

Information
for Prospective
Foster Carers of
Aboriginal and
Torres Strait
Islander Children
and Young People



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Congratulations on taking the first step to becoming a foster carer!

Every night in Victoria there are children in need of a place to call home. Foster carers are **people in our community** who provide safe, nurturing homes for children and young people who cannot live with their families.

Long-term and short-term foster carers make a difference to thousands of children across Victoria every day – whether that's over a weekend, a month or more. As a foster carer of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person, you can support them in having a nurturing and positive life experience that is culturally, socially, and emotionally safe.

This booklet will give you some key information to get you started on your journey to becoming a foster carer. You will also receive an information pack from your local agency after they receive your enquiry.

If you have any further questions you can always call Fostering Connections on **1800 013 088**, or email us at fcenquiry@cfecfw.asn.au



Foster care 101

What is foster care?

- Foster care is the temporary care of children and young people by members of the community who become trained and accredited foster carers.
- Foster care is about looking after and supporting vulnerable children and young people between the ages of 0-18 who are unable to live at home or with other family members.
- In most cases, when a child or young person first comes into foster care, the aim is to support the parents to have their child or young person return to their care, as soon as it is safely possible. Foster carers play a key role to support reunification, noting most children and young people return home to their parents within six months.

How long does a placement last?

- Foster carers may care for children and young people for a night, a weekend or longer (including months and years).
- Some carers may choose to provide only one type of care, while others may provide a combination of care arrangements.
- Foster carers play an invaluable role in caring for vulnerable children and young people. Foster carers provide safe, secure, stable environments and positive relationships that are fundamental to healing.



Key words

Agency: the community service organisation (CSO) or Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation (ACCO) that provides services including foster care. Your agency will guide you through the process of becoming a foster carer, provide you with training and support, and organise placements of children and young people in your home once you're accredited.

Agency case worker: this person will support and supervise your foster care placements. They will be your day-to-day contact for support regarding care of the child, and they will coordinate the care team.

Carer: this is you! As a foster carer, you open your home to a child or young person, offering stability, security and support until that child can return to their family. You can care for all types of children, from newborn babies to young people up to age 18.

Care team: a team who communicate about the child to ensure their safety and wellbeing. Often includes the agency case worker, the child or young person's case manager, the carer and parents (as appropriate), the child protection worker, and other significant adults in the child's life such as teachers or therapists.

Case plan: a document that aligns with the current court order. It contains all significant decisions for the child's present and future care and well being of the child, and the permanency objective for the child where protective concerns have been substantiated. This is inclusive of care and contact arrangements.

Cultural plan: an additional plan written when an Aboriginal child or young person is placed in foster care. The plan is a comprehensive record of the child and young person's Aboriginal cultural information, cultural journey, and sets out the intentions for the period covered aligned with case plan, to maintain and develop the child and young person's Aboriginal identity; and encourage connection to their Aboriginal community and culture.

Cultural plans are reviewed by the care team which coincide with the date of the next case plan review (and should not be longer than 12 months). The reviewed cultural plan is approved by the chief executive officer of the local ACCO, endorsed by the case planner, and provided to the child. This is a collaborative approach between ACCOs, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander services, and DHHS.

Department: the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Family reunification: this refers to the goal of safely returning a child or young person to the care of their parent or parents. When a child or young person first comes into foster care, the aim is to support the parents to have their child or young person return to their care as soon as it is safely possible. As a foster carer, you play a key role in supporting reunification.

Placement: when a child or young person is placed with a foster carer.

Foster care 101



Types of foster care

Emergency foster care:

For children and young people who require immediate care due to concerns for their safety. Because these arrangements are urgent, there is usually very little notice before a child or young person is placed with the carer. They often occur in the night.

“I knew we weren’t ready for providing longer term care. Often we’ll get a few hours notice that there’s a child in need, so we give them a special book with pictures of us and a map of our house. For the older kids especially it helps them feel welcome.”

– Marcus, foster carer

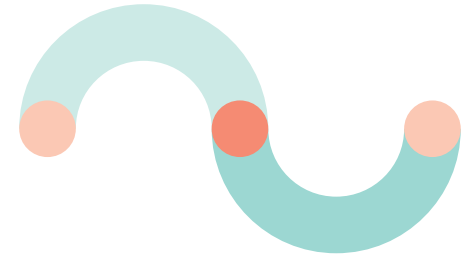
Respite foster care:

Short-term and/or intermittent care provided for children and young people living with full-time foster and kinship carers or parents, often for one or two weekends a month, or for a week during school holidays, or as required.

