



THE LAW SOCIETY
OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Our ref: IndgIssuesJFEvk:1057122

30 October 2015

Michael Coutts-Trotter
Secretary
Department of Family and Community Services
Locked Bag 10
Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

By email: TEIReform@facs.nsw.gov.au


Dear Secretary,

Targeted Earlier Intervention Programs: Sector Consultation Paper

I write on behalf of the Indigenous Issues Committee of the Law Society of NSW ("Committee"). The Committee represents the Law Society on Indigenous issues as they relate to the legal needs of people in NSW and includes experts drawn from the ranks of the Law Society's membership. The Committee's submissions are informed by its experience in this jurisdiction, particularly in respect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families.

The Committee commends the Department of Family and Community Services ("FACS") for seeking the views of the NGO sector and service providers to improve the delivery of targeted earlier intervention services to vulnerable children, families and communities. The Committee is pleased to see that the focus of the reforms is to ensure that services are client-centred rather than program focused, and agrees with the reform aims of:

- Improving outcomes for clients of targeted earlier intervention services
- Creating a service system continuum grounded in evidence-based best practice
- Targeting resources to those with the greatest needs
- Facilitating district decision-making on the design and delivery of local services
- Increasing flexibility so that clients are at the centre of the system.

In this submission, the Committee discusses the general principles that should guide early intervention and provides examples of successful early intervention initiatives.

The Committee also attaches detailed comments prepared in respect of the Family Law Council's review of the intersection of family law and care and protection. In the Committee's view, better outcomes can be achieved for Aboriginal children and families if, in appropriate matters, families are encouraged to use the family law as part of the protective framework for children.

These submissions are relevant to this consultation as they concern opportunities to improve outcomes for children and families through changes in current practice and

procedure, as well as in relation to matters that require legislative amendment or longer term reform.

1. Principles of early intervention

In the Committee's view, the following principles should guide early intervention approaches. While some of the issues discussed are not strictly legal in nature, the Committee considers that addressing these matters is likely to improve outcomes for Aboriginal children and families at risk.

1.1. Working with families in a timely way

The essence of successful early intervention is the provision of targeted, appropriate and flexible early support that works with families to address risk to children, thereby moving families out of vulnerability, and keeping families together. Early intervention and prevention should not be considered to have been successfully achieved merely through the early removal of children. Rather, the Committee considers that early intervention involves timely assistance to families to address situations which may lead to risk for children before a crisis.

In the context of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families, the Committee notes that it is particularly important to bear in mind that the concept of "family" is likely to include an extended network of family members. The Committee further notes that in certain areas, particularly rural and regional areas, it can be difficult to access services, including drug and alcohol rehabilitation services when required. Realistic timeframes for access to services, safety plans and other relevant documents should be taken into consideration in FACS decision-making process.

1.2. Holistic case management and capacity building approach

The Committee notes that risk for children often arises in respect of families with complex and interconnected needs. Early intervention service delivery should be consistent with international principles of self-determination which are incorporated within Australian laws, and service delivery should take a holistic case management approach; and not focus merely on addressing crises or emergencies. Successful early intervention requires building the capacity of Aboriginal families and their communities to address issues of concern.

By way of example, the Committee notes that the issue of stable housing is crucial to early intervention policy deliverables. At the crisis end of the spectrum, the availability of culturally appropriate domestic violence refuges can avert risks to children in situations of family and domestic violence.

Addressing the availability of medium to longer term support services, including supported family accommodation is also critical, particularly in respect of young mothers,¹ and mothers experiencing other vulnerabilities such as mental health (whether of a temporary or permanent nature).² The Committee notes that there is a need for supported accommodation that does not exclude fathers.

¹ The Committee understands that youth refuges often do not take babies, and many women's refuges will only assist women over 18 years of age.

² The Committee notes that Catherine Villa is a good example of a service that supports young mothers and babies. See Catholic Diocese of Parramatta, *Catholic Outlook*, (2 November 2011), <<http://www.parra.catholic.org.au/catholicoutlook/news/latest-news.aspx/catherine-villa--supporting-young-mums-and-babies.aspx>>.

1.3. Self-determination: cultural safety and involvement of Aboriginal organisations

The Committee notes that the legislation both recognises that self-determination is the appropriate principle to apply in respect of the care and protection of Aboriginal children; and, makes provision to give practical effect to this principle.

Section 11 of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* ("Care Act") states:

- (1) It is a principle to be applied in the administration of this Act that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are to participate in the care and protection of their children and young persons with as much self-determination as is possible.
- (2) To assist in the implementation of the principle in subsection (1), the Minister may negotiate and agree with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to the implementation of programs and strategies that promote self-determination.

The Committee considers that a key part of self-determination is building into early intervention strategies a deeper understanding of what culturally safe and appropriate services look like for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families. Given the disproportionate representation of Aboriginal children in the child protection system, the Committee submits that an ethical standard of cultural safety, awareness and inclusiveness should inform all targeted earlier intervention programs.

The Committee is of the view that the work of FACS would be greatly assisted by meaningful consultation with independent Aboriginal-controlled and Aboriginal-staffed organisations; to address the particular circumstances of the specific needs of children and families. The *Care Act* further provides in section 12 that:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families, kinship groups, representative organisations and communities are to be given the opportunity, by means approved by the Minister, to participate in decisions made concerning the placement of their children and young persons and in other significant decisions made under this Act that concern their children and young persons.

To fulfil the purpose of these legislative provisions, consideration should be given to building the capacity of Aboriginal service providers so that these organisations can be involved in decision-making concerning the placement of children and young persons. This would include education in respect of legal representation and access to justice.

There are already many Aboriginal-controlled and Aboriginal-staffed organisations that are well-placed to advise on, and implement, Aboriginal cultural contact. For example, the Committee notes that the Aboriginal Medical Services infrastructure includes services that address substance abuse and mental health, in addition to general practice services. The provision of therapeutic intervention reflects the core business of these services.

