empowered.

OBJECTIVE

The objective explains what it will look like if the National Strategy is successful. It will be the basis of a long-term evaluation of the National Strategy.

The National Strategy will reduce the risk, extent and impact of child sexual abuse and related harms in Australia.

VALUES

These values guide the work we are doing to achieve the National Strategy's vision and objective. This includes how we design and implement the National Strategy's measures.

Child safety is everyone's responsibility. Australian, state and territory governments, organisations, communities, families, kin, carers and individuals all have a role to play.

The views and experiences of victims and survivors are a priority, and their needs shape our efforts.

Children and young people's voices and views, experiences and participation are central to the decisions we make.

We hear and value the diverse views and experiences of all Australians. The work we do to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse is:

- culturally safe
- developmentally and age appropriate
- trauma-informed
- accessible and meets diverse needs and circumstances.

Evidence, data, research and evaluation informs our policies, programs and reforms.



Australian, state and territory governments will put the National Strategy into practice through action plans. The first 2 action plans – a First National Action Plan and this First Commonwealth Action Plan – will run for 4 years from 2021–2024. These action plans are being implemented from the end of 2021, when the National Strategy was published and will continue until the end of the 2024–2025 financial year. Therefore, funding for and activities under these action plans will cover the 2021–2022 to 2024–2025 financial years.

The First National Action Plan (see page 33 of the National Strategy) includes measures that the Australian, state and territory governments will deliver together. It includes large-scale national programs like:

- raising public awareness
- population studies
- national measures to stop people from offending
- working towards a national response to children with harmful sexual behaviours.

The First Commonwealth Action Plan includes measures that focus on Australian Government priorities and responsibilities, such as online child sexual abuse. Australian Government departments will deliver the First Commonwealth Action Plan, including programs like:

- improved intelligence to identify offenders at our border
- new ways to access legal aid for children at risk of harm, and for adult victims and survivors
- working with countries in the Indo-Pacific and South-East Asia regions to improve their ability to respond to child sexual abuse.

State and territory governments already have their own plans to implement the Royal Commission’s recommendations. They also have policies or ways to report on their actions to prevent child sexual abuse.

Two additional 3-year action plans will likely follow from 2025–2027 and 2028–2030. These plans will build on what we have done through the First National Action Plan and First Commonwealth Action Plan. Future action plans may change priorities to meet new issues, trends and evidence about what works.

| THE NATIONAL STRATEGY | | |
|--|---|--|
| First National Action Plan 2021–2024 | Second National Action Plan 2025–2027 | Third National Action Plan 2028–2030 |
| First Commonwealth Action Plan 2021–2024 | Second Commonwealth Action Plan 2025–2027 | Third Commonwealth Action Plan 2028–2030 |

1.2 WHY DO WE NEED A COMMONWEALTH ACTION PLAN?

The Australian Government has a significant role in preventing and responding to child sexual abuse. The rate of child sexual abuse offending is increasing and, with it, the Australian Government's responsibility to respond.

Under the Constitution, the Australian Government is responsible for child sexual abuse offences that are committed:

- online
- via postal services
- overseas – in cases where the person is an Australian citizen.

These offences work together with state and territory child sexual abuse offences.

The Australian Government is also responsible for other areas of law and policy that relate to child safety including:

- initiatives for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- child safety – including family law
- online safety
- technology-facilitated crimes
- crimes committed overseas involving Australians
- workplace and employment law
- health and mental health
- migration.

The First Commonwealth Action Plan includes steps to make sure the Australian Government meets commitments it made in its response to the Royal Commission.

The First Commonwealth Action Plan shows national leadership and meaningful action. It complements national work being done with the states and territories under the First National Action Plan.

The National Strategy and its action plans will make sure Australia has holistic supports in place for victims and survivors, and a comprehensive criminal justice response.

1.3 WHO IS THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH ACTION PLAN FOR?

Like the National Strategy, the First Commonwealth Action Plan is for:

- victims and survivors of child sexual abuse of all ages
- children and young people
- families, kin and carers
- communities
- organisations and governments.

We all have a role to play in protecting children and young people.

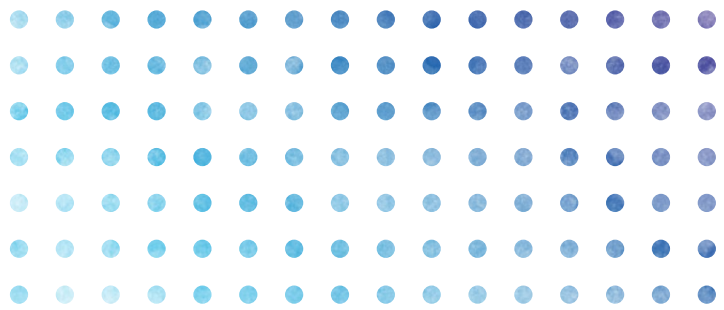
Victims and survivors of child sexual abuse come from all walks of life. We developed the National Strategy and its action plans in consultation with a wide range of people, including people from the National Strategy's priority groups. These groups deserve and need measures designed specifically for them. This includes how we deliver, and talk about, the National Strategy.

Our priority groups are:

- victims and survivors of child sexual abuse and their advocates
- children and young people and their support networks
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities
- people with disability
- LGBTQIA+ people
- people living in regional and remote communities.

We understand there is diversity in and across the priority groups. We also understand that some people may be part of more than one group. When we design and implement each National Strategy measure, we will work with each group and:

- hear and prioritise their experiences
- act in meaningful ways to meet their needs
- communicate in a way that is accessible and appropriate, including developing resources for different audiences – such as creating a children and young people's guide to the National Strategy
- recognise the effects that intergenerational trauma has, including the impact of colonisation and dispossession, and disconnection from culture and Country
- honour all parts of a person's identity and experience.