“Doing respite or really short-term care is about relieving other foster carers and giving them a break so that they’re able to sustain long-term placements. [It gives] the child an opportunity to see what other families are like.”

– Sue Anne, foster carer

Foster care 101



Types of foster care

Short-term foster care:

For children and young people who require care ranging from overnight up to about six months. Children and young people requiring short-term care are often reunified with their parents, or may be placed with extended family or within their community at the end of the foster care arrangement.

“Our most recent placement has been two sisters, 9 and 11. They’ve been with us for three months. I was nervous about caring for them but our ACCO has been so supportive and the girls have loved going to homework club there. They’ve had visits with their Mum and Grandma, and they’ll soon be ready to move into a kinship placement with their Grandma.”

– Mandy, foster carer

Long-term foster care:

Care arranged when a child or young person cannot return home for some time. Long-term foster care may cease when a permanent care arrangement is organised, or when the child or young person reaches adulthood and becomes independent.

“I’ve had two long-term placements, one who recently turned 18, the other who is 12. The 18-year-old is part of our family, and regularly checks in and comes for dinner, or to play Xbox with the 14-year-old and our two biological children. She came to us with a fair few problems, so to see her flourish and connect over time has been so rewarding.”

– Jasvinder, foster carer

Foster care 101



Foster care myths

Myth: Foster care is the same as adoption.

Fact: Adoption is where you become the permanent, legal parent of a child or young person. As a foster carer you will care for a child or young person for a fixed period, with the common goal to reunite the child or young person with their birth family where possible. In foster care the child's guardian is defined through the court orders and is often the Department or birth family.

Myth: It is too difficult to create a culturally safe environment for an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander child or young person.

Fact: A culturally safe environment is one that will enable and encourage an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander child or young person to identify with, and be proud of their culture, because their carer's family recognises and values their Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander identity. Caring for an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander child or young person is an opportunity for you to gain more information and skills, so they will thrive. Both of you can share a journey of learning and understanding more about culture and communities. This is an ideal way of making the child or young person and your family feel comfortable and respectful of each other, and get the placement off to a good start.

Myth: You need to have a big house and own your own home to be a foster carer.

Fact: Foster carers can rent or own their own home. Some agencies ask that a child or sibling group have their own room, while others are happy for siblings to share rooms if there is enough space for them to do so comfortably. Agencies require that sleeping arrangements be age appropriate and meet the child's individual needs. If you give us a call, we can ensure you are referred to an agency that is appropriate for your circumstances.

Myth: Parents who have children in foster care are bad.

Fact: Parents with children in foster care are human and are likely to have experienced challenges as well. By providing a safe and stable home for children whose family situation is not currently safe, you are allowing parents to get help and support in the hopes that this will improve. Foster carers play a crucial role in supporting relationships with parents and extended family, ideally so the child can eventually return home. Retaining connection to family, including any siblings, is a crucial part of supporting a child's identity and growth.

Foster care 101



Foster care myths

Myth: You can't be a foster carer if you have children still at home with you.

Fact: We need foster carers from all different backgrounds, including those who have children. Children and young people in out-of-home care can have complex needs requiring time and attention, which may mean that some placements will not be appropriate for those with children in the home. However, many children and young people will benefit from other children with whom they can socialise and develop, and these can provide additional strong relationships. Speak to your agency about what will work best for you and your family, and ensure you take the time to talk to your children about potential foster care placements.

Myth: Children and young people in foster care are too challenging.

Fact: Children and young people in out-of-home care are likely to have faced challenges, however they are also just like other children; it is critical you approach fostering with an open heart and a willingness to try to understand their needs. As a foster carer it is your role to show them support, boundaries, safety, and help guide them through different stages and challenges. Persistent and consistent care is critical, and your agency will provide you support with this.

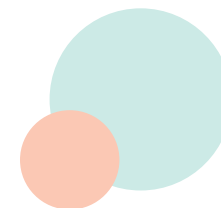
Myth: You have to commit to having a child or young person living with you for years at a time.

