

TACKLING CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Policy Communications 

Conference Chair:

JON BROWN

Head of Strategy
and Development

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Policy Communications 

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Principal Policy Advisor
on Child Sexual Abuse

Office of the Children's
Commissioner

Policy Communications 

Understanding the scale, nature and impact of CSE

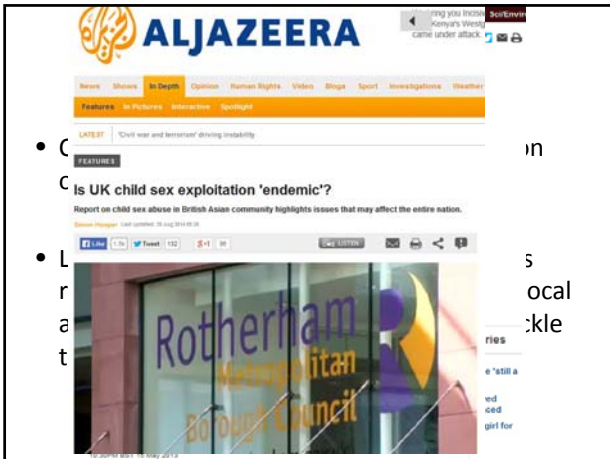
Dr Graham Ritchie
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**Children's
Commissioner**
Promoting and protecting children's rights

Office of the Children's Commissioner (OCC) for England

- Functions, duties and powers enshrined in Children Act 2004, as amended by the Children and Families Act 2014
- Promote and protect the rights of children, as outlined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Unique position in the policy landscape – importance of research cannot be overstated

"Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves 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 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".

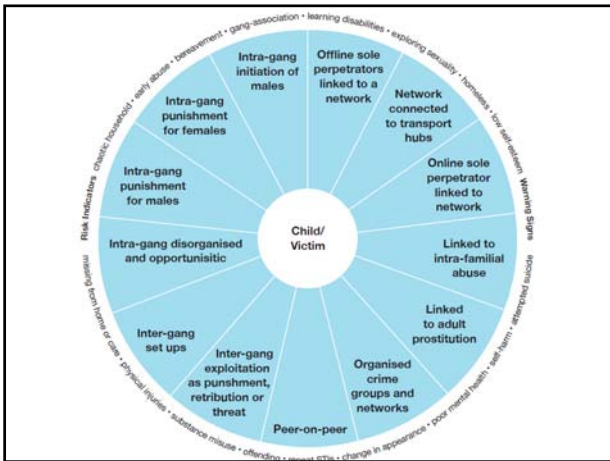


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OCC CSEGG Inquiry

- The OCC conducted a two year Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups
 - Engaged 800 children and young people
 - Analysed over 1000 pieces of submitted evidence
 - 25 site visits, involving over 100 agencies
 - Produced 6 reports – CSE children in care, impact of pornography, consent, CSE in gang-affected neighbourhoods, phase 1 (prevalence) and phase 2 (practice).



'She could have refused to do it... I don't think it would have been hard' (Young man, year 10)

	Overall	Young	Young	13-14	15	16-18
'I don't think he's really asked if she's ok with that, he's decided for her' (Young man, 18)	53%	70%	68%	87%		
'She said no but he made her do it anyway which he shouldn't have' (Young woman, year 10)	83%					
'He didn't make her do anything and she came on to him sending him photos then said yes to doing stuff and said she liked it' (Young man, 16 years old)	60%	61%	76%			

Gang research

- 188 young people aged 13 – 28; 50% under 18; 21% under 16
- 76 professionals
- 6 sites across England
- Ethnicity reflected demographics of local area

“Like, sometimes you have, trouble with the geezer, but at the same time, like, he’s got a sister or something like that, or, and then, kind of, like, you’re kind of like fucking his sister just to violate him, just to take the piss out of him, really. Obviously, that’s going to make the geezer more angry, knowing that you’re actually fucking his sister... Like, they can kidnap a person’s sister and threaten her and probably beat her up and that, and then make her sleep with you and that, or rape her, or they can get her family, like, one of the family members and then hold them for ransom or something like that”

(Participant P, 17 year old young man)

“This girl came to school upset really. She had sex with every boy in a gang just to be part of their gang, and it was really terrible when I heard about this, and I do remember, she came to school crying... I think it probably was under pressure, because she wanted to be a part of them and they gave her an option”

(Participant W3, 16 year old young woman)

“In gangs if it goes wrong, then you have the whole gang on your back. They like to gang rape you. I’ve seen pictures. There’s one going round my college – a girl has a sign up saying ‘I’m a slag’ with her clothes off, naked, crying her eyes out, everything, with bandanas in the background”