Further, the NSW Aboriginal Land Council and its member organisations (being Local Aboriginal Land Councils ("LALCs")) can play an instrumental role in guiding and contributing to decisions about cultural contact. These organisations have a portfolio of culture, heritage and site protection, and in many areas provide a focal point for Aboriginal communities. They would also be able to function as local venues for the

implementation of Aboriginal cultural contact projects and programs for Aboriginal children and their families.

This issue is considered in more detail in the submission attached.

1.4. Trauma-informed services

Addressing the issue of trauma does not fall directly within the Committee's remit. However, the Committee notes that in respect of successful early intervention strategies a health and justice response is required. The Committee notes that research has demonstrated a link between government policies and interventions; including the removal of Aboriginal children and behaviors associated with trauma experiences in Aboriginal people.³ Further, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare ("AIHW") and the Australian Institute of Family Studies ("AIFS") view that:

[t]he trauma of historical events associated with colonization of Indigenous land can pass to children (intergenerational trauma). Even if protected from traumatic life experiences of family, some Indigenous children, like non-Indigenous children, directly experience trauma through exposure to an accident, family violence and abuse. Although the effects of childhood trauma can be severe and long lasting, recovery can be mediated by appropriate interventions.⁴

The Committee further notes that the AIHW and AIFS stated:

Service providers working with all population groups who are affected by trauma need to adapt their programs to account for their clients' traumatic experiences, the perspectives of trauma experts, service providers and clients suggest that services need to be 'trauma-informed'. Trauma-informed services directly deal with trauma and its effects.

Further:

Although the legacy of unresolved trauma contributes to many problems and presents many challenges, the strength and resilience of Indigenous Australians and Indigenous culture...must be acknowledged. Protective attributes – including strong kinship systems and connection to spiritual traditions, ancestry, Country and community – have enabled many Indigenous Australians to transcend painful personal and communal histories.⁵

The Committee notes that the research findings "highlight the need to invest in a skilled, cultural competent workforce who can respond in a healing way to the needs of children and their families".⁶

1.5. Flexibility and responsiveness: client-centred approach

The Committee notes that in order to be successful in delivering early intervention strategies FACS will need to be flexible in responding to the particular needs of each

³ J Atkinson, J Nelson, R Brooks, C Atkinson, K Ryan, *Working together: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mental health and wellbeing principles and practice*, "Addressing Individual and Community Transgenerational Trauma," (2014, Canberra, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet) ch 17, 292.

⁴ J Atkinson, "Trauma-informed services and trauma-specific care for Indigenous Australian children," *Closing the Gap Clearinghouse*, (2013, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and Australian Institute of Family Studies) 1.

⁵ *Ibid* 6.

⁶ Note 3 at 292.

client. The points of entry for assistance should not be unnecessarily restrictive as, in the Committee's view, this prioritises the program itself rather than the needs of the client. For example, clients' access to services should not be closed off because of arbitrary time frames, nor should access be denied because of reasons such as geographical delineations to service provision. These issues are particularly pertinent to the experience of Aboriginal families.

1.6. Identification of specific risk factors and expected outcomes

In the Committee's experience where there is early intervention, the risk factors should be specifically identified and targeted with measurable and realistic outcomes and timelines. This should be set out clearly in the safety plan.

The Committee's view is that FACS should, as a matter of usual practice, refer parents to both social workers and legal practitioners for advice *prior* to signing the safety plan. Given that the safety plan is a contract and any breach has a consequence, the Committee considers that as a matter of procedural fairness clients must be aware of their legal obligations and the consequences if a breach occurs. In the Committee's experience early intervention efforts are more likely to be effective when families are provided with a meaningful opportunity to understand the risk factors and to take responsibility to address them.

2. Pathways for early intervention

In the Committee's view, early intervention strategies should consider what the most effective points of entry for early intervention are likely to be. In drafting early intervention strategies, it should be understood that timing is critical in respect of when families are most likely to accept assistance and ready to take proactive steps to address risk factors for children.

In the Committee's experience, parents and families are most likely to be receptive in the following settings:

- on AVO list day at local courts; and
- at police home visits.

In these circumstances, there may be a sense of necessity, crisis or urgency that prompts families to access the support, services and programs on offer. The Committee notes that other points of intervention will include situations when parents are accessing other services such as supported accommodation and Tresillian or Karitane.

The Committee notes that another critical point for intervention in respect of older children is in circumstances where children have been suspended from school. This is a time when children may disengage from school entirely; which may lead to serious consequences.

3. Examples of effective early intervention programs

The Committee notes that there are good models for early intervention at different stages of a child's development.

The New Parent and Infant Network⁷ ("Newpin") is one preventative and therapeutic program that works intensively with parents and families facing potential or actual child removal when the child is an infant. In the Committee's experience, this has been a very effective program.

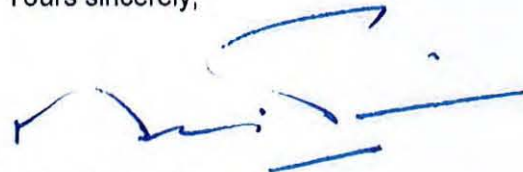
Previously, other organisations were able to make referrals to Newpin. However, due to a change in funding arrangements, FACS is now the only referral agency.

In the Committee's experience, FACS will generally not make a referral until children have already been removed. The Committee considers that this approach is counter-productive on a number of levels. Referrals should be made to therapeutic, early intervention programs before removal in order to prevent an order for removal. Further, given the historical relationship of distrust between Aboriginal people and FACS, the effectiveness of this service is in the Committee's view, significantly reduced by preventing Aboriginal-community controlled organisations to make referrals.

Another example, which in the Committee's experience runs well, is a program delivered by the Illawarra Koori Mens Support Group for teenagers suspended from school. Those young people can attend during the suspension period and engage with "educational programs to support men to improve their physical, social, emotional, spiritual and cultural well-being."⁸

The Committee thanks you for the opportunity to comment, and would be pleased to discuss any aspect of the submission further. If it would assist, members of the Committee are available to meet with the Department. Questions can be directed to Vicky Kuek, policy lawyer for the Committee, at victoria.kuek@lawsociety.com.au or 9926 0354.

