What is MSP

It means adult safeguarding is personled, outcome focused, engages the person & enhances involvement, choice & control, improves quality of life, wellbeing & safety. MSP must not be simply seen in the context of a formal safeguarding enquiry but also in the whole spectrum of safeguarding activity and across all agencies. Ensure the adult understands what is happening at the point when the concern arises, that they are consulted about the referral, and that "the process" follows the adult and their pace.

Additional information

For more information check on Making Safeguarding Personal please check Luton Tri.X Local Resources and the Pan Bedfordshire Safeguarding space -<u>https://panbedfordshires</u> abs.trixonline.co.uk/

Principles

MSP is fundamental to adult safeguarding. It is embedded in the Care Act and ensures that the views of the adult are central to any action taken or not taken. It is about understanding what they want to happen and how they want it to happen (this may differ to what professionals think is right). MSP requires an individualised approach to adult safeguarding: keeping the person at the forefront of all intervention. It is essential to ensure that the adult is at the centre and in control throughout. What do they want? What do they need? How can you help?

Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP)

Key Issues

Clarify and record the person's wanted outcomes, to support them making choices and feel empowered. Ensure outcomes have been understood. Think about ways of working with the Person to achieve the desired

change/outcomes It is the person's personal outcomes, which practitioners need to check at the start, middle and end of the safeguarding process. Ensure the adult's wanted outcomes are met. This might not necessarily be to 'feel safer' where this has an impact on their quality of life.

The 6 Safeguarding Principles.

Empowerment supporting and encouraging adults to make their own decisions. Prevention: initiate & take action before harm occurs or risk escalates. Proportionality: support in the least intrusive way and proportionate to presenting risk. **Protection:** represent & support to protect from harm. Partnership: working with relevant agencies who have a role in detecting and reporting abuse. Accountability: be accountable & always transparent.

Practice

Before any action, it is important to discuss the views, wishes, feelings and beliefs of the person in relation to the risk of harm Adults should be seen as experts and in control of their own lives. Appropriate support should be provided to those assessed as lacking mental Capacity

Support Networks

Consider family and wider support networks and involve them as far as wanted and helpful for the person at risk.

This needs to take into account the impact (and also possible risk) on the adult.

Support family and relevant others to access support



