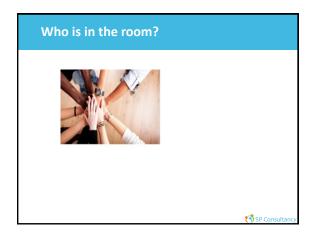
# SP Consultancy

## The Partnering for Safety Approach

Working in partnership with parents, children and their networks to build stronger, safer families







# SP Consultancy

Overview of the Partnering for Safety Approach

### What is the Partnering for Safety Approach?

- The Partnering for Safety Approach is a family-centred, strength-based and solution-focused and approach for working with vulnerable and at-risk families.
- The core tenet of the PFS approach is the importance of working in partnership with parents, children and their networks (including other professionals) to build stronger, safer families.

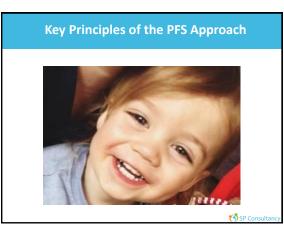
## What is the Partnering for Safety Approach?

- The Partnering for Safety approach has a number of key principles and a range of practical tools and processes that support workers in building this partnership with families.
- The PFS approach integrates the use of evidence-based decision support tools (the Structured Decision-Making system) to maximise validity, consistency and equity at key decision points in working with families.

#### **Purpose of the PFS Approach?**

The Partnering for Safety Approach aims to work with families so that children and young people can:

- Remain safely in the care of their family and not need to be placed in out of home care (preservation)
- Be returned home to their family in the shortest possible time frame (reunification)
- Have the best possible connection with their family if safe reunification is not possible at this time (safe and meaningful access).



#### **Key Principles of the PFS Approach**

- Partnering with families, their networks and other professionals is essential, including the perpetrator of the harm. *Child protection is everyone's business!*
- All our work focuses on building enduring safety, belonging and wellbeing for children.
- Enhancing safety and wellbeing requires involving an informed network. It takes a village to raise a child!
- Assessment needs to be balanced to be meaningful focusing both on the history of harm and family difficulties as well as history of protection and family strengths.

#### **Key Principles of the PFS Approach**

- Families and their networks need to be at the centre of creating a vision for change, and then detailed plans to achieve this change. *Workers as change agents!*
- Assessment and planning involves equally high parenting standards, expectations and partnership with fathers.
- Working in partnership requires practising with a spirit of inquiry and humility.
- All of this needs to be upheld by an organisational culture of critical thinking, reflection, appreciation and ongoing learning.

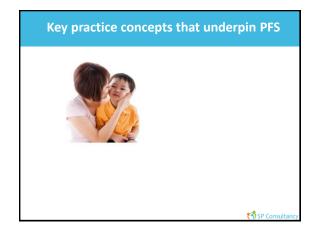
#### Exercise: Reflecting on the Principles of the PFS Approach

Please talk with a colleague beside you.

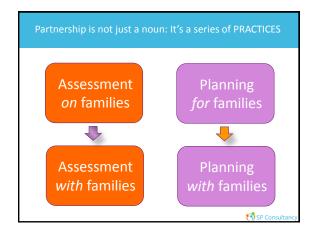
- Consider the principles in your handouts (pp 2-3).
- Which of these principles most touches your heart/reflects your values?
- Which of these principles do you think you already integrate into your work?
- How might you need to modify any of these principles for Taiwan?

You've got about 10 mins together.

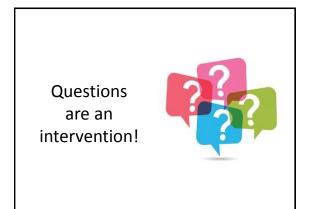
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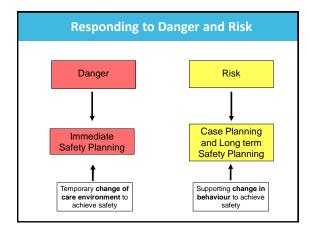
### Difference Between Danger and Risk



Can the child safety remain in the home? Are they safe right now?



Is ongoing intervention required? Is there a risk of significant harm in the future?



#### Minimising unintended harm.....

Child protection intervention is trying to prevent harm from maltreatment (abuse and/or neglect) within the family.

But we also need to be mindful of and work to prevent or minimise:

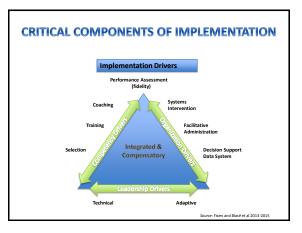
- Unintended (iatrogenic) harm caused by removal.
- Unintended harm from placement itself.
- Unintended harm from child protection system

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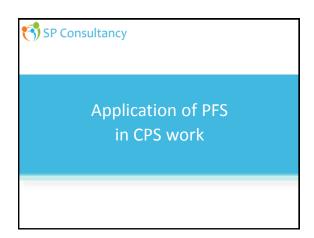
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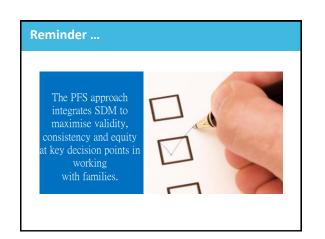


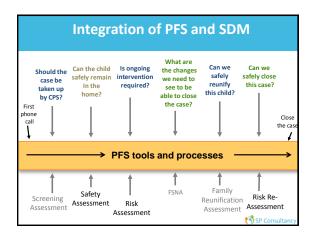
## **Three types of Implementation Drivers**

- Competency Drivers are mechanisms to develop, improve and sustain one' s ability to implement an intervention as intended in order to benefit children, families and communities.
- 2. Organization Drivers are mechanisms to create and sustain hospitable organizational and system environments for effective services.
- 3. Leadership Drivers focus on providing the right leadership strategies for the types of leadership challenges. These leadership challenges often emerge as part of the change management process needed to make decisions, provide guidance, and support organization functioning.

