

Working Together to protect and promote the welfare of children with a disability











- Child Welfare and Protection Services, including family support services
- Family Resource Centres and associated national programmes
- Early years (pre-school) Inspection Services
- Educational Welfare responsibilities including School Completion Programmes and Home School Liaison Services
- Domestic, sexual and gender based violence





#### The Agency's functions include:





- Supporting and promoting the development, welfare and protection of children, including the provision of care and protection for children in circumstances where their parents have not been able to, or are unlikely to, provide the care that a child needs
- O Supporting and encouraging the effective functioning of families, to include the provision of preventative family support services aimed at promoting the welfare of children; care and protection for victims of domestic, sexual or gender based violence, whether in the context of the family or otherwise.





#### The Agency's functions include:





Child And Family Agency

- Ensuring that every child in the State attends school or otherwise receives an education and provide educational welfare services to support and monitor children's attendance, participation and retention in education. In making decisions in relation to these functions having regard to the best interests of the child in all matters and in performing its functions in respect of an individual child under the Child Care Act, 1991 or the Adoption Act, 2010, regard the best interests of the child as the paramount consideration
- Maintaining and developing support services, including in local communities
- O Undertaking or commissioning research relating to its USLA functions

  An Chníomhaireacht um Teaghlach



#### What we will focus on today:





- Background to Service Delivery Framework
- Detail of functions within the SDF
- Ways of working with other agencies

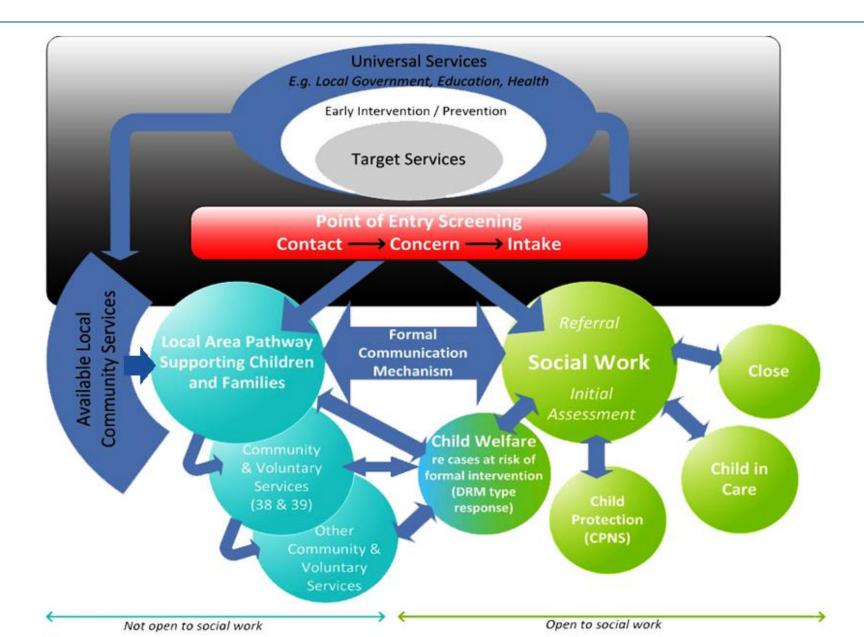




# Prevention, Partnership & Family Support, National to Local Framework within the context of the National Service Delivery Framework















# Prevention, Partnership & Family Support





#### Tusla Strategy and Guidance documents on PP&FS across the continuum of care



**Guidance For The Implementation** Of An Area Based Approach



PP&FS

Meitheal **A National Practice Model For all Agencies Working With Young People And Their Families** 



**What Works** In Family **Support** 

**Investing In Families Supporting Parents** To Improve **Outcomes For Children** 



**50 Key Messages To Accompany Investing In Families** 



# Tusia Strategy & Guidance documents PPFS





- 1. Guidance for the Implementation of an Area Based Approach to Prevention, Partnership, and Family Support
- 2. Investing in Families: Supporting Parents to Improve Outcomes for Children
- 3. 50 Key Messages: Supporting Parents to Improve Outcomes for Children
- 4. What Works in Family Support?
- 5. Commissioning Guidance
- 6. Meitheal- a National Practice Model for all agencies working with Children, Young People and their Families
- 7. A Strategy for the Participation of Children and Young People





#### **National to Local Framework for PP&FS: Tusla's commitments:**





Requires changes in relation to structures, processes, people, partnerships and practice

National to local standardisation, allowing for local flexibility in development of the new practice models.

