BILATERAL SCHEDULE
INTERAGENCY COLLABORATIVE PROCESSES WHEN AN UNBORN OR NEWBORN BABY IS IDENTIFIED AS AT RISK OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT

BETWEEN:
THE DEPARTMENT FOR CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT
and
WA HEALTH¹

1. PURPOSE

- This Schedule facilitates inter-agency collaborative processes between WA Health and Department for Child Protection (DCP) when an unborn or newborn baby is identified as at risk of abuse and/or neglect.
- This Schedule is attached to the Bilateral Strategic Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DCP and WA Health and should be read in conjunction.

2. LEGISLATIVE BASIS

Children and Community Services Act 2004:
- Division 2 General principles relating to children
- Division 3 Principles relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children
- Section 22 Cooperation and assistance
- Section 23 CEO etc. may disclose or request relevant information
- Section 24A Authorities other than the Department may disclose or request information
- Section 29 Provisional protection and care, meaning and effect of
- Section 33A CEO may cause inquiries to be made before child is born
- Section 33B CEO’s duties if action needed before child born to safeguard etc. child after birth
- Section 37 Taking a child into provisional protection and care without a warrant to safeguard etc.
- Section 40 Power to keep child under 6 years of age in hospital
- Section 127 CEO may give consent in lieu of parent in some cases
- Section 129 Protection from liability for giving information.

¹ WA Health incorporates the following entities: Department of Health, Metropolitan Health Services, WA Country Health Service, Peel Health Service, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
The legislation supports and promotes the sharing of confidential client information between both agencies provided it is relevant to the assessment and decision making processes regarding the wellbeing of the unborn baby or newborn. In the case of professional differences of opinion regarding what information is understood to be relevant, clarification should be sought from line managers. Consideration may also be given to consultation with respective Departmental legal units.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WA Health and DCP have a joint responsibility for achieving safe outcomes for newborns and families.

- **WA Health**: is primarily concerned with the health needs of the pregnant woman and her unborn baby or newborn. The health needs of the mother include her psychological and physical health needs and how these impact on the pregnancy and birth outcome.

- **Department for Child Protection**: is the statutory agency with the ultimate decision-making responsibility for assessing and responding to allegations of abuse and neglect, and is primarily concerned with the wellbeing, safety and protection of the unborn baby or newborn. DCP are focussed on the immediate and longer term safety and wellbeing of the unborn baby and where possible, how this can be facilitated within the family system. The health and welfare needs of the mother are given consideration in planning.

4. PRACTICE PRINCIPLES

- The best interest of the child is the paramount consideration.
- Interagency collaboration that promotes effective decision making is essential to encourage access to antenatal care to improve the obstetric outcome and safeguard the newborn.
- A newborn’s vulnerability requires extra vigilance when assessing their safety needs.
- Wherever possible the newborn will remain in the care of his or her parents/family.
- Wherever possible consent should be obtained prior to sharing information between agencies.
- Parent(s) should be given clear and appropriate information to promote transparency and accountability.
- Ethical practice should inform whether information to be shared with parent(s) is appropriate at that time.
- Parent(s) should be involved in planning and participating in the decision making process.
- Parent(s) should have safety plans identified antenatally where possible and these should be adequately resourced.

5. COLLABORATIVE PROCESSES

The purpose of early interagency assessment and planning is to identify and share the concerns in relation to the mother, father and unborn baby as early as possible. The discussion also enables professionals with particular expertise (even if they are not currently working with the family) to share information. DCP will assess all relevant information available to:

- support the family;
- safeguard and promote the wellbeing of the unborn/newborn baby; and
• identify next steps.

5.1 Referral
• Written referrals between WA Health and DCP regarding concerns for an unborn baby must be made in all instances as early as possible once the pregnancy is known.
• Early identification, planning and support is the responsibility of both agencies.
• DCP requests for information from WA Health will meet a prioritised response from the social work department or Director of Nursing and/or Maternity Service Manager.
• WA Health will be provided with all relevant information to ensure effective planning for the safety of the unborn baby or newborn.

