



DSCB CSE STRATEGY

2015-2018

Refreshed in May 2016

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FOREWORD

Safeguarding Children is everyone's business. This is particularly the case when combating child sexual exploitation. Individuals, agencies, partnerships and communities can all play their part in many ways. It is vitally important therefore that people know what to look for and what to do. All our efforts need to be coordinated in order to maximise our effectiveness. That is what this latest version of the Dudley Safeguarding Children Board CSE Strategy sets out to achieve.

Much can be learned from other parts of the country where CSE has been identified and successfully tackled. Similarly, a cohesive approach across the West Midlands region is necessary to break down the geographical boundaries that perpetrators operate across.

But it is here in Dudley where we must focus our efforts. The development of a dedicated Child Sexual Exploitation Team is a major step forward in our efforts to prevent, protect and pursue. The team is resourced from a number of agencies and evidences true partnership commitment to work together to adopt a zero tolerance to CSE. It will benefit from a developing intelligence picture and procedures that will provide clear guidance for referral.

Greater ownership and robust coordination will also reap rewards so the Safeguarding Children Board welcomes support from the Health and Wellbeing Board, the Children and Young People's Alliance, Safe and Sound – Dudley's community safety partnership and the Adult Safeguarding Board.

It is a signal of our intent to address sexual exploitation that our strategy has been revised so soon after the original version. It is brief in form yet comprehensive in scope. However it will only be of value if it is widely and effectively used.

Roger Clayton

Independent Chair Dudley Safeguarding Children Board

Overview

This strategy reflects the key learning from the national, regional and local experience of child sexual exploitation and sets out Dudley's multi-agency response to tackling this agenda.

It is important to acknowledge that the extent of CSE in the UK is significant, but awareness of the scale of the problem, both in the UK and internationally, has increased in recent years.

This strategy is set within the context of the West Midlands CSE Regional Framework, in which Dudley is a key partner and sets out the fundamental steps being taken as a partnership to raise awareness of the issues, to protect and support victims and those at risk of CSE, and to pursue and prosecute those who seek to exploit, in any form, children and young people in the borough.

The strategy and associated action plan seeks to address key weaknesses in the local response within Dudley to CSE identified by Ofsted in its Single Inspection of services for children in need of protection, children looked after and care leavers which was undertaken in parallel with the review of the effectiveness of Local Safeguarding Children Board and the report published in April 2016

The number of young people identified as being at risk of CSE within the West Midlands area and Dudley continued to rise throughout 2015/2016. At the end of March 2016 (Q4) - 844 children and young people were identified as being at risk of CSE across the West Midlands Metropolitan Region an increase from 754 in Q3. From the 844 above, there were 95 young people identified as being at risk of CSE within Dudley of which 16 were considered to be at serious risk and 11 at significant risk.

During the reporting period 2015/2016(Q4) females accounted for 91.5% of young people identified as being at risk of CSE within Dudley compared to 8.5% of males. Young people of White British backgrounds accounted for 86% of those identified as being at risk of CSE and this strategy and the associated action plan will need to fully consider the wider work required across the partnerships and communities to ensure all young people regardless of their gender and ethnicity at risk of CSE, are clearly identified and their individual needs assessed and responded to within a multi-agency context.

Young people identified as being at significant and serious risk of CSE during 2015/2016 (Q4) were reported to be between the ages of 14-16 years old although it is observed from the West Midlands Regional Performance data return from Dudley that a small number of young people aged 11 and 12 years old were also considered to be at serious risk of CSE. This highlights the need for preventative and targeted work to be undertaken at an earlier stage and linked to the national research around the importance of health and education agencies playing a significant role in tackling CSE at a local level and early intervention being a key factor in doing so.

Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) must be recognized as a particular type of abuse with particular characteristics that defy the same approaches used to address child abuse for younger children.

Dudley has adopted the following definition of the National Working Group for Sexually exploited children and young people:

“exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive something” (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another other or others performing on them, sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability”.

(National Working Group, 2015)

This definition emphasises exchange and power imbalance. It is explicit regarding the power and control the perpetrator holds over the young person they are exploiting and it is therefore important that practitioners use language that reiterates the need to look beyond apparent consent, especially as young people may describe exploitative relationships as consensual or withdraw claims as a result of coercion. The language used to describe CSE will influence how it is responded to.

It is important to highlight further that, language matters; it both reflects and can inform attitudes. The use of inappropriate language can act as a significant barrier to protecting young people from CSE.

Although CSE may be a complex area, what is not in question is who causes CSE. The blame clearly lies with the perpetrators who exploit vulnerable young people causing harm and/or further vulnerability, regardless of the behaviours and circumstances of the victims.

This strategy is set within the context of all service providers in touch with young people and their families who have a role to play in identifying and working with sexually exploited young people and disturbing the perpetrators.

Possible Indicators and key messages

National research relating to CSE highlights that vulnerabilities and risks do not manifest in a neat linear fashion. They interact in complex ways that can both increase and obscure vulnerability.

Practitioners and managers needs to be alert to the possibility of early trauma, but must avoid making assumptions about pathways to CSE.

There are different routes in to CSE and these can manifest in a number of 'models'.

These may overlap and interact and some models may obscure vulnerability by being misinterpreted as intimate relationships.

Understanding how CSE is manifesting locally is crucial for the development of an effective practice response and service delivery to both young people and their parents.

Barnardo's describe three models of activity- they are not exhaustive but show a spectrum of exploitation:

- Inappropriate relationships: Usually one offender who has physical, financial or emotional control over a young person; there may be a significant age gap and the young person may believe they are in a loving relationship
- The 'Boyfriend' model of exploitation and peer exploitation: This involves the perpetrator befriending and grooming a young person in to a 'relationship' then coerces or forces them to have sex with friends or associates
- Organised or networked sexual exploitation or trafficking: young people are passed through networks where there may be forced or coerced

The reality is that each year thousands of children in England are raped and abused as young as eleven years old by individuals seeking to humiliate, violate and control them and the impact on their lives is devastating.

CSE is not exclusively about adults abusing children, there is increased concern around peer abuse and the risk young people face within their own social settings, such as schools:

- Both males and females are abused through CSE- similarly, both males and females are perpetrators.
- CSE can take place online and offline
- CSE can be perpetrated by individuals or groups
- There is no typical CSE case; CSE takes many different forms

Research indicates that everyone involved in configuring, designing and leading service responses to CSE, as well as practitioners themselves, must be alert to myths around CSE. It is therefore essential the way CSE is represented in Dudley does not encourage or perpetrate 'blind spots' or simplistic stereotypes, and so place young people at risk.

There are a number of key indicators that may suggest a child is being sexually exploited and these are identified within the National Working Group screening tool Dudley have adopted as part of its overall CSE pathway process.

The list is not exhaustive but includes:

- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late

- Regularly missing school or education or not taking part in education
- Appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions
- Associating with other young people involved in exploitation
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Contracting sexually transmitted infections
- Mood swings or changes in emotional wellbeing
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Displaying overtly sexualized behavior
- Involvement in gang activity

When children and young people display any of the above characteristics, consideration should be given to an assessment being undertaken to establish if they are at risk of, and or are being abused through CSE. All organisations involved with children should be able to recognise these risk indicators, such as schools, youth services, voluntary sector organisations, health, and social care. Local research indicates that unauthorised absences from school as well as missing from home or care episodes are currently the most significant indicators of CSE.

