

EXTRA RESOURCES LINKS



Safer Communities for Children

A Community Approach to Child Safety and Wellbeing

RESOURCE LINKS

7 Steps to Safety

<https://tfhc.nt.gov.au/children-and-families/7-steps-to-safety>

Building Resilience in children aged 0-12

<https://www.beyondblue.org.au/who-does-it-affect/children/building-resilience-in-children-aged-0-12>

Educate2Empower Publishing

Books and resources to empower children

<https://www.e2epublishing.info/>

Talk Soon. Talk Often. A guide for parents talking to their kids about sex.

Yarning quiet ways

https://www.healthywa.wa.gov.au/Articles/S_T/Talk-soon-Talk-often

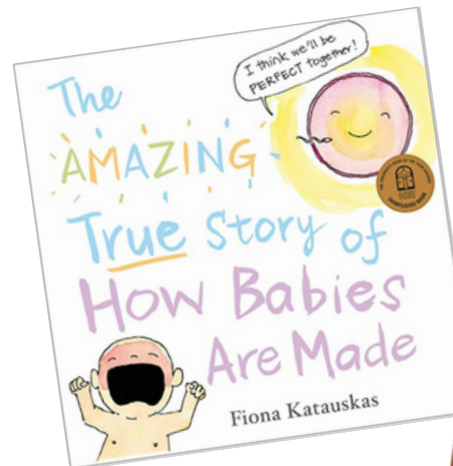
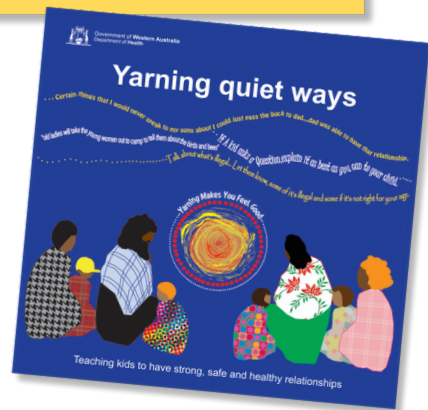
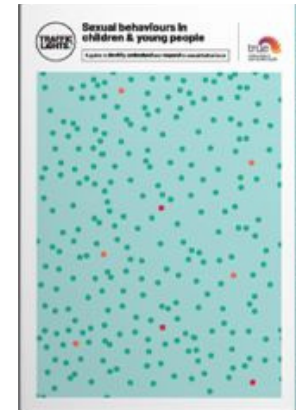
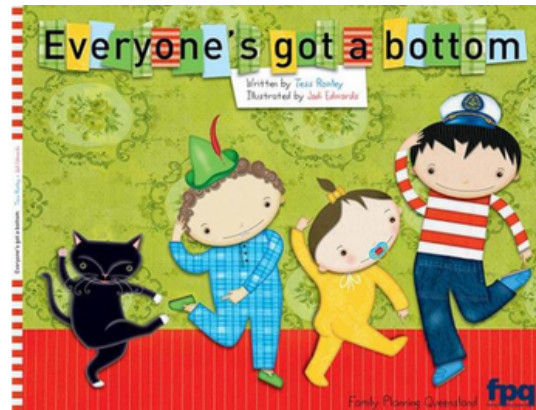
Traffic Lights: Sexual behaviours in children and young people

<https://www.true.org.au/factsheets/factsheets-free-resources>



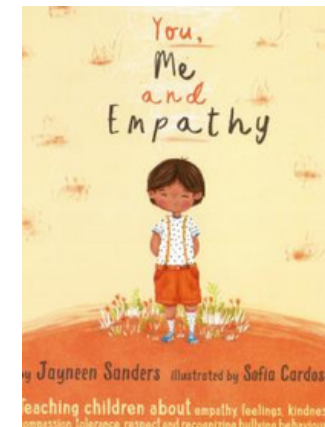
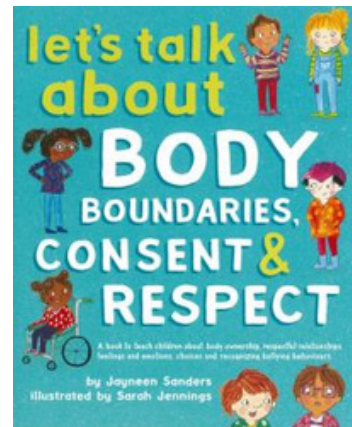
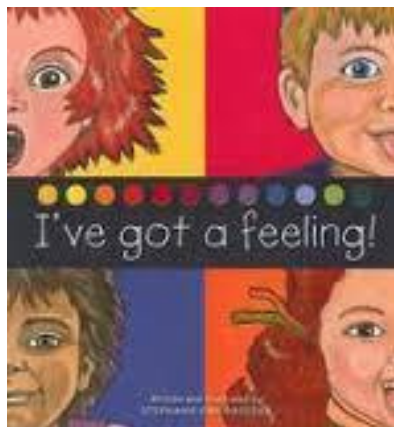
EXTRA RESOURCES