5.2 Pre-birth interagency meetings
Inter-agency pre-birth planning should follow the format of:
• Initial meeting to be held as close as possible to 20 weeks gestation.
• Second meeting to be held as close as possible to 26 weeks gestation.
• DCP decision stage prior to final meeting.
• Final meeting to be held as close as possible to 32 weeks gestation.

These processes will be compressed in circumstances when concern for the unborn baby is not known until the pregnancy is advanced. If at any stage DCP has assessed that there are no safety concerns the case is closed and collaborative pre-birth planning stops.

All interagency meetings include the following:
• Chair: DCP facilitator, with no case or line management responsibilities for the newborn/family, documents the meeting discussion, resultant plans and outcomes and distributes to all invitees.
• Invitees: should include parents and their nominated relevant supports, WA Health social worker or Director of Nursing and/or Maternity Service Manager, other agencies involved with the family including any legal representatives.

The decisions arising from meetings concerning risk and safety for the unborn baby should be inclusive and transparent and copies of minutes should be given to all invitees.

5.2.1 Initial interagency meeting
Purpose: to share and assess all relevant information in order to reach a common understanding of risk to the unborn baby. To consider interventions focused on promoting the unborn baby/newborn’s health, safety and wellbeing, and support for the mother and family.

5.2.2 Second interagency meeting
Purpose: to outline the reasons why DCP is concerned in order to clarify any changes in circumstances relevant to the risks to the unborn baby identified from the initial meeting. To reach a common understanding of the level of risk, and to plan accordingly. Consideration is given to interventions focused on promoting the unborn baby/newborn’s health, safety and wellbeing, and supporting the mother and family.

5.2.3 DCP decision stage prior to final meeting
• DCP, prior to the final review meeting, must analyse the information and reach one of the following decisions:
  • No further action: DCP has assessed there is no risk to the newborn.
- Sufficient safety for newborn to go home: a safety plan is developed with the family including their extended family and their support network. DCP may or may not remain involved with the family.
- Sufficient safety for newborn to go home under a protection order (supervision): a safety plan is developed with the family and their support network. DCP remains involved with the family.
- Insufficient safety for newborn to go home: newborn is taken into provisional protection and care at birth.

- The DCP district director must endorse the decision and DCP will advise the parent(s) (where appropriate).
- DCP will advise the relevant hospital social worker and/or Director Nursing and/or Maternity Service Manager of the decision who is responsible for advising other relevant staff.
- The meeting document and safety plan will be distributed to the mother/parents, WA Health and relevant persons and will detail the names and contact details for the case worker, team leader and Crisis Care, decisions made, the reasons for decisions and outline ongoing review and monitoring processes.
- DCP is the statutory agency for the protection of children and has the ultimate decision making responsibility.

5.2.4 Final inter-agency meeting
Purpose: to plan how to progress the post-birth decision made by DCP with consideration given to the wellbeing of the unborn baby/newborn, the mother and family members.

5.2.5 Medical treatment for a newborn while in hospital and under the care of DCP
Both DCP and WA Health are responsible for meeting the health and safety needs of the newborn as well as the psychological and physical needs of the newborn’s mother.

Under section 29 and section 127 of the Children and Community Services Act 2004 DCP has the responsibility for day-to-day care, welfare and development of the child. This includes giving consent for any medical examination, treatment and procedure in respect of the child. DCP procedures for the approval of medical treatment including operative procedures and anaesthetic consent must be followed.

The following will occur to support good decision making:
- Regular information regarding the health of the newborn will be provided to DCP by WA Health via the Social Work Department/Director of Nursing and/or Maternity Service Manager.
- DCP will seek the parents’ views and wishes, where possible, and these views will be considered in making the final decision for medical treatment.
- When DCP is considering making medical treatment decisions, senior DCP officers should consult with the treating Paediatrician in order to make a fully informed decision and clarify any areas of concern.
- To ensure informed medical decision making the Senior Social Worker/Director of Nursing/Maternity manager will facilitate meetings between treating clinicians, DCP and other agencies as required.