1.4 WHAT IS THE FOCUS OF THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH ACTION PLAN?

Like the National Strategy, the First Commonwealth Action Plan has 5 themes:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Awareness raising, education and building child safe cultures |
| 2 | Supporting and empowering victims and survivors |
| 3 | Enhancing national approaches to children with harmful sexual behaviours |
| 4 | Offender prevention and intervention |
| 5 | Improving the evidence base |

Each measure under the First Commonwealth Action Plan has been assigned to a theme. Some measures are relevant to more than one theme. The links between and across the themes will be carefully considered during implementation of the First Commonwealth Action Plan and First National Action Plan.

Many of the Royal Commission’s recommendations for the Australian Government focused on the need for national leadership and coordination. Measures under the First Commonwealth Action Plan reflect this. For example, measures aim to improve child safety in national sporting organisations or better coordinate national identification of online child sexual abuse victims.

Each measure has an Australian Government department lead. Lead departments will work with other relevant government departments and non-government stakeholders to implement measures.

Like the National Strategy, actions in the First Commonwealth Action Plan apply to all settings, not just institutional settings.

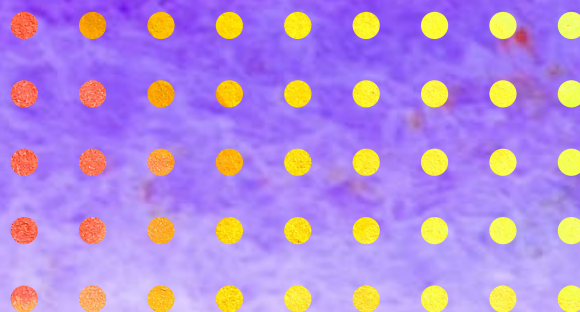
Over the 4 years of the First Commonwealth Action Plan, we will monitor our work on child sexual abuse to make sure we are meeting new challenges. We will do this as part of the monitoring and evaluation explained in section 2 (page 45).

You can find a full list of the Royal Commission’s recommendations on the Royal Commission website.¹



A snapshot of the First Commonwealth Action Plan's themes and measures

| THE THEMES | THEME 1: AWARENESS RAISING, EDUCATION AND BUILDING CHILD SAFE CULTURES | THEME 2: SUPPORTING AND EMPOWERING VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS | THEME 3: ENHANCING NATIONAL APPROACHES TO CHILDREN WITH HARMFUL SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| THE MEASURES | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Support strategic communication of the National Strategy and its outcomes 2 Implement and promote the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework 3 Improve child safeguarding in sport 4 Prevent online harms and promote safe online practices for children and young people 5 Deliver an annual digital industry summit to create new solutions for online harms 6 Raise public awareness of the important role of the digital industry in combatting online harms | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Develop Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing approaches 8 Expand the national specialist trauma-informed legal service 9 Set up an online chat service to deliver free legal assistance services to children and young people experiencing or at risk of harm (including sexual abuse) 10 Develop options to improve civil remedies for victims of Commonwealth child sexual abuse offences 11 Improve how sexual assault services work together through Primary Health Networks 12 Make sure support services for victims and survivors in immigration detention remain available | <p><i>All actions for this theme fall under the First National Action Plan</i></p> |



THEME 4: OFFENDER PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

- 13 Strengthen Commonwealth child sexual abuse offences
- 14 Conduct a scoping study and pilot service to prevent child sexual abuse re-offending
- 15 Stop child abuse material and offenders at the Australian border
- 16 Improve ways to find unknown child sex offenders at the border
- 17 Strengthen financial intelligence efforts to disrupt the cash flow behind child sexual abuse
- 18 Build in-roads with United States-based digital industry stakeholders and decision-makers
- 19 Drive domestic engagement with industry on online harms
- 20 Expand Australian Federal Police international operations
- 21 Strengthen law and justice frameworks in the Indo-Pacific and South-East Asia regions
- 22 Create a network of ThinkUKnow community officers

- 23 Enhance child protection investigation in the Northern Territory
- 24 Develop a technology detection dog program
- 25 Strengthen Australia's partnership with INTERPOL and United States Homeland Security Investigations. Participate in the International Child Sexual Exploitation database
- 26 Improve national ability to triage online child sexual abuse reports through the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation
- 27 Look at options for an Australian Federal Police law enforcement database of online child sexual abuse offenders
- 28 Set up dedicated strike surge teams
- 29 Enhance national technological capabilities concerning child sexual abuse
- 30 Enhance the Commonwealth's capacity to prosecute perpetrators

THEME 5: IMPROVING THE EVIDENCE BASE

- 31 Use statistics to understand the nature and scale of Australians committing child sexual abuse offences
- 32 Complete a survey of adult offenders
- 33 Link data to help prevent and disrupt livestreamed child sexual abuse



Theme 1: Awareness raising, education and building child safe cultures

Better and targeted child sexual abuse education and awareness raising will prevent abuse. It will give victims and survivors access to the information they need. It will also change the misconceptions and stigma that stop people from asking for help.

Children and young people are part of many communities and organisations. Making these places child safe plays a key role in preventing harm. We can do this by:

- strengthening organisations' cultures and leadership
- supporting children and young people to speak up
- improving transparency and accountability
- raising awareness of child sexual abuse
- making child safe practices a key part of daily business.


THE FOCUS OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Measures under this theme will:

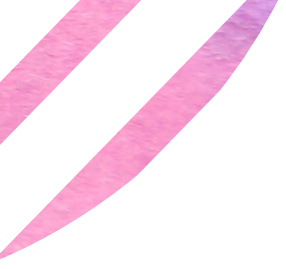
- add to a culture that respects the rights of children and young people to be protected, safe and listened to. This includes continuing to implement and promote the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework
- build the capacity of sporting organisations to keep children safe
- engage, educate and empower parents and families to recognise and prevent harmful behaviours online
- engage with the digital industry and raise awareness of their role in addressing criminal activity on their platforms, including child sexual abuse
- meet diverse needs including those of:
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people
 - children and young people with disability
 - children and young people from CALD backgrounds
 - LGBTQIA+ children and young people
 - children and young people in regional and remote communities.