It is essential that welfare return interviews completed when children and young people go missing are undertaken thoroughly and the information derived from these is used to analyse patterns and trends and informs continued service delivery and developments. This is an area for ongoing development within Dudley as well as safety planning linked to missing episodes and CSE risks.

Learning from other areas

High profile cases in other areas provides an opportunity to learn and improve the responses to CSE across Dudley. The Serious Case Review published by Oxfordshire Local Safeguarding Children Board in March 2015 contains valuable information from the young people who were sexually exploited as well as their parents and carers.

In terms of their vulnerability, young people said:

- My poor early life made me vulnerable
- They made me trust them for months, and I was their friend. I was flattered
- I wanted an exciting life: after 5-6 months I was involved – it was too late
- I believed they were my friends, nothing was more important

In terms of their experiences after grooming, young people said:

- It all started when I was about 12 years old
- The next thing it isn't nice anymore...they gave us weed and drink to make us feel better
- I was expected to do things –if I didn't they said they would come to my house and burn me alive. I had a baby brother

- I wouldn't ever had said no – they'd have beaten the shit out of me
- I didn't want to go to the places to do what I did, but it was my job
- The fear is still very real for me – though they are in jail I still check the cars

In terms of their experience of professionals, young people said:

- If a perpetrator can spot the vulnerable child, why can't professionals?
- They didn't stop to think 'why?'
- They did not look on me as a child. In my head I was older, but really truly I wasn't
- People were reluctant to see what was clearly in front of them
- The Police never asked me why – they just took me home
- They should have done something to the men, not me

The views of some of the parents are included in the Oxfordshire SCR and are set out below:

- No one thought about us – what it would be like if it was their daughter
- We thought she was just a rebellious teenager bunking off to smoke and drink in the park – no one said we need to know where she goes
- I keep emphasising 'she is a minor'. Why would other vulnerable groups be protected from themselves, but she was allowed to make the wrong choice
- It's in my mind all the time – what happened to my 'baby' and what I did because I didn't understand what was happening to me. They knew what was happening to her and didn't tell me
- I despaired of ever getting an appropriate response that stood alongside us and didn't try to blame and shame us.

Findings and reviews identify that there is no single way to go about addressing CSE. There is no one model of CSE and how it presents, but there are a range of interdependent factors that might precipitate or predispose a young person to exploitation. Vulnerability coexists with exposure to risk factors and exposure to those who exploit and perpetrate abuse.

The Rotherham review conducted by Louise Casey and published in February 2015 has shown the importance of having and embedding a truly holistic and multi-disciplinary response to CSE and if the victims are to be truly heard and the perpetrators brought to justice.

The role of health services and schools in the early identification of children at risk of CSE is key and is echoed further in the Serious Case Review published by Bristol Safeguarding Children Board (2016).

There is a greater need for the multi-agency system to effectively respond to CSE in Dudley and to ensure this work continues at a pace so that children and young people are not receiving a fragmented response to their needs and vulnerabilities and to ensure a connection between the strategic planning arrangements and front

line practice and service design and delivery including the pathways and assessments relating to CSE.

As part of our commitment to tackling CSE in Dudley we will adopt a range of methods for information gathering and performance data collection and robustly analyse this data to improve service provision alongside individual casework taking place to ensure that we are able to protect children and young people and in doing so maintaining a child focus, emphasising individual needs and circumstances, being clear about outcomes and how best to achieve longer term protection within a multi-agency context.

National Context

This strategy is underpinned by a number of national guidance documents, key research and tools including:

- Statutory Guidance on Safeguarding Children and Young People from CSE 2009
- University of Bedfordshire 2011 research into LSCB response to CSE.
- Department of education 'tackling child sexual exploitation – action plan 2012
- CEOP's Thematic Assessment 'Out of Sight, Out of Mind'
- Review recommendations from Rotherham, Oxford and Birmingham Local Authorities.
- Joint targeted area inspection of the multi-agency response to abuse and neglect in South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough- April 2016
- If Only Someone Had Listened- OCC Inquiry in to gangs and groups, November 2013
- West Midlands Metropolitan CSE Regional Framework, July 2015
- Working Effectively to Address Child Sexual Exploitation: An evidence scope- September 2015
- Inspection of services for children in need of help and protection, children looked after and care leavers and Review of the effectiveness of the Local Safeguarding Children Board- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council - Ofsted report 5th April 2016

A series of recommendations have been made following the Government response to CSE in March 2015 which stated that in order to ensure this very vulnerable group of children are safeguarded and protected, agencies need to work collaboratively together, sharing information and intelligence to protect vulnerable children, to work on a prevention strategy and for offenders to be brought to justice through successful prosecutions. Assessments of young people need to be robust and identify need at the earliest point. Service provision needs to be coordinated and targeted to support children at the earliest point when concerns are identified.

One of the recommendations from the Government Report includes the introduction and implementation of a new whistle blowing national portal for reports related to child abuse. The portal is intended to help bring CSE issues to light and spot patterns of failure across the country.

Governance and Accountability:

The 7 regional Local Safeguarding Children Board's within the West Midlands have responsibility for overseeing the co-ordination and ensuring the effectiveness of the individual and collective systems that respond to CSE.

Whilst Dudley Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB) has overall responsibility for ensuring the effectiveness locally, it is critical that DSCB works in conjunction with others and including the local Community Safety Partnership (including the Police & Crime Boards) Local Safeguarding Adult Board, Children and Young People Alliance and Health and Wellbeing Boards.

Relevant statutory agencies have individual and collective responsibility to ensure that children, young people and adults at risk are properly safeguarded. As such all key strategic plans, whether formulated by individual organisations or partnerships, should consider this strategy to safeguard children from CSE.

Regional Context

Over the last 18 months the 7 West Midlands local authorities: Dudley, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Sandwell, Birmingham, Coventry and Solihull have worked together with the Police, Health and other public and voluntary sector partners to identify and respond to CSE. This work is underpinned by the West Midlands area CSE Framework 2015.

The West Midlands Regional CSE Strategic Group is chaired by Solihull Local Authority Chief Executive Nick Page. This Strategic Group monitor the Regions response to CSE and ensures that the Regional Framework is embedded across the 7 Local Authorities.

The regional framework has 5 components and is based on the Office of the Children's Commissioner's 'If only Someone had Listened' Inquiry report.

- Accountability for all safeguarding and strategic co-ordination
- Multi- agency strategic planning
- Partnership and information sharing for identification and assessment
- Coordination of multi-agency strategic groups
- Intervention and service delivery

The West Midlands CSE Framework 2015 can be found on www.seeme-hearme.co.uk and must be read and considered in conjunction with this strategy.

The framework is supplemented by the following 7 principles of effective practice:

- 1, The child's best interests must be a top priority
- 2, Participation of children and young people
- 3, Enduring relationships and support
- 4, Comprehensive problem solving

5, Effective information sharing within and between agencies

6, Supervision, support and training of staff

7, Evaluation and review

Whatever their experience of child sexual exploitation, it is important to be aware that children and young people are not making a free and informed choice to participate in the sexual activity. They often make constrained choices against a backdrop of vulnerability and because of their age, unmet needs or vulnerability they are unable to give informed consent. Young people under the age of 16 cannot legally consent to sexual activity. Sexual intercourse with children under the age of 13 is statutory rape. A child under 18 cannot consent to their own abuse through exploitation.

