



**Government of
South Australia**



Co-Design Phase 2

Deepening and Designing

Aim of Today: Share and plan for our vision for a new service system in which children are safe at home in family, community and culture

Implications of
the Co-Design

Current Context

Plan

Lived
Experiences

Service
Providers

Aboriginal
Service
Providers

Data

Early Help &
Support

Common
Elements

Family
Matters

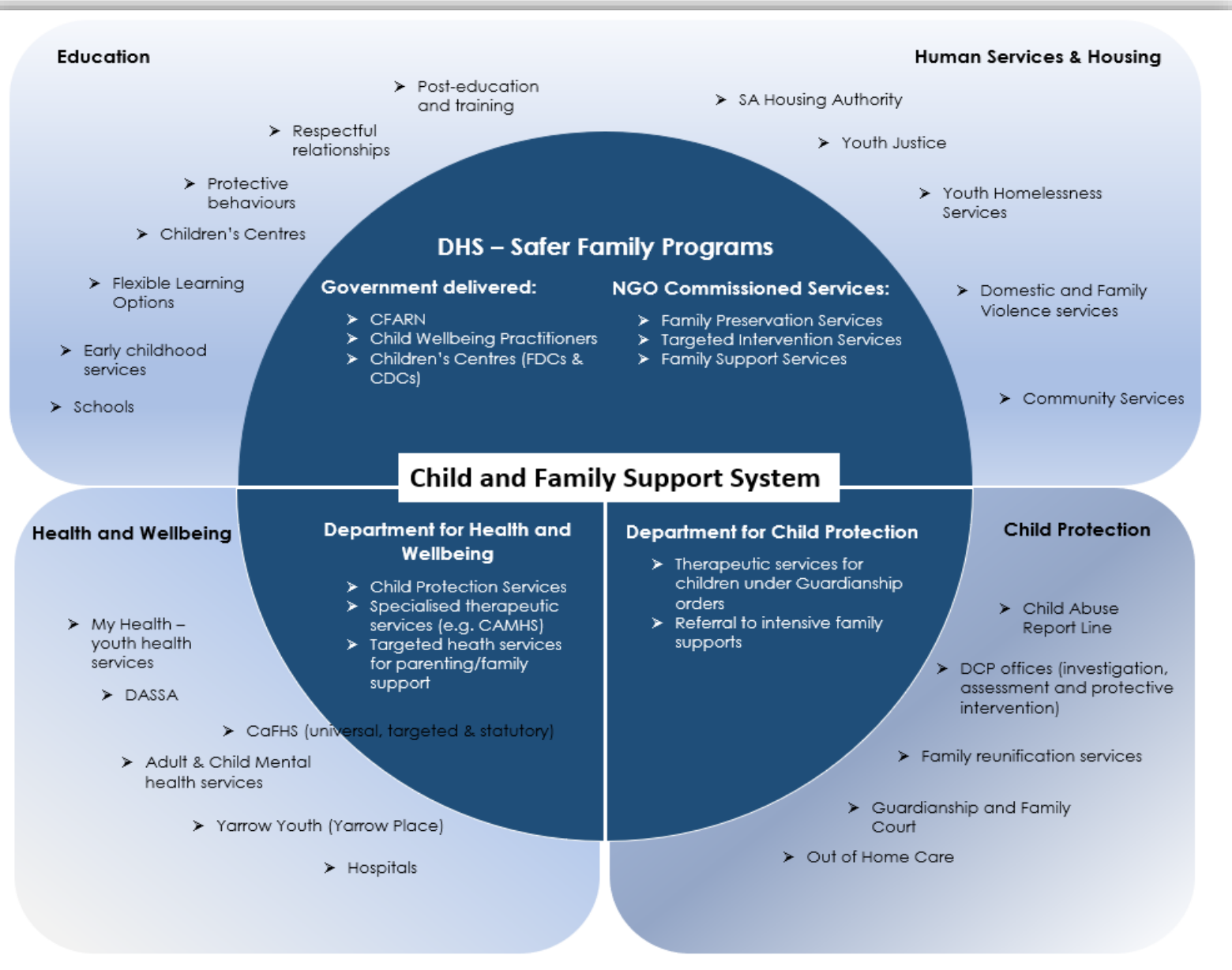
SANFRAG

Reflect,
Discuss

Next Steps

A photograph of a family of four outdoors in a wooded area. A mother is smiling and holding a young boy, while a father stands to the left, also smiling. A young girl is standing between the father and mother, touching the father's chest. The image has a soft, slightly desaturated color palette with a dark overlay on the right side where the text is located.