WORKING CLOSELY WITH ORGANISATIONS

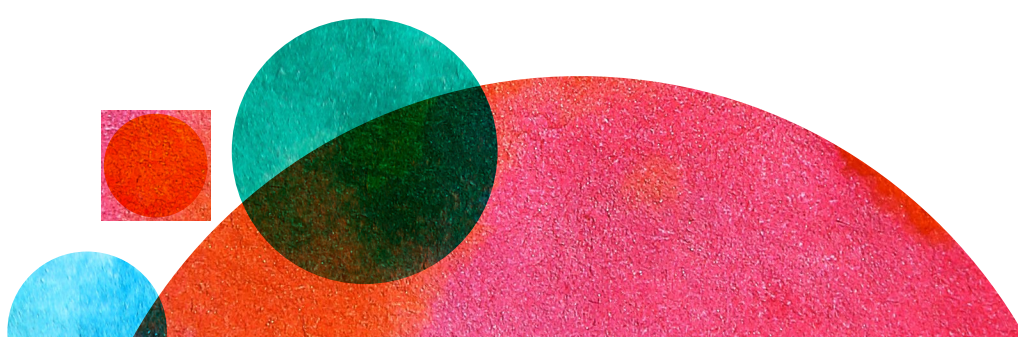
To promote child safety and prevent child sexual abuse, we need to work closely with organisations. Organisations deliver services, education and awareness raising programs in the community. They play a key role in building and promoting child safe cultures.



| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | Support strategic communication of the National Strategy and its outcomes | <p>The National Office for Child Safety will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and share the National Strategy, including in accessible formats • connect with the community and create working groups to oversee and guide implementation • be accessible and transparent through an expanded website. | N/A | National Office for Child Safety |
| 2 | Implement and promote the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework | The National Office for Child Safety will continue to monitor Australian Government agencies' compliance with the Commonwealth Child Safe Framework. It will develop and roll out standard training that can be adapted by Australian Government agencies. | Recommendation 6.13 from the <i>Final Report</i> | National Office for Child Safety |
| 3 | Improve child safeguarding in sport | The National Office for Child Safety and Sport Integrity Australia will work together to build the capacity of Australian sporting organisations to keep children safe. They will help sporting organisations implement the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations and the Sport Integrity Australia Child Safeguarding Policy. This will make sure organisations have child safety practices and processes. It will also help to drive cultural change in national sporting organisations and grassroots community sports. | Recommendations from the <i>Final Report</i> relating to the Child Safe Standards and 14.1 | National Office for Child Safety and Sport Integrity Australia |



| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 4 | Prevent online harms and promote safe online practices for children and young people | The eSafety Commissioner will deliver targeted online safety education that helps parents and families to recognise and prevent harmful behaviours online. This will focus on issues related to online child sexual abuse and child safety. | Recommendations 6.2 and 6.20 from the <i>Final Report</i> | eSafety Commissioner |
| 5 | Deliver an annual digital industry summit to create new solutions for online harms | The Department of Home Affairs will host an annual digital industry summit. The summit will focus on tackling new and emerging challenges that obstruct law enforcement and criminal justice efforts to counter online child sexual abuse. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> Overall intent of the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i> | Department of Home Affairs |
| 6 | Raise public awareness of the important role of the digital industry in combatting online harms | The Department of Home Affairs will work to raise public awareness of the digital industry's role in addressing criminal activity on their platforms. This will be supported by other Australian Government efforts, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australia's Cyber Security Strategy 2020</i> • <i>Online Harms Communications Framework</i>. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> Overall intent of the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i> | Department of Home Affairs |





Theme 2: Supporting and empowering victims and survivors

The effects of child sexual abuse can be cumulative, complex and long-lasting.

It can affect people's:

- mental and physical health
- relationships
- sexual identity, gender identity and sexual behaviour
- spiritual and cultural connection
- education
- employment
- financial security.²

Victims and survivors need access to trauma-informed help from a range of services during their lives and as their needs change. People who have helped them may also need support, such as:

- secondary victims
- family members, kin and carers
- witnesses to the abuse
- teachers and other school workers – including student support officers.

THE FOCUS OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Trauma-informed services can improve victims and survivors' wellbeing and quality of life. They can also help interrupt cycles of trauma.

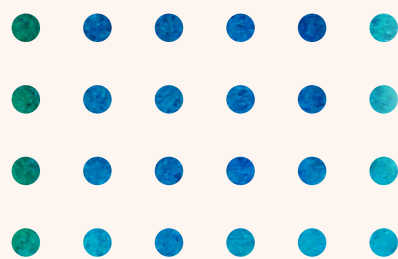
Measures under this theme will:

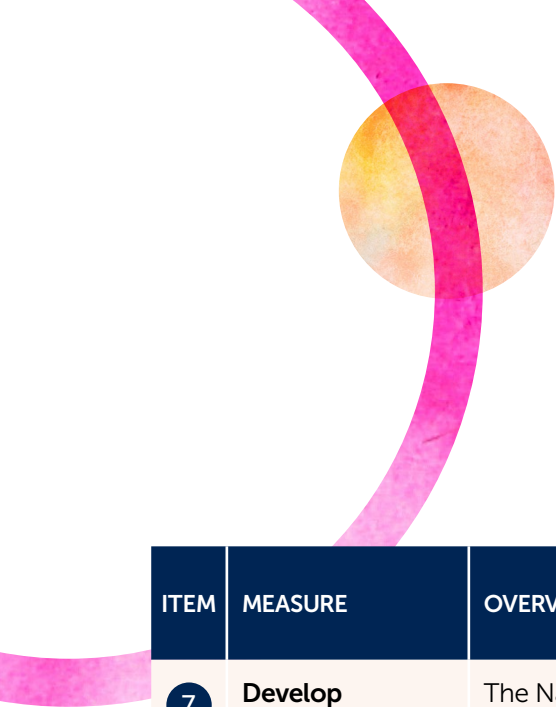
- support healing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims and survivors, their families, kin and community
- enhance victims and survivors' access to the national specialist trauma-informed legal service
- set up an online chat service to give children and young people at risk or experiencing child sexual abuse free legal advice
- look at ways to improve the availability of civil remedies for victims of Commonwealth child sexual abuse offences
- support sexual assault services across the Primary Health Networks to better work together.

WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

The non-government sector plays an important role in delivering support services. The Australian Government will continue to work with the non-government sector to make sure Australia's services:

- are holistic
- work together
- are accessible
- meet the needs of victims and survivors.

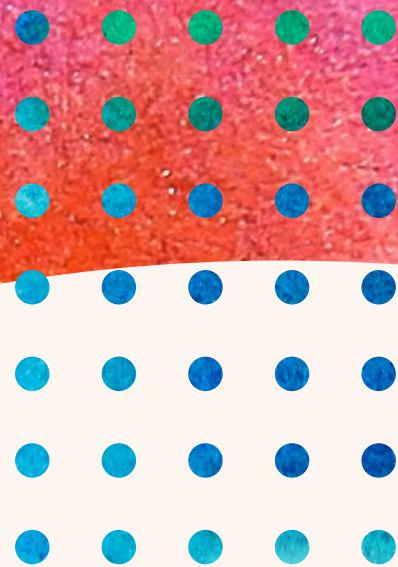




| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|--|---|---|--|
| 7 | Develop Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing approaches | <p>The National Indigenous Australians Agency will partner with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander experts. Together, they will develop healing approaches that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are co-designed with and led by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples • are place-based • complement the specialist support service system for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims and survivors of child sexual abuse. | Recommendation 9.2 from the <i>Final Report</i> | National Indigenous Australians Agency |
| 8 | Expand the national specialist trauma-informed legal service | <p>The Attorney-General's Department will fund an independent national service that will provide free legal advice to victims and survivors of child sexual abuse.</p> <p>The service will provide information about available justice, compensation and redress options.</p> | Recommendation 9.4 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Attorney-General's Department |
| 9 | Set up an online chat service to deliver free legal assistance services to children and young people experiencing or at risk of harm (including sexual abuse) | <p>The Attorney-General's Department will fund a new online chat service that delivers free legal services to children and young people (under 25 years old). This service will particularly be for children and young people experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, sexual abuse.</p> | Recommendation 9.4 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Attorney-General's Department |

| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 10 | Develop options to improve civil remedies for victims of Commonwealth child sexual abuse offences | <p>The Department of Home Affairs will complete a scoping study. The study will be used to develop options to improve the availability of civil remedies for victims of Commonwealth child sexual abuse offences.</p> <p>The study may look at how to improve the use of reparation orders under the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i>. It may also look at the feasibility of a Commonwealth Victims of Crime Compensation scheme.</p> | Overall intent of the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i> | Department of Home Affairs |
| 11 | Improve how sexual assault services work together through Primary Health Networks | <p>The Department of Health will look at ways to support the development of Primary Health Network models. The aim will be to support local primary care services, sexual assault services and other support services to better work together to meet the needs of victims and survivors.</p> | Recommendation 9.7 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Department of Health |
| 12 | Make sure support services for victims and survivors in immigration detention remain available | <p>The Department of Home Affairs will make sure its contracted health service provider continues to provide victim and survivor support services within immigration detention.</p> | Recommendation 15.13 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Department of Home Affairs |





Theme 3: Enhancing national approaches to children with harmful sexual behaviours

Australian Government work for this theme falls under the First National Action Plan.

Under the First National Action Plan, Australian, state and territory governments will work together to develop a framework to prevent and respond to children with harmful sexual behaviours.



Theme 4: Offender prevention and intervention

Offender prevention and intervention measures are critical to reducing the risk and extent of child sexual abuse. In Australia, there is a lack of early intervention services for people who have sexual thoughts about children or young people. Further, access to psychological services is affected by location, availability and cost.

Preventing offending from ever happening is the best way to protect children. Programs that intervene before a child or young person has been harmed also mean law enforcement can focus resources on particularly harmful or high-risk offending – where a strong criminal justice response will always be needed.

THE FOCUS OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MEASURES

We will balance community prevention and intervention programs against new and stronger law enforcement and intelligence responses to fight child sexual abuse.

Measures under this theme will:

- focus on programs that prevent offending, intervene before offending occurs and reduce repeat offending
- enhance law enforcement and intelligence resources and activities to identify victims and offenders
- make sure Commonwealth offences for child sexual abuse stay current
- work with international counterparts and with the digital industry to improve global responses to child sexual abuse, particularly online abuse
- work with communities, states and territories on programs to raise awareness around offending and stop offending
- strengthen the Australian Government's ability to prosecute offenders.

| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|---|--|--|--|
| 13 | Strengthen Commonwealth child sexual abuse offences | The Department of Home Affairs will review existing Commonwealth child sexual abuse offences. It may look at legislative reforms to make sure offences remain current and reflect emerging trends. | Recommendation 85 from the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i> | Department of Home Affairs |
| 14 | Conduct a scoping study and pilot service to prevent child sexual abuse re-offending | The National Office for Child Safety will manage a scoping study and pilot service to build safer communities. The service will work with child sexual abuse offenders to promote accountability and prevent further harms. | Recommendation 6.3 from the <i>Final Report</i> | National Office for Child Safety |
| 15 | Stop child abuse material and offenders at the Australian border | The Australian Border Force will enhance its operational capacity to respond to the growing amount of child abuse material (including child-like sex dolls) being detected and seized at Australia's border. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> Overall intent of the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i> | Department of Home Affairs |
| 16 | Improve ways to find unknown child sex offenders at the border | The Department of Home Affairs will expand its Child Exploitation Border Targeting Team. This will improve the team's ability to gather information and increase referrals for investigation. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> Overall intent of the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i> | Department of Home Affairs |
| 17 | Strengthen financial intelligence efforts to disrupt the cash flow behind child sexual abuse | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre will set up a dedicated child sexual abuse disruption team. This team will increase information sharing and data collection. It will also use and enhance financial intelligence capabilities to counter child sexual abuse by targeting the money that funds this crime. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre |

| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 18 | Build in-roads with United States-based digital industry stakeholders and decision-makers | <p>The Department of Home Affairs will embed a dedicated officer in the United States. This officer will strengthen support for law enforcement by having on-the-ground engagement with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large multi-national technology companies • non-government organisations • industry • civil society. <p>This approach will help to better protect children and improve cooperative law enforcement responses.</p> | <p>Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i></p> <p>Overall intent of the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i></p> | Department of Home Affairs |
| 19 | Drive domestic engagement with industry on online harms | <p>The Department of Home Affairs will have a dedicated locally based officer who will work across the Australian Government and support the work of the United States-based officer outlined in measure 18.</p> | <p>Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i></p> <p>Overall intent of the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i></p> | Department of Home Affairs |
| 20 | Expand Australian Federal Police international operations | <p>The Australian Federal Police will expand its contribution to support law enforcement efforts in the Philippines to combat online child sexual abuse. This will include holding Australians overseas accountable for their child sexual abuse crimes.</p> | <p>Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i></p> | Australian Federal Police |
| 21 | Strengthen law and justice frameworks in the Indo-Pacific and South-East Asia regions | <p>The Department of Home Affairs will work with agencies in the Indo-Pacific and South-East Asia regions to provide capacity-building support. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical and peer-to-peer assistance focused on policy reform • assistance with law reform to improve ability to deal with child sexual abuse. | N/A | Department of Home Affairs |

| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 22 | Create a network of ThinkUKnow community officers | The Australian Federal Police will form a network of ThinkUKnow community officers to target online child sexual abuse issues. This will include embedding officers with the Joint Anti Child Exploitation Teams. The network will have a specific focus on working in regional Australia, including with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |
| 23 | Enhance child protection investigation in the Northern Territory | The Australian Federal Police will enhance investigation resources in the Northern Territory Child Abuse Team and Joint Anti Child Exploitation Teams. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |
| 24 | Develop a technology detection dog program | The Australian Federal Police will train dogs to detect hidden technical devices containing illicit content, such as child abuse material, when officers are executing warrants. This will improve the impact of frontline operations and assist in victim identification. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |
| 25 | Strengthen Australia's partnership with INTERPOL and the United States Homeland Security Investigations. Participate in the International Child Sexual Exploitation database | The Australian Federal Police will work together with international policing organisations to enhance operational collaboration. This will include using specialised tools and datasets to identify victims of online child sexual abuse. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |
| 26 | Improve national ability to triage online child sexual abuse reports through the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation | The Australian Federal Police will work with state and territory partners to enhance the triaging of reports about online child sexual abuse into the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation. This will boost Australia's response to the increasing number of online child sexual abuse reports. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |

| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|---|--|---|--|
| 27 | Look at options for an Australian Federal Police law enforcement database of online child sexual abuse offenders | The Australian Federal Police will look at options for a new law enforcement database. The database would collate Australian Federal Police data holdings relating to online child sexual abuse offenders. It would help to identify typologies and trends. It would also aim to provide intelligence and inform strategies to deter child sexual abuse offending. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |
| 28 | Set up dedicated strike surge teams | The Australian Federal Police will set up dedicated strike surge teams to target the parts of organised crime that profit from online child sexual abuse. These teams will enhance investigation capability around Australia. They will also help Joint Anti Child Exploitation Teams on major operations. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |
| 29 | Enhance national technological capabilities concerning child sexual abuse | The Australian Federal Police will work with state and territory partners to enhance technology support. This will make sure law enforcement agencies can respond to investigation challenges caused by changes in technology. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Federal Police |
| 30 | Enhance the Commonwealth's capacity to prosecute perpetrators | The Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney-General's Department will invest in additional Australian Government-funded legal assistance and prosecutorial services. This will enable more child sexual abuse matters to be prosecuted. | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> Recommendation 72 from the <i>Criminal Justice Report</i> | Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions and Attorney-General's Department |

Theme 5: Improving the evidence base

A strong data, research and evaluation agenda will build our evidence on the nature, causes and impacts of child sexual abuse in Australia.

A strong evidence base is the best way to understand how to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse. It also helps make sure our work is:

- culturally safe
- age and development appropriate
- trauma-informed
- designed to meet people's different needs and circumstances.

THE FOCUS OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MEASURES

We will focus on addressing gaps in research and data relating to child sexual abuse. This work will equip law enforcement, intelligence and research agencies to:

- identify and disrupt the cash flow behind child sexual abuse
- enhance our ability to identify offenders within the community.