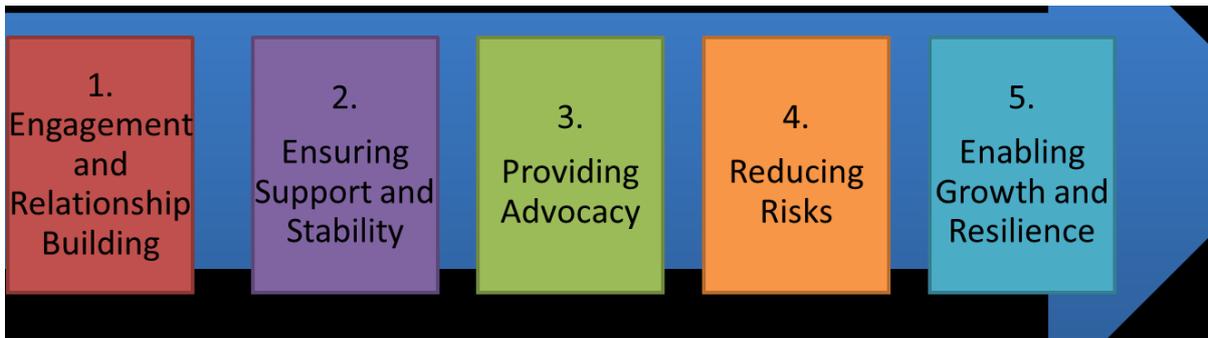
Technology can play a significant part in sexual abuse, for example, through its use to record abuse and share it with other like-minded individuals or as a medium to access and groom children and young people including through social media sites. Victims may also be recorded being abused, for example on mobile phones and those images shared or used as another means of threatening, humiliating or coercing the child.

The perpetrators of sexual exploitation are often well organised and use sophisticated tactics. They are known to target areas where children and young people gather without much adult supervision, e.g. parks, shopping centre's and/or sites on the internet. It is critical that local partnerships have a shared understanding of the local CSE problem and a co-ordinated approach to prevention, protection, disruption and enforcement.

Research in practice August 2015, identify six key principles for service design and practice development

1. Young people must be at the centre
2. CSE is complex and therefore the response cannot be simple or linear
3. No agency can address CSE in isolation; collaboration is essential
4. Knowledge is crucial
5. Communities and families are valuable assets, and may also need support
6. Effective services require resilient practitioners

The diagram below highlights robust multi-agency case planning for children and young people at risk of CSE and is underpinned by key messages from reviews and learning.



Tackling CSE: what does success look like?

Successful outcomes for young people at risk of, or experiencing, CSE are reflected in a combination of increased awareness, self protective resources and a reduction in risk behaviours associated with CSE. Positive outcomes can be considered as follows and may include others:

- a reduction in the number of episodes of going missing
- reduced conflict and improved relationships with parents and carers
- access to safe, stable accommodation
- and improved ability to recognise risky and exploitative relationships
- an increased awareness of their own rights
-

Service provision and support for children/young people and their parents

As part of the wider agenda in tackling CSE and the harmful effects on young people and their families, there is a need to strategically develop services locally that can support the young person and their parents and seek to build resilience. This support will need to be flexible to meet a range of needs and fully consider and sit alongside the pathways in to therapeutic services.

Services will need to consider a whole family approach including the use of advocacy, mediation and a strengths-based approach underpinned by national research of what works well.

Children and young people identified as being at risk of CSE and those abused through CSE, require a multi-agency approach to their needs being met.

Looked After children and young people account for one third of the known victims of CSE within Dudley which is significant. The practice of placing children and young people out of borough when CSE concerns emerge needs careful consideration and there is collective work to be undertaken across the partnerships to ensure young people at risk of CSE and their long term protection can be best achieved by providing local individual support linked to relational and psychological safety. This must be undertaken alongside robust disruption and prosecution activity.

Black and minority ethnic communities

Sexual exploitation is complex and widespread and not limited to one community. In particular, sexual exploitation does not only involve Asian male offenders who target white females. Those who sexually exploit children and young people come from all ethnic backgrounds and they do not respect children and young people of any race or faith. Sexual exploitation is about exploiting vulnerabilities of victims and access. Children and young people from the perpetrator's own backgrounds may be more accessible because of shared heritage, culture, faith and ethnicity.

Children and young people from Black and Minority ethnic communities can have specific vulnerabilities associated with their culture which constitute a barrier to disclosing or reporting the abuse e.g. threats connected to shame and dishonour can be used as a method of control. In addition if a child or young person from ethnic community discloses they have been sexually exploited, they may face additional dangers from their family and the multi-agency network will need to recognise and respond to these risks e.g. blaming female victims rather than the perpetrator(s).

Problem profiling

Interventions must create a step change in response. At a strategic level, it is important to assess and identify local patterns of CSE (problem profiling) and amend interventions to reflect the local picture in Dudley. Problem profiling should include:

- Bringing together all the known intelligence and relevant data held across different agencies to inform strategic decision making and local practice development
- Have a clear terms of reference and a clear plan for data collection formulated for each agency detailing what is required of them
- Include the third sector and voluntary organisations
- Identify intelligence gaps
- Ultimately helping to identify the known extent of the problem and identify where resources should be targeted.

This work will require collective ownership across all to the partners to support its development and effective analyst to review the findings and intelligence gaps. This is a key area of work within Dudley linked to the CSE action plan moving forward and in the tackling of CSE.

A problem profile on CSE should seek to draw together all the known intelligence/relevant data held across different agencies to inform strategic decision making and local practice development. It requires collective ownership across all partners to support its development and a committed/ effective analyst to review and identify key findings and intelligence gaps.

The following steps/ activities are considered necessary when undertaking a problem profile in this area.

Establishing a Terms of Reference – Sets out aims, objectives, methodology, time frames, required outputs, and resources (e.g. analytical/research capacity) required for completion of the analysis.

Outline a Data Collection Plan – A clear plan which set out the data which is required from across all partner agencies to gather a holistic picture of CSE locally. This should be formulated in conjunction with the CSE Sub Group and should detail what is to be collected, why and how as a means to coordinate data collection activity.

This process should include planning on how to:
Identify all possible agencies which hold details of known CSE cases and the datasets which they collect which correspond with the indicators/warning signs that children and young people show when being exploited.

Gather all available profiles relating to local street gangs, trafficking, organised criminality which pertains to CSE including those produced in neighbouring localities. Gather details around where the children's homes, gang territories, drug hotspots are located. Obtain local demographic information regarding the profile of children and young people in the area.

From the data collection plan a specific information requirement for each agency detailing what is required from them in order to build an overall picture relating to CSE victims, offenders and locations of offending. This should be formulated and disseminated through the relevant local CSE agency leads (e.g. education, children's services, children's homes, health, police, YOT etc). This should include requests for the details of children and young people who hit the risk indicators of CSE detailed in the full report. In addition this exercise should include local voluntary sector organisations undertaking work in this area

The **analysis** of data including the:
The abstraction of the key trends relating to the known victim, offender and locational profile of CSE in the area.

The collation and matching at an individual level the data relating to the risk indicators of CSE (e.g. missing from home, engaged in offending). Through identifying cross overs and repeats within data it is possible to gain an idea of prevalence and begin to proactively direct the use of interventions against those displaying the most warning signs and likely to be at greatest risk

The layering of geographical information relating to locations of known offending.