(Participant H2, 18 year old young woman)

“Like just go round the whole of the gang giving brain an that... Like if one boy gets a blow job, then another wants it... he expects it, obviously. Why not? If she’s giving blow jobs, she might as well give me some”

(Participant F2, 15 year old young man)

- Living in a hostel or other residential institution (including potential substance use, domestic violence, parental mental health issues, parental criminality).
- History of abuse (including familial child sexual abuse, risk of forced marriage, risk of ‘honour’-based violence, physical and emotional abuse and neglect).
- Recent bereavement or loss.
- Gang association either through relatives, peers or intimate relationships (in cases of gang-associated CSE only).
- Attending school with young people who are sexually exploited.
- Learning disabilities.
- Unsure about their sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their families.
- Friends with young people who are sexually exploited.
- Homeless.
- Lacking friends from the same age group.
- Living in a gang neighbourhood.
- Living in residential care.
- Living in hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation or a foyer.
- Low self-esteem or self-confidence.
- Young carer.

The following signs and behaviour are generally seen in children who are already being sexually exploited.

- Missing from home or care.
- Physical injuries.
- Drug or alcohol misuse.
- Involvement in offending.
- Repeat sexually-transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations.
- Absent from school.
- Change in physical appearance.
- Evidence of sexual bullying and/or vulnerability through the internet and/or social networking sites.

Key messages

- CSE does not occur in a vacuum
 - Many young people are confused about consent
- CSE is a national issue
 - Risk indicators / warning signs are well established
 - There are multiple forms of CSE


Questions

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SHEILA TAYLOR
 Chief Executive
 NWG Network

Policy Communications



29/10/15 Child Sexual Exploitation 20

Linguists

Julia Penelope
 Describing Domestic Violence

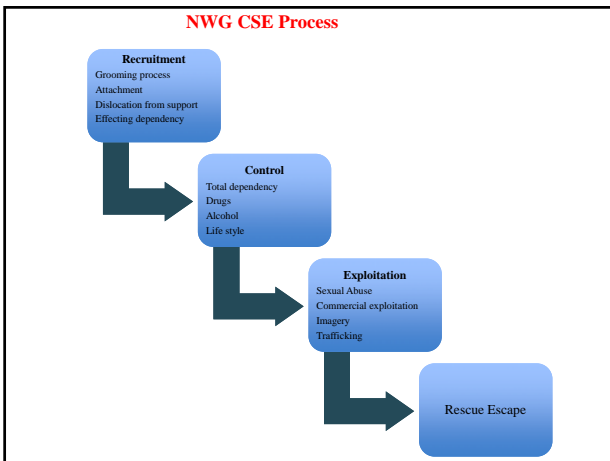
John and Jim raped Mary

Mary was raped by John and Jim

Mary was raped

Mary was sexually exploited

Mary is a sexually exploited child



Observations from Reviews

- The LSCB and partners should take responsibility for ensuring that the strategy and action plan on CSE is carried forward within the agreed timescales and allocated resource.
- LSCB's and partners should encourage robust scrutiny and oversight at all levels i.e. from elected members, to Senior Managers, to middle managers, to operational implementation. This should included reviewing randomly selected cases that have reached thresholds and those that have not reached thresholds. There appears to be a gap in many areas between strategy and operational implementation that needs to be monitored.
- Low & medium risk CSE cases to have a mechanism for multi-agency discussion & safety planning
- LSCB's and partners need to ensure that clear information sharing pathways are in place for all partners, which will also allow non-partner organisations and members of the public to access. But equally importantly to sharing information is the mechanism to sharing information in organisations and between partners.

- There is often no specific mention of boys and young men, or trafficking of young people, but overall the strategies, could produce an effective response to CSE across the areas. As with all strategies, however, the real challenges come with the implementation, especially in the current climate of cuts in public services.
- The multiagency structure of the CSE teams could be enhanced with the inclusion of family and parent support work, multiagency meetings and increased partnership engagement with third sector organisations, foster carers and residential centres, both private and LA.
- Consideration should be given to vulnerable adult status to victims of CSE and incorporate vulnerable adult services within the specialist team as a link into adult services.
- All members of the specialist teams should have access to clinical supervision to assist them to manage any secondary trauma caused by dealing with CSE cases.
- Refer to the Summary of Recommendations Document for all 400 recommendations from reports

