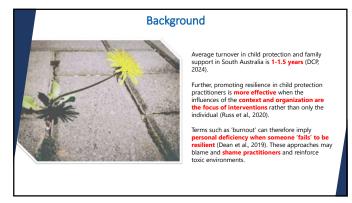




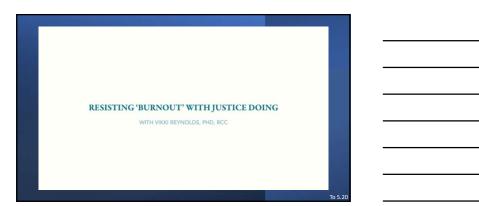
2

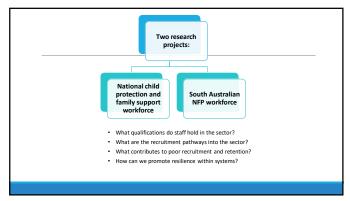
CAFFSA's Core Business

- Leadership: We are a conscious thought leader, informed by and advocating with the best available research and evidence
- Advocacy: We prioritise the needs of children and families connected with or at risk
 of entering the child protection system, and advocate to the highest levels of
 government for policy changes that have positive impact
- Policy: We are instrumental and proactive in driving, developing and responding effectively to key policies and legislation.
- Practice Development: We promote practice approaches that are trauma responsive, culturally safe, and we work with sector partners to promote and deliver training and development opportunities that are trauma responsive











Burnout isn't the reason people leave their role - burnout is a symptom of not leaving their role sooner.

Different psychological harms require different strategies

Burnout - a state of mental, physical, and emotional exhaustion that's usually caused by **chronic** workplace **stress**.

Vicarious trauma - the emotional and psychological stress that results from being exposed to the traumatic experiences of others.

Moral distress - a psychological state of distress that occurs when someone knows the right thing to do but is prevented from taking that action. It can be caused by many factors, including:

- Lack of power or agency
- $\bullet \quad \text{Structural limitations, such as insufficient staff, resources, training, or time} \\$
- Institutional constraints
- Witnessing moral transgressions by others

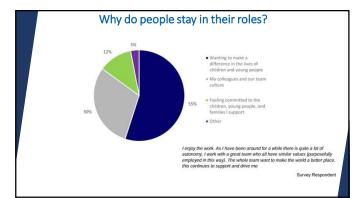
10

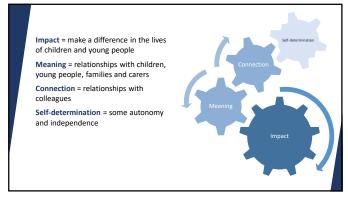
Talk to a partner:

What are some of the systemic factors that cause moral distress for staff in your agency?

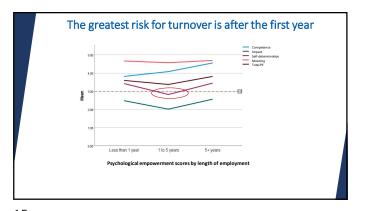


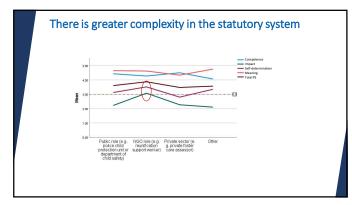
11

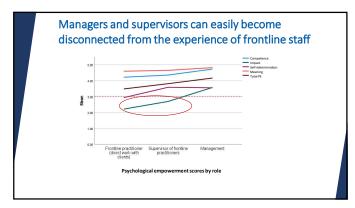


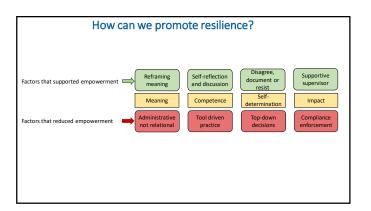




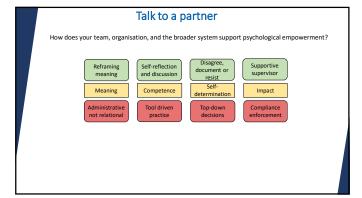


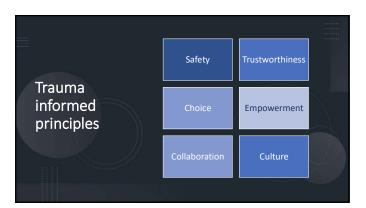






"But I knew that I was alone. So, I walked out feeling at least I voiced what I thought."	Opportunity to be heard
"I think what's kept me resilient is reconnecting with people who have like values and ethics to me."	Connection to values and ethics
"My direct manager was amazing. She was the buffer."	Safe leadership
"I feel like I stand out. I think a lot of people toe the party line. I advocate very strongly for the people I work for, which is my clients, my carers, and the children in their care."	Advocacy