The Australian Government will set up a strong monitoring and evaluation framework to assess how well measures under the National Strategy's First National Action Plan and First Commonwealth Action Plan have been implemented. We will assess whether the National Strategy and First Commonwealth Action plan meet or achieve their shared vision, objective and values.

| ITEM | MEASURE | OVERVIEW | ROYAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION | LEAD AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT |
|------|--|--|--|---|
| 31 | Use statistics to understand the nature and scale of Australians committing child sexual abuse offences | <p>The Australian Institute of Criminology will set up the Australian Sexual Offences Statistical Collection. This collection will be a comprehensive longitudinal statistical collection on all reported sexual offences in Australia. It will include information on the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offence • offender's characteristics • victim's characteristics. | Recommendation 6.3 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Institute of Criminology |
| 32 | Complete a survey of adult offenders | <p>The Australian Institute of Criminology will complete a survey of adult offenders incarcerated for child sexual abuse offences.</p> <p>This survey will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contact child sexual abuse offences • offences relating to child sexual abuse material • online child sexual abuse offences • procurement offences. <p>The survey will complement the Australian Sexual Offences Statistical Collection by providing detailed self-reported information about child sexual offenders that may not otherwise be available.</p> | Recommendation 6.3 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Institute of Criminology |
| 33 | Link data to help prevent and disrupt livestreamed child sexual abuse | <p>The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission will expand its intelligence work targeting Australians who pay to watch livestreamed abuse of children overseas. This will help the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission to maintain an intelligence team to work with partners to combat livestreamed child abuse.</p> | Recommendation 6.24 from the <i>Final Report</i> | Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission |

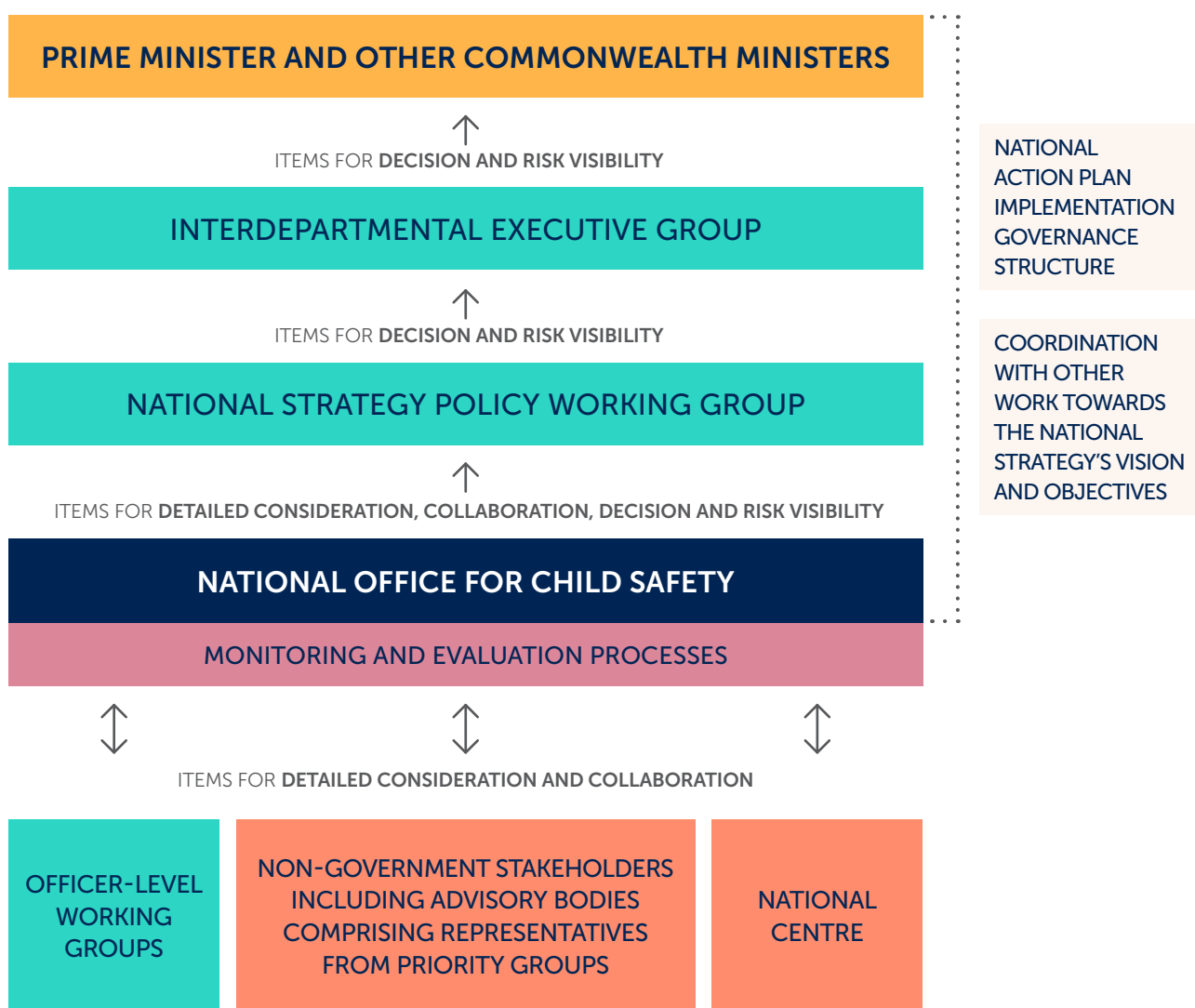
2. Evaluation and reporting

2.1 GOVERNANCE

First Commonwealth Action Plan governance and oversight will involve:

- the Australian Government
- non-government organisations
- people from the National Strategy's priority groups (there is a list on page 22).

FIRST COMMONWEALTH ACTION PLAN TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE 2021–2031 IMPLEMENTATION GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



2.2 MONITORING AND MEASURING PROGRESS

The Australian Government will be accountable and transparent in how we implement the National Strategy, including its First National Action Plan and First Commonwealth Action Plan.

The main method we will use for assessing our progress will be regular reporting under a monitoring and evaluation framework. The National Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will track progress against short, medium and long-term outcomes. The National Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will work alongside, but not duplicate:

- the Child Abuse Royal Commission Evaluation Framework
- the Australian Government's Annual Progress Reports into the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission – which focus on child sexual abuse within institutions
- other existing reporting methods.