Yours sincerely,



Michael Tidball
Chief Executive Officer

⁷ Newpin Australia, information available online <<http://www.newpin.org.au/>>.

⁸ Illawarra Koori Men's Support Group, information available online:
<<http://shellharbourconnect.com.au/profile/illawarra-koori-mens-group-1347501522>>.



THE LAW SOCIETY
OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Our ref: IIC/FLC/JEvk:953429

7 August 2015

Family Law Council Secretariat
C/- Attorney-General's Department
3-5 National Circuit
BARTON ACT 2600

By email: flcreference@ag.gov.au

Dear Professor Rhoades,

Family Law Council Reference - Families with Complex Needs and the Intersection of the Family Law and Child Protection Systems

I write on behalf of the Indigenous Issues Committee of the Law Society of NSW ("IIC"). The IIC represents the Law Society on Indigenous issues as they relate to the legal needs of people in NSW and includes experts drawn from the ranks of the Law Society's membership.

The IIC understands that the Attorney-General, Senator the Hon George Brandis QC, has asked the Family Law Council to report on ways of improving responses to families with complex needs who use the family law system. The IIC thanks the Family Law Council for the opportunity to provide comments.

The IIC notes that the first two questions in the reference are:

1. The possibilities for transferring proceedings between the family law and state and territory courts exercising care and protection jurisdiction within current jurisdictional frameworks.
2. The possible benefits of enabling the family courts to exercise the powers of the relevant state and territory courts including children's courts, and vice versa, and any changes that would be required to implement this approach, including jurisdictional and legislative changes.

While the Family Law Council has asked a further six specific questions to guide submissions, the IIC's comments are provided in a more general form.

This submission is made in relation to Indigenous¹ children and families, and is informed by the NSW-based experience of the IIC's members.

¹ In this submission, the terms "Aboriginal", "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander" and "Indigenous" are used interchangeably.

SUMMARY OF THE IIC'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The IIC's recommendations are made in relation to the improvement of outcomes for Indigenous children and families through changes in current practice and procedure, as well as in relation to matters that require legislative amendment or longer term reform. These recommendations are summarised below.

Current practice and procedure

- (1) The NSW Department of Family and Community Services ("FACS") should develop relationships and improve its engagement, with Aboriginal service providers pursuant to s 12 of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 2008* (NSW).
- (2) Where matters involving Indigenous children and families have been initiated and heard in the Children's Court or Local Court:
 - A. The Children's Court should be assisted to make more fulsome contact orders, including orders for cultural contact. This will be greatly assisted by FACS engaging with Aboriginal service providers, and will require the Children's Court to make specific orders for cultural contact beyond establishing identity.
 - B. The Children's Court should consider allocating partial parental responsibility for contact to family or kinship members, even if the child has been placed with an Aboriginal carer who is not from that child's nation or language group.
 - C. If the parties consent, the Children's Court should consider transferring matters to the Family Courts.
 - D. Local Court Magistrates should be encouraged to use their family law jurisdiction to make family law style orders in relation to contact, particularly in rural and regional areas. The Judicial Commission of NSW should be encouraged to meet any ongoing education needs of Magistrates, including cultural education.
 - E. The progress of Legal Aid NSW's Care Alternative Dispute Resolution Program should be monitored as it has the potential to bring together considerations of care and family jurisdictions.
- (3) Where matters involving Indigenous children and families have not been commenced in the Children's Court:
 - A. At the early intervention stage, FACS should be required to take reasonable steps to inform Indigenous families of family law options at the early intervention stage, which might include filing in the Family Courts and seeking family law style contact orders at that forum. FACS should consider developing meaningful relationships with Aboriginal organisations to assist in this process.
 - B. Consideration should be given to vesting the Children's Court with family law powers where an order is being transferred to another state.

Matters requiring legislative amendment or longer term reform

- (1) Consideration should be given to amending s 69ZK of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth) to require consent only where parental responsibility has been allocated to the Minister.
- (2) Consideration should be given to the establishment of a specialist court for Aboriginal children, particularly in regional areas. The proposal might be referred for detailed consideration to a law reform commission.

1. Background: current issues for Indigenous children and families in the care and protection jurisdiction

The IIC notes that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were the subject of a child protection substantiation at eight times the rate of non-Indigenous children in 2012-2013.² According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare ("AIHW"), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are represented in out-of-home care at ten times the rate of non-Indigenous children across Australia.³ According to the AIHW:

At 30 June 2013, there were 13,952 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care, a rate of 57.1 per 1,000 children. These rates ranged from 22.2 per 1,000 in the Northern Territory to 85.5 per 1,000 in New South Wales...Nationally, the rate of Indigenous children in out-of-home care was 10.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous children. In all jurisdictions, the rate of Indigenous children in out-of-home care was higher than for non-Indigenous children, with rate ratios ranging from 3.9 in Tasmania to 16.1 in Western Australia.⁴

Further, "[t]he rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children placed in out-of-home care has steadily increased since 2009, from 44.8 to 57.1 per 1,000 children."⁵

Given this over-representation, the IIC's comments are informed by the desire to secure better outcomes for Aboriginal children and families.

The IIC notes that there are children in unsafe situations where their removal is warranted. However, in the IIC's experience, children may be unnecessarily removed from family and kin through a combination of factors that can adversely affect the outcomes for both Aboriginal children and their families when proceedings are brought in the Children's Court. These are explained in more detail below.

1.1. Low levels of trust and engagement between Indigenous people and FACS

In the IIC's view, early intervention and engagement is a strategy that would likely address some of the drivers leading to the removal of Indigenous children. The IIC notes that meaningful and collaborative early intervention and engagement would require measures such as the closer involvement of Aboriginal service providers (and not just services identified as out-of-home care providers); better use of care and safety plans; and the availability of legal representation at earlier stages, such as in relation to parental responsibility contracts.