A comparison of the known profile/scale of exploitation against those at risk (via the indicator data comparison) and the local demographics to identify potential hidden victims/ communities and enable specific responses to be developed (e.g. BME victims).

Key findings will need to be written into a 'problem profile' and disseminated across partner agencies. The CSE/missing Sub Group will need to then formulate a multi-agency action plan based on the key findings and to address the intelligence gaps if we are to tackle CSE in Dudley.

Dudley Context

Dudley Council Plan has an objective under stronger and safer communities which states that it will develop and roll out a programme and awareness of CSE and work towards zero tolerance within the Borough.

Dudley Safeguarding Childrens Board strategic priority for 2015-2018 is to keep children safe inside, outside the home and online with a specific CSE objective for 2016/2017.

In order to deliver against the strategy and to ensure a consistent approach and effective coordination of services to address CSE, Dudley Council with partner agencies has developed a multi agency CSE team.

The CSE team comprises of the following:

- IYS Youth worker
- Runaways project
- Teenage pregnancy team
- Police CSE coordinator
- CSE Coordinator
- Early intervention social worker
- School health advisor
- Voluntary Organisations; Streets Team, Phase Trust, Barnardo's.

The remit of the Child Sexual Exploitation Team is to:

- Receive and screen all CSE referrals
- Raise awareness of CSE risk indicators and referral processes across agencies
- Raise awareness amongst the community to implement a community council approach to zero tolerance to CSE.
- To provide CSE training and briefings to all partner agencies.
- To undertake MASE meetings for low and medium risk cases
- To attend MASE meetings for open allocated young people in Children's Services
- Reduce and prevent CSE by contributing to the deterring, disruption and prosecution of offenders
- Support young people who have been the victims of CSE
- To support parents and carers in understanding the implications of CSE and reducing the risks linked to safety planning.
- To contribute to the development of a pathway around therapeutic services
- To signpost to early intervention services
- To coordinate the intelligence and data as required in line with the Regional Framework
- To contribute to multi agency CSE audit activity that supports a cycle of learning and development

The CSE team will have a dedicated CSE coordinator post in place to support the work across the partnerships.

The team will operate within the MASH (multi agency safeguarding hub) in order to share information, intelligence and receive referral information.

The CSE team can be contacted on 01384 -817777

Email address: (internal) CSE.team@dudley.gov.uk

(external) secure address: CSE.team@dudley.gcsx.gov.uk

DSCB Sub Group activity

The CSE/Missing Sub-Group and Young People Sexual Exploitation (YPSE) panel play a key strategic role in addressing CSE and in doing so are tasked with focusing on the regional CSE framework delivery plan with specific attention being paid to the Prevent, Protect and Pursue agenda.

Moving forward YPSE will become a strategic panel where information and intelligence is shared relating to victims, offender profiling and hotspots within Dudley where CSE is considered to have been taking place. In conjunction with all partner agencies, a plan will be devised that robustly seeks to disrupt activity where agencies become aware of this, and for information about prosecutions to be shared. YPSE have oversight of data and intelligence gathered to ensure it is in a better position to know the scale of the issues in Dudley and to ensure a robust plan is in place to tackle any intelligence of offender / location information.

The focus of YPSE needs to be redefined and in keeping with the regional CSE framework and including a review of the membership to include Sexual Health Services.

DSCB CSE/missing Sub-Group will hold overall responsibility and oversight for the CSE strategy and action plan. The chair of YPSE will be a standing member of the CSE/missing Sub-Group ensuring clear links and lines of accountability between the two forums and with a clear focus on the CSE picture locally.

All partner agencies will be held to account against the CSE action plan and related actions and outcomes. The CSE/missing Sub-Group will provide regular reports to the DSCB and the DSCB Executive Group meeting including updates against the outcomes achieved and areas of further intervention and action.

It is imperative that performance data around CSE is fully considered at each CSE/Missing sub-group and this should include a number of key issues:

- Number of young people identified at being at risk of CSE each quarter
- Their legal status
- If the young person is in education and what form of education and if they are attending

- Any associated missing episodes
- Any known vulnerabilities
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Home address and postcode

This information needs to be used to robustly and consider the work taking place locally to address and tackle CSE within a multi-agency context and in line with the disruption activity.

As part of the regional work taking place, the strategy and action plan needs to be considered in line with the following three areas:

Prevent: this requires a coordinated systematic early help approach across partners and is critical to the identification and protection of children and young people as well as raising awareness amongst agencies and local communities. The aim is to prevent children and young people from becoming victims of CSE and to prevent certain locations being used to recruit, groom and abuse children and young people. In order to deliver against this the CSE action plan will deliver against the following:

- Raising awareness of CSE amongst children and young people, parents, communities, council and elected members and partner agencies.
- Use specific resources to facilitate discussions and develop awareness.
- Target the most vulnerable children i.e. children and young people with mental health issues, children who misuse drugs/alcohol, children and young people with learning difficulties, children with disabilities and special needs.
- Target interventions with those individuals whose work places them in a position where they will notice and could then report worrying behaviours i.e. taxi operators, hoteliers, fast food operators, parks and leisure services.
- Target children and young people who are missing education
- Target children and young people who are frequently going missing from home and care

Information gathered as part of the CSE data return highlights that there is a lack of reporting from across the health economy and local communities with the majority of referrals relating to CSE concerns coming currently from within Children's Social Care and once a young person is known to them as a result of other concerns. This highlights the importance of further work taking place around the early help agenda if we are to fully tackle CSE before concerns escalate locally.

Protect: Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people in this context in line with safeguarding children generally relies on an effective joint working arrangement and partnership between different agencies and professionals that work with children and young people including education, health services, youth services and children's services together with criminal justice agencies and voluntary sector services supporting children and families.

Where an individual is concerned about a child /young person being at risk of CSE they should follow the DSCB multi-agency procedures and refer to the CSE pathway

for the protocol on identification, contact, referral, assessment and planning to meet identified needs/protection requirements.

As part of this strategy and action plan there is a need to ensure that individual young people identified as being at risk of CSE and their parents receive a service that is outcome focused and seeks to reduce the harmful effects of CSE and with emphasis on building resilience and longer term safety planning. A continued effort will always need to be on disrupting the perpetrators and using the legislation in place in doing so.

Pursue: Any meeting in respect of an individual young person at risk of harm from CSE will have a disruption plan in place for identified offenders. The plan will identify who is responsible for undertaking the work, shared with agencies involved and a review of the plan actioned within regular timescales.

In addition to this the following will take place:

- CSE coordinator and partner agencies will identify links and trends along with any cross border issues.
- Integrated Offender Management group and YPSE panel will share intelligence and information in relation to local hotspots and locations requiring a partnership approach to safeguard children and young people. Locations may include night time economy venues, hotels, food outlets, taxi ranks, outside schools, addresses frequented by missing children or other venues where perpetrators may prey on victims.
- Neighborhood Policing Teams will be appraised of intelligence in order for them to participate in disruption activity and share any other related intelligence.
- Information will be reported on relating to disruption activity and prosecutions locally

Information sharing

In March 2015, updated guidance was produced on Information Sharing for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers - [Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners - Publications - GOV.UK](#)

West Midlands Police have developed an information sharing tool (**Appendix A**) to be used by front line practitioners to share information with regard to Child Sexual Exploitation. **Appendix B** sets out the West Midlands Metropolitan Area Information Sharing Protocol. Due to the nature of information often being anecdotal or unsubstantiated, such sharing must be done with sensitivity to data protection, confidentiality and human rights. However, it is often small seemingly innocuous pieces of information that come together to identify those who present risk.