Vision: Children are
safe at home in family,
community and culture

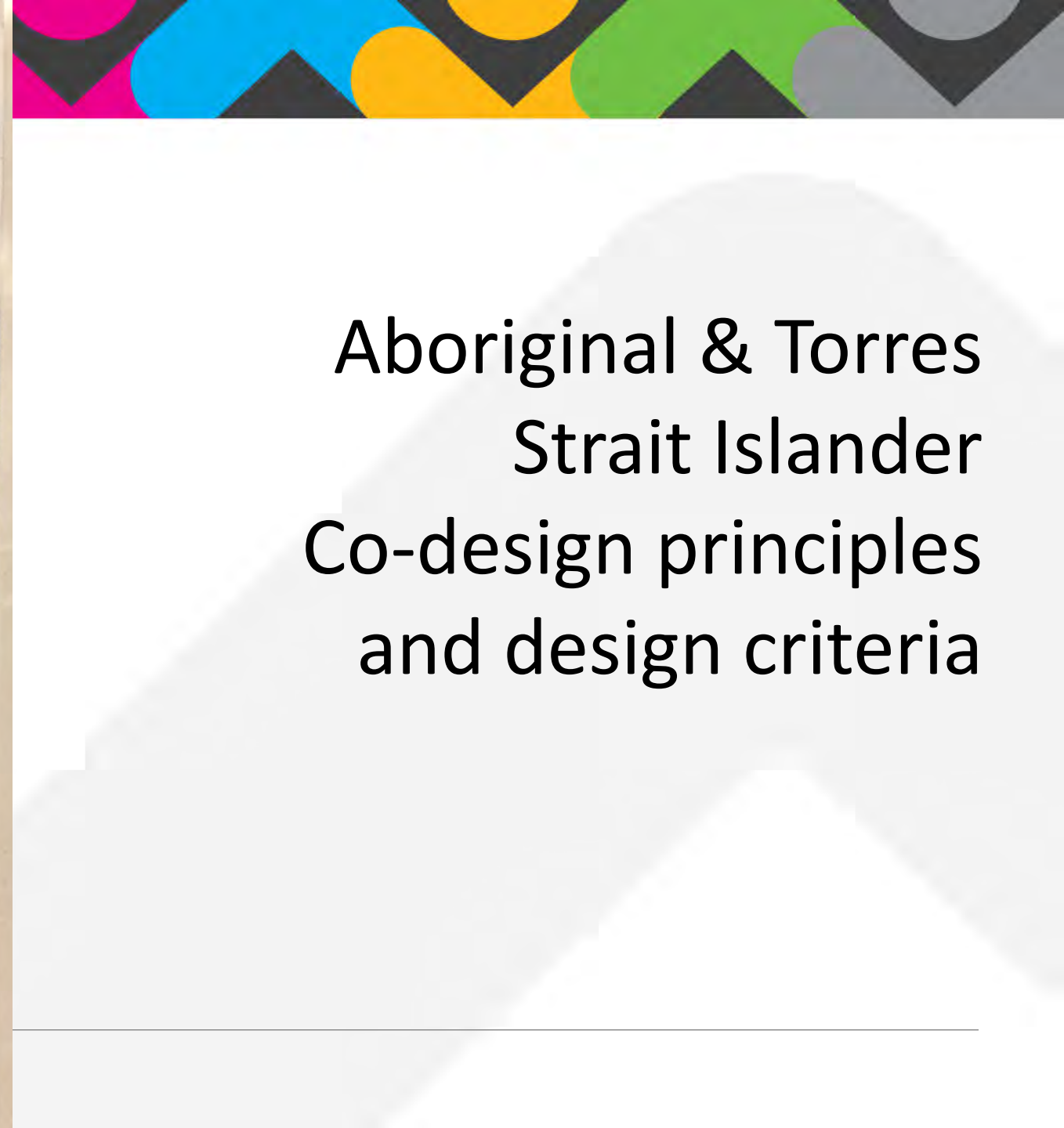


A support system
that keeps children
safe at home in
family, community
and culture