However, the IIC understands that there is a historical distrust between Indigenous people and the NSW Department of Family and Community Services ("FACS"). In the IIC's experience, this distrust may result in sub-optimal consequences for process and outcome. For example, once FACS has intervened, parents may not nominate other kin or family members who may be suitable carers due to overwhelming issues of shame involved. The IIC notes further that in some instances, the fear of FACS also makes family members reluctant to nominate as carers as there are concerns that FACS might become involved in their own family if something were to happen while a family member's child is in their care.

² AIHW, *Child Protection Australia 2012-13*, at 25 available at: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129548164> (accessed on 22 October 2014)

³ Cited in Judy Cashmore, 'Children in the out-of-home care system', in *Families, policy and the law: Selected essays on contemporary issues for Australia*, Alan Hayes and Daryl Higgins, (eds), AIFS <http://www.aifs.gov.au/institute/pubs/fpl/fpl15.html>

⁴ Note 2 at 51.

⁵ *Ibid.*

Further, the IIC notes that there is a potential for conflict with FACS being the investigative and removal body, as well as the key (and for some services, the only) referrer to therapeutic services. This is not unique to FACS or NSW but is consistent with the type of child and family welfare systems that have developed in each of the Australian states and territories. Australian child and family welfare systems are identified as child protection systems.⁶ Key characteristics of how child protection systems address child protection can be seen in the table below:

CHARACTERISTIC	CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM
Framing the problem of child abuse	The need to protect child from harm
Entry to services	Single entry point; report or notification by third party
Basis of government intervention and services provided	Legalistic, investigatory in order to formulate child safety plans
Place of services	Separated from family support services
Coverage	Resources are concentrated on families where risks of (re-)abuse are high and immediate
Service approach	Standardised procedures; rigid timelines
State-parent relationship	Adversarial
Role of the legal system	Adversarial; formal; evidence-based
Out-of-home care	Mainly involuntary

Table 1. Characteristics of the 'child protection' orientation to child protection⁷

Seeing these general features of a child protection system may help to explain the "culture" of the Children's Court and the problems identified by the IIC that are outlined later in the submission. The IIC notes that this arrangement will not address the low levels of engagement with early intervention services.

To provide a further example, the IIC notes that useful and effective early intervention schemes exist. However, access to these programs for Aboriginal families is restricted in a number of ways.

The New Parent and Infant Network⁸ ("Newpin") is one preventative and therapeutic program that works intensively with parents and families facing potential or actual child removal. In the IIC's experience, this has been a very effective program. Previously, other organisations were able to make referrals to Newpin.

However, due to a change in funding arrangements, FACS is now the only referral agency. In the IIC's experience, FACS will generally not make a referral until children have already been removed. The IIC considers that this approach is counter-intuitive on a number of levels. Referrals should be made to therapeutic, early intervention programs before removal in order to prevent removal. Further, given the historical relationship of distrust between Aboriginal people and FACS, the effectiveness of this service is, in the

⁶ Other countries with child protection systems are the UK, US and Canada. These types of child and family welfare systems differ from those identified as 'family service' and 'community caring' systems of child and family welfare (See Nancy Freymond and Gary Cameron, 2006, *Towards Positive Systems of Child and Family Welfare: International Comparisons of Child Protection, Family Service and Community Caring Systems*, University of Toronto Press). These other types of child and family welfare systems apply different approaches to the characteristics outlined in Table one on this page.

⁷ Table adapted from Rhys Price Robertson, Leah Bromfield and Allstar Lamont, 2014, 'International approaches to child protection. What can Australia Learn?', CFCA Paper No. 23, p.4 <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/sites/default/files/publication-documents/cfca-paper23.pdf>, last accessed 15 May 2015)

⁸ See <http://www.newpin.org.au/>

IIC's view, significantly reduced by removing the ability of Aboriginal-community controlled organisations to make referrals.

1.2. Inadequate access to legal assistance

The IIC notes that there is often inadequate access to legal assistance for Indigenous families in Children's Court proceedings and concerns of procedural fairness may arise. This is particularly true in regional and remote areas where there are not many private practitioners, and many of those practitioners may be conflicted out of acting for families.

In the IIC's view, the availability of proper representation may prevent the unnecessary placement of children into out-of-home-care, and for extended periods of time.

1.3. Different imperatives in the Children's Court and the Family Courts

The IIC notes that there are different imperatives guiding the approach and culture of the Children's Court to those that guide the Family Court and Federal Circuit Court ("Family Courts"). The Children's Court applies care and protection legislation, which provides for state intervention into family life when it is necessary for the safety, welfare and well-being of the child.⁹ The *Family Law Act 1975* by contrast provides a mechanism for families to have their own disputes resolved.

Further, the *Family Law Act* expressly sets out in s 60B(2)(b) that a child has the right to contact, subject to the contact not being contrary to the child's best interest. However, there is no such strongly expressed right to contact in the care and protection jurisdiction.¹⁰

These variations taken together present a particular dynamic in proceedings in the Children's Court, part of which is that parents are often placed in the defensive position of denying that anything has gone awry with the care and therefore safety of children. If they are unsuccessful in that argument, they are not then able to resile from that position, and are therefore in a difficult position to seek meaningful contact. In the IIC's experience it can be very difficult to secure arrangements for meaningful contact and cultural connection through Children's Court processes. Once removal has occurred, there may be inadequate support for kinship placements, and inadequate support for maintaining cultural connection between children and their families and connection to 'country'.

⁹ The *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* is structured around State Intervention being triggered by there being existing current concerns about the child being at risk of significant harm (see sections 23,24,25,30) but the State only responding when it determines that it can make an impact on the future care and protection of the child (see sections 34, 71)

¹⁰ The IIC notes that while the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 2008* provides in s 86 that the Court may make contact orders, the IIC notes that Roderick Best argues that in the Children's Court, instead of a right to contact, there is only arguably a rebuttable presumption that contact must exist:

...in NSW it has been said that section 9(2)(f) gives rise to an entitlement to consider that contact should exist unless the safety, welfare and well-being of the child would otherwise be jeopardised. Even when this is not accepted the Children's Court has applied the rebuttable presumption as to the value of contact which was earlier developed in private law proceedings. This effectively imports a rebuttable presumption that contact must exist and so shifts the onus of proof onto whoever is alleging that contact must be restricted in some fashion.