The information will be assessed by West Midlands Police and filtered through police intelligence as appropriate.

Missing Children

Missing children and young people may be at increased risk of CSE and should be reported as missing to the Police at the earliest opportunity. Once a missing child is located they will be debriefed by Runaways Project and within 72 hours of return have a welfare return interview completed. All missing children and young people will be screened for CSE and the local procedure and pathway must be followed to ensure that the child/ young person receives the appropriate single agency or multi agency response. DSCB will have oversight of all missing children, whether from home, care or education in order to track these vulnerable children and young people against CSE intelligence and information.

As part of this strategy and action plan there is a need to fully consider young people who are missing from education and this data needs careful consideration on a regular basis so young people can be identified at the earliest opportunity and in line with the wider prevent agenda

Trafficking

Children who are abused through CSE may also be trafficked. There are three different types of trafficking of children for the purposes of sexual exploitation:

- Trafficking from abroad into the UK
- Internal trafficking where children are moved from one place to another in the UK for the purposes of sexual exploitations. This may be from one street to another, from one town/city to another or across local authority borders
- Trafficked out of the UK to other countries and brought back again.

Trafficking children, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a criminal offence and concerns that a child may be trafficked should always be reported to the Police.

Anyone who works with children and young people who has concerns that the child has been trafficked must refer the child to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for a decision on the status of the potential victim of trafficking. The procedure for referring is located in DSCB Child Protection procedures.

<http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/specialist-capabilities/uk-human-trafficking-centre/national-referral-mechanism>

Transition

Transition into adulthood is critical and a protocol is being devised in conjunction with adult services under the Care Act 2014. This protocol will ensure that young people who are at risk of CSE will continue to receive services and levels of intervention based on assessed needs. In line with this, it is proposed that children that are reaching the age of 18 will be discussed and considered at YPSE if they are identified as being at risk of CSE. This will enable a robust pathway to be followed through into adulthood.

Training and Raising Awareness

DSCB will provide multi agency CSE training and raising awareness sessions to partner agencies, governing bodies, council members, elected members and communities contained within the CSE action plan and in line with any regional work taking place.

Raising awareness amongst the hotel and tourism industry remains a priority for Dudley Council and the partnership. Hotels have received bespoke training sessions and the CSE team will continue this work through building links, sharing information where relevant and providing materials to hotels to ensure their staff are briefed and know what signs to look out for and who to report their concerns to.

Licensing team and Taxi firms

Dudley council will ensure a Dudley pledge is devised. This pledge will ensure that the licensing team works with the CSE team and the council to support the priority towards zero tolerance against CSE in Dudley. The pledge will include mandatory training for all taxi drivers as part of their license conditions. The licensing procedures will be updated to reflect this commitment by the Council.

Outcomes – how will we know ?

The overall aim is Zero Tolerance to CSE. We will know we achieved this when:

Children and their families report that interventions have reduced the harmful effects of CSE.

Communities have an increased awareness of CSE and who to report their concerns to

The scope and accuracy of data collection arrangements and the use of data to inform service design and delivery is fully embedded

A problem profile has been completed and shared across the partnerships with key actions and timeframes

Services are designed and delivered to meet the diverse needs of young people and families affected by CSE including clear transition arrangements

When services such as hotels, restaurants, fast food outlets, taxi firms tell us that they know how to spot and report CSE concerns and who to

Early Help arrangement are developed and embedded

Referrals from across the partnership increase including across health and education services

Children and young people receive information on healthy safe relationships

CSE procedures

CSE procedures can be found on DSCB Tri-x Child Protection Procedures
<http://www.proceduresonline.com/dudley/scb/>

The CSE referral pathway is attached below.

All CSE referrals will be received in to the MASH and considered by the CSE team who will screen the referral and inform the referrer on the planned outcome.

Created by Jassi Broadmeadow and Helen Ellis – July 2015
Approved – September 2015
Refreshed by Anthony McGregor - May 2016

With grateful thanks and acknowledgement to Rotherham LSCB, and the West Midlands Regional Strategic Forum.

Appendix A
Child Sexual Exploitation
INFORMATION REPORT

Date/time of report.....

Name					
Post/Job Title					
Agency					
Contact details					
Witnessed incident		Professional		Member of the public	

If the information was supplied by someone other than yourself, on a scale of 1 – 5 how reliable do you think they are?

(5 = always reliable and 1 = unreliable).....

How accurate is the information on a scale of 1 – 5?

(1 = known to be true without doubt to 5 suspected to be false).....

If you are not able to say re above two questions please state “don’t know” rather than guess

If the information is from a 3rd party would they be willing to engage with the police? Yes
 No

Does this information involve a licensed service (e.g. newsagents, takeaways, pubs, off licences, taxi’s etc)?

If yes please provide trading name and address of premises:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Please provide clear & accurate information: Include as much detail as possible re names / descriptions / nicknames / vehicle details / addresses etc: (if providing details of specific incidents please put a date and time these were witnessed)



If you have access to secure email please forward this report to West Midlands Police Intelligence department on fib@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk - OR - contact the Missing From Home officer in your area - OR - hand deliver to Safeguarding and Review Service, Corbyn Road, Dudley, DY1 2JZ

Appendix B –

West Midlands Child Sexual Exploitation Multi-agency Information Sharing Protocol (February 2012)

The purpose of the Protocol

- What is an Information Sharing Protocol?
- Who does the Information Sharing Protocol affect?
- The benefits of this Information Sharing Protocol
- Principles of Information Sharing
- Obtaining and Sharing Information

The protocol will detail:

- Confidential Information
- Obtaining Consent
- Sharing Information Appropriately and Securely
- Retaining and Storing Information
- Regular Review

Contained within are:

- Information Sharing Flowchart
- Signatories to the Protocol
- Information Sharing Checklist
- Legislation
- Information sharing template

Key Messages

- The welfare of a child or young person must be the first consideration in all decision making about information sharing
- Professionals can only work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people if they share relevant information
- Only share as much information as is needed but share enough to achieve the purpose for which information is being shared
- Recognise that where a child, young person or family needs the support of a number of different agencies, information sharing will be an ongoing process
- It is best practice to obtain consent to share information, although there are exceptions to this in child protection cases, for example, situations where a child would be considered to be at risk of significant harm or a Police investigation into a serious offence would be prejudiced.

Purpose of the Protocol

The purpose of this information sharing protocol is to provide a framework for the appropriate sharing of information between partners. The protocol informs all partners about the circumstances when information is shared in cases of CSE and how the sharing of information will be managed.

What is an Information Sharing Protocol?

The protocol governs the sharing of information and in doing so it:

- Clarifies the legal background in respect of information sharing
- Sets out the current codes of practice, best practice and guidance
- Outlines the principles of the process of information sharing
- Provides practical guidance on how to share information

Who does the Information Sharing Protocol affect?

The protocol affects all staff engaged with work that requires information to be shared with or is given to them by other organisations. The benefits of this Information Sharing Protocol

- Helps remove barriers to effective information sharing
- Provides guidance to assist in complying with legislation
- Helps to ensure that consent to share personal information is obtained whenever it is required
- Helps to ensure that information is shared when there is a requirement to do so
- Helps to ensure that all agencies comply with relevant legislation
- Raises awareness amongst all agencies of the key issues relating to information sharing and give confidence in the process of sharing information with others

Principles of Information-Sharing

Effective information sharing underpins integrated working and is a vital element of both early intervention and safeguarding. Each partner can hold different pieces of information which need to be placed together to enable a thorough assessment to be made.