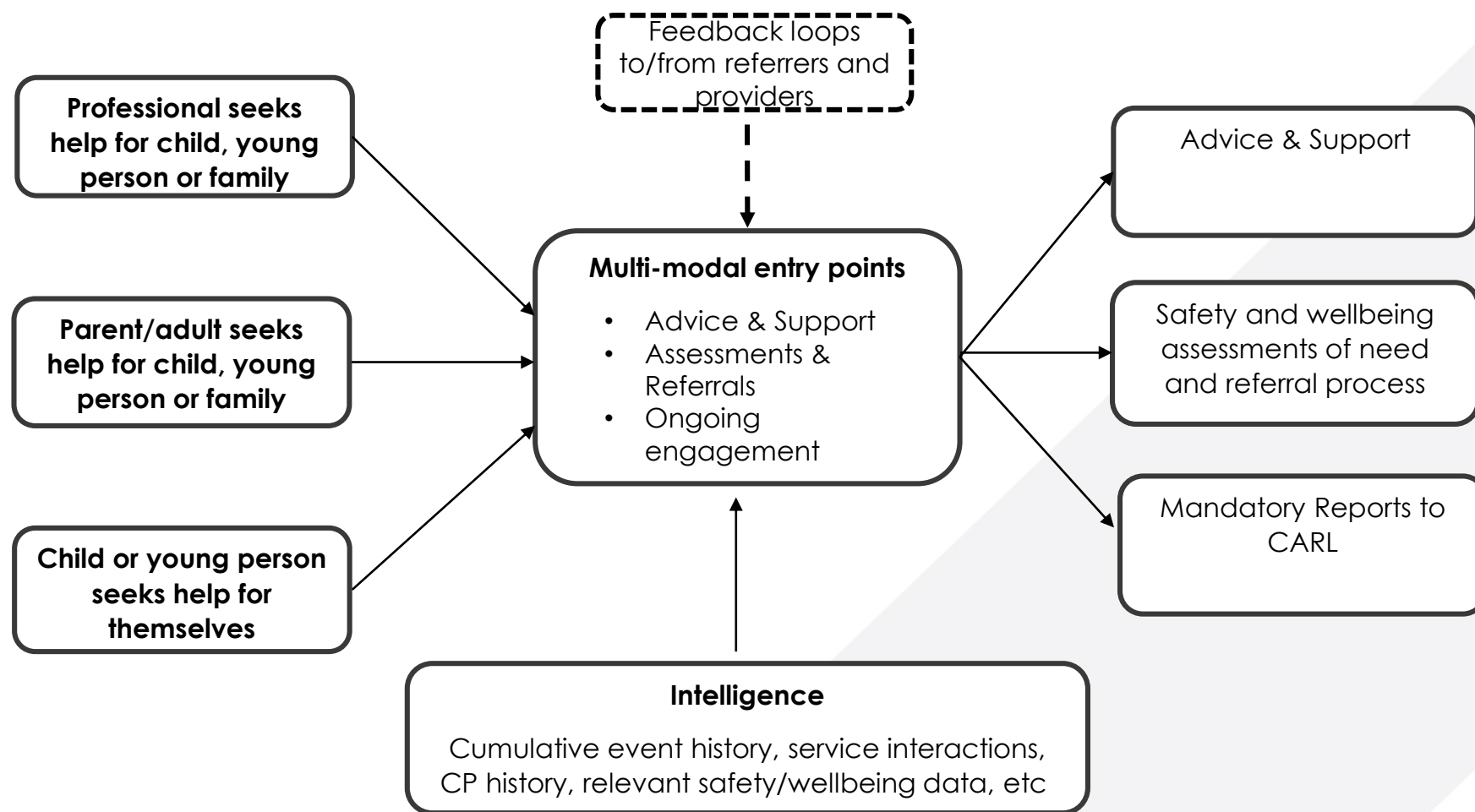
Context

- Supporting Vulnerable Children Strategy
- EIRD Strategy, Research & Commitments
- Consolidation of new Communities & Families in DHS
- Recommissioning of Services
- MAAU Evaluation
- Early Help and Support
- Family Matters
- Child and Youth Safety Act



Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Co-design principles and design criteria

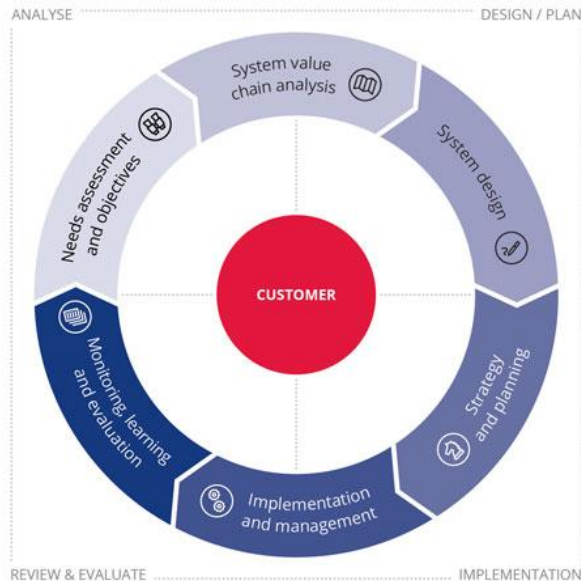
Proposed Early Help & Support Model



Principles of service interaction:

- Service options & warm referrals
- Monitoring & review of actions with identified feedback loop
- Information sharing
- Working in partnership
- Culturally accountable and responsive