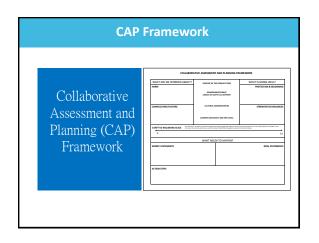


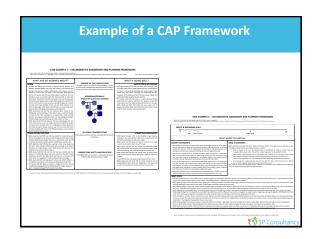


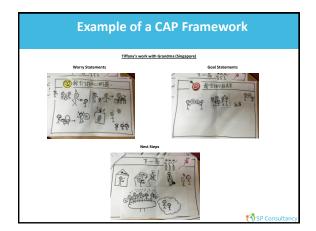




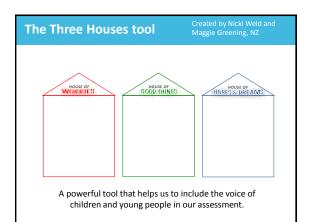


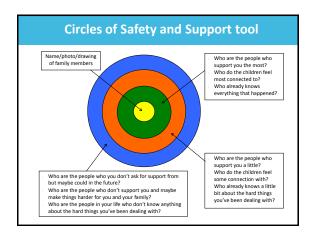


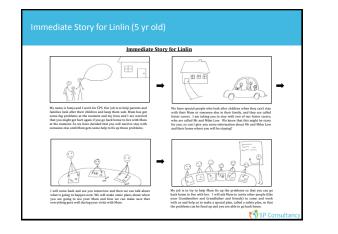




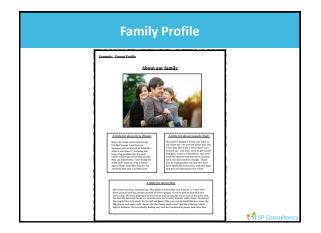


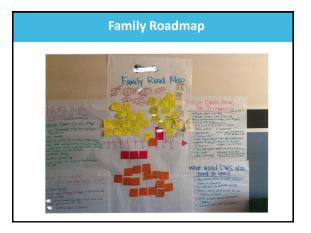














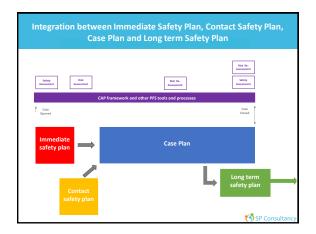


## **Types of Plans with Families**

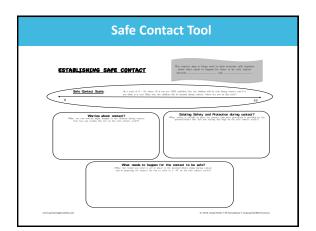
- Immediate safety plans (that protect the child from the immediate danger).
- Contact safety plans (that ensure safe and meaningful contact visits).
- Case plans (planning during the period of intervention)
- Long term safety plans (what family and network will continue to do once we close the case).
- Transition to independence plans (for young people in care to move toward independence).

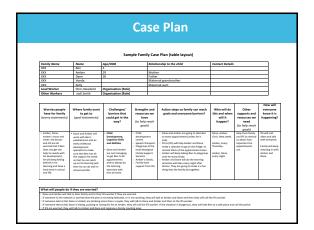
#### ALL the collaborative plans contain...

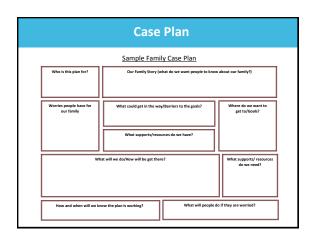
- DETAILED ACTION STEPS made in response to SPECIFICALLY identified worries and goals.
- A NETWORK of family, friends and community to develop and implement the plan (with the professionals).
- Simple words and drawings so that everyone can understand (including children).
- Flexibility to update and change regularly creating detailed action plans is a process not an event.
- Key decision points to review and check progress.











Case Plan	
Fridge Case Plan	
	Dane and Amber are going to take iten to every appointment (unless he is sick).
	Amber will keep taking iten to playgroup until he starts kindy.
	Amber and Dane will do the learning activities with Ben every night after dinner. They are going to make it a fun thing that the family do together.
	Dane is going to keep looking for work and take as many caoual hours as he can get.
	Dane will have a meeting with the employment agency, with the help of IFS, to see if there is anything else he can do to improve his chances of getting a job.
	Vonda is going to visit every couple of weeks and help out with groceries, until Dane is working again.
	Dano is not going to puch, thowe, raise a fitt, or in any other way harm Archer or here. Dane will continue to do what he is doing that is working - if he notices he is getting any, or if Amber asks him, he will go for a waik-with the cools down, always moking ware that Anther or another adult is with here.
	If Amber is worried that Dane might lose it and if Dane won't leave the house, Amber will take iten and go to Sue's house. Sue will call and check that Dane has calmed down, before Amber goes home.
	Dane is going to keep going to the men's yarning group every Wednesday night to keep learning about how to stay calm and to spend time with good men.
	Amber cand Dane are going to keep buying only two drinks each that they will have on the weekend. The rest of the week, they are going to continue not drinking. Everyone will check in with Dane and Amber to see how this is going.
	Over the next few months, Dane and Amber will decide whether to stay in Coolangatta or move back to their community.
	Amber is going to talk by phone with her mother and sister at least once a week.
Amber's family will pay for Amber, Date and lien to come and visit them at least once a month.	
11-	