Understanding Children's Sexual Development



EXTRA RESOURCES

Talking About Feelings



ELECTRONIC RESOURCE LINKS

Australian Council on Children and the Media

<https://childrenandmedia.org.au>

Carly Ryan Foundation

<https://www.carlyryanfoundation.com>

NSPCC (UK -National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children)

www.nspcc.org.uk

Net Aware - www.net-aware.org.uk

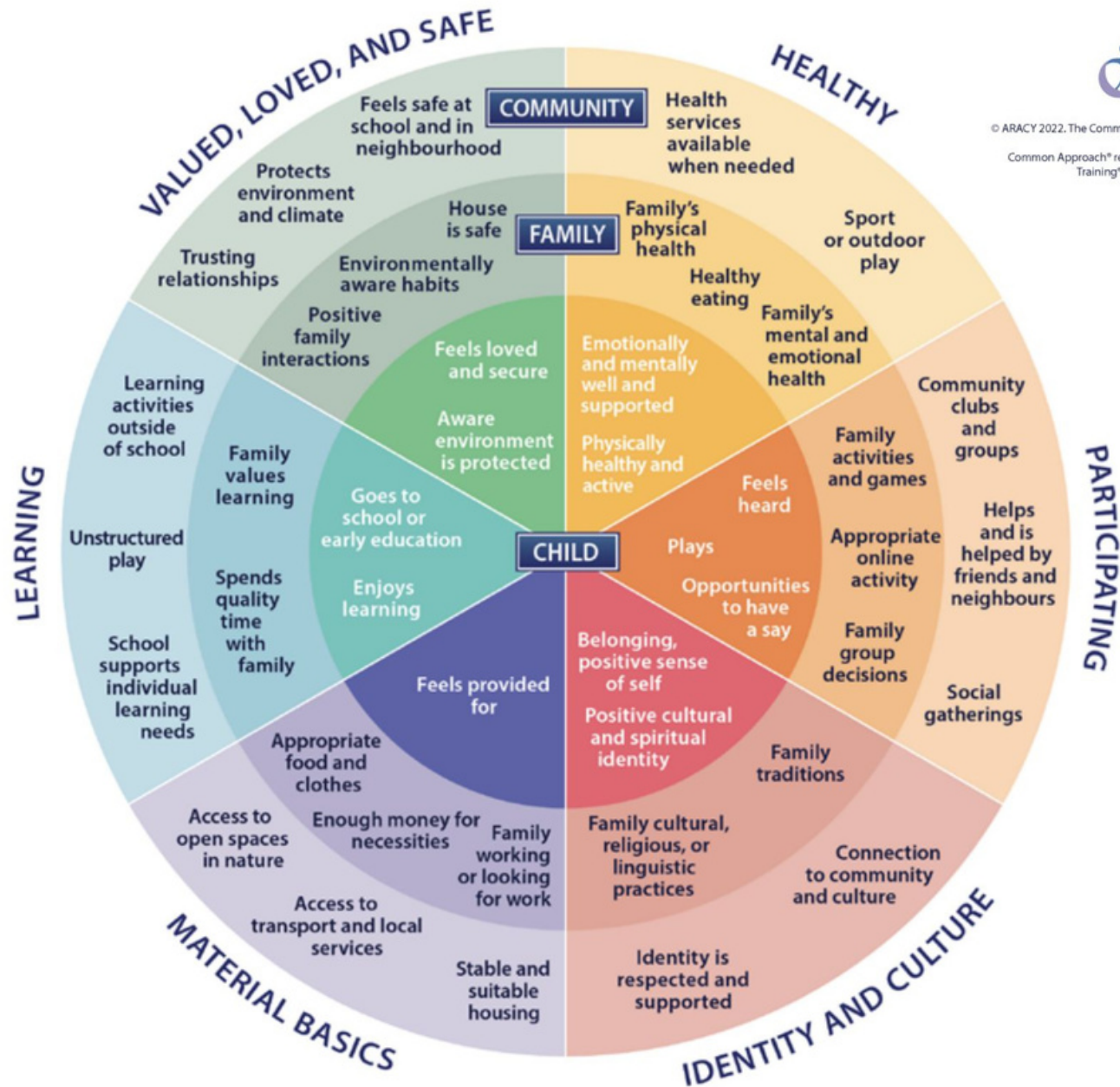
Share Aware - <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/share-aware/>