5.2.6 Management plan when the decision has been made to take a newborn into provisional protection and care from the hospital (Insufficient safety for newborn to go home).
If issues cannot be addressed as part of the Final Interagency Meeting then a meeting can occur between DCP and WA Health to clarify the outstanding issues. To promote
transparency and openness with the mother, it is expected that, where possible, issues should be discussed at the Final Interagency meeting. This meeting can be convened as a teleconference.

Interagency protection and care planning meeting
- **Chair:** WA Health Social Worker or Director of Nursing or Maternity Service Manager.
- **Purpose:** to plan how to progress the post-birth decision made regarding care and management of the newborn and mother within the hospital setting in a manner which causes the least distress possible to the newborn, mother, other patients and staff.
- **Invitees:** Health staff, child protection staff including the DCP team leader and any other relevant agencies involved including legal representative.

The physical removal of the newborn will be planned in line with the medical needs of mother and newborn and managed within the ongoing business of the maternity unit, including the neonatal nursery unit if the newborn requires this facility. Appendix 2 identifies the factors to incorporate into planning.

**6. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Informal and formal complaints should be handled in line with each agency’s complaints management process. This will also provide an opportunity for service improvement.

Resolution of disputes should be resolved at the local level wherever possible. Disputes should be referred to:
- **DCPFS:** relevant District Director; if unresolved to the relevant Case Practice Director; and where matters still remain unresolved to the Executive Director, Metropolitan Services.
- **WA Health:** Head of Department, Social Work KEMH or the Director of Nursing/Midwifery at the Hospital where the woman plans to deliver; and where matters remain unresolved to the relevant Executive Director.

**7. TIMEFRAME AND REVIEW (if different to the MOU)**

This bilateral schedule will operate from 2013 to 2016. This bilateral schedule will continue to be effective until both parties endorse a revised schedule. Agencies will be consulted and agreement sought for any variation.

**8. COSTS**

The parties agree to bear any of their own costs (if any) arising out of this agreement.

**9. STATUS OF SCHEDULE**

WA Health and Department for Child Protection agree that this bilateral schedule is not intended to, and does not create any legally binding obligation between the parties.

**10. CONTACT OFFICERS**

Department for Child Protection: Director, Case Practice Unit (Metropolitan)
Director, Case Practice Unit (Country)

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555
Facsimile: (08) 9222 2953
11. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Flowchart: Interagency Collaborative Processes When An Unborn Baby Or Newborn Is At Risk Of Abuse And/Or Neglect
2. WA Health planning considerations for when a newborn is taken into provisional protection and care from the hospital setting.
3. Healthcare and documentary procedures post birth when a newborn is to be taken into care
4. Department for Child Protection: procedures when taking a newborn into provisional protection and care
5. DCP Signs of Safety Child Protection Practice Framework
6. Supporting Documents And Policies

12. SIGNATURE OF RESPECTIVE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

This Bilateral Schedule is signed by:

MR TERRY MURPHY          PROFESSOR BRYANT STOKES
DIRECTOR GENERAL          A/DIRECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT FOR
CHILD PROTECTION         DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DATE:                     DATE:
INTERAGENCY COLLABORATIVE PROCESSES WHEN AN UNBORN OR NEWBORN BABY IS IDENTIFIED AS AT RISK OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT

- Maternity Service with concerns regarding an unborn baby
  - Consult with local DCP office regarding the concerns
    - Concerns agreed
      - Formal written referral to DCP

- Department for Child Protection with concerns for an unborn baby
  - Refer to the relevant maternity service

Arrangements made for a pre-birth interagency meeting facilitated by DCP and supported by WA Health

Initial interagency meeting
To be held as close as possible to 20 weeks gestation
The purpose is to share and assess all relevant information in order to reach a common understanding of risk to the unborn child