To share information about a person you need a clear and legitimate purpose to do so, as this will determine whether the information sharing is lawful. For partners working in statutory services, the sharing of information must be included within the powers of the service. This will also apply if partners from the voluntary sector are providing a service on behalf of a statutory body and information sharing should be explicitly addressed in the contract or service level agreement.

Obtaining and sharing information

The sharing of information must have due consideration with the law relating to confidentiality, data protection and human rights. Having a legitimate purpose for sharing information is an important part of meeting those legal requirements. It is important only to share as much information as is needed and records should be accurate, relevant and up to date.

Confidential information

Confidential information is:

- Private or sensitive personal information
- Information which is not already lawfully in the public domain or readily available from another public source
- Information that has been shared in circumstances where the person giving the information could reasonably expect that it would not be shared with others

This is a complex area and you should seek advice from your organisation's Information Manger, if you are unsure about confidentiality

Signatories to the protocol may lawfully share confidential information without obtaining consent if this can be justified in the public interest. Judgement is required on whether there is sufficient public interest using the facts of each case individually. Public interest can arise when protecting children from significant harm, promoting the welfare of children or preventing crime and disorder.

Proportionality and necessity are factors to be taken into consideration when deciding whether or not to share confidential information. In making the decision, practitioners must weigh up what might happen as a result of the information being shared against what might happen if it is not and apply their professional judgement.

The nature of the information to be shared is also significant where the information is sensitive and has implications for the practitioner's relationship with the individual, recognising the importance of sharing information in a timely manner if it is in the child best interest to do so.

Where there is a clear risk of significant harm to a child, or to prevent and detect a crime the public interest test will almost certainly be satisfied

Obtaining consent

Consent must be informed, in other words the person giving consent needs to understand:

- Why the information needs to be shared
- Who will see it
- How much will be shared
- What are the purposes and implications of sharing.

It is good practice for signatories to set out their policy on sharing information when clients first join a service and when securing information, the process should be transparent and respect the individual. Consent must not be obtained by coercion and must be sought again if there are to be significant changes in the use to be made of the information.

A child or young person, who is able to understand and make their own decisions, may give or refuse consent to share information. This would generally include children aged over 12, although younger children may have sufficient understanding. The child's view should be sought as far as possible. If a child is competent to give consent or refusal but a parent disagrees each individual case should be considered and again professional judgement should be applied.

When assessing a child's ability to understand, practitioners should explain in a way suited to their age, language and likely understanding. Where a child cannot consent, a person with parental responsibility should be asked to do so, on their behalf, although there are circumstances where this might be inadvisable. Where parenting is shared only one person with parental responsibility for a child needs to give consent.

It may not be appropriate to let a person know that information about them is being shared nor to seek their consent to share the information. For example, this would arise when sharing information is likely to hamper the prevention or investigation of a serious crime or put a child at risk of significant harm.

In these circumstances, practitioners need not seek consent from the person or their family nor inform them that the information will be shared. Practitioners should record the decision and rational for doing so.

Similarly, consent need not be sought when practitioners are required to share information through a statutory duty or court order. However, in most circumstances they should inform the person concerned that they are sharing the information, why they are doing so and with whom.

Sharing Information Appropriately and Securely

Information should be shared in accordance with the principles of the Data Protection Act 1998 and follow the policy and procedures of the signatory service.

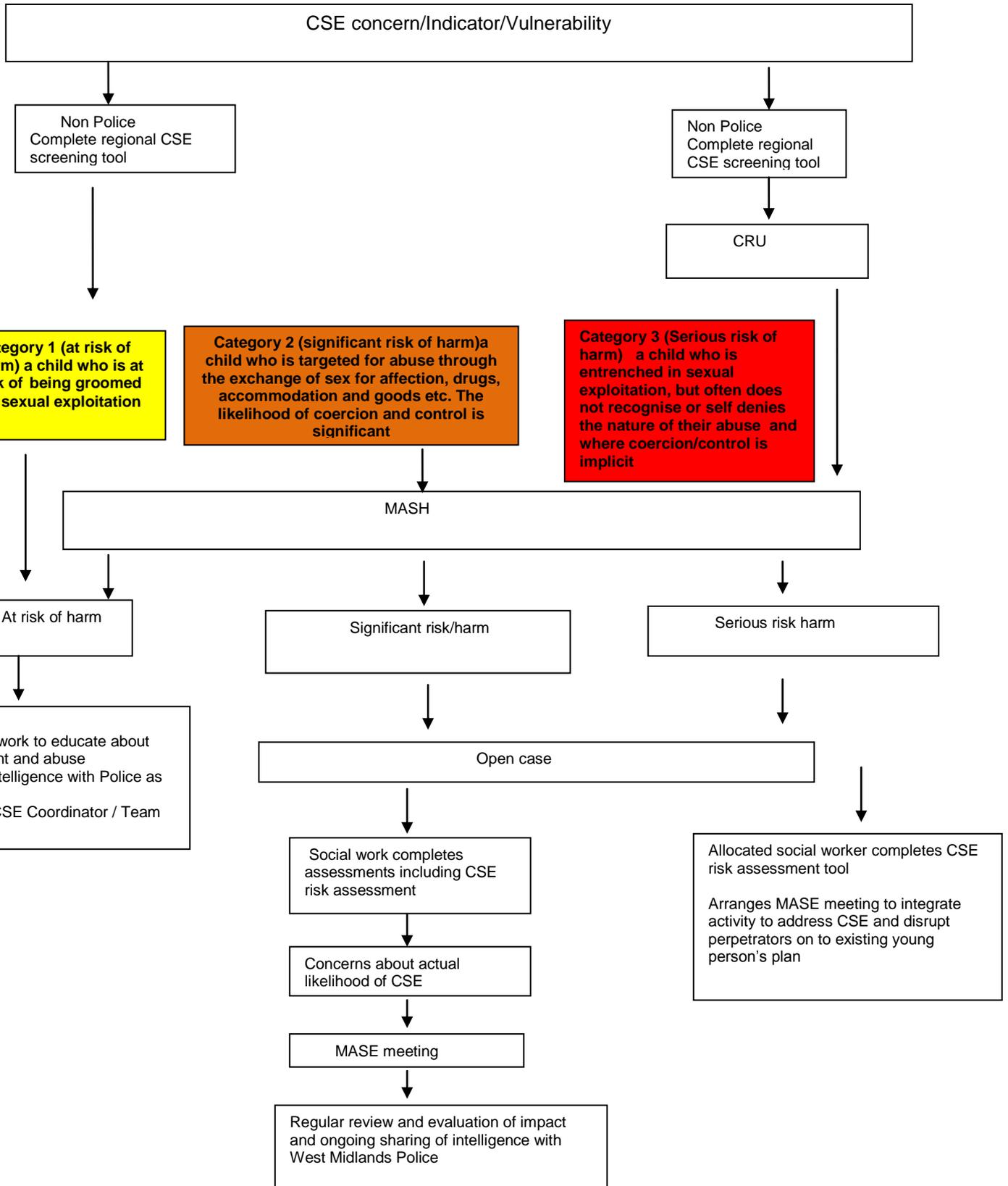
Practitioners should:

- Only share the information which is necessary for the purpose
- Understand the limits of any consent given, particularly if it is from a third party
- Distinguish between fact and opinion, information and intelligence
- Only share it with the person or people who need to know and check that the information is accurate and up to date
- Record decisions on sharing information and the reasons for doing so or not
- If deciding to share the information, record what was shared and with whom
- Know and discuss the risks posed against the young people in respect of whom information is to be shared
- Share information/intelligence relating to the risk posed towards the young person sufficiently to reduce their risk of harm.
- Complete intelligence forms (See below) to share with police and partners for submission via the panel/meetings or in between meetings
- Contact police with urgent information/intelligence that increases the risks posed towards a young person being sexually exploited.
- All information and intelligence will be considered to devise a risk management plan to reduce the risk of significant harm; and disrupt offenders and bring them to justice
- Information to be sent using secure e-mail between organisations.