Office of the e-Safety Commissioner

<https://www.esafety.gov.au/education-resources/iparent>



THE WHEEL OF WELLBEING



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ABORIGINAL FRAMEWORK

From:
**'The Story of Our Children and
Young People NT 2021'**

Menzies School of Health Research
in partnership with NTG

- a** Child or young person in the centre, with their family
- b** Children and young people form the inner circle
- c** They are surrounded by a second circle of parents, uncles, aunties and those within the family across that generation. This circle also includes local service providers such as schools and clinics, and other people working with families
- d** The third circle represents grandparents, elders and those within the family across that generation. It also includes cultural authority groups, government, policy makers and decision makers
- e** Around the circles of people, are four groups of people talking and working together
- f** Everything is connected by travel lines which illustrate movement and flow, as everything co-exists. The movement is in all directions as people have responsibilities to each other. Through the kinship system, everything and everyone is connected including to the sun, moon, stars and universe. It is important for everyone to be working together and communicating with each other
- g** The dots around the outside hold the framework together, demonstrating a wholeness. The dots also allow for movement in and out of the framework.



Figure 2: Aboriginal Framework. Source: Developed by a cultural reference group of the Editorial Committee and modified through conversations with Aboriginal people from across the Northern Territory. Painted by Cian McCue.

Building protective factors

Being valued, loved and safe

Coolamon

It is important for children and young people to grow up in a loving and safe environment. The coolamon is a large bowl-like carrier made from the wood of a tree. It is also known by other names, such as Guluman in the Ngukurr region and Nanhthi we in the Wadeye region. It is a traditional cot and keeps babies safe, strong and healthy. The baby in the coolamon is surrounded by other children, adults and wider family. It is safe, valued, loved and cared for by all generations.



Having material basics

Tree

It is important for children and young people to have access to the material basics in life such as housing, food, clean water, sanitary systems and transport. Trees can provide essential items such as wood and bark for housing and to build canoes for travel. They are also used to make tools for hunting and personal safety such as spears and boomerangs. Trees are a source of bush food and medicine. They also bring family and community together, gathering under trees for shade, meetings and other purposes.



Being healthy

Hunting and gathering

It is important for children and young people to have their health needs met. Connection to land and culture through hunting and gathering ensures a healthy lifestyle – physically, developmentally and mentally. Plants and animals provide important food sources to maintain a healthy diet. For example, goannas are hunted for their meat, as well as the fat and intestines used for medicine. It is about sustaining an active and healthy lifestyle, providing good nutrition and health for yourself and your family.



Learning

Oral tradition

It is important for children and young people to be learning throughout their lives. There is a strong oral tradition in Aboriginal culture, as well as other cultures present in the Territory. Elders and grandparents sit with children and young people to pass on knowledge. Key principles and ideas are taught over time and are passed down from one generation to another. Learning happens in all elements of life, including learning about language, law, cultural knowledge and practices, family relationships and history.



Participating

Spear, boomerang and dilly bag

It is important for children and young people to be actively participating, among their peers and within the community. Spears, boomerangs and dilly bags represent active participation in Aboriginal community life. Spears are used for hunting and fishing and in competitive leisure activities, a dilly bag is used to gather seeds and fruit, boomerangs are used for hunting and as clapping sticks in music and dance.

Positive sense of identity and culture

Kinship system

It is important for children and young people to have a positive understanding of their human identity and culture. Everything in Aboriginal life is connected to and given its place in the kinship system. It is about the whole universe, the planets, stars, moon and sun – everything is connected. When this system breaks down or when something is missing, there is disconnection and dysfunction. Elders across many cultures present in the Territory are passing on cultural knowledge to younger generations.



