



Human Services
Community Services

IFBSBR001 IFBS Eligibility Criteria

Rationale:

The target group for the Aboriginal IFBS are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander families with protective concerns.

Rule:

Eligibility criteria – families that are suitable for IFBS referral

Acceptance of families will be based on the following criteria:

- Aboriginal families subject to protective concerns who are experiencing some form of crisis
- a willingness by at least one of the caregivers to work with the program and help in goal setting. If there is an adolescent involved their acceptance is also required where appropriate
- a CS case plan that is open and allocated to the referring CSC
- a Secondary Risk of Harm Assessment (or equivalent) has been completed
- where the child is at risk of being removed from the caregivers; OR
- families where children are returning home from an out-of-home placement and where the children or young people have been in out-of-home placement for over 3 months; and where restoration is already an case plan goal; OR
- where an Aboriginal child or young person is in out-of-home care and the placement has become unstable and placement support is required for the carers and child or young person.

Note: The exception to these criteria would be referrals from the Regional Director as it relates to whole of government activities and case coordination initiatives.

Criteria for exclusion – families that are not suitable for IFBS referral

Any one of the following would exclude families from being referred to IFBS:

- where the family and/or adolescent does not agree to work with the program
- where the child would be unable to return to their family at the time due to an unacceptable level of risk, and the IFBS is not confident about the safety of the child (too high risk)
- children are not assessed as being at risk of significant harm and imminent risk of OOHC placement (too low risk)
- where the safety and well being of the IFBS staff cannot be ensured due to the level of conflict or violence that exists within the family
- one parent has been charged with any allegation of abuse or neglect and it is found that the other parent is incapable or unwilling to protect the child/children against further harm
- intra-familial sexual abuse has been confirmed, or after a report of sexual abuse, the risk of harm assessment confirms the child is 'in need of care and protection' related to the sexual abuse, and there is no protective parent, or the offender still has access to the child.