Retaining and storing Information

Information must not be retained for longer than necessary for the purpose for which it was obtained. Signatory services should ensure that they have physical and electronic security in place for the stored data and that there is awareness, training and management of the systems where the information is stored.

Dudley's Multi-Agency CSE Referral Pathway in line with the CSE Regional Framework



APPENDIX D

Dudley Child Sexual Exploitation Action Plan 2016/17

1.0 Multi-Agency strategic planning and accountability linked to Dudley Safeguarding Children Board Business plan and priorities						
Action	Lead	Target Date	Current Position	Performance Measures and Milestones	Outcomes / Impact	RAG rating underpinned by key evidence and trending
1.1 A refreshed CSE Strategy and action plan is in place and approved.	Interim DSCB Business Manager	May 2016	A refreshed CSE strategy and action plan is now in place. To be considered for approval and sign off at the Safeguarding Board July 2016	Refreshed strategy and action plan in place and to be shared across the partnerships	The refreshed strategy and action plan is widely circulated across the partnerships	
1.2 Share the refreshed strategy and action plan with Children and Young people's Alliance and Health and Wellbeing Board and the Community Safety Partnership Board	DSCB Business Manager and Head of Safeguarding and Review	July-Sep 2016	Refreshed strategy and action plan to be shared at different partnership forums	Strategy and action plan is fully considered at strategic partnership boards and forums	Partnership Boards and forums are fully cited on the strategy	
1.3 DSCB receive regular updates relating to tackling CSE within the borough and including performance data, audit activity and key actions and recommendations	DCI Sally Homes and supported by the DSCB Business Manager/Head of Safeguarding and CSE Coordinator	In line with DSCB forward planner	Update on actions from audit activity and recommendations from the 2015 CSE audit to be considered at the July 2016 Safeguarding Board meeting	DSCB receive regular updates on CSE matters including key performance data and data from the proposed CSE problem profile	CSE is understood by Board members and across the partnerships and there are clear and robust actions in place linked to outcomes and tackling the CSE agenda	
1.4 Develop the CSE and Missing Sub-Group with clear lines of accountability and reporting arrangements in place linked to the updated ToR and work plan and underpinned by progress reporting to	DCI Sally Homes and supported by the DSCB Business Manager/Head of Safeguarding and CSE Coordinator	June 2016	Refreshed ToR and work plan in place including governance arrangements for the YPSE and clear golden thread of information sharing	Key performance information is considered at each Sub-Group meeting. Information around CSE informs the development of the JSNA including missing	JSNA includes safeguarding needs of vulnerable children and young people at risk of CSE	

the Executive Group and Safeguarding Board				children		
1.5 University of Bedfordshire data tool in place so that Dudley contributes to the West Midlands CSE quarterly performance data return relating to children and young people	CSE Coordinator supported by Head of Safeguarding	In place and in line with quarterly reporting arrangements however needs developing to capture further information	Data return in place. Need to ensure only one system is used so that data return is accurate and also includes other key information around education provision, disability and type and method of abuse that informs service planning and problem profiling	Data return is robust, accurate and provides a clear picture of CSE issues within Dudley that inform strategic planning arrangements	Data is used to inform service delivery and design and contributes to the wider CSE problem profile	
1.6 Update the DSCB website in relation to CSE and including the multi-agency procedures in line with the regional CSE pathways	DCSB Business Manager / CSE Co-ordinator	June – August and upload via Tri-x.	DSCB website needs to be updated and ensure information is all current and up to date	Detailed and up to date CSE page on the Safeguarding website that is subject to regular monitoring and review CSE procedures reflect regional and local work taking place	DSCB website is accessible and easy to use Procedures are clear and support the wider work of DSCB linked to regional CSE pathway	
1.7 Audit activity takes place in 2016/2017 in line with the Performance and Quality Assurance Sub-Group work plan and audit calendar	DCSB Partners and Head of Safeguarding and Review and DCSB Business Manager and CSE Coordinator	Audit activity linked to audit calendar 16/17 and a clear terms of reference re audit activity	Audit activity in 2015 and follow up actions and recommendation needs to be reported to the Board in July 2016 and further audit to take place in 2016/2017	Audit activity takes place in 2016/2017 Audit findings are clear with key recommendations and actions and these are reported and considered at the Safeguarding Board and help shape service provision and delivery	Audit activity identifies the safeguarding arrangements for children and young people identified at being at risk of CSE across the partnerships and supports improved outcomes and learning for children and young people	
1.8 Have in place a dataset linked to information from YPSE and specifically around arrest, disruption and prosecution in Dudley	Sarah Booth and Sally Homes supported by Head of Safeguarding/ DSCB Business Manager and CSE coordinator	July 2016	Information needs to be captured in a more systematic way and be reported through to the CSE/missing Sub-group and subject to analysis underpinned by the 'making a difference' learning cycle	Data set in place that provides key information relating to disruption and prosecution within Dudley	Disruption and prosecution activity is understood and reported on so that we can address CSE issues locally	
2.0 Prevention						
2.1 provide children and young people with information about safe and healthy relationships as well as online safety to enable them to recognise risk and seek support for themselves and/or others	Kath Clarke linked to wider PHSE work taking place in schools within Dudley and linked to wider E-safety work and action plan	July 2016	There is a need to understand what is currently being delivered and how this is evaluated within all schools and linked to the early help agenda around CSE	There is clarification on information being provided to young people and by who There is a clear link and thread to E-safety in the	Children and young people report an increased awareness of safe and healthy relationships	