Fact: Some people enter long-term care arrangements, but many others undertake care for as little as one or two weekends a month. The type of care you are best suited to provide will depend on your personal circumstances, and may change as your situation changes. For example, you may start out offering respite care for other foster placements before moving on to short- or long-term care, or vice versa.

Myth: You need parenting experience to be a foster carer.

Fact: Children and young people in foster care need stability and support – anyone can provide this. If you have concerns about your experience with children just remember that you will be provided training to ensure you are well equipped and prepared to welcome a child into your home. Your agency will also discuss matching and capacity with you to ensure that the best possible placement support occurs.

Foster care 101



Foster care myths

Myth: You cannot care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people if you are not from that community.

Fact: Every agency will explore the best possible match for a child or young person in foster care. When an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person comes into care, DHHS are required to explore culturally safe placements prior to a foster care arrangement being identified. This means that all kinship placements, community placements, and all Indigenous foster carer placements have been exhausted prior to this child or young person being placed with a non-Indigenous foster carer.

While ideally Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people will be cared for within community, sometimes this is not possible. As a carer, you will be supported in ensuring that children and young people are able to connect to and celebrate their cultural values, beliefs, traditions, and identity. All carers of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children are required to undertake cultural training. Your agency will be able to give you more detail on this.

Myth: You need to be married to be a foster carer.

Fact: Foster carers can be married, single, or in de facto relationships. They can be any sexuality, gender, or gender identity. We need foster carers from a wide variety of backgrounds to support children and young people in out-of-home care.

Myth: You cannot provide foster care while working.

Fact: Many foster carers work full- or part-time. Some children need a full-time stay-at-home carer, such as babies and children under five. You can talk to your agency about the kind of care that is suited to your circumstances and work commitments. If your circumstances change, you can always change the kind of care you provide.

Myth: One person can't make a difference in a child's life.

Fact: Having a stable, safe space where a child can be a child is the most important thing a foster carer can provide. Your care can be crucial in supporting a child and family through difficulty, whether that child is home after a few days or ends up on a long-term placement.



Can I be a foster carer?

Who can become a carer?

- You can become a carer if you are 21 or over, have room in your home and of course, care about children and young people.
- Foster carers come from all backgrounds and life stages. Foster carers are singles, couples, same-sex couples, families and come from all age groups. They may be renting or living in their own home; employed, studying or retired; and come from diverse cultural, religious and ethnic backgrounds.
- Foster care involves everyone in a household. If you live with a partner or have children of your own, it is important to discuss fostering with them before applying. All household members over 18 will be involved in the assessment process and undergo police checks. You will all need to feel comfortable and ready to take the next step.
- A foster carer is committed to ensuring that all of a child or young person's in care needs are met. This includes their connection to culture and community, and supporting their identity to help them thrive.

How long does it take to become a foster carer?

- On average it takes four to six months to become an accredited foster carer.
- However, everyone's circumstances are different. This process is a collaboration between you and your agency, who will schedule visits, organise training and assessments at a pace that suits you.

Will I be interviewed or assessed before becoming a foster carer?

- Yes, the process involves several different assessments. These will give you and your agency time to discuss your circumstances and make sure you are well prepared to become a carer.
- During this process, recruitment workers from your foster care agency will meet with you to:
 - conduct a home environment check
 - ask you to write your life story from birth to present
 - complete reference checks
 - interview you and members of your family.



Can I be a foster carer?

Can I be a foster carer for Aboriginal children?

Yes. ACCOs welcome carers from all backgrounds who are committed to caring for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children. You will be offered extra training and support to increase your knowledge of Aboriginal culture, so you are best placed to care for an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander child and support them to explore and learn about their culture and cultural connections.

Maintaining these connections with family, Country and culture are vital in building identity as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person for children and young people in care. When children and young people in care experience a positive connection to their culture, community, and identity, they then have greater opportunities to thrive during their care experience and in their future.

What does maintaining connection involve?

Helping maintain connection is individual to the child or young person, but may include:

- Prioritising activities and relationships that keep them connected to their Aboriginal identity
- Understanding your responsibilities under the child or young person's cultural plan, their rights as Aboriginal children and young people in foster care, and their family's rights in decision making
- Being aware of significant cultural events, cultural needs, and attending ongoing training, reading, and learning.