Roderick Best, "Jurisdictional issues in child protection – moving towards a unified system of child protection," A paper presented to the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration Conference on Child Protection in Australia & New Zealand, 5-7 May 2011, Brisbane at 9.

By way of comparison, the IIC's experience is that in proceedings in the Family Courts, there is less focus on the "wrongness" or culpability of the parents' position which allows more potential for meaningfully addressing risk and structuring appropriate contact.

1.4. Contact and cultural connection

While the IIC's primary focus remains the safety and best interests of children, the IIC submits that maintaining family and cultural connection must be part of the consideration of whether an action is in fact in the best interests of the child.

The Committee notes that a principle underpinning the Wood Inquiry was that:

All Aboriginal children and young people in out-of-home care should be connected to their family and their community, while addressing their social, emotional and cultural needs.¹¹

In the Committee's experience, cultural connection is vital for an Indigenous child's resilience. The Committee holds the strong view that cultural contact plans should be made as part of court-ordered arrangements, and children should have meaningful contact with their families, and families from their own Indigenous nations. The Committee notes that some out-of-home-care providers recruit Indigenous people to run internal "cultural contact programs." In the Committee's view, this arrangement is neither culturally safe nor sufficient as culture is nurtured within culturally appropriate, lived experiences.

Cultural contact must be provided for a significant and substantial time with the purpose of establishing a meaningful relationship with parents, family and community; beyond the establishment of identification. The Committee notes that structured and positive engagement can assist to establish a positive cultural connection, and nurture the understanding in children that culture is a positive aspect of their lives and something they should feel proud of.

Children have a right to enjoy their own culture and to use their own language (Article 27, *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, Article 30, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*).¹²

The IIC notes further that the 1997 *Report of the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from their Families*,¹³ (the "Bringing them

¹¹ James Wood, 2009, *Report of the Special Commission of Inquiry into child protection services in NSW*, NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet, at v, available online: <http://apo.org.au/node/2851> (accessed 5 November 2014).

¹² Article 27 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* states:

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

Article 30 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* states:

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

See also Articles 11, 12 and 31 of the *UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

¹³ National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from their Families (1997). "Bringing them Home: Report of the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres

Home Report") recommended that there be national standards set in state and territory legislation, which included the factors to be considered in determining the best interests of an Indigenous child. The Bringing them Home Report recommended that national standards legislation provide that the initial presumption is that the best interest of the child is to remain within his or her Indigenous family, community and culture (recommendation 46a). Further, recommendation 46b provided that in determining the best interests of an Indigenous child, the decision maker must also consider:

1. The need of the child to maintain contact with his or her Indigenous family, community and culture,
2. The significance of the child's Indigenous heritage for his or her future well-being,
3. The views of the child and his or her family, and
4. The advice of the appropriate accredited Indigenous organisation.

1.5. The IIC's submissions

The IIC submits that there are innovations in practice and procedure that could be undertaken within the structures that currently exist in respect of the Children's Court, Family Courts and the Local Court ("the Courts") that may result in better outcomes for Aboriginal children and families.

The IIC further submits that there are matters for reform that the Family Law Council might consider that involve the jurisdiction of the Courts, specifically in respect of Aboriginal children and families.

The IIC's views and submissions are set out in more detail below.

2. Innovation within existing structures: practice and procedure

2.1. Better involvement of Aboriginal services in both Children's Court and Family Court proceedings

The IIC notes that s 12 of the *Care and Protection (Children and Young Persons) Act 1988 (NSW)* ("Care Act") provides:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families, kinship groups, representative organisations and communities are to be given the opportunity, by means approved by the Minister, to participate in decisions made concerning the placement of their children and young persons and in other significant decisions made under this Act that concern their children and young persons.

Given this, the Committee notes that Aboriginal organisations are entitled to be involved with the FACS decision making process at an early stage. In the Committee's view, there is significant potential for reducing the numbers of Aboriginal children entering the out-of-home-care system if Aboriginal-controlled services were more involved with the FACS decision making process at an early stage. This would contribute to FACS' understanding of how it could meet the needs of Aboriginal families better (for example, by connecting with trauma or mental health services), thereby preventing removal, or providing for meaningful pathways to restoration. In the IIC's experience, most Aboriginal community organisations are unaware of this legislative entitlement, and therefore their involvement has been limited.

Strait Islander Children from their Families" available online:
http://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/content/pdf/social_justice/bringing_them_home_report.pdf
(accessed 24 February 2015)

The IIC notes that this would require building the capacity of Aboriginal organisations through education, to highlight to these organisations the potential significance of their impact, and the scope of their influence. Further, if these organisations were provided with community legal education to understand the difference in the care and family law jurisdictions, they would be better placed to identify matters appropriate for referral to the family law jurisdiction; which can result in better outcomes for Aboriginal families.

Facilitating the greater engagement by FACS with Aboriginal organisations does not necessitate that those organisations be brought under the out-of-home-care umbrella. There may be an advantage in having Aboriginal organisations independent of FACS in the process.

As noted above, there is a historical relationship of distrust between Aboriginal people and FACS, and its associated agencies. This will be difficult to resolve, and in the IIC's view, better outcomes for Aboriginal people will result if they are serviced by agencies outside of FACS. Funding Aboriginal services to operate as out-of-home-care providers may create divisive mistrust in Aboriginal communities.

In the IIC's view, there should be more Aboriginal-specific services available particularly at the early intervention stage, and more pathways to engagement with therapeutic services without the involvement of FACS. Aboriginal parents and families should be connected with Aboriginal-controlled organisations, or organisations that are partnered with Aboriginal-controlled organisations. Aboriginal parents should be supported by an intensive case management approach, and in order to avoid a repeating process, the focus of the services must be focused on trauma and healing.

