

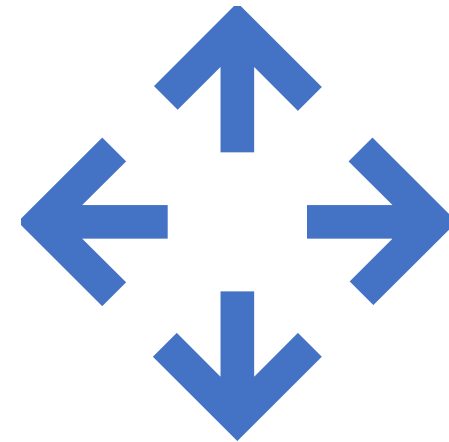


Safeguarding
Partnership
Board

**Adult Safeguarding Strategy
2019 - 2022**

Our Vision

**...is for a community where people
can live a life free from harm. A place that
will not tolerate adult abuse and where we
all work together to stop abuse happening
And where we all know what to do
if it does take place**



The Safeguarding Partnership Board

- The Safeguarding Partnership Board brings together organisations that work together to make sure that adults at risk are safe.
- Abuse can affect anyone in different places and in different ways: it is important that we all work together to prevent or protect people from abuse.
- The Board has an Independent Chair and is made up of the following members:

Our Partners



Message from the Chair of the Safeguarding Partnership Board

With an increasing population of adults at risk of harm and abuse, our Adult Safeguarding Strategy is an essential framework to help keep adults safe.

The strategy is underpinned by listening to the voice of adults at risk so our response makes safeguarding personal.

We want everyone who comes into contact with an adult who may be at risk of the many forms of abuse to feel confident to know what to do so that people in their own home, a care setting or the wider community feel safe and are protected from harm and abuse

Sarah Elliott

Pan Island Independent Chair Safeguarding Partnership Boards

Why do we need a Safeguarding Strategy?



The Strategy is a way of helping to create a change in attitude: we want all our partner agencies and our community to unite in creating a culture to ensure that all adults are safe from harm or abuse.



The Strategy allows us to plan together, with partners, service users and communities to help ensure that we provide the right kind of help.



The Strategy explains how we want to improve the way we all work together to safeguard adults in the future.

Types of abuse

Physical abuse – including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restrain or inappropriate physical sanctions.

Modern Slavery – encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use coercion and deceit

Self Neglect – covers a wide range of behaviours: neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes hoarding

Domestic abuse – including psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse; so called “honour” based violence and coercive control which is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation

Sexual abuse – including rape, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, subjection to pornography or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting

Psychological abuse – including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.

Types of abuse (cont)

Financial or material abuse – including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult’s financial transactions or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Discriminatory abuse – including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion

Organisational or Institutional abuse – including neglect and poor care practice which an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home or in relation to care provided in one’s own home

Neglect and acts of omission - including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services; the withholding of the necessities of life such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating

Hate Crime/Mate Crime – acts of violence or hostility directed at people because of who they are, or who someone thinks they are. Hate crime happens because of prejudice or hostility based on a person’s disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender identity. Mate crime is a form of crime in which a perpetrator befriends a vulnerable person with the intention of exploiting them financially, physically or sexually.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – also known as female circumcision or female genital cutting, is defined by the World Health Organisation as “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons”.

The 6 Principles of Adult Safeguarding

EMPOWERMENT – People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent

• *“I am asked what I want as the outcome from the safeguarding process and these directly inform what happens”*

PROPORTIONALITY – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented

• *“I am sure that the professionals will work in my interest, as I see them and they will only get involved as much as needed”*

PREVENTION – It is better to take action before harm occurs

• *“I receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what I can do to seek help”*

PROTECTION – Support and representation for those in greatest need

• *“I get help and support to report abuse and neglect. I get help so that I am able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which I want”*