Glossary

CHILD ABUSE MATERIAL

Section 473.1 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth) defines child abuse material as: 'material that depicts or describes a child, or a representation of a child, who is or appears to be under the age of 18, and who is or appears to be in a sexual pose or sexual activity, or that shows or describes the person's sexual organs or breasts as a dominant characteristic'. This definition also includes material that depicts or describes a child, or a representation of a child, as a victim of torture, cruelty or physical abuse.³

The term 'child pornography', and others like it, are not used. They are inaccurate and harmful. The word 'pornography' is usually used to describe content depicting consenting adults engaging in lawful activity. In most cases, children and young people cannot lawfully consent to these activities, and child abuse material depicts criminal activities. Child abuse material may be used to normalise abuse with children and young people. Framing child sexual abuse materials as 'pornography' may also make it easier for perpetrators to disconnect from the child or young person. This can mean adults see children and young people as willing participants or actors in pieces of acceptable media content, rather than as victims.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

We use the Royal Commission's definition of child sexual abuse, which is: 'any act that exposes a child to, or involves a child in, sexual processes that are beyond their understanding, are contrary to accepted community standards, or are outside what is permitted by law'.⁴

Sexually abusive behaviours can include:

- the sexual touching of genitals
- masturbation
- oral sex
- vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, finger or any other object
- sexual touching of breasts
- voyeurism – spying on or watching another person doing something private without their permission
- exhibitionism – exposing yourself in public
- exposing the child to pornography
- grooming (see definition on page 48).⁵

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

People under the age of 18.

CHILDREN WITH HARMFUL SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

Children with harmful sexual behaviours are children or young people under 18 years old who have behaviours that fall across a range of sexual behaviour problems. These include behaviours that are problematic to the child's own development, as well as those that are coercive, sexually aggressive or predatory towards others.⁶

The term 'harmful sexual behaviours' recognises the seriousness of these behaviours and the significant impact they can have on the child or any victims and survivors. It also recognises that the age or capacity of a child who displays harmful sexual behaviours does not determine the harm those behaviours can cause to victims and survivors.⁷

Terms such as 'child paedophile' or 'child perpetrator' are not accurate. They are harmful and cause stigma. We do not use them in the National Strategy.

CIVIL REMEDIES

When a person's private rights have been infringed, they may seek a civil remedy. A civil remedy can include compensation for injuries and emotional damages, including through the use of fines. Courts exercising civil jurisdiction can order these remedies, which are different to the outcomes available through criminal proceedings.

CONTACT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE OFFENCES

Contact child sexual abuse is when a person physically sexually abuses a child or young person. There are criminal offences for different types of contact child sexual abuse. These are sometimes called 'contact offences'.

CULTURAL SAFETY

Cultural safety refers to an environment 'where there is no assault, challenge or denial of [a person's] identity, of who they are and what they need'.⁸ It refers specifically to Aboriginal and Torres Strait

Islander peoples. This includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' own assessment of their safety and capacity to engage meaningfully and on their own terms with a non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person or organisation. This requires a non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person or organisation to listen, enable and support these environments, with accountability to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander colleagues or service users.⁹

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that happen between 2 people who are, or were, in an intimate relationship. It includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and financial abuse.¹⁰ While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is behaviour motivated by gendered drivers of violence that can involve controlling a partner through fear, coercion and intimidation. For example, by using behaviour that is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and children. It can be both criminal and non-criminal.¹¹

Family violence refers to violence between family members, as well as between intimate partners. It involves the same sorts of behaviours as described for domestic violence, but includes the broader range of marital and kinship relationships where violence may happen. For this reason, it is the most widely used term to identify the experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, as it captures the broader issue of violence within extended families, kinship networks and community relationships. It also covers intergenerational issues.¹² Family violence is a relevant term when referring to complex forms of violence where family and in-laws, as well as other family members of the abusive spouse, can arrange for violent acts to be committed against the victim or are themselves abusive toward the victim.¹³

GROOMING

Grooming describes behaviours that manipulate and control a child, their family, kin and carers or other support networks, or organisations. The intent of manipulation is to:

- gain access to the child
- obtain the child's compliance
- maintain the child's silence
- avoid discovery of sexual abuse.¹⁴

Grooming can be done by people already well known to the child, including by a child's family member, kin or carer.

Grooming can take place in person and online, and is often difficult to identify. Behaviours related to grooming are not necessarily explicitly sexual, directly abusive or criminal. They may only be recognised in hindsight. Some grooming behaviours are consistent with behaviours or activities in non-abusive relationships. In these cases, the main difference between acceptable behaviours and grooming behaviours is the motivation behind them.¹⁵

Online child grooming refers to the process of establishing and building a relationship with a child through the use of the internet or other technologies to facilitate sexual contact with that child, either physically or online.¹⁶ Online grooming may include perpetrators encouraging victims to engage in sexual activity or to send the perpetrator sexually explicit material. It may lead to perpetrators meeting the victim in person or blackmailing the victim to self-produce explicit materials. To evade detection in the grooming phase, perpetrators may also convince the victim to migrate to and from multiple online platforms, including those using encrypted technologies.¹⁷

INTERGENERATIONAL TRAUMA

Intergenerational trauma refers to trauma that is passed from the first generation of survivors who have experienced trauma, down to future children, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews. If the trauma is unresolved, next generations have a higher risk of developing trauma symptoms. An example is where parents have been denied the right to develop safe attachments with their children and provide those children with predictable home environments. In that case, children may be vulnerable to developmental delay, poor education outcomes, interpersonal issues, disability, and higher chances of coming into contact with the criminal justice system. The likelihood of intergenerational trauma is high in families of once Stolen Generation children.¹⁸

MANDATORY REPORTER

A person who is required by either state or territory law to report known and suspected cases of child abuse and neglect to a nominated government department or agency. Usually, they need to report to a child protection authority.¹⁹

OFFENDER

Offender refers to a person who is found by a court to have done something that is prohibited by law.²⁰

ORGANISATION

Organisation means an incorporated or unincorporated group, body, entity or institution. For example, a sports club, school, religious organisation, or government body.

We use the term 'organisation' to describe any entity that provides, or has at any time provided, activities, facilities, programs or services of any kind that facilitates access to children by adults, including through their families. Where information relates to findings of the Royal Commission, the National Strategy uses the term 'institution'.