National to Local Framework for PP&FS:

17 Areas: 17 Area Managers: 17 Senior Managers for PP&FS &17 Steering Committees, linked to Children & Young People Services Committees

Each of the 17 areas divided into local Child & Family Support Networks, with Coordinators

New National Practice Model, Meitheal for early identification of need and helpprovision at locality level: Team Around the Child and Lead Practitioner





# Development of Child & Family Support Networks:





An Ghníomhaireacht um Leanaí agus an Teaghlach Child And Family Agency

- O Localised area based approach to ensure that families will experience services as easily accessible and integrated at the frontline in communities
- CFSNs could have a particular service at its hub or could be virtual
- O No 'wrong door' for children and families
- O A focus on training together as a unified, cohesive and integrated support system
- O A focus on articulating the available services for children and families, identifying gaps in services and working with

**CYPSCs** 



## Core and Associate members of a CFSN:



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 An ask that Tusla staff and inter-agency and community partners form into cohesive networks of support- Mental Health, DV&SV, Disability, PHNs, Primary Care, SLTs, Education, Nonstatutory funded services, Psychology, Education and welfare, Family Resource Centres, Childcare providers, Gardai, Partnerships & wider community partners

O Single agency responses/Meitheal/or multiple ISLA responses/Identification of unmet need Leanai agus an Teaghlach



#### The role of CFSN members:



• To participate in a collaborative network of community, voluntary and statutory providers so as to improve access for children and families to support services at all levels of need.



- To participate fully in the operation of Meitheal, a case co-ordination process for families with additional needs who require multi-agency intervention but who do not meet the threshold for referral to the Social Work Department under Children First. The case co-ordination process will require individuals from the range of agencies involved in the Network to take on particular roles at particular points in time.
- Supporting lead practitioners to ensure that the level of service involvement corresponds at all stages to the needs of children and families (as need escalates and also as need decreases and less intensive supports are necessary).





# Optimum distribution of CFSNs within the 17 Tusla areas:



O Decisions regarding the optimum geographic area for set-up



- o CFSNs should support local co-ordination of support to children and families
- Guidance re population base
- Supported by Co-ordinators
- Members of a network should be named individuals.

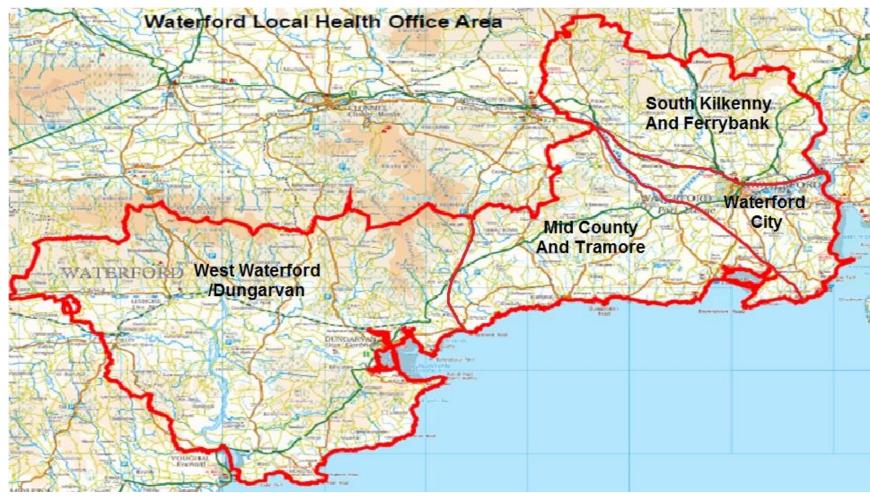




#### **Child & Family Support Networks: Example Waterford:**











#### **Tusla Meitheal National Practice Model**







#### MEITHEAL - GRÚPA DAOINE AG OBAIR LE CHÉILE



A NATIONAL PRACTICE MODEL FOR ALL AGENCIES WORKING WITH CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES



#### **Meitheal**







A national practice model for all agencies working with children, young people and families

An old Irish term that describes how neighbours would come together to assist in the saving of crops or other tasks

To ensure that the needs of children are identified, understood and responded to in a timely way





#### **Meitheal Defining Features**



Early identification and early intervention



Used where there is more than one agency involvement needed: Below the threshold for SW intervention.

- Promotes co-ordination of service provision to meet unmet needs
- Shared holistic tool for use across all children, young people & family services
- It focuses on developing a common language
- It requires a partnership approach to be effective
- Can be used with children aged 0-18 years
- Parent led/Parental consent is required







#### Pathways For Families to Access Support through Meitheal





Children In Care as part
Of Reunification Plan

Family Support Services
At Community Level

Referral from Social Work Intake and Assessment Where concerns do not reach Child Protection Thresholds

An Ghníomhaireacht um Leanaí agus an Teaghlach Child And Family Agency Child And Family
Support Networks
CGSN

**Meitheal** 

Step down from Child Protection and welfare

Self Referral



#### **Partnership**





In Partnership
With Families



Voluntary process



Recognising the important role of parents.