Training

It is important to ensure all the frontline workforce are adequately trained

Weaknesses are:-

- ❖ Recognition of boys and young men's indicators
- ❖ Trafficking (and now Modern Slavery)
- ❖ Frontline responders responsibility for the NRM
- ❖ Marginalised groups i.e. LGBT & Q, travellers, BME, Learning Difficulties
- ❖ Local processes and referral pathway and escalation procedures
- ❖ Social workers and supervising social workers supporting foster carers should be given specific CSE training and should be able to provide effective supervision to the foster carers.
- ❖ Staff Turnover and training

E Learning

Tackling CSE COMIC RELIEF

Designed and developed by StylisTech In collaboration with NRP Network

- ## Education
- LSCB's should be encouraged to support the Schools Strategy and work with the Directors of Education and the Children's Board to ensure a local action plan to engage all schools in CSE education, in order to raise awareness with young people on healthy relationships, the grooming process, risks and dangers of CSE, and how to keep themselves safe both off and on-line.
 - Education/prevention work to be delivered in all schools and youth provisions, to ensure that young people from all cultural backgrounds, understand the meaning of consent and the law relating to sexual offences. This work should include a focus on issues of capacity to consent such as the impact of drugs and alcohol.
 - LSCB's should encourage an engagement between all schools and Police, and consideration could be given to models of positive engagement between schools and police.

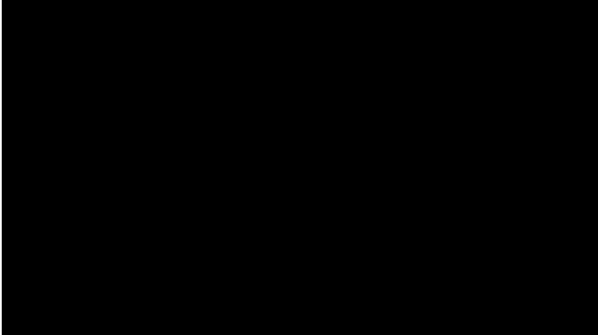
Cody's Choices

The Shopping Malls

29/10/15 Child Sexual Exploitation 29

- ## Prevention
- Actions should include:**
- Public Awareness**
- LSCB's should oversee the delivery of a community awareness raising campaign, including hotel, leisure, sport, retail (licensed and unlicensed premises), and transport industries, to ensure they are aware of CSE and know how to respond and refer to the appropriate authorities. Consideration should be given to forming a Project Team to carry out this public awareness campaign underpinned by a comprehensive multi agency communications strategy.
 - LSCB's should consider the powers held through the Licensing Authority and the Community Safety Partnership and utilise these to take action upon premises placing young people at risk of CSE.
 - A zero tolerance of sexual harassment should be encouraged and developed to include an education programme that is inclusive of all communities. This would incorporate multi-agency engagement in investigating and identifying behaviour that is not acceptable to children's welfare.

A young girl narrates her story of being sold for sex and wondering why hotel workers did nothing



SSSS



29/10/15

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32

Operation Kern

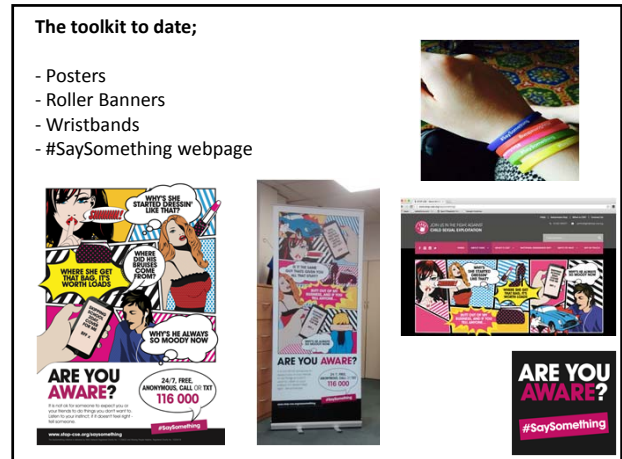


29/10/15

Child Sexual Exploitation

33





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Senior Consultant, OPM

DR DAVID JONES
Chair, Independent Association of LSCB Chairs

Policy Communications

PRESENTATION BY:
Dr Louisa Thomson (OPM)
Dr David N Jones (People Need People Consulting)

Child Sexual Exploitation: A study of international comparisons

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation Conference
14th October 2015

TODAY'S PRESENTATION

➔

- **Overview** of the research report into international comparisons of CSE
- **Findings** from some of the countries reviewed (OPM)
- **Global challenges** for the UK (David N Jones)
- **Future research**

ABOUT THE RESEARCH

Department for Education

- DfE commissioned the review to understand:
 - How is CSE defined in selected countries?
 - Is there any consistency in the response of public agencies internationally?
- What can the UK learn from elsewhere?
- Are there lessons or implications that could help us address this 'national threat'?


