Making Safeguarding Personal

Lisa Smith

Deputy Director

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Where are you in relation to Making Safeguarding Personal?

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Making Safeguarding Personal

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Safeguarding Principles:

Empowerment Support to make own decisions	**Prevention** Taking action before harm occurs	**Proportionality** Least restrictive matched to risk
Protection From abuse and neglect	**Partnership** Working together	**Accountability** Clarity of role and purpose

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Person-centred safeguarding

> Empowerment

> Listening, asking views, seeking consent,

> Respecting the right of people (with capacity) to make unwise choices

> Providing information and advice

> Offering advocacy and support

> Supporting best interest decisions

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The strengths perspective

› Builds on the positive qualities in people's lives.

› Recognises that everyone is unique, with different strengths and needs – treating people as experts in their own experiences.

› **Not** about ignoring or minimising need – instead about how strengths can work to address a person's needs. (Buckland, 2020)

The strengths perspective

CPR ('believing in someone until they can believe in themselves') helps us to explore the strengths of an individual, group or community:

› **C** - capacities, competencies, courage, and character

› **P** - promise, positive expectations, purpose, and potential

› **R** - resources, resilience, relationships, resolve, and reserves
(Saleebey, 2006)

Another acronym **ROPES** (**R**esources, **O**ptions, **P**ossibilities, **E**xceptions, Solutions) guides assessment practice by focusing on strengths, choices and solutions rather than deficits and individual pathology   (Graybeal, 2001)

Seven key principles of strengths-based practice

> **Collaborate** with people and support self-determination.

> Build on the **relationships** that matter most to people.

> Believe that **everyone has strengths** and something to contribute

> **Be curious** about the individual

> Build and maintain **hope**

> **Enable people to take risks** to improve outcomes

> Build **resilience**   (Guthrie and Blood, 2019)
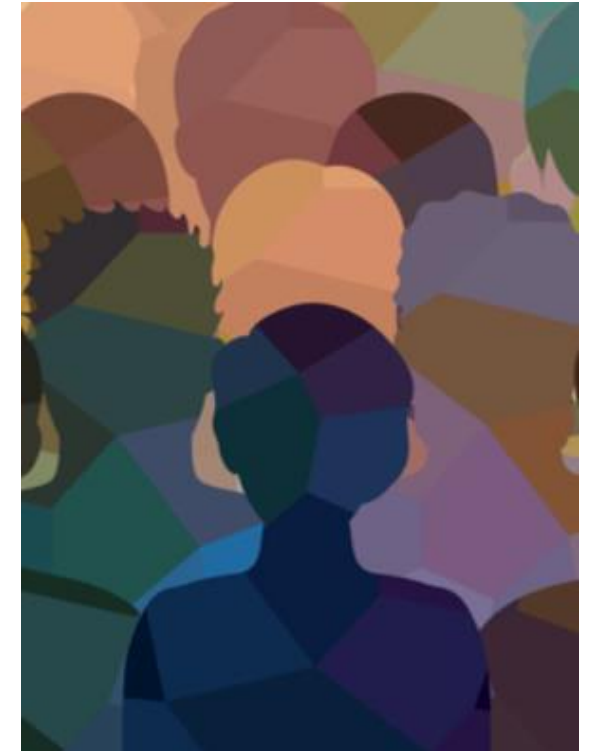
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Hold Bertha in mind.....

Our first question to someone who comes to us for help should not be... "what problems bring you here today?" but rather... "you have lived life thus far, tell me how you have done it.

(Reynolds, 1951:125)

Bertha Capen Reynolds, 1887 - 1978

MSP as a strengths-based approach

› Theme one: MSP as an approach is felt to be demanding and time consuming, but does have longer term advantages- getting it right first time

› Theme two: The organisational culture and setting is important to support MSP.

› Theme three: Individual factors for both the practitioner and the person drawing on care and support

› Theme four: Embedding and sustaining MSP requires strong leadership and active engagement at all levels

Implementation of the Making Safeguarding Personal Approach to Strengths-based Adult Social Care: Systematic Review of Qualitative Research Evidence (Ahuja et al, 2022)

Making Safeguarding
Personal 2018/19

Case studies

'Myths and realities'
about Making
Safeguarding
Personal

Making Safeguarding Personal toolkit

The practice toolkit handbook guides you through the best approach and effective application of safeguarding with a range of helpful tools and practice based case examples.

An MSP quiz…

› Making Safeguarding Personal means that if someone says they don't want anything to happen then you can close the case (and walk away). It's all about talking to people to find out what they want and then doing just that.

› Making Safeguarding Personal is just a 'chat over a cuppa' or 'that MSP thing'.

› Doing Making Safeguarding Personal takes too much time – staff don't have time to explain what safeguarding is, to talk to people about their lives and everything that is happening, all their options and what really matters to them – it's just not realistic!

› It's not possible to use MSP where/when people lack mental capacity.

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The answers

› Making Safeguarding Personal means that if someone says they don't want anything to happen then you can close the case (and walk away). It's all about talking to people to find out what they want and then doing just that. **MYTH**

› Making Safeguarding Personal is just a 'chat over a cuppa' or 'that MSP thing'. **MYTH**

› Doing Making Safeguarding Personal takes too much time – staff don't have time to explain what safeguarding is, to talk to people about their lives and everything that is happening, all their options and what really matters to them – it's just not realistic! **MYTH**

› It's not possible to use MSP where/when people lack mental capacity. **MYTH**

MSP toolkit: a walk through…

> [Making Safeguarding Personal toolkit | Local Government Association](#)

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Any final questions, comments or reflections?

Thank you

www   www.researchinpractice.org.uk

✉   ask@researchinpractice.org.uk

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