Second interagency meeting
To be held as close as possible to 26 weeks gestation
The purpose is to outline the reason(s) why DCP is concerned and to clarify any changes in circumstances relevant to the risks to the unborn child identified from the initial meeting

DCP Decision stage prior to final meeting
- No further action
- Sufficient safety for newborn to go home
- Sufficient safety for newborn to go home under a protection order (supervision)
- Insufficient safety for newborn to go home

Final interagency meeting
To be held as close as possible to 32 weeks gestation
The purpose is to plan how to progress the post-birth decision made by DCP bearing in mind the wellbeing of the unborn child/newborn, the mother and family members

Decision has been made to take the newborn into provisional protection and care from the hospital

Interagency protection and care planning meeting
The purpose is to plan how to progress the post-birth decision made regarding care and management of the newborn and mother within the hospital setting in a manner which causes the least distress possible to the newborn, mother, other patients and staff.

Ongoing family support to promote the newborn’s safety and wellbeing when required

No further action
If at any stage DCP has assessed that there are no safety concerns then the case is closed and collaborative pre-birth planning stops.
Appendix 2

WA Health planning considerations for when a newborn is taken into provisional protection and care from the hospital setting

The following processes will be facilitated by WA Health via the Social Work Department or Director of Nursing and/or Maternity Service Manager in facilities without a social work department. This is a management process to facilitate the removal of the newborn from his/her parent/s in a manner which causes the least distress and trauma for the newborn, mother, father, family and other families and staff in the hospital.

Other healthcare procedures and documentation post birth when a newborn is taken into care are outlined in Appendix 3.

Safety and health of mother and newborn
- Consider relevant obstetric, psychiatric and social circumstances of the mother which may impact on management within the hospital.
- Assess and provide psychosocial support for the mother.
- Minimise the impact of removing the newborn on the physical and psychological wellbeing of the newborn’s mother.
- Time frame for taking the newborn into care - considers the health needs of the newborn.
- Identify information or signs that the parent may be at risk of absconding with the newborn.
- Where the newborn requires ongoing hospital care, consideration may be given to transferring the newborn to another suitable health service for ongoing safety reasons.
- Whether the mother/father/mother’s partner/family member/carer pose a physical risk to others.

Minimising disruption for patients and staff
- Where possible the newborn shall be taken into care during working hours when hospital support and security are available.
- Discussions must occur between the two agencies to agree on the plan (including timeframes) for taking the newborn into care.
- Consider the safety requirements for WA Health and DCP staff, other patients, relatives and visitors.
- After hours process for planned removal must be documented.
- If removal of the newborn is prior to the mother’s discharge, WA Health will determine the venue for removal to minimise the impact on staff and other patients.
- Transfer of newborn and mother from the labour ward to be managed by hospital staff.
- Consideration should be given to the security arrangements of the maternity ward, or nursery if the newborn remains in hospital, where the mother/father/mother’s partner/family or carer may pose a security threat to hospital staff or the unwell newborn.
- Sighting of the newborn by DCP - coordination of DCP sighting of the newborn to be facilitated by WA Health with consideration given to the health needs of the child.

Processes following DCPFS taking a newborn into provisional protection and care
- Management of contact between mother and father and the newborn.
- Breastfeeding, or provision of breast milk for the newborn, needs to be discussed with mother, health and DCPFS child protection worker.
• Support the opportunity for the mother to continue breastfeeding where appropriate. Health Service to discuss the support required for breastfeeding with DCP when planning for the discharge of the mother and/or newborn.

Discharge plans
• Develop discharge plans for mother from the hospital.
• Develop discharge plans for newborn from the hospital.
• Include WA Health follow-up of mother and newborn post discharge. This may exclude home visits where there are safety risks for staff, and if so, the mother/newborn will require support to re-attend the hospital for follow-up care.
• Include documented plans for parental contact with the newborn if the newborn is to remain in hospital.
• Include the provision of information to the child protection worker, where necessary, regarding special health needs of the newborn and the available supports.
Appendix 3

Healthcare and documentary procedures post birth when a newborn is to be taken into provisional protection and care

The immediate post care of the mother and newborn should, as far as possible, follow normal procedures and until such time as DCP take the newborn into provisional protection and care, the mother will be regarded as the newborn’s guardian.

