Review of GIRFEC guidance and support documents – deadline of <u>stakeholder consultation</u> response 10 Dec

- 1. Practice Development Panel: Getting It Right For Every Child March 2019
- 2. GIRFEC Policy Statement
- 3. Practice Guidance The Role of the Named Person
- 4. Practice Guidance The Role of the Lead Professional
- 5. Practice Guidance Using The National Practice Model
- 6. Practice Guidance Information Sharing
- 7. Information Sharing Charter no comment

Practice Development Panel Recommendation to DFM: Getting It Right For Every Child – March 2019 – for information

The Panel's Approach

The Panel's objective in drafting the Code was to explain how the provisions for sharing of information relating to children and young people, by or with the Named Person service or in connection with a Child's Plan, should be lawfully applied in practice. The Panel felt it was important for the Code to bring consistency, clarity and coherence to the practice of sharing information about children and young people's wellbeing across Scotland in a way that upholds the human rights of children, young people and their families.

Audience

- **front line staff** with the necessary confidence that information can be shared to support good practice in a legally compliant way; and
- parents, children and young people, with accessible and understandable information on their rights in relation to information sharing.

Ultimately, the Panel felt that, generally, **practitioners should not be expected to deal with the legal technicalities of information sharing**. As has been historically the case, practitioners are supported and guided in working within and applying the law through organisational systems, polices, procedures, protocols, guidance and supervision.

The Panel felt that the primary audience for the **Code should be Named Person service providers and responsible local authorities**, as the data controllers and information governance leads.

In addition to the Code and Guidance, there would **need to be supporting training materials to support learning and development**. These materials should be aimed at front line staff and should also be available to rights holders.

Status of the Code

When information is shared with or by a Named Person service or in relation to a Child's Plan, failure to comply with the legally binding Code would result in a failure to comply with the legislation.

As the thinking of the Legal Focus Group developed, it came to the conclusion late in October 2018 that for the proposed Code to be effective in providing the safeguards looked for in the Supreme Court ruling, these safeguards would need to be placed directly into the draft Code. In other words,

the draft Code would need to be detailed in terms of how data protection law, human rights law, the law in relation to confidentiality and other areas of law interacted with the information sharing provisions in Parts 4 and 5 of the 2014 Act.

The Panel shared its emerging thinking with the Deputy First Minister in December 2018

Engagement

Key messages from the engagement were that:

stakeholders accepted the Panel's emerging conclusion that it was unlikely to be possible to
produce an authoritative draft Code that properly reflects the relevant legal requirements,
is workable, comprehensive and user-friendly for children and young people, parents and practitioners.
the need for guidance on sharing wellbeing concerns, risks and needs to provide clarity as
far as possible for practitioners and build confidence in their practice.
the need for specific guidance on information sharing e.g. where there was a question of
neglect, where the information related to adults and where the sharing of information was
to be with the third sector.
guidance, communication, learning and development materials should as far as possible be tailored so that they best enhance the understanding for families and practitioner practice
Use should be made of scenarios to explain how safeguards are applied and choice and
decision making is managed in different situations.
guidance should help practitioners to understand better how to work with families
through consensual agreement; where they actively engage with services and only the
necessary information is shared for them to get the services they wish. Families should be
empowered and where possible decision making should be person-led as well as person-
centred.

Panel's recommendation

The Panel's prime recommendation is that Ministers should not pursue a binding Code for Information Sharing in relation to information sharing under Part 4 (Provision of Named Persons) of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.

- An updated policy statement on the Getting It Right For Every Child approach. This
 statement should clarify the Scottish Government's expectations in relation to delivering a
 Named Person service and the framework for planning for individual children and young
 people.
- 2. Measures that support transparency of information sharing and increase the public's understanding and confidence in the GIRFEC approach to promote, support and safeguard children and young people's wellbeing which includes:
 - a. a summary of the rights, principles and values that govern information sharing, which should be accessible and understandable for children, young people and parents.
 - an emphasis on the rights of children and young people as individuals, their entitlement to support and benefits of engaging with services that are available to support them

- 3. A refresh of the suite of practice guidance and learning and development materials that support organisations and practitioners to develop the culture, systems and practice that delivers the GIRFEC approach. This should include:
 - a. co-production of guidance for practitioners on sharing information that could promote, support or safeguard a child or young person's wellbeing. The production of this guidance should involve the public (children, parents, young people) statutory and non-statutory service providers, rights promoting organisations, professional organisations, unions, regulatory bodies, Information Commissioner's Office and others as appropriate.
 - b. guidance on sharing information without the agreement of those to whom it relates when there is a suspected risk of harm, potential risk of harm, risk of harm or actual harm to a child. This guidance should include specific reference to when the harm is related to neglect. The guidance should also provide advice on how and when chronologies are created, who contributes and who they are shared with.
 - c. general guidance on information sharing in relation to wellbeing concerns, risks and needs in the whole population.
- 4. There should be additional multi-year investment in multi-agency training and development supporting common purpose and collaborative working in relation to sharing information and the delivery of the GIRFEC approach

Review of refreshed materials

GIRFEC was developed based on evidence, is internationally recognised and an example of a child-rights-based approach. It has been locally embedded and positively embraced by organisations, services and practitioners.