You are not expected to be an expert in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander culture, but you do need to explore and promote the child or young person's culture. You are not required to do this alone, and will be supported by your ACCO. All carers of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children undertake cultural awareness training.

ACCOs

What is different about working with an ACCO?

ACCOs are Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations who deliver a range of holistic services to their community, in a way that values and promotes Aboriginal culture. ACCOs work alongside families, focusing on forming trusting and respectful relationships, building on carers strengths and supporting children to grow and thrive in their culture. ACCO staff listen to families and involve them in decisions that affect their lives, with conversations done in a loving way, like family would. When working with an ACCO, carers receive support from Aboriginal staff to keep their children's connection to Country, culture and Community strong for the duration of their court order and beyond.

ACCOs deliver a range of services, from healthcare to therapeutic supports, family services, homework clubs and youth groups. As well as providing programs and services to Community, ACCOs are also cultural hubs, and play an important role in bringing the community together for cultural events, such as Smoking Ceremonies, family days and camps on Country, NAIDOC celebrations and many more. By getting to know their ACCO, carers can access a wide range of activities and Aboriginal people who can help strengthen their child's cultural identity and sense of self, which will have a significant impact on helping them grow into strong, confident and thriving young adults.



ACCOs

When children and carers are with an ACCO, these services are delivered in a way that is culturally safe for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community. Models of care are often holistic, meaning they take into account a range of needs, including health, education, and a child's need to have emotional and spiritual connections to their community.

As a foster carer with an ACCO, you will be part of providing culturally safe care to children and young people that will support their ongoing development and growth. Your ACCO will help you undertake cultural awareness training and provide children and young people in your care with opportunities to participate in events such as cultural celebrations and excursions.

All agencies focus on reunification (supporting a family so that a child or young person can return to their birth family), and ACCOs strive to reunite children with families and keep communities strong. For carers, this means an opportunity to be part of the journey to bring a family back together, which is an incredible and unique experience.

When an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person cannot be reunified with family and has to remain in foster care, then they will be supported through cultural plans for connection to Aboriginal heritage and community for the duration of their court order. Your agency will be able to discuss this further with you.

The following ACCOs deliver Foster Care:

- Gippsland and East Gippsland Aboriginal Co-operative
- Mallee District Aboriginal Services
- Njernda Aboriginal Corporation
- Rumbalara Aboriginal Co-operative
- Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative
- Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency (VACCA)



ACCOs

I am Aboriginal and interested in fostering children. How do I know which agency is right for me?

Prospective foster carers can choose any agency within their local government area, this can be a CSO or an ACCO. An ACCO is a non-government organisation that is controlled and operated by Aboriginal community. It is governed by an Aboriginal Board which is elected by members of the local Aboriginal community or communities where it is based. ACCOs deliver services that build strength and empowerment within local Aboriginal communities and people.

If you are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, you are not required to foster children from your community. However, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander foster carers have specific knowledge and unique understanding of culture that can benefit children and young people in their care.



The process

The accreditation process

STEP 1

First contact with an agency

After you submit an enquiry, you will be contacted by a worker from your local agency. This is a great opportunity to ask questions and provide the agency with information about your household. They may also send you an information pack.

STEP 2

Information session

You will be invited to attend an information session or exchange held either at the agency or in your own home.

STEP 3

Paperwork and checks

You will have to complete a Health Check, Police Check, a Working with Children Check and referee checks. All adults in your household will need to complete a Police Check and Working with Children Check.

STEP 4

Training

To help you prepare you will undertake compulsory training, offered at various dates and times that suit your schedule.

STEP 5

Home visits and assessments

A representative from the agency will come to your home to confirm that it is safe, secure and has enough space for a child. Together you will work through all the assessments needed to become a foster carer.

The agency will inform you of their recommendations and discuss any concerns prior to the next step.



**STEP
6****Accreditation panel**

A report of your training and assessment is sent to an accreditation panel for approval. The panel is made up of staff from your foster care agency and at least one representative from the Department. You will receive a copy of the report beforehand.

**STEP
7****Accreditation and review**

Approval is granted by your foster care agency and you will be asked to sign a code of conduct agreement. You will undergo an annual review, to confirm ongoing competency, capacity and continued suitability.

**STEP
8****FCAV membership**

FCAV (Foster Care Association of Victoria) provide foster carer advocacy, training, information and support when you need it. Your agency offers free membership as soon as you're accredited.