If the newborn has special medical needs, the newborn may be transferred to the Special Care Nursery in-line with normal procedures. The decision to admit a newborn to Special Care Nursery is made in the usual process and is based, as usual, on the newborn’s medical/health needs.

There can be no expectation by DCP that discharge will be delayed for reasons other than the medical needs of the newborn or obstetric needs of the mother.

Responsibilities of the nurse/midwife:

- Post birth care should occur before DCPFS attend to serve the letter to take the newborn into provisional protection and care. Post birth care can include sutures, shower, observations and special medication (e.g. the administration of Rh(D))– the minimum clinical requirement for stay immediately post - vaginal birth is 4-6 hours; caesarean is usually at least 48 hours.
- Obtain Vitamin K and Hepatitis B consent from the mother. However if the newborn is in provisional protection and care, the Social Worker must liaise with DCP to obtain consent from the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
- Ensure all medical discharge checks are complete - the newborn’s fitness for discharge is to be determined by a Consultant Paediatrician or the senior physician if the hospital has no paediatrician.
- When completing STORK (obstetric postnatal summary which has personal maternal details) include in the “Special Child Health” referral (located in Stork Tab 4 – Follow-up referrals) an annotation about the newborn going into provisional protection and care.
- Give the newborn’s personal record (purple child health nurse book) with the STORK General Practitioner (GP) discharge summary (mother’s health details to be deleted) to the social worker. The social worker will give this to the carer or DCP worker. The STORK Child Health Summary (which will have personal maternal details) is to be placed in a sealed envelope, marked ‘to be opened by CHN only’ and sent to the CHN
- Send one copy of the GP’s STORK discharge summary to the GP nominated by the DCP/carer for follow up with newborn’s health and one copy to the mother’s GP.
- If the mother is discharged prior to day five post-birth, or she requires ongoing physical care after discharge, then arrange for post-natal midwifery follow-up via home visits. However, if there is a staff safety concern or a security risk is identified then mother is to be advised to attend her GP or KEMH Emergency Centre (KEMH patients only) or the local maternity ward for postnatal follow-up.
- Request the Ward Clerk change the newborn address on the hospital patient management information system to the address of the DCP office involved unless the newborn is to remain with the parents or is placed with a family member.

Responsibilities of the Social Worker or Director of Nursing and/or Maternity Service Manager:

- To negotiate with the ward, obstetric and paediatric staff to determine the newborn’s discharge and liaison between DCP and health services.
• Liaise with DCP child protection worker to obtain consents for Vitamin K and Hepatitis B if the newborn has been taken into provisional care immediately.
• Assist the mother to complete the Birth Registration Form if appropriate or refer to DCP.
• Take photographs, cot card, name tag and other mementos and give these to the mother directly. Copies of photographs should also be given to the DCP worker.
• Complete a ‘special child health referral’ informing that the newborn has been taken into care.
• Liaise with DCP regarding the mother’s Hep C, Hep B and HIV status. This information may be relevant to the foster carer and for providing care for the newborn. Social Worker will liaise directly with the paediatric staff regarding the implications and inform DCP with full regard to patient confidentiality and the privacy law.
• Obtain the Birth Registration Form and the Centrelink Maternity Allowance Form. Social Worker or other to assist the mother to complete Birth Registration Form. Both forms to be given to DCP worker unless the parents insist they want these forms.
• Give the address of the carer to the Midwife so that follow-up of the newborn via Home Visiting Midwife/Nurse can occur. If the newborn is in a placement advise the DCP officer that the carer will need to attend the Child Health Centre with the newborn as the address may not be provided. If the carer’s address is not provided the Social Worker will give the Midwife the name of the DCP child protection worker and District Office contact details.
• Breastfeeding, or provision of breast milk for the newborn, needs to be discussed with mother, health and DCP child protection worker. Reasonable efforts to support breastfeeding if the mother chooses this for her baby. The benefits to the baby’s health of breast milk are well documented.
• The mother may need assistance to obtain a breast pump and be given advice on expressing milk. Social Worker to discuss with the midwife and DCP workers.
• Facilitate the mother’s discharge and leaving of the hospital, with attention to her emotional state. Ensures support systems are made known and offered to, both mother/father/family/carer. Ensures DCP has provided a taxi voucher for leaving the hospital if required.
• Alert street doctor (free outreach medical service in metropolitan area), the mother’s GP or emergency psychiatric services if there are risks of self-harm by mother or father.