There remain challenges in implementation of particular aspects of the GIRFEC practice approach, with some uncertainty following the Supreme Court ruling that meant Parts 4 and 5 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 were not commenced.

This document seeks to reassure leaders, managers and practitioners about how GIRFEC can be delivered within the current legislative and policy framework of rights, information sharing, and delivery of supports and services to children and their families.

GIRFEC Policy Statement

1	How clear and easy is the	0	Completely	
1.	statement to	0	Mostly	
	understand?	_	Somewhat	
	unuci stanu:	0	A little	
		0		
2.	Describe statement	0	Not at all	
۷.	Does the statement	0	Completely	
	provide clarity on the refreshed values and	0	Mostly Somewhat	
		0	A little	
	principles of GIRFEC and	0		
	its core components (sections 25-28)?	0	Not at all	
3.	Does the statement give	0	Completely	
	practitioners confidence	0	Mostly	
	in the importance of	0	Somewhat	
	embedding and	0	A little	
	implementing GIRFEC to	0	Not at all	
	improve outcomes for			
	children and families?			
4.	To what extent do you	0	Completely	
	think that the statement	0	Mostly	
	will help practitioners	0	Somewhat	
	understand how to	0	A little	
	embed the United	0	Not at all	
	Nations Convention on		Not at all	
	the Rights of the Child,			
	and to protect, respect			
	and uphold children's			
	rights?			
5.	Does the statement	0	Completely	
J.	reflect the importance of	0	Mostly	
	the voice of the child and	0	Somewhat	
	family?	0	A little	
	idiliny:	0	Not at all	
6.	Can you outline anything	_	yal College of Nursing (RCN) agrees that the guidance	
0.	specific that would be		es confidence in the importance of embedding and	
	helpful to add to this		nenting Getting It Right for Every Child (GIRFFEC) to	
	statement?		re outcomes for children and families.	
	statement!	improv	e outcomes for children and families.	
		From a	strategic governance perspective, RCN would be keen	
		-	phasise the need for nursing staff to be part of the	
		design	process as one of the planning partners in producing	
		the Chi	ildren's Services Plan - a core component of the GIRFEC	
		approa	ch. It requires agencies to work together so we	
		recognise the need to reflect local structures and		
		circum	stances and as such welcome efforts to achieve	
		greate	r consistency in standards and in practice across	
		_	nd. Yet, it would be important to undertake an	
			tion of how this process works in practice, who is	
			ed and how the outcomes are measured. Therefore, we	
			urge SG to put in place assurance processes that will	
			<u> </u>	

ensure consistency and that each Plan can deliver quality outcomes across Scotland.

Challenges around the consistency of provision and quality of services and although this is acknowledged in the statement already, shouldn't just be recognised. The RCN would encourage the statement to make this a clear goal that together with assurance and review processes as well as the guidance documents will support practitioners to make this a reality.

TOP

Practice Guidance on the role of the named person

_		
1.		 Completely
	the guidance to	Mostly
	understand?	 Somewhat
		o A little
		 Not at all
2.	Does the guidance	 Completely
	provide clarity on the	o Mostly
	role of the named	 Somewhat
	person in the	o A little
	implementation of	Not at all
	GIRFEC?	
3.	Does the guidance help	o Completely
	provide confidence and	o Mostly
	understanding for	 Somewhat
	practitioners working in	o A little
	the role or alongside	Not at all
	the named person?	
4.	To what extent do you	o Completely
	think that the guidance	o Mostly
	will help practitioners	o Somewhat
	understand how to	o A little
	embed the United	 Not at all
	Nations Convention on	
	the Rights of the Child,	
	and to protect, respect	
	and uphold children's	
	rights within the role of	
	the named person?	Constant
5.	J	o Completely
	reflect the importance of the voice of the child	MostlySomewhat
	and family?	A littleNot at all
6.	Can you outling	
0.	Can you outline	The RCN supports GIRFEC and the principle of the Named
	anything specific that	Person. The RCN continues to see GIRFEC and the principle of the Named Person as a positive means of promoting,
	would be helpful to add	supporting and safeguarding the wellbeing of children and
	to this guidance?	young people in Scotland. As such, the Named Person scheme
		is a valuable part of the prevention and early intervention
		agenda. However, it is vital to recognise and respect that this
		support is optional and children, young people and their
		families are under no obligation to engage with the Named Person service.
		The RCN's comments cover governance and the involvement of
		health care professionals for different ages and stages.
		Regarding the governance on how a Named Person is being
		determined, the guidance needs to clarify whether it is done by
		the local authority, the health board or whether it is to be
		agreed in partnership. Whatever the choice, the guidance

needs to clearly outline that governance structures need to be tailored for each area setting out how they relate to the professional governance for the professionals involved.