**STEP
9****Placement**

Your agency will contact you to ask if you're able to have a child, young person or sibling group stay with you. This final step is known as placement.

Throughout the process you will be supported by your agency, and you can always call Fostering Connections or FCAV with any questions you may have.

The process

What type of training will I receive before I become a foster carer?

- All foster carers complete 16 hours of compulsory training, provided by your agency at no cost to you. Your training will prepare you for the day-to-day responsibilities and challenges. It covers all aspects of a placement, from welcoming a child into your home, through common daily experiences, right through to what it's like to say goodbye.
- The training covers:
 - your responsibilities as a foster carer
 - common challenges and characteristics of children who are placed in foster care
 - experiencing and processing grief and loss
 - how to support children and young people that have experienced abuse or trauma
 - working with birth families
 - working with your foster care team
 - maintaining a child or young person's cultural connections
 - managing the end of a foster care placement.
- If you are preparing to care for Aboriginal children, you will receive additional training to ensure you are equipped with the skills you need, so you are best placed to care for Aboriginal children and support them to explore and have an emerging knowledge of their culture and cultural connections.
- This training will provide you with knowledge, skills and opportunities to explore the challenges and rewards of fostering. It uses a selection of Aboriginal family stories to highlight how foster carers can provide safe, stable placements that meet the needs of Aboriginal children and young people. The training also explores the range of different ways that carers may assist a child to express their Aboriginal identity.
- Once accredited you will also have access to training through your agency and other organisations (see page 18).



Frequently asked questions

What will I learn about a child or young person before accepting a placement?

- You can always ask for information about a child or young person which will help you prepare for the placement, including information on their medical needs, routine, behavioural needs, placement history, and the reason for their current placement. You'll also be told the child's family details, contact arrangements, and how to best support them culturally.

Can I say no to a placement?

- Yes, you can always say no.
- Be open and honest with your agency about when you can and cannot accept a child into your home. Many foster carers take breaks for periods of time and then return to caring once they are ready, and many carers decide that a specific placement is not right for their family for any number of reasons. Your agency will be able to support you through these decisions.

Can I choose the age of the child or young person who is placed with me?

- Yes. Carers are accredited for the ages and genders of children. During the assessment process, you can discuss the age of the child or young person that best suit your circumstances.
- Many carers prefer to care for foster children the same age as their own biological children; some prefer to care for children younger than their youngest child; others enjoy working with school-age children or teenagers.
- Your agency will always want to match you with a child who is a good fit for your family. However, it is worth noting that the more specific you are about the type of child best suited to your circumstances, the longer it may take to find an appropriate match.



Frequently asked questions

Do children in foster care have contact with their family?

Yes. Contact plans are determined by the child or young person's Case Plan or the Children's Court. The child or young person's safety is always the priority and each situation is assessed individually. The majority of children in foster care have contact with their family unless there is a very good reason not to. Most children in foster care enjoy seeing their families and family contact is an important way to keep them in touch with their culture and community. Children in foster care get a lot of benefit out of seeing a positive relationship between their foster carers and their birth family, and your agency will help facilitate this in any way that is appropriate for your placement.

For Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children it is especially important to ensure they have contact with their families and communities, especially if they are placed with a non-Aboriginal carer. Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children need to remain connected to their family and community to ensure a sense of belonging and development of their cultural identity.

If you are caring for an Aboriginal child, they will have a Cultural Plan, which ensures they have access to everything they need to maintain those ties. However, caring is also an opportunity to build a supportive relationship with families and communities for carers. Having carers who will support, be involved with and celebrate these connections helps children and young people to maintain strong and positive relationships.

I have only lived in Australia for a few years, am I eligible to foster?

There is a requirement that non-permanent residents or non-Australian citizens can only be accredited to provide respite care or emergency care. This doesn't affect New Zealand citizens subject to a Special Category Visa (SCV) due to the special provisions enabling them to visit, live and work indefinitely in Australia provided they are assessed as being settled.

In addition, non-Australian citizens or non-permanent resident carers may be considered to provide longer term care for a particular child (excluding permanent care) if it is in that child's best interests; for example, if the carers intend to stay in Australia and are from the same cultural background as a child requiring placement.

Frequently asked questions

If I have a police record, am I still eligible to become a foster carer?