Newborn items (clothes, rugs, capsule and infant formula) will be provided by DCP. Ward Clerk to change the newborn’s address on TOPAS to the address of the DCP office involved.
Appendix 4

Department for Child Protection: procedures when taking a newborn into provisional protection and care (without a warrant)

Taking a child into provisional protection and care (without a warrant) involves a number of DCP operational and legal processes that are complex which can require a number of child protection workers to undertake separate tasks alongside each other.

If the decision to take the newborn into provisional protection and care is made within the pre-birth planning process, where there is adequate time, an application should be made to the Court for a warrant (provisional protection and care).

Responsibilities of the child protection worker

Prior to taking intervention action

- Input all relevant information onto DCP’s data management system Assist.
- Complete a safety and wellbeing assessment to determine if there is an immediate and substantial risk to a newborn’s wellbeing and whether the newborn is in need of protection.
- Consult with the team leader and obtain approval from the district director to take the child into provisional protection and care.
- When relevant, consult with the Aboriginal practice leaders, or relevant Aboriginal officers in the district office, for assistance in developing an effective assessment, client engagement and case management plan which takes into consideration cultural issues.
- When relevant consider the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child placement principle or the CALD child placement principle
- Consult with DCP Legal Practice Services when a newborn is to be taken into provisional protection and care without a warrant.
- Explore suitable placement options for the newborn, including family or non-relative foster care.
- Consider the impact on any other children of the mother/parents affected by the decision to take the newborn into provisional protection and care.
- If family foster care arrangement is planned, complete an interim emergency assessment.
- Complete a Record of Child Information.
- Complete a Child Information Form (if required) to request a placement from the non-government agencies.
- Determine the ongoing contact needs for the newborn including supervision and assess if the placement can support the contact plan.
- Discuss the option of breast milk for the newborn with the team leader and consider:
  - transference of alcohol and drugs to the newborn;
  - current case plan, including contact;
  - mother’s lifestyle and vulnerabilities;
  - hygiene, storage and delivery of milk; and
  - impact on the placement.
- Complete a ‘Letter to Parents’ to advise the parents of the Department’s decision to take the child into provisional protection and care. Clarify that the parents have sufficient capacity and English language levels to comprehend the information or provide assistance via an interpreter.
- In conjunction with WA Health discuss whether police assistance is required.
- Determine whether equipment or items are required by the carer to meet the newborn’s needs such as nappies, an age-appropriate car seat, clothing, bottles and specialised food.

**Taking a newborn into provisional protection and care**
- Work with WA Health to manage the child’s health needs, alongside the requirement to sight the child.
- Inform the parents (if appropriate) and birth hospital in writing of the Department’s concerns and intention to take a newborn into provisional protection and care.
- Arrange a meeting with the parents to discuss the plan for their newborn.
- Arrange the first contact for the parents with their newborn as soon as possible.
- Discuss options available to support the parents.