METHODOLOGY





- Focus on **high income countries**
- **Light touch desk review** – from government documents, reports, media articles, academic journals
- **Interviews** with key contacts and experts in each country
- Review took place over 6 weeks – published **July 2015**




KEY QUESTIONS




- What is the **extent or scale** of CSE?
- What is the **media narrative** around CSE?
- What is the national level and regional level **policy responses**?
- What is the **role of different agencies** at a local level?
- **Who is involved** in driving the debate?



REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: A JOURNEY OF CHANGE






- More common to refer to child sexual abuse, trafficking and online sexual abuse than CSE
- Child abuse in Catholic Church has dominated debates (Ferns, Murphy, Ryan)
- Revealed extent to which the child protection system was ineffective at protecting children from harm
- Lack of emphasis on intervening early
- Large regional variation and lack of information sharing

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: A JOURNEY OF CHANGE

- Major reform of child protection and welfare services
- National guidance and policy (Children First and Better Outcomes/Brighter Futures)
- New departments (DCYA) and agencies (Tusla)
- Strengthened legislation
- Garda established dedicated child protection units to work with Tusla
- National model for sexual abuse services

AUSTRALIA: RAISING AWARENESS OF CSE




- CSE as a term not used by government and child protection agencies
- Opportunistic behaviour by those at risk rather than an organised activity
- Lack of national data, and each state has different approaches and laws
- Clear national policy – National Framework for protecting Australia’s children. Within this – raise awareness of CSE
- Focus of activity on keeping safe online









AUSTRALIA: RAISING AWARENESS OF CSE





- Royal Commission – big impact
- Recognition of child sexual abuse in institutions and extent of problem
- Range of institutions involved
- Encouraged others to come forward
- Child protection – underfunded, and too reactive
- Acknowledging the need for more collaboration and coordination between social services and the police


AUSTRALIA: VICTORIA CASE STUDY






- Concerns about girls in out of home care being targeted by pedophile gangs
- Office of Professional Practice – CSE prevention project with Victoria police – co-location, trained 2000 people
- More proactive response – team work and info sharing between social care, residential care and police
- Creating environment where young people more likely to disclose, and staff more likely to see patterns


USA: FRAGMENTATION AND CRIMINALISATION







- Dramatic increases in commercial sexual exploitation of children and online sexual exploitation
- Federal level – mainly justice system responses
- Slow to trickle down to state level
- Each state has own systems for identifying and responding
- No high profile cases to fuel public concern


USA: FRAGMENTATION AND CRIMINALISATION






- Not recognised as victims – many young people arrested for prostitution
- 85% of victims of CSE have history with child welfare system
- Cultural perception – justice issue
- That is changing – several states decriminalised prostitution for young people
- New York Safe Harbour Law

USA: FRAGMENTATION AND CRIMINALISATION



- Increasing focus on child welfare led responses
- Connecticut – Department of Children and Families
- Education based approaches – My Life My Choice Curriculum
- PREVENT in Atlanta
- Not for profit sector campaigning to raise awareness – and it is growing

ELSEWHERE: SWEDEN, NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA



- Sweden:** Nordic model of prostitution. Detering traffickers?
- New Zealand:** prostitution tended to be seen as an active and free choice. Media narrative has shifted – high profile cases, more responsible reporting
- Canada:** disproportionately affects children from Aboriginal communities. Big shift in narrative mid 1990s (compared with the US)




GLOBAL RECOGNITION OF CSE



- World-wide reality – some groups operate on global scale – profitable business
- United Nations, Council of Europe, European Union agreements
- Nothing unique about the problems experienced by UK
- Profound social & attitudinal changes – power & subjugation
- Failures of professional values, duty of care & recognition





CSE IS A DIFFERENT FORM OF ABUSE




- Child protection & safeguarding have tended to focus on home and alternative care settings
- CSE can involve social groups, strangers & organised crime – need different responses
- Victims may not see selves as victims – frequently resist intervention
- Essential support for care leavers
- More research on effective interventions needed






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HISTORIC ABUSE



- All English speaking countries witnessing public focus on historic and non-recent abuses
- Likely to continue for at least a decade
- Focus on historic behaviours & system failures detracts from recognising current practice and achievements

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**VULNERABILITY & RISK:
POVERTY, