



WHAT TO DO

If you believe a child is in immediate danger, or you have immediate concerns for the welfare of a child, call "000" or local Police on 131 444.

If your concern is about online child exploitation and abuse you can report directly to the Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation at www.acce.gov.au/report

If you would prefer to report in-confidence visit Crime Stoppers at www.crimestoppers.com.au or by phoning 1800 333 000.

24 hour support is also available for children and young people at Kids Helpline 1800 55 1800 or kidshelpline.com.au

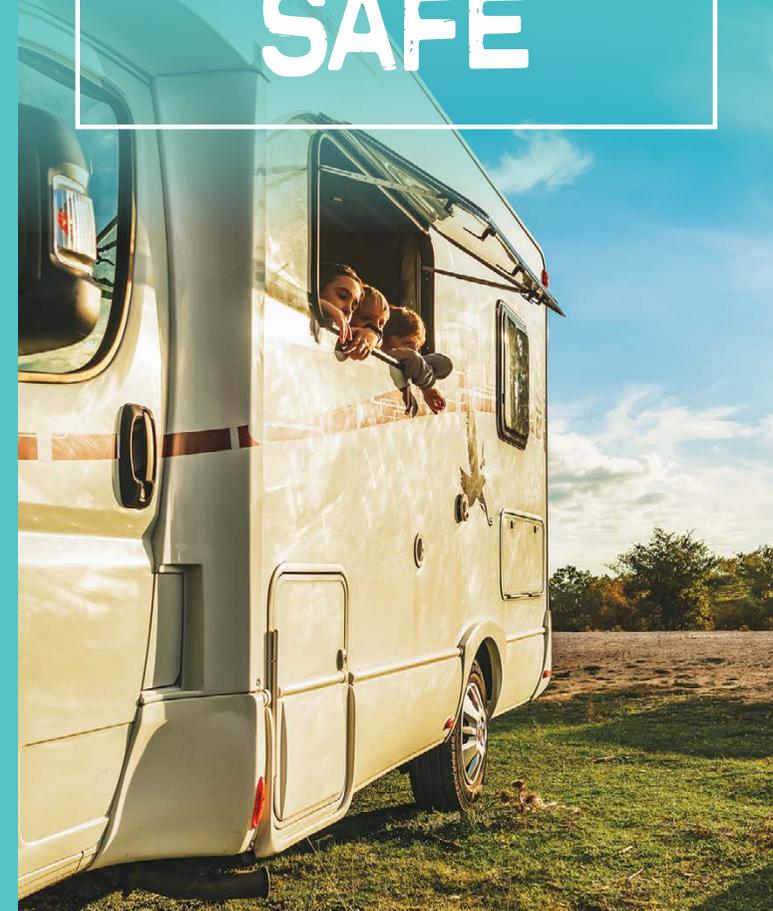
If you do not believe a child is in immediate danger, report your concerns to site management.



HOW CAN YOU HELP?

- Know the indicators and signs of child sexual abuse
- Listen actively and watch for signs of abuse.
- If your child/ a child discloses abuse, stay calm. – see projectparadigm.com.au/Tools/Resources
- Always closely supervise children that are in your care.
- Develop family safety rules that are clear and easy to understand.
- Discuss and report any concerns that you have to staff immediately.
- Talk to the family and friends travelling with you about potential risks, strategies and CSA prevention.
- Have age-appropriate conversations with children or young people in your care about CSA.
- Discuss with children and young people who are in your care about their safety education including the difference between secrets and surprises, body parts, body clues, boundaries and respectful relationships.
- Explore trusted sites to learn more about CSA prevention strategies.

KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE



A GUIDE FOR CAMPERS AND CARAVANERS

This brochure provides information to help identify signs of child sexual abuse (CSA). Research shows that, like many shared public spaces, campgrounds and caravan parks can sometimes be used to build inappropriate relationships, groom and abuse children. Awareness and early action can significantly reduce risk and prevent harm.

WHAT IS CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?

Children can be sexually abused by adults or by other children who are in a position of power or authority over the child. It can be perpetrated in person, via phone or online. Child sexual abuse includes but is not limited to:

- kissing, holding or fondling a child in a sexual way
- exposing genitals to a child
- talking in a sexual way that's not appropriate for the child's age
- making obscene phone calls, text messages or remarks
- persistently intruding on a child's privacy
- showing pornographic videos or images to a child
- forcing a child or young person to watch a sexual act
- child exploitation
- sex or sexual activity with a child.

YOUR ROLE IN KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE

In Queensland, **it is an offence** for any adult to fail to report sexual offending against a child by another adult to police. This means all adults have the responsibility to report sexual offences against children to police.

(www.qld.gov.au/law/crime-and-police/types-of-crime/sexual-offences-against-children/failure-to-report)



POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF CSA (camping and caravanning)

- Guests who take a special interest in children and young people staying at the site.
- Guests who appear to be behaving in an overly sexual manner with a young person.
- Guests with a young person who appears to be acting on instruction/restricted from speaking.
- Guests with a young person who appears to have visible injuries.
- Guests who appear to want to spend time alone with children and young people and encourage opportunities for this to occur.
- Guests who offer games, entertainment and activities that are overtly appealing to children and young people.
- Guests who take a special interest in families with children or young people, asking personal details and offering support and supervision.
- Guests who include themselves in activities involving children and young people and their families without invitation.
- Guests who take on parenting supervision and discipline without permission.
- Guests sharing stories about their personal life and adult issues (relationships, alcohol or drug use) whilst children and young people are present.
- Guests who request or encourage inappropriate touch with children and young people such as hugging, kissing, tickling, piggyback rides, massage, roughhousing, applying sunscreen or insect repellent and initiating touch.
- Guests who wear minimal or inappropriate clothing in public areas or areas occupied by children and young people.
- Guests who wear inappropriate attire around children and young people.
- Guests who you suspect are consuming drugs or other substances with young people.
- Guests who are consuming alcohol with young people who you suspect are under 18 years of age.
- Children or young people who appear concerned or frightened in the company of guests.
- Young guests who appear to be under the influence of alcohol, drugs or substances making them vulnerable.
- Young females who appear with make-up and clothing that is inappropriate for their age.