PERPETRATOR

Perpetrator refers to an adult who has sexually abused a child, including offenders who have been convicted by a court.²¹

PROCUREMENT OFFENCES

Procurement offences usually involve a person who is planning to engage in sexual activity with a child. The person can encourage, entice or recruit the child to engage in sexual activity. They can also persuade the child – including through threats or promises – to engage in that activity. The person may groom the child or someone with access to the child in order to commit the offence (refer to the definition of grooming on page 48).²²

SECONDARY VICTIMS

Secondary victims refer to people who are affected by child sexual abuse, but are not the primary (the 'abused') victim. The secondary victim's exposure to the abuse may be because of their connection to the primary victim or their connection to the perpetrator. Secondary victims can include perpetrators' partners and children, parents and carers of abused children, and people who witnessed abuse.²³

Secondary trauma can extend across generations, and whole communities or populations can experience collective trauma.²⁴

TRAUMA-AWARE, HEALING-INFORMED PRACTICE

A strength-based approach to healing is guided by a shared understanding of, and responsiveness to, the impacts of trauma. A trauma-aware, healing-informed practice prioritises cultural, spiritual, physical, psychological, and emotional safety. However, it does not avoid addressing important issues that are likely to be sensitive and trigger trauma responses. Service providers need to be highly skilled in ways to manage the effects of triggering conversations. They also need to understand the best ways to empower people through upskilling and increasing understanding. Service providers need to work in ways that result in 'no further harm'.²⁵

TRAUMA-INFORMED

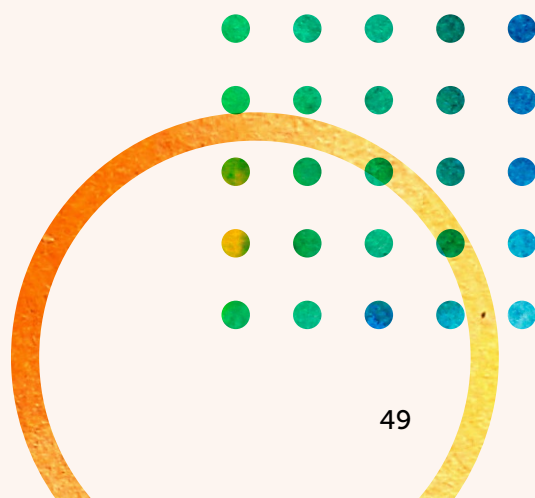
Trauma-informed approaches ensure practices, policies and culture recognise and respond to the effects of trauma on a person's wellbeing and behaviour. A trauma-informed approach is distinct from trauma-specific interventions or therapeutic treatments. These interventions are part of, but not the same as, a system-wide trauma-informed approach. A trauma-informed approach does not require a service to provide therapeutic treatment addressing the symptoms of trauma.²⁶

VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS

Victims and survivors refer to people who have been sexually abused as children or young people. We use both terms in an attempt to capture victims' and survivors' preferences for terminology, and to capture current and historical abuse. In some contexts, the term 'victim' has a defined legal meaning.

We recognise that some people prefer the term 'survivor' because of its association with resilience and empowerment. We also recognise many have lost their lives as a direct result of abuse, or do not feel they have 'survived' the abuse and its impacts. In these cases, the term 'victim' may be more appropriate.

We recognise that some people do not identify with either of these terms.²⁷





END NOTES

- 1 www.RoyalCommission.gov.au
- 2 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Impacts* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 3, page 10
- 3 This definition of 'child abuse material' was developed in collaboration with relevant government agencies and subject matter experts and is consistent with the definition included in section 473.1 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth)
- 4 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 320
- 5 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 320
- 6 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Children with harmful sexual behaviours* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 10, page 23
- 7 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Children with harmful sexual behaviours* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 10, page 23
- 8 Cultural Safety 2021, Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care. Accessed 14 July 2021 from: <https://www.SupportingCarers.snaicc.org.au/Connecting-To-Culture/Cultural-Safety/>
- 9 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 322
- 10 Our Watch, ANROWS and VicHealth 2015, *Change the Story: A shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia*, page 61. Accessed July 2021 from: <https://www.OurWatch.org.au/Resource/Change-The-Story-A-Shared-Framework-For-The-Primary-Prevention-Of-Violence-Against-Women-And-Their-Children-In-Australia/>
- 11 Commonwealth of Australia (Department of Social Services) 2019, *Fourth Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*, page 56
- 12 Commonwealth of Australia (Department of Social Services) 2016, *Third Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*, page 43
- 13 Commonwealth of Australia (Department of Social Services) 2019, *Fourth Action Plan of the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*, page 57
- 14 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 323
- 15 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 323
- 16 ECPAT International 2016, *Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse*, Interagency Working Group on Sexual Exploitation of Children, page 51. Accessed November 2020 from: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/SR/TerminologyGuidelines_en.pdf
- 17 Five Country Ministerial 2020, *Voluntary Principles to Counter Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*, page 4. Accessed November 2020 from: <https://www.WeProtect.org/wp-Content/Uploads/11-Voluntary-Principles-Detailed.pdf>
- 18 The Healing Foundation 2021, *Glossary of Healing Terms*. Accessed July 2021 from: <https://healingfoundation.org.au/resources/glossary-of-healing-terms/>
- 19 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 324
- 20 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 325
- 21 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 72
- 22 This definition of 'procurement offence' was developed in collaboration with relevant government agencies and subject matter experts and is broadly consistent with the definition included in the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth)
- 23 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 326
- 24 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 326
- 25 The Healing Foundation 2019, *Working with Stolen Generations*. Accessed July 2021 from: <https://HealingFoundation.org.au/Working-Stolen-Generations/>
- 26 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, page 328
- 27 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 2017, *Final Report: Our Inquiry* – Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse Volume 1, pages 72–73