The guidance covers examples of roles that are likely to cover responsibilities of the Named Person for children and young people of different ages. For secondary school-aged children this is covered by professionals from the education sector, but there may be circumstances for a nurse to be the Named Person for an older child with special needs for example, like that of a learning disabilities nurse. These circumstances or how these are defined also need to be included and set out.

Similarly for young people over 18 who receive an Aftercare service, the guidance needs to include examples of professionals who might have an expectation of a Named Person role as this may also cover medical professionals including nursing staff. This is currently not set out.

7. Are there any areas where the further development of resources or guidance would be helpful in supporting the role of the named person?

The RCN's comments on areas that should be further developed include the need for a competency framework and advice on integration of the role to existing responsibilities and how this should be handled.

In regard to the expected knowledge needed to fulfil this role, the guidance sets out a comprehensive list. This is not sufficient, and the RCN would recommend developing this into a competency framework which defines the knowledge and skills that are needed to be a Named Person, so that those professionals asked to take on the role can do so with confidence. The Named Person should be supported in this role through CPD, regular training and supervision with appropriate backfill and cover in place, an adequate IT infrastructure, an information sharing governance which enables coordination across all agencies relevant to the child's needs and dedicated administrative support, which is currently not explicitly outlined in the guidance.

Clarity is also needed on whether taking on this role is a core part of a professional's role or if it is in addition to existing responsibilities. The guidance needs to include advise on these expectations. Using the experience of practitioners currently fulfilling this role should guide advice on this. In engaging with the Scottish Government to date, the RCN has highlighted its concerns around the impact of additional burdens placed on professionals under any new legislation including adequate resources. Without the right workforce in the right place, at the right time, there is a substantial risk that the Named Person will not be able to fully promote, safeguard and support the wellbeing of children and young people. RCN Scotland continues to support health visitors and all nursing staff within multidisciplinary teams, to deliver high quality care and support to all children, young people and their families.

Practice Guidance the role of the lead professional

1.	How clear and easy is the	0	Completely
	guidance to understand?	0	Mostly
		0	Somewhat
		0	A little
		0	Not at all
2.	Does the guidance	0	Completely
	provide clarity on the role	0	Mostly
	of the lead professional	0	Somewhat
	in the implementation of	0	A little
	GIRFEC?	0	Not at all
3.	Does the guidance help	0	Completely
	provide confidence and	0	Mostly
	understanding for	0	Somewhat
	practitioners working in	0	A little
	the role or alongside the	0	Not at all
	lead professional?		
4.	To what extent do you	0	Completely
	think that the guidance	0	Mostly
	will help practitioners	0	Somewhat
	understand how to	0	A little
	embed the United	0	Not at all
	Nations Convention on		
	the Rights of the Child,		
	and to protect, respect		
	and uphold children's		
	rights within the role of		
	the lead professional?		
5.	Does the guidance reflect	0	Completely
	the importance of the	0	Mostly
	voice of the child and	0	Somewhat
	family?	0	A little
		0	Not at all
6.	Can you outline anything		N's comments relate to governance, skills required to
	specific that would be		e role including training needs, an IT infrastructure
	helpful to add to this	and to	the choice of the professional role.
	guidance?	Regard	ing governance, the guidance needs to clearly outline
		_	vernance structures need to be tailored for each area
		_	out how they relate to the professional governance
		_	professionals involved.
			skills, the RCN would recommend developing a
		-	tency framework which defines the knowledge and
			equired to fulfil the responsibilities of the role as Lead
			sional so that those who take on the role can do so
			onfidence. As with the Named Person, the Lead
			sional should be supported in this role through CPD,
		_	training and supervision with appropriate backfill and
			n place, an adequate IT infrastructure and information
		sharing	governance which enables coordination across all

agencies relevant to the child's needs and dedicated administrative support, elements of which not all are currently outlined in the guidance.