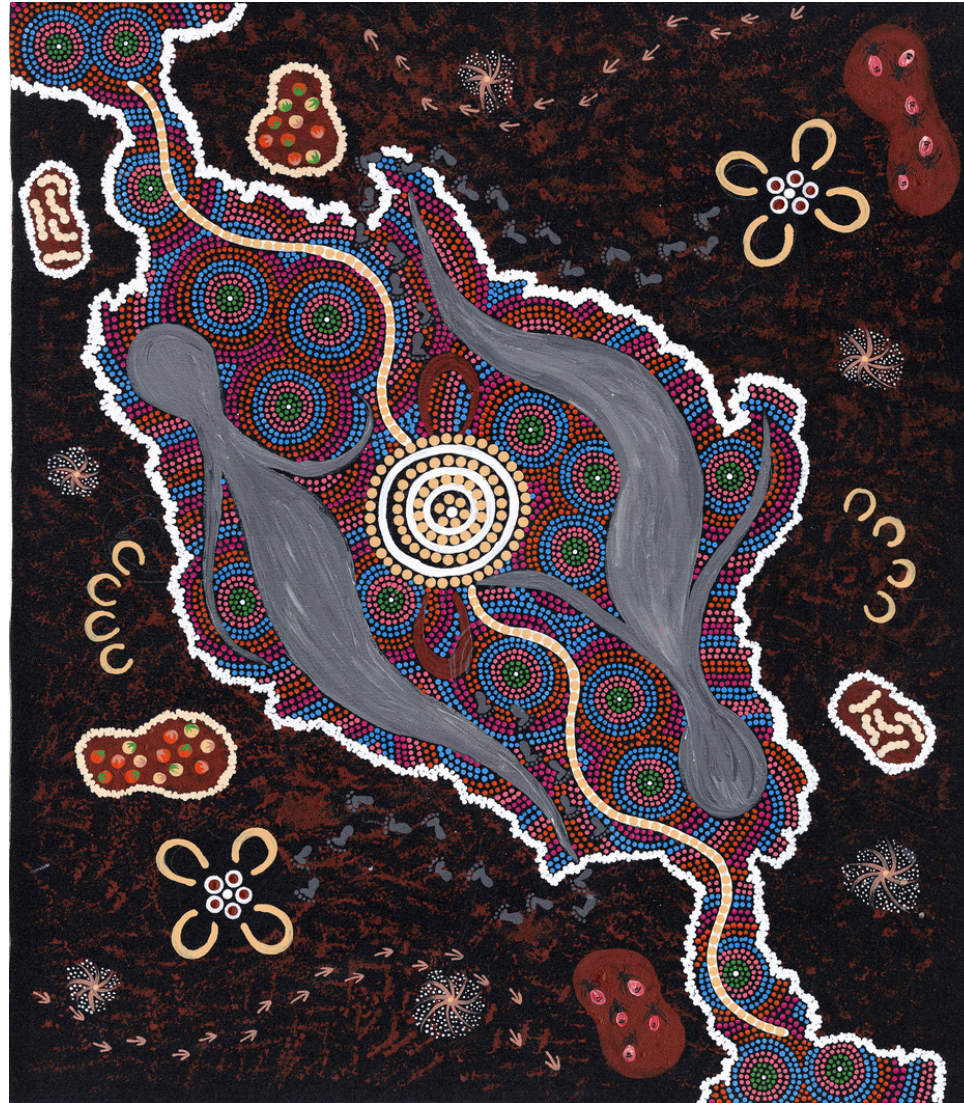
DEEP LISTENING

Safer Communities for Children is underpinned by deep listening – a process of deep and respectful listening to build community. Aboriginal people practise deep listening, an almost spiritual skill that involves inner, quiet, still awareness, and waiting – a little like contemplation.*

Safer Communities for Children encourages everyone involved in the program to be still, to take time, to reflect and to use the stories and activities to truly listen to children and support them to use their own senses to tune in and learn about themselves, their feelings, others and the role of community in keeping them safe.

This painting describes the importance of deep listening to help children learn and experience their world.

* <https://www.miriamrosefoundation.org.au/about-dadirri>



'DEEP LISTENING' BY SHIRLEEN CAMPBELL, ALICE SPRINGS



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