Power balance -Element of choice



Information & Communication is key



Tailored intervention



Inclusive & Structured services



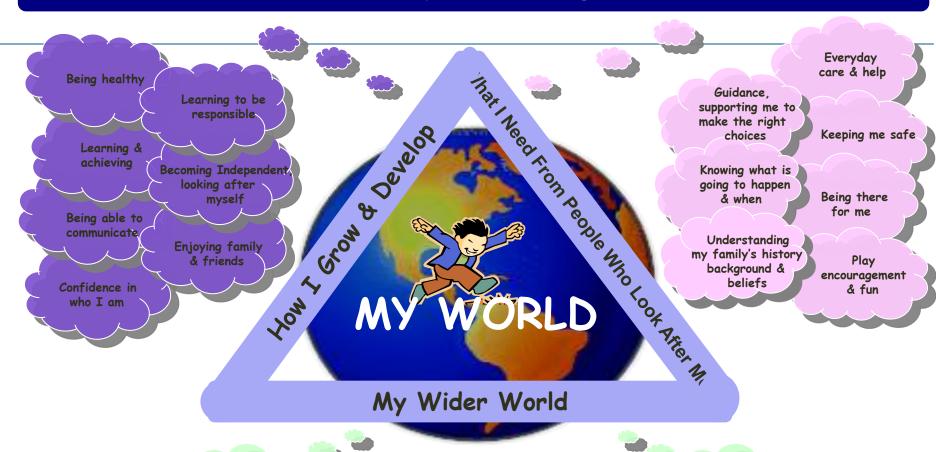
Outcomes / Clients & Service







#### My World Triangle



Enough money



The whole child or young person: Physical, Social, Educational, Emotional, Spiritual & psychological development:

Local

resources

School

Support from

Family, friends

& other people

Acknowledgement to the Scottish Executive

Work

opportunities

for my

family

Belonging

Comfortable

& safe

housing





12 year old girl, one younger brother (10) and 2 younger sisters
 (7) and (1).



- Mother and Father mild learning disability- Issues with finance
- Kate (12) NEPS assessment Special Educational Needs- in 6<sup>th</sup> class at point of transition to secondary school. CAMHS referral-behavioural problems and trouble controlling emotions.
- Meitheal process initiated by Home School Liaison Teacher in Primary School (Lead Practitioner).
- Other participating agencies: Class Teacher, Support Worker, Youth Worker HSLS, Psychologist, SLT, Community Nurse/CAMHS, Youth Worker/Foroige, HSLT Secondary School, MABS







Objectives: Successful transition to secondary school, dealing with emotions, strengthening bond with Mum.



#### **Key actions:**

- Activities run by local youth centres explored to address concerns about Kate's isolation from peers. Local Foróige youth project to provide one-to-one support for Kate.
- FRC worker to undertake social skills role plays with Kate.
- Home Youth Liaison officer to work with Kate regarding anxiety about the transition to secondary school.
- Financial assistance for school uniform and essentials applied for via back to school allowance (school meal allowance also applied for). MABS service offering support to family on family finances.







Objectives: Successful transition to secondary school, dealing with emotions, strengthening bond with Mum.



**Key actions:** 

- Attachment between Kate and Mum to be addressed by spending more 'special time' together.
- Primary and secondary school to communicate and put necessary supports in place.
- Application for a bus travel pass applied for and supported by letter from CAMHS team.







Objectives: Successful transition to secondary school, dealing with emotions, strengthening bond with Mum.



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- Outcomes to date:
- Resource hours put in place in secondary school for Kate; better supported in her education.
- Kate's diet and hygiene improved.
- Kate much happier in herself. The sibling relationship was enhanced through joint activities facilitated by FRC. MABS advice helpful.
- Kate engaged well with support worker from FRC, Youth Worker from Foróige, and Home Youth Liaison worker in primary and secondary schools.

Kate engaged in a homework club after school; better supported in her education.

her education.





#### Outstanding issues (process ongoing):



- Kate still struggles academically, more flexibility required from teaching staff and new methods of responding to this;
- Parenting Ur Teens Programme to be provided to parents.
- Further Speech and Language related exercises to be completed and practiced by Kate; intervention to be reviewed;
- Kate to participate in internet safety programme; outcomes and learning to be reviewed;
- Follow up with CAMHS re medication imminent; subject to review and future plan agreed.