2.2. More structured contact orders by the Children's Court

While the IIC understands the reasons why the approach taken by the Children's Court to contact is different to that of the Family Courts, the IIC submits that it is still within the power of the Children's Court to make contact orders that provide for contact that is commensurate with risk, and to provide for contact with the purpose of establishing a meaningful relationship with parents and family; beyond the establishment of identification. The IIC notes that structured and positive engagement can assist to establishing positive cultural connection, and nurture the understanding in children that culture is a positive aspect of their lives. As noted above, while safety is the primary consideration, the best interests analysis includes the right to culture and family.

At a minimum, the IIC submits that FACS should prepare written contact plans that provide a high level of specificity. Structured contact plans, reinforced by orders, are necessary for "difficult" parents in high conflict situations. The IIC notes that these contact plans should be regularly communicated and updated.

The IIC's view also is that contact plans for Indigenous children should specifically contemplate and make orders that provide for cultural contact. If cultural contact plans are part of the court orders, FACS will be obliged to implement these orders. The IIC submits that it is open to the Children's Court to create specific policy to ensure that cultural contact plans are part of the care plan. For example, the Children's Court President could instruct Magistrates to require that care plans for Aboriginal children be accompanied by cultural contact plans that are capable of establishing meaningful relationships with the child's parents, family and/or nation.¹⁴ The IIC notes that if cultural

¹⁴ The Committee notes that this issue is tied to the issue of joining grandparents to the application, and the availability of grants of Legal Aid to joinder applications.

contact plans are court-ordered, there will be a positive obligation on FACS to identify family members who can fulfil that cultural role. The IIC also notes that non-Aboriginal parents are often given supervised contact outside of FACS offices.

In this regard, the IIC notes that there is much scope for meaningful cultural contact plans. For example, even though a parent may not have capacity for full parental responsibility, there may still be a range of ways in which they can have meaningful contact.

Further, the IIC proposes for consideration a system of foster care similar to open adoptions. Under this proposed model, contact plans would include acknowledgement of the child's cultural heritage such as the child's family of origin and nation.¹⁵ Further, there would be court-ordered arrangements for cultural contact and parents would be able to secure more meaningful contact with their children in out-of-home-care.

The IIC submits that the level of contact available to parents should be commensurate with the risk. If, for example, the parents' issues leading to the removal of the child are mental health issues and, for example, they have psychotic episodes every three to four years, then a child should be able to see his/her parents when the parents are well.

In the IIC's view, parents are more likely to accept having their children in out-of-home-care if contact is commensurate with the reasons why the removal took place.

Alternatively, out-of-home-care arrangements could be supported with family law-style orders to manage contact with parents in the family law jurisdiction. The advantage of this proposal is that the time constraints that exist in the care and protection jurisdiction do not appear in the family law jurisdiction. This allows time for parents to regain control over their lives through engagement with therapeutic services, and children are kept safe and connected by placing them with kin. The IIC suggests that if FACS has built strong networks with Aboriginal organisations, appropriate matters could be referred through these organisations to the family courts by Aboriginal organisations; and be appropriately resourced to provide support for these families. This point is taken up further in section 2.4 below.

2.3. Partial parental responsibility allocations

The IIC notes that the Court is able make orders for the partial allocation of parental responsibility. Even if the Court is of the view that parental responsibility should be allocated to the Minister, if there is a suitable adult in that child's kinship structure available, the Court could make an order that parental responsibility for culture be given to that family or kin member. The IIC's view is that the Court should consider making these orders even if that child has been placed with an Aboriginal carer not of his or her own nation. As culture is ontological and there is an enormous diversity between Aboriginal language groups and nations, the IIC considers that children are only able to be meaningfully taught their culture by their own family, language group or nation.

The IIC notes that the allocation of the cultural aspect of parental responsibility to the kinship carer would also provide due process for kinship carers: if FACS sought to end that placement, a court order would be required.

¹⁵ The IIC notes that such information is recorded (meant to be recorded) in a child or young person's "life book" which they develop while they are entering care, or while they are in care. This book is meant to be a record of their life (including family history) that they carry with them during their time in care and once they get out of care. It is useful to distinguish the information recorded in a "life book" from recording that information in the actual contact plans.

2.4. Family law pathways

The IIC considers that, in appropriate matters and for the reasons set out above in relation to contact, better outcomes could be secured for Aboriginal children and families if matters regarding contact were referred to the Family Courts at the early intervention stage (such as when parental responsibility contracts are being drawn up).

For the reasons set out above in relation to better contact arrangements, the IIC suggests that it would assist if FACS was required, at the early intervention stage, to take reasonable steps to advise the kin and family of the child of their entitlement to take family law proceedings. The IIC acknowledges that there are practicalities associated with FACS advising extended family and kin members of access to the family law jurisdiction which may need to be considered more closely. Given the relationship of distrust and fear that can exist between FACS and the Aboriginal community, the IIC suggests consideration will need to be given to processes to assist FACS to meaningfully provide this information. The IIC suggests that FACS would be assisted by developing relationships that would allow genuine engagement with Aboriginal organisations. These relationships would assist FACS with, among other things, identifying relevant family and kin members, particularly in regional areas.

If a Children's Court Magistrate has already made a decision about placing the child, the Magistrate could then make directions that contact be decided by family court pathways.

The IIC notes the view of the Chief Justice of the Family Court and the Chief Federal Magistrate (as he was then), that:

In child protection proceedings where contact between parents arises as an incidental matter it is difficult to see an objection in principle to this being determined in a state child protection court. Once a child protection issue has been determined however, the state court's jurisdiction in what is otherwise a federal family law issue should cease.¹⁶

If parties can agree on contact arrangements, FACS does not need to be further involved unless the child is actually at risk. The IIC considers this arrangement to be useful particularly as children get older (and as parenting capacity may improve), family law pathways provide good potential for reviewing the continued appropriateness of arrangements. As noted previously, the IIC's view is that contact should be commensurate with risk, but in its experience, due to its different perspective, in the Children's Court, the contact orders made are likely to be minimal and only for the purposes of establishing identity. For this reason, Family Courts are more likely to make adequate contact arrangements.

The IIC suggests that if the parties consent, the matter could be transferred to the Family Court for the making of contact orders.

The IIC observes that the Australian Law Reform Commission ("ALRC") recommended that:

Where a child protection agency investigates child abuse, locates a viable and protective carer and refers that carer to a family court to apply for a parenting order, the agency should, in appropriate cases:

¹⁶ D Bryant, Chief Justice of the Family Court of Australia and J Pascoe, Chief Federal Magistrate of the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia, *Submission FV 168*, 25 June 2010 as cited in Australian Law Reform Commission, *Family Violence – A National Response*, October 2010, ALRC Report 114, available online: http://www.alrc.gov.au/sites/default/files/pdfs/publications/ALRC114_WholeReport.pdf (accessed 10 July 2015). The report is referred to hereafter as "ALRC Family Violence Report".

- (a) Provide written information to a family court about the reasons for the referral;
- (b) Provide reports and other evidence; or
- (c) Intervene in the proceedings.¹⁷

The IIC agrees with parts (a) and (b) of this recommendation, but where a viable and protective carer has been located, the IIC has reservations in relation to part (c) for the reasons set out in more detail in section 3.2 below. However, the IIC notes that in practice, FACS would rarely refer matters to the Family Courts in this way.

2.5. Engage the family law jurisdiction of the Local Courts

In its 2010 Family Violence Report, the ALRC also recommended that when a matter is before a children's court, such court should have the same powers to make decisions under the *Family Law Act* as do Local Courts.¹⁸ The IIC does not disagree in principle with this recommendation. However, the IIC notes also the concerns raised to the ALRC by some stakeholders. These included a concern that adding *Family Law Act* proceedings to the list of matters to which the Children's Court Magistrates must attend, would add significantly to their tasks.¹⁹ The IIC notes also that given the "many significant and fundamental differences"²⁰ between care and protection and family law legislation, an alternative may be to encourage and facilitate the Local Court to exercise the powers it already has to make decisions under the *Family Law Act*.

The IIC understands that, particularly in regional and remote locations, some Magistrates in Local Courts already do exercise their family law jurisdiction in more innovative ways if those courts are not, for example, supported by Family Relationship Centres. Local Court Magistrates could deal with a matter in relation to the protection issues, and when those issues have been resolved could then list the matter in that Magistrates family law list, and make orders properly informed by the matters raised in relation to the protection issues. The IIC submits that this approach could avoid the entrenched dynamic present in the Children's Court, discussed above. It may facilitate parents to accept risk factors, but still be in the position to work towards more fulsome contact orders. Further, the Local Court has the power to close the court in order to provide for the necessary privacy and opportunity for appropriate discussions to be had without public attention.

The IIC suggests that Local Court Magistrates should be encouraged to use their family law jurisdiction. The IIC notes that in the Family Violence Report, the ALRC's view was that Local Courts rarely exercise their family law powers, and that the reluctance of Magistrates to do so may be due to the perception that they lack the requisite expertise.²¹ While the IIC acknowledges these concerns, the IIC understands that some Local Court Magistrates do already exercise their family law jurisdiction. The IIC notes that particular knowledge and expertise is also required in relation to making appropriate cultural contact orders. In this regard, the IIC understands that some Magistrates have worked for significant periods of time in areas with large populations of Indigenous people, and may, for example, run sentencing circles. The IIC suggests also that the Judicial Commission of NSW is in the position to provide for any ongoing educational needs for Magistrates, including in relation to cultural competency.

2.6. Care Alternative Dispute Resolution program

¹⁷ ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16, Recommendation 19-3 at 928

¹⁸ ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16, at [19.139].

¹⁹ Berry Street Inc, *Submission FV 163*, 25 June 2010; N Ross, *Submission FV 129*, 21 June 2010 cited in the ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16, at [19.130].

²⁰ D Bryant and J Pascoe submission, note 16.

²¹ ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16 at [19.131].

The IIC notes that in the Family Violence Report, the ALRC was of the view that more work should be done to explore the current and potential use of dispute resolution models in the context of the intersection of care and protection, and family law. The ALRC's view was that:

flexible dispute resolution processes which can facilitate collaboration across socio-legal service systems, and jurisdictional divides, may offer significant potential for seamless and effective resolution of intersecting child protection and parenting issues relating to the same family. This may be particularly valuable in cases involving family violence.²²

The IIC understands that Legal Aid NSW has established a new Care Alternative Dispute Resolution Program for parties seeking contact after final orders have been made, or seeking to vary a contact order.

The model is non-litigation focused, and invites parties to come to an agreement about arrangements for children. There is a focus on ensuring the voices of the children will be heard in these matters. To this end Legal Aid provides representation for all children who are subject of the contact dispute. Legal assistance will also be available for parties attending subject to means testing and a "significant disadvantage" test.

The IIC considers that this program offers the potential for establishing detailed contact arrangements and cultural contact, which would ideally be expressed as appropriate orders. The benefit of this program may be the flexibility to revisit contact orders as the child gets older and as parents develop greater parenting capacity.

The IIC recommends that the Family Law Council monitors the progress of this program.

3. Matters for reform

3.1. Amend section 69ZK of the Family Law Act

The IIC submits that the improvement of outcomes for Aboriginal children and families would be assisted by amending section 69ZK(1) of the *Family Law Act*. Section 69ZK(1) provides as follows:

Child welfare laws not affected

(1) A court having jurisdiction under this Act must not make an order under this Act (other than an order under Division 7) in relation to a child who is under the care (however described) of a person under a child welfare law unless:

(a) the order is expressed to come into effect when the child ceases to be under that care; or

(b) the order is made in proceedings relating to the child in respect of the institution or continuation of which the written consent of a child welfare officer of the relevant State or Territory has been obtained.

²² ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16, at [23.137]. The IIC notes that the accompanying Recommendation 23-13 made by the ALRC at 1091 is that:

The Australian Government Attorney-General's Department and state and territory governments should collaborate with Family Relationship Services Australia, legal aid commissions and other alternative dispute resolution service providers, to explore the potential of resolving family law parenting and child protection issues relating to the same family in one integrated process.

Currently, consent is required from the Minister (or welfare officer) to allow a matter to proceed where Children's Court orders are in place.

The IIC submits that this provision should be amended to require consent only where parental responsibility has been allocated to the Minister. The IIC's view is that this would facilitate contact, and would avoid a rehearing of a substantial issue (and forum shopping) where parental responsibility is granted to someone other than the Minister, and bring some finality to the process.

The ALRC notes, in its discussion about matters that involve both child protection and family law proceedings and potentially conflicting orders, that section 69ZK(1) recognises that the Commonwealth Parliament does not have legislative competence in child protection matters, and the Family Courts therefore defer to orders under state legislation.²³

3.2. Referring child protection powers to Family Courts

In its Family Violence Report, the ALRC was "disinclined to recommend that federal family courts should have a general power to join a state child protection agency as a party."²⁴

The ALRC was also:

...disinclined to recommend a general reference of child welfare powers to family courts. However, a limited reference of powers to enable the courts to make orders giving parental rights and duties to a child protection agency where there is no other viable and protective carer for a child is supported. A power to join a state child protection agency in this very limited class of cases is also recommended.²⁵

The IIC agrees with these views in relation to Indigenous matters. Given the longstanding distrust with which FACS is regarded by many Aboriginal people, the IIC suggests that Aboriginal families are unlikely to proactively commence proceedings in the Family Courts if they are aware that FACS could generally be joined as a party. The IIC notes that the Federal Circuit Court established an Indigenous Access to Justice Committee in 2012 (now known as the Indigenous Access to Justice RAP Working Group) to explore improvements in access to justice for Indigenous people. One of the actions proposed in the Federal Circuit Court's Reconciliation Action Plan 2014-2016 is a proposal to trial Indigenous circuit courts in Redfern and La Perouse²⁶ with a view to encouraging family law pathways prior to FACS intervention as an alternative to Children's Court proceedings. The IIC understands that there is currently work being undertaken to build community awareness and collaboration to support this initiative, and is concerned that this work may be undermined if Aboriginal families form the impression that FACS can be generally joined to proceedings.

²³ ALRC Family Violence report, note 16, at [10.49]

²⁴ ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16, at [19.99]

²⁵ ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16 at [19.98]

²⁶ Federal Circuit Court of Australia, *Reconciliation Action Plan 2014-2016*, available online: <http://www.federalcircuitcourt.gov.au/pubs/html/reconciliation%20Action%20Plan.html> (accessed 18 May 2016)

3.3. Vesting Children's Court with family law powers

The IIC would not necessarily be opposed to amending the *Family Law Act* to provide the Children's Court the same powers as Local Courts, which is Recommendation 19-4 of the ALRC's Family Violence Report.²⁷

However, the IIC reiterates its concerns that this approach may not in fact result in improved outcomes for Aboriginal children and families (particularly given the existing approach to cultural contact in the Children's Court), without additional resourcing and training of Children's Court Magistrates in relation to issues relating to rights and culture for Aboriginal children and families. The IIC notes that currently, the NSW care and protection legislation only allows for contact orders for 12 months,²⁸ and the orders made are usually bare or minimum orders²⁹. Further, the Children's Court and the parties in the state jurisdiction do not have the benefit of Commonwealth-funded services that support the making and observance of meaningful contact orders.

The IIC suggests that there may be benefit in the Children's Court having limited cross vesting of powers where an order is being transferred to another State. The present transfer arrangements require consent from the receiving State. Usually consent will only be given to a bare order allocating parental responsibility. For example, if a NSW care order is to be transferred because the child will live with an aunty in Queensland.

Often it is clear that a contact order is required and on occasions the Secretary will undertake to make such an application in the Federal Circuit Court. If the Children's Court can make these orders at the same time as the transfer order it will be better for all parties and avoid further delay and expense. The only complication will be the difficulty of the interstate party (aunty in the example above) being properly heard and represented.

3.4. Establishing specialist court for Aboriginal children

The IIC submits that the Family Law Council may wish to consider the possibility of establishing a specialist court for Aboriginal children, particularly in regional areas.

The IIC submits that the key difference between this proposal and the suggestion to amend the *Family Law Act* to provide Children's Courts the same powers as Local Courts is an opportunity to avoid the culture in the Children's Court, which in the IIC's experience may have unnecessarily adverse effects on Aboriginal families. The IIC submits also that creating a specialist court for Aboriginal children would be an opportunity to create a new environment that might reset the dynamic existing in the Children's Court. Parents may not feel compelled to deny the existence of risk, which may provide more meaningful opportunities to tailor appropriate contact arrangements.

The IIC notes that even if there was only just one specialist court established, this court would be in the position to comprehensively consider and produce valuable precedents on matters such as cultural contact.

The IIC acknowledges that close consideration of the details would be required to support this proposal. For example, it may be useful to consider the experiences of tribal courts in the USA (noting salient structural differences). The IIC submits that if this

²⁷ ALRC Family Violence Report, note 16, at 928.

²⁸ Section 86(6), Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 2008

²⁹ Section 86(1)(a), Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 2008

recommendation is to be taken up, it would be appropriate to refer this issue to an organisation such as the ALRC or NSW Law Reform Commission.

The IIC thanks you for the opportunity to provide comments. Any questions can be directed to Vicky Kuek, policy lawyer for the Committee, on 9926 0354 or victoria.kuek@lawsociety.com.au.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Michael Tidball', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael Tidball
Chief Executive Officer