- Policies should focus on both physical and psychological safety.
- The question of "safety for whom" should be asked, because policy can sometimes privilege safety for one group at the expense of another. 'No tolerance' responses should instead focus on
- prevention and harm-reduction.

- Policies should be understandable, explainable, and easily accessible by staff as well as children, young people, families, and carers.
- Intended goals of policies should be clearly stated so that actions in them are put into context.

 Where possible, objective criteria and guidance should be
- written into a policy to help create a clear overview and

What does policy look like in your organisation?

22

- Policies should be at least informed by, and at best created in collaboration with, the people who are going to be affected by the policy.
- the policy.

 Policies should have a relational focus, identifying lines of communication and where further guidance can be sought.

 Policies should show respect to the different expertise represented in the policy. This includes the expertise of staff, children, young people, families, and carers who have lived experience and are experts in their own lives.

- . Choice should always be promoted to the greatest extent possible. This does not mean that the individual has the final say but it does mean that their input is maximised.

 The choices offered should be meaningful to the person making
- them rather than arbitrary.

 Where possible, there should be room for innovative solutions that can be tailored to the individual needs of staff, children, young people, families, and carers.

What does policy look like in your organisation?

23

- Policies should provide guidance on best practice along with
- tools for daily practice.

 A systemic view should be included, acknowledging that people operate in systems that influence their resources and

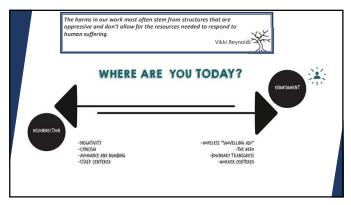
Culture:

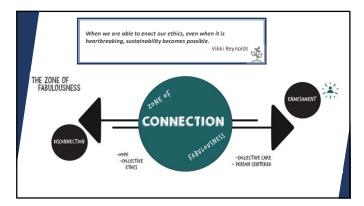
- How visible is culture in your organisation? Do policies consistently reference culture?
- Is culture only framed as something experienced by 'others' or is it recognised as an aspect of everyone's identity?
- Is there reflection on how organisational culture may challenge or harm other cultural groups?

· Is organisational culture recognised and promoted in policy?

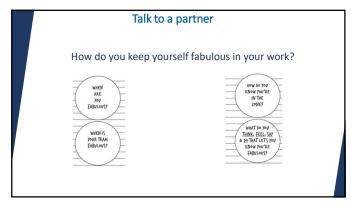
What does policy look like in your organisation?

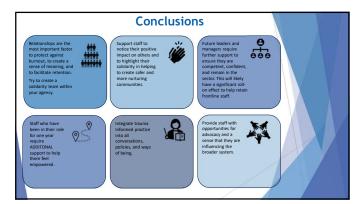
1	4
/	4











Additional resources https://pcar.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdfs/trauma_informed_supervision_guide_508.pdf https://vikkireynolds.ca/resisting-burnout/ https://vikkireynolds.ca/resisting-burnout/ https://vikkireynolds.ca/resisting-burnout/ https://vikkireynolds.ca/resisting-burnout/ https://vikkireynolds.ca/resisting-burnout/ https://www.childandfamilysa.org.au//page_id=226796fect_fb=1&PageSpeed=off https://www.alisonintheuniverse.com/ https://youtu.be/arpDUck/Yby03i=E079d2QV7tz]Um7X https://youtu.be/arpDUck/Yby03i=E079d2QV7tz]Um7X https://youtu.be/ezxt/u34lkfm4rsis-17/jodHYh282Jlvo https://youtu.be/ezxt/u34lkfm4rsis-17/jodHYh282Jlvo