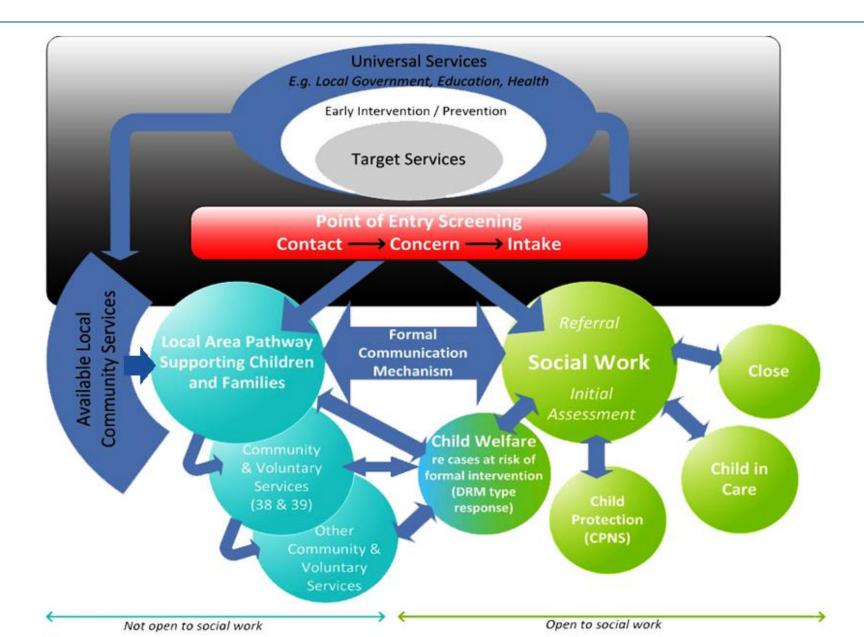




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## HARDIKER LEVELS OF INTERVENTION



- Key means to understanding levels of intervention (4 Levels) across continuum of Service Delivery
- Measuring the Pressure (MTP) = Tusla's Framework for Service Pressures, Performance and Social Work Activity
- O Incorporates National Guidance on Thresholds for Referral and a Prioritisation Matrix (e.g. Urgent/High/Medium/Low)







# Child Protection and Welfare Services

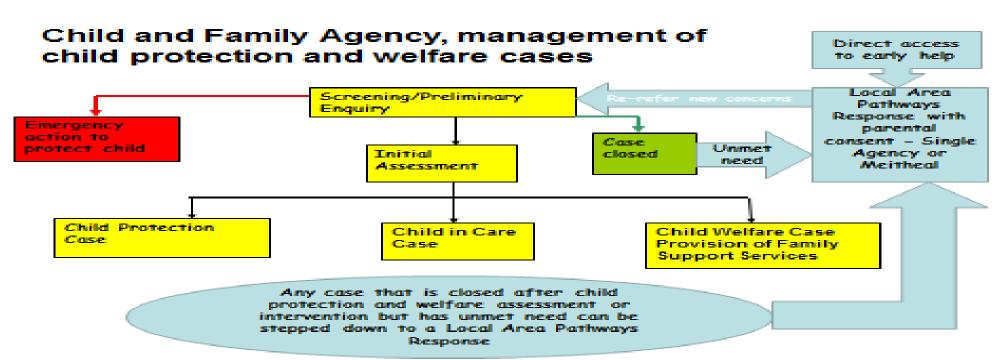




### **Referral Pathways:**











## CASE SCENARIOS





O Go to Word Doc









# Alternative Care Services





# CHILDREN IN (STATE) CARE (CIC) (WITH A DISABILITY)



- o CIC should have an allocated Tusla Social Worker
- O All Placements subject to Standards (eg Foster Care, Res. Care) and HIQA's Regulatory role (eg CIC, Child Protection & Welfare), and since Nov. 2013, Regulation & Inspection of res. Services for children & adults with disabilities

Need for Partnership approach (eg interagency, JSLA families, children & young people)

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# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEROPLE'S STEERING COMMITTEES (CYPSCS)





- Key Govt endorsed Structure to plan
   & coordinate services in every
   county
- Purpose is to improve outcomes through local & national interagency working





## CYPSCs (Ctd)





An Ghníomhaireacht um Leanaí agus an Teaghlach Child And Family Agency

- To implement Government Policy
- •Better Outcomes Brighter Futures (2014 2010) = 1st Overarching National Policy Framework for Ch & Y/P (0 24yrs)
- Membership: Main Statutory, Community and Voluntary Providers
- Forum for Joint Planning, coordination of activity for Ch & F – to receive improved and accessible services



## BETTER OUTCOMES BRIGHTER FUTURES

(2014 - 2020)



o "Our vision is for Ireland to be one of the best small countries in the world in which



- to grow up and raise a family, and where the rights of all children and young people are respected, protected and fulfilled;
- owhere their voices are heard and where they are
- osupported to realise their maximum potential now and in the future" (Taoiseach).