**After taking a newborn into provisional protection and care (without a warrant)**
- Check with the foster carer(s) regarding how the newborn has settled or discuss with the hospital to find out the newborn’s wellbeing.
- Discuss the reasons why the newborn has come into care and the plan for the newborn with the foster carer(s).
- Determine if the Department is making a protection order application.
  - If yes, make a protection application in respect of the child to the Children’s Court within two working days.
  - If no, arrange for the newborn to be returned to the care of a parent, a person providing day-to-day care, or with parental consent, any other person.
- Meet with the parents to discuss how their newborn is doing, the reasons why the newborn has come into care of the CEO and the plan.
- Provide parents with information with:
  - a contact number for support;
  - information about their rights and where to attain legal assistance; and
  - an outline of the DCP’s role and legal processes.
- Discuss the provisional care plan with the parent(s), including contact, and ascertain their views.
Appendix 5

DCP Signs of Safety Child Protection Practice Framework

DCP uses the *Signs of Safety Child Protection Practice Framework* (the Framework) to undertake assessment and planning where there are concerns for an unborn or newborn baby. The Framework aims to maximise family involvement and support, sharing of information, planning for the safety of an unborn baby, collaborative decision making and sharing of responsibilities.

The framework is used to determine:
- what supports are needed for families to care for their unborn baby;
- whether there is sufficient safety for the child once born to stay within the family;
- whether the situation is so dangerous that the newborn must be removed at birth; and
- if the newborn is in the care of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), whether there is enough safety for the newborn to return home.

At its simplest this framework can be understood as containing four domains for inquiry:
- **What are we worried about?** (Past harm, future danger and complicating factors)
- **What's working well?** (Existing strengths and safety)
- **How safe is the newborn?** from 0 (very dangerous for newborn) to 10 (newborn is safe).
- **What needs to happen?** (Future safety)

**Danger statement**

A danger statement articulates what the Department is worried will happen to the child in the future if the person who caused the harm or is likely to, does not change their behaviour.

Where the Department has determined that a child is likely to suffer significant harm (future danger), child protection workers must only develop a danger statement (a harm statement is not required because actual harm is yet to occur).

The danger statement should describe what the impact on the child will be and:
- Relate the statement to past harm (what has happened to the child, who did it, what was the impact of the harm and what DCP’s concerns are in relation to the child if the behaviour does not change).
- Use straight-forward language that both the family and professionals understand.
- Clarify future danger if no action is taken.

**Safety planning and safety goals**

A safety plan is a written agreement based on the safety goals developed with the family, safety network and DCP that establishes how foreseeable danger and threats to an unborn baby or newborn will be managed.

The safety goals are developed out of the danger statement and include what DCP need to see the parents doing to keep the newborn safe in their care. The family will also have the opportunity to develop a family safety goal which is what the parents think they need to be doing to demonstrate to DCP that the child is safe in their care.
Appendix 6

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS AND POLICIES

This document is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Level 1 Strategic Bilateral MOU Between WA Health and Department for Child Protection
- *Children and Community Services Act 2004*
- Signs of Safety Pre-Birth Meetings – Frequently Asked Questions
- Joint guideline on the mutual exchange of relevant information between WA Health and the Department for Child Protection for the purpose of promoting the safety and wellbeing of children

**Department of Health**

- Health Act 1911
- Operational Directive 0218/09 Guidelines for Protecting Children 2009
- Guidelines for Protecting Children 2009
- Guidelines for Responding to Family and Domestic Violence
- Operational Procedure 2050/06: Patient confidentiality and divulging patient information to third parties
- Operational Procedure 2102/06 Child Protection - *Children and Community Services Act 2004*
- Women’s and Newborn’s Health Network: Baby Friendly Health Initiative – hospital breastfeeding policy December 2010

**Department for Child Protection**

- Aboriginal Services Framework
- Signs of Safety Child Protection Practice Framework
- Family Support Services and Practice Framework
- Policy on neglect
- Policy on child sexual abuse
- Policy on Signs of Safety
- Policy on assessment and investigation processes
- DCP Casework Practice Manual entry 11.7: Medical or Dental Treatment – Including Immunisations
- DCP Casework Practice Manual entry 11.2: Operative Procedures and Anaesthetic Consent