				delivery of information		
2.2 CSE communications strategy is in place and is widely circulated	Louise Kavanagh	July-August 2016	It is unclear if a communication strategy around CSE is in place and where this is located and if this is updated linked to regional quarterly information received and setting out how CSE is being tackled in Dudley	CSE strategy in place locally. This contains up to date information linked to regional data and is widely circulated and published	CSE communications strategy is widely circulated and forms part of the wider prevent agenda across partnerships and communities	
2.3 Clear campaign linked to the CSE communications strategy is in place raising awareness of CSE across communities	Communications team in conjunction with CSE Coordinator supported by Head of service for Safeguarding and sub-group chair and members	July-September 2016 and subject to review	Awareness raising has taken place and most recently in April 2016 during CSE week across Dudley	CSE campaign is wide ranging and reaches communities across Dudley	Campaign is in place and across Dudley and communities	
2.4 Undertake a review of CSE training both on a single and multi-agency basis and ensure this links to regional and local data and the regional and local CSE pathways and is linked to job role and includes the development of a CSE training pathway across the partnerships	CSE Coordinator with support from CSE Sub-Group members and in conjunction with the chief social worker.	June-August 2016	CSE Co-coordinator and team are currently delivering a range of training	Training pathway in place both on a single and multi-agency basis linked to job role and use of assessment tools and interventions CSE Training pathway plan to be in place by the end of September 2016.	CSE training pathway in place Staff across the partnerships are better informed in responding to CSE linked to their job role	
2.5 Deliver CSE training to all Cabinet Members and School Governors who have not received this in the last two years	CSE Coordinator and supported by DSCB and workforce colleagues across the partnerships	June-September 2016	Training has been delivered on a number of levels throughout 2015 and 2016. Review of this to take place to inform ongoing work	All Cabinet Members and School Governors will have a clearer understanding of CSE in Dudley and the wider work taking place.	Elected members and school Governors are cited on CSE issues and promote the work around tackling CSE locally	
2.6 Deliver training for all taxi drivers and hotel staff to also include licensed operators drivers and escorts	CSE Coordinator and supported by DSCB and workforce colleagues across the partnerships and colleagues from Licensing	This will need to be an ongoing cycle of training linked to the CSE communications strategy	Training has been delivered over the last 12-24 months across Dudley A data collection needs to take place to consider current gaps	All taxi drivers and hotel staff receive training on CSE	Awareness raising results in concerns around CSE being identified and links to referral data	
2.9 Work alongside Public Health in order to raise the profile of CSE to all Sexual Health and GUM Providers. This includes mandatory training and clear understanding of referral pathways within the commissioning arrangements.	Public Health reps in conjunction with CSE Coordinator	September 2016	Sexual health providers is a commissioned service Need to review CSE training delivered and safeguarding arrangements in place via assurance reports	Regular reporting arrangements in place and including assurance reports to the CSE/missing Sub-Group	Staff in Sexual health services are aware of the signs and symptoms of possible CSE and the referral process in place including those under 13	
2.10	CSE Coordinator	Programme is	It is unclear what	Regular	Vulnerable	

Ensure the following groups of children and young people are regularly screened for risk/vulnerability to CSE: Missing from home/care Missing education and temporary excluded Known to YOS Those attending short stay schools Those accessing homeless support Those referred to DART 10 years plus	supported by partner agencies and CSE leads	put in place in 2016 to ensure specific groups of vulnerable children are screened routinely	current arrangements are in place and update required.	reporting to CSE/Missing Sub-Groups around screening of vulnerable groups of children and young people and linked to the missing operational group	children and young people are screened re CSE and their needs identified at the earliest opportunity	
2.11 Continue to develop the transition protocol with adult services ensuring young people identified as being at risk of CSE have their needs fully considered post 18	Children's Services / Adult Services	August 2016	Protocol is reportedly in draft form and being consulted on and needs signing off if not already and sharing across the partnerships.	Protocol to be signed off and clear arrangements in place This needs to be fully considered at the CSE/Missing Group as part of the governance arrangements	Transition process in place linked to ongoing needs and vulnerabilities and service provision	
3.0 Protection						
3.1 Recruit and appoint a permanent CSE coordinator to work across the partnerships to tackle CSE.	Head of Safeguarding	July- August 2016 in line with HR processes	Interim CSE coordinator in post Planning in place for permanent recruitment	CSE coordinator in place working across and within the partnerships and community	CSE coordinator spot embedded across the partnerships with key areas of work streams	
3.2 Commission targeted support and interventions for children and young people identified as being medium and high risk victims	Head of Safeguarding supported by commissioning colleagues	September 2016 and in line with longer term service provision requirements	Children and young people are currently supported through a range of services Targeted and specialist provision to be considered and developed	Service provision in place that can work with and alongside medium and high risk victims of CSE	Service provision is targeted to children and young people identified as being medium and high risk victims	
3.3 Commission targeted support and interventions for parents of children and young people identified as being medium and high risk victims	Head of Safeguarding supported by commissioning colleagues	September 2016 and in line with longer term service provision requirements	Targeted and specialist provision to be considered and developed	Service provision in place that can work with parents of children and young people identified as being medium and high risk victims of CSE	Targeted service provision for parents to support the ongoing care of children and young people locally	
3.4 Implementation and embedding of CSE pathway and use of the CSE screening tool across the partnerships	CSE coordinators supported by Sub-Group members and partners	As soon as possible linked to the CSE pathway and use of the CSE screening tool so reporting is accurate and underpinned by professional judgments	CSE screening tool in place Further work required to ensure professionals are using professional judgments	CSE screening tool is completed across the partnerships and there is a clear CSE pathway in place that is understood	Children and young people are identified as being at risk of CSE and an assessment of their needs takes place and agencies	

					feel confident in applying professional judgment when using the CSE screening tool	
3.5 Regular and good quality supervision and management oversight of service delivery of social work support to CSE victims including their involvement and attendance at CSE related meetings	Merlin Joseph Ash Chand Head of Service Assessment and Care Management	Ongoing and in line with training and development	Support and training to continue in line with workforce development work plan	Social workers report feeling supported and skilled in their work with children and young people and effective systems in place	Effective systems in place including issues of impact on staff	
3.6 Ensure welfare return interviews are routinely recorded and contain analysis to identify patterns and trends	Head of Family Solutions	July 2016	Return interviews are being recorded Audit activity of these needs to take place linked to improve dements and analysis	Return interviews are conducted and recorded in a timely manner and support wider analysis	Return interview data is being used to drive improvements and is subject to regular analysis	
3.7 In line with the CAMHs transformation plan the pathway for therapeutic support is mapped out and understood and accessible to victims of CSE	CSE coordinator supported by the Head of Safeguarding and colleagues within Dudley and Walsall Mental Health	August-September 2016	It is unclear where this current work stream is being developed and reported to and what current arrangements are in place locally	Therapeutic pathway in place and understood across the partnerships	Children and young people receive therapeutic support in line with their individual needs and experiences	
3.8 Development of safety plans for children and young people who go missing and are at risk of CSE (Ofsted report 2016)	Merlin Joseph Head of Services supported by Sub-group colleagues and leads for CSE and missing	July- August 2016	Safety planning arrangements to be developed	Safety plans are in place for all children and young people who go missing and are at risk of CSE	Safety planning is in place and subject to regular review that seeks to reduce the risks to children and young people	
4.0 Pursue						
4.1 Carry out criminal investigations to maximise perpetrators being brought to justice	DCI Sally Holmes and colleagues within West Midlands Police	Ongoing	Quarterly data on arrests and prosecutions to be reported in to CSE/Missing Sub-Group	Information is available and shared with Sub-Group members	Activity takes place and is reported on and understood as part of the tackling CSE agenda	
4.2 Conduct and report on targeted engagement and disruption activity including identified hotspots ensuring a joined up approach	DCI Sally Holmes and colleagues within West Midlands Police	Ongoing	Regular reporting arrangements to be put in place reporting to the CSE/Missing Sub-group	Hotspots form part of the wider problem profile work so resources are appropriately targeted	Activity takes place to disrupt hotspots and known locations	
4.3 Utilise Licensing legislation to disrupt known CSE activity	Licensing team who are represented on CSE related meetings	Ongoing	Information is used to disrupt CSE activity	Licensing colleagues use the powers within legislation to disrupt CSE activity	Range of legislation is used to disrupt CSE activity	