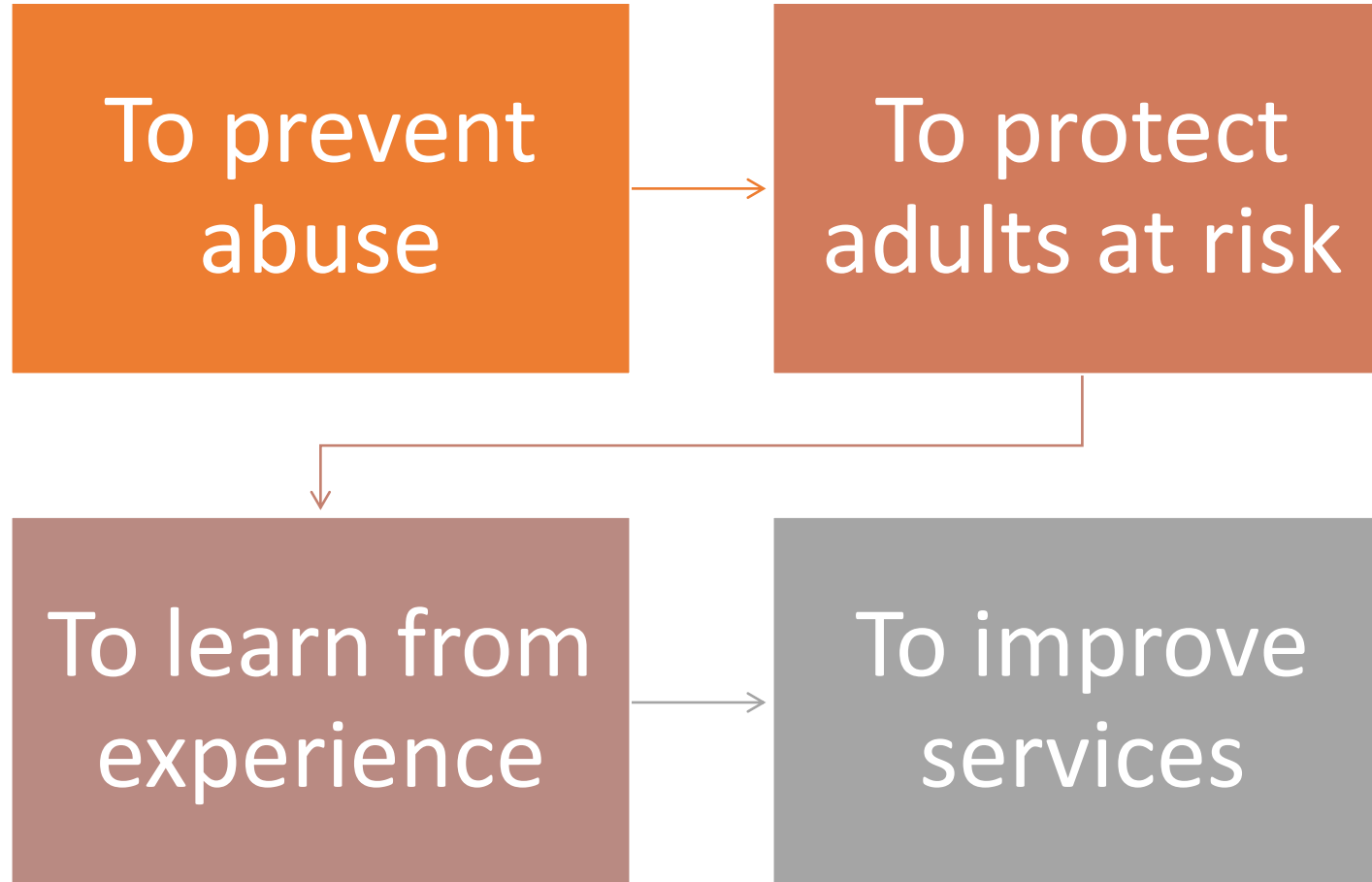
PARTNERSHIP – Local solutions through services working with communities. Everyone has a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse

• *“I know that staff treat personal and sensitive information in confidence only sharing what is necessary”*

ACCOUNTABILITY – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding

• *“I understand the role of everyone involved in my life, and so do they”*

What are the priorities for our Strategy?



Priority Actions

PREVENTING ABUSE

What we plan to do	How we will measure success	What the impact will be
Engage with the community to promote a culture where abuse and neglect are not tolerated	Creating a culture of zero tolerance of abuse and neglect where everyone understands how to report concerns they may have	Increasing involvement from members of the community in preventing neglect and abuse.
Communicate what each agency's "offer" is for different levels of need	Each organisation will have clear roles and responsibilities defined	Effective transition in the step up and step down levels
Create a cohesive response that co-ordinates State, Voluntary & Private Sectors, Parish and Community	Delivering a more cohesive approach to prevention, enabling specialist safeguarding resources to focus on providing effective responses where abuse or neglect has occurred	Effective transition between children's and adult services Adults will receive the right service and support according to their level of need

PROTECTING ADULTS AT RISK

What we plan to do	How we will measure success	What the impact will be
<p>Make sure our partners and communities know how to recognise and report abuse</p>	<p>Appropriate training for all staff.</p> <p>Public Awareness Campaigns to inform and empower the public, carers and service users.</p>	<p>All staff will understand the process for reporting abuse, and each other's roles in Safeguarding Adults.</p> <p>Greater understanding of Safeguarding across the whole community.</p>
<p>Appoint a Making Safeguarding Personal Lead</p> <p>(Making Safeguarding Personal is a personalise approach that enables safeguarding to be done WITH, not TO people. The focus is on achieving meaningful improvement to people's circumstances rather than just on "investigation" and "conclusion")</p>	<p>The appointment of the MSP Lead will ensure that everyone is focused on the principles and practice of person-centred safeguarding</p>	<p>Adults will have maximum involvement, choice and control in the safeguarding process</p>
<p>Develop ways to help people protect themselves from harm or abuse</p>	<p>Improved information including online including links to other organisations that may be able to help</p>	<p>Better communication and information including feedback from users.</p>

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE

What we plan to do	How we will measure success	What the impact will be
Check ways that we are managing adult safeguarding and ensure it is working properly	Data collection and analysis. Audit of user experience applying the “Making Safeguarding Personal” approach.	Feedback which informs practice and improvements
Learn from the advice of service users, carers and patients	Ask for feedback from individuals who have been through the safeguarding process.	Improved satisfaction of the safeguarding process and the quality of the service
Learning from Serious Case Reviews	A systematic process in place to evidence learning from SCRs	Better understanding of the “themes” of SCRs which will inform learning and practice in the future

IMPROVING SERVICES

What we plan to do	How we will measure success	What the impact will be
Develop and deliver training that covers all aspects of safeguarding, including training and communication to specific service user groups	Structured training delivered to ensure everyone understands safeguarding, including self determination and Human Rights	Fuller and better understanding of safeguarding, including issues of capacity, human rights and self-determination
Establish service user forum	The formation of a service user forum will enable the Safeguarding Partnership Board to receive feedback on service improvements and developments	Greater involvement from people involved in the safeguarding process. Feedback on a regular basis from service users