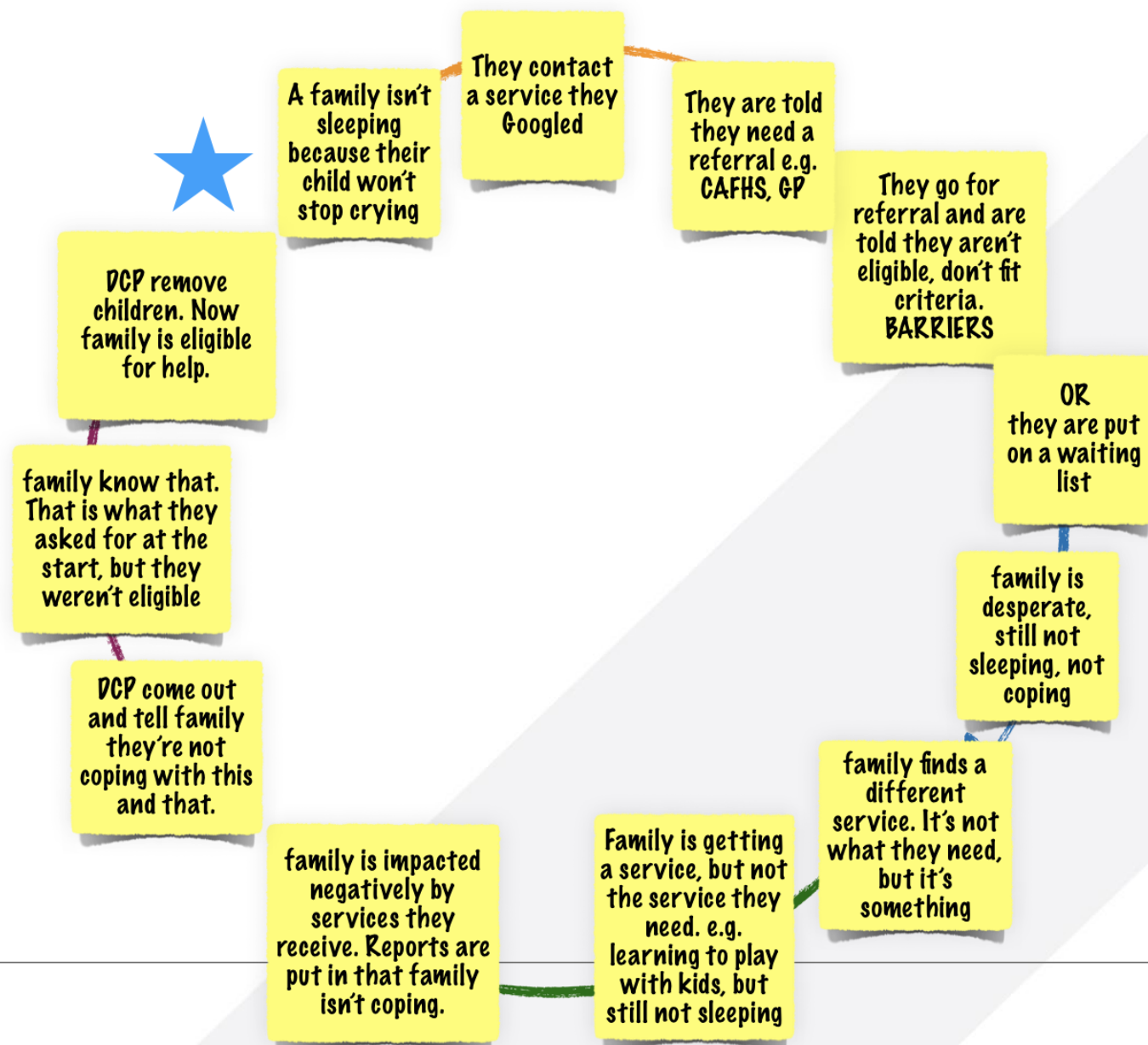
Commissioning Cycle



A Focus on Outcomes

- DHS is developing an outcomes hierarchy that sit across our key portfolio areas
 - Each component of the CFSS will support achievement of these outcomes
 - Individual service contracts will have performance measures that reflect that service's contribution to the overarching outcomes of the CFSS
 - There will be some performance measures that are common across the same type of services (e.g. intensive family support services)
 - There may be other measures that are specific to individual services and which reflect their specific client's characteristics and the context and location in which the services are being delivered
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Trauma Informed Practice: A definition from the Australian Institute of Family Studies

“Trauma-informed practice (TIP) is a strengths-based approach to healing that: is grounded in an understanding of and responsive to the impact of trauma; emphasises physical, psychological, and emotional safety for people seeking help and for the helpers; and creates opportunities for people affected by trauma to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment. It recognises the prevalence of trauma and is sensitive to and informed by the impacts of trauma on the wellbeing of individuals and communities”.

Generally assumed TIP Principles from literature and research:

1. Trauma Awareness
2. Safety
3. Choice & Empowerment
4. Strengths Based

What we think we need

Awareness of trauma
among service users, staff
and community

TIP Competence among
staff and leadership

Commitment from
leadership to prioritise TIP
principles in strategic
vision, etc.

Collaboration in building
body of TIP wisdom

Process & Infrastructure
to support and sustain TIP
efforts

Seamless links to Trauma-
Specific services

What we think we should do

*Reflect TIP
principles through:*

Policies

Practices

**Physical
Environment**

**Personal
Interactions**

What we think will happen

*Service users and
staff will:*

Feel Safe

Feel Empowered

Feel Valued & Cared
for

Believe the
organisation has their
best interests in mind

Trust the
organisation, staff
and leadership

Outcomes

**Service User
Engagement and
Satisfaction**

**Staff Engagement
and Satisfaction**

**Better Health and
Wellness**

**More effective
service delivery**



Moving towards our vision:

- Common Elements
- Selecting approaches that work in our context

Why take a common elements approach?

Using common elements offers:

- **Optimisation** of interventions
- **Greater access** to, and **understanding** of, practices that are evidence informed
- Enhanced **user-centred design** of interventions
- A **non-siloed approach** to treating comorbidity and addressing complex needs
- An opportunity to focus on **sustainability and consistency** of interventions

Priority population groups

Young parents

First 1000 days

Adolescents with complex trauma histories

Aboriginal children and families with high and complex needs

“The purpose of a Monitoring and Evaluation phase is to assess the effectiveness and value of the commissioned services whilst providing ongoing support to the Provider”

NSW North Coast PHN