On the choice of taking on the Professional Lead role, the RCN notes the examples of professional roles listed, but wants to emphasise that the guidance should highlight that choice should not only be influenced by appropriateness i.e. how well they know the child, but also by skills and expertise. As lead professional they also need to have the respect and buy-in from their own colleagues and from other agencies to be able to coordinate a multi-agency plan for the child

7. Are there any areas where the further development of resources or guidance would be helpful in supporting the role of the lead professional?

As with the Named Person role, further guidance and clarity is needed on whether taking on this role is a core part of a professional's role or if it is in addition to existing responsibilities. The guidance needs to include advise on these expectations. Using the experience of practitioners currently fulfilling this role should guide advice on this. As noted previously, the RCN has highlighted its concerns around the impact of additional burdens placed on professionals and the need for adequate long-term resources to enable the implementation of the service.

Practice Guidance on using the National Practice Model

1.	How clear and easy is the	0	Completely
	guidance to understand?	0	Mostly
	Saraaries to arraerstaria.	0	Somewhat
		0	A little
		0	Not at all
2.	Does the guidance	0	Completely
	provide clarity on the role	0	Mostly
	of the lead professional	0	Somewhat
	in the implementation of	0	A little
	GIRFEC?	0	Not at all
3.	Does the guidance help	0	Completely
	provide confidence and	0	Mostly
	understanding for	0	Somewhat
	practitioners when	0	A little
	including children and	0	Not at all
	families in discussing the		
	areas of the National		
	Practice Model?		
4.	To what extent do you	0	Completely
	think that the guidance	0	Mostly
	will help practitioners	0	Somewhat
	understand how to	0	A little
	embed the United	0	Not at all
	Nations Convention on		
	the Rights of the Child,		
	and to protect, respect		
	and uphold children's		
	rights while using the		
	National Practice Model?		
5.	Does the guidance reflect	0	Completely
	the importance of the	0	Mostly
	voice of the child and	0	Somewhat
	family?	0	A little
		0	Not at all
6.	Can you outline anything	Comm	ents the RCN is making relate to the sharing of
	specific that would be	inform	ation, a person-centred approach and professional
	helpful to add to this	judgement.	
	guidance?	Pogard	ling the permission of sharing information, our
		_	ents do not relate to the content, but how it is
			sed. We would recommend consulting with
		_	ioners to how this can be done more effectively to
		-	-
		unders	that the 'My World Triangle' remains properly
		As for t	the child's centred approach, the RCN very much agree
			ne guidance but would urge to include a commitment
			ew this section regularly to take research
		develo	pments into account.

And lastly, we welcome the emphasis the guidance is putting on support that practitioners require in making their professional judgement when assessing collated information. The language used assumes that this happens for all professionals, but this may not always be the case and so perhaps it would be better if it was more expressed in terms that this 'should' rather than 'is' happening. 7. Are there any where the Further guidance in relation to assessing a child's wellbeing further development of may be of value for people outside statutory agencies. resources or guidance This relates to section 10.3 where the guidance advises on would be helpful in the role of people outside of statutory agencies who may supporting the use of the raise concerns. It is the first document in the series that does National Practice Model? so for people outside the system including members of the public. Although this is helpful, information on how it reaches the public or parts of the public is missing and as such we would recommend for the guidance to include a reference to how this would be achieved, perhaps one route would be through communications to parents via schools.

Practice Guide on Information Sharing

			Camadatak
1.	How clear and easy is the	0	Completely
	guidance to understand?	0	Mostly
		0	Somewhat
		0	A little
		0	Not at all
2.	Does the guidance	0	Completely
	provide clarity on the	0	Mostly
	practice of information	0	Somewhat
	sharing within GIRFEC?	0	A little
		0	Not at all
3.	Does the guidance	0	Completely
	provide practitioners	0	Mostly
	with confidence and	0	Somewhat
	understanding in making	0	A little
	decisions about sharing	0	Not at all
	information?		
4.	To what extent do you	0	Completely
	think that the guidance	0	Mostly
	will help practitioners	0	Somewhat
	understand how to	0	A little
	embed the United	0	Not at all
	Nations Convention on		
	the Rights of the Child,		
	and to protect, respect		
	and uphold children's		
	rights within the practice		
	of information sharing?		
5	Does the guidance reflect	0	Completely
J.	the importance of the	0	Mostly
	voice of the child and		Somewhat
		0	A little
	family?	0	
	Can you cutling anythin-	O The gu	Not at all
6.	Can you outline anything	The guidance would benefit from outlining where an IT	
	specific that would be		ructure is in place to better understand where the gaps
	helpful to add to this	are and so to supplement the advice to better support the	
	guidance?	information sharing governance between agencies.	
7.	Are there any where the	No further comment	
	further development of		
	resources or guidance		
	would be helpful in		
	supporting the use of the		
	National Practice Model?		
	radional Fractice Model:	I	