All foster carers undertake Police and Working with Children Checks as part of their accreditation process. Agencies are required to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the children in their care. Some offences, like sexual or physical abuse (particularly towards a child) will rule out approval, while other offences may not. It is important to discuss any criminal history with your agency upfront. Minor historic issues may not impact your eligibility to be a carer, so please discuss your circumstances with your agency early on.

Do I receive financial support as a foster carer?

Yes. You will receive a care allowance. This allowance is not a 'payment' for being a carer, but is intended to contribute to a range of day-to-day expenses incurred in the provision of care. This includes food, clothing, basic personal items, transport, pocket money and entertainment. A care allowance is not income, so it is tax free, and is provided by DHHS.

In general, payments start at just over \$400/fortnight, paid pro-rata to emergency and respite carers. This payment varies depending on the age of the child or young person and the complexity of their needs. This might sound hard to calculate, but your agency will provide guidance and extra support when it comes to understanding the care allowance, and you can also read more information on the [DHHS website](#).



Frequently asked questions

Do I get support for daily routines, like school pick-up or child care?

Carers will usually be responsible for their foster child's daily activities, such as transport to and from school. That said, you are not alone – many carers tell us that when there have been emergencies or the unexpected pops up, their agencies have been very active in offering extra support.

Older children or teenagers may be more independent and be able to take public transport or walk to school unaccompanied. Some agencies do have resources available to organise a staff member or transport agency to bring the child to and from school and other activities if you are unavailable.

Specific child care arrangements will depend on the needs of the child. Support for child-care arrangements and any financial costs can be negotiated in advance when accepting a placement or as needs arise. It is always recommended that you speak to your agency about the financial needs of a placement. Many carers are eligible for the Child Care Subsidy and your agency will request that you apply for this to support the child in your care accessing child-care. Your agency will be able to guide you on how to arrange and negotiate appropriate financial support in the best interests of the child or young person in your care.



Support and further information

Where can I learn more about supporting Aboriginal children and young people?

[SNAICC](#) offers a huge range of resources for supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people, such as this Learn more about supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children's Cultural Needs through this resource book on [supporting children's cultural needs](#).

Check out [Deadly Story](#), a cultural information website to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people in the Victorian out-of-home care system to connect with their Country, their Communities, and their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture and identity.

[National Indigenous Television](#) (NITV) have a range of programs and program guide on their website, a wonderful opportunity to explore contemporary culture and see past NAIDOC award winners.

The child or young person's community! Having carers who will take the initiative to connect with community and nurture strong relationships shows children and young people their identity will be supported and celebrated. ACCOs can help you to build this relationship.

What support will I be offered?

Caring for a child or young person who is in out-of-home care can be rewarding, but it can also be challenging. You will be offered a range of supports to ensure you are able to provide the best care possible, including:

- emotional support and advice from your agency
- professional training through the accreditation process
- specialist training if you will be looking after Aboriginal children
- financial support from DHHS to help cover the costs that come with being a foster carer (this includes food, clothing, basic personal items, transport, pocket money and entertainment)
- Carer KaFE for training and development opportunities, and the chance to connect with other foster carers.



Support and further information

Where can I find more information?

- [Victorian Handbook for Foster Carers](#)
- [Education Guide for Carers of Children Living in Out-of-Home Care](#)
- [Foster Carers Association Victoria](#)
- [Carer KaFE](#)

If you'd like this information in another language, please contact Fostering Connections **1800 013 088**, or email us at fcenquiry@cfecfw.asn.au





With thanks to VACCA, Rumbalara Aboriginal Co-operative, Victorian Aboriginal Children & Young People's Alliance, Berry Street, OzChild, Uniting Vic.Tas, Baptcare, Upper Murray Family Care and Life Without Barriers for contributing their FAQs and information packs to develop this guide.



VACCA
Connected by culture



RUMBALARA
ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE LTD.



Victorian Aboriginal
Children & Young
People's Alliance

**BERRY
STREET**
We're for Childhood
SINCE 1877

umfc
Upper Murray Family Care

ozchild
every child deserves the chance to shine

Uniting

Baptcare

**WE
LIFE WITHOUT BARRIERS
VE**



Have more questions?

You can always call us on
1800 013 088 or email us at
fcenquiry@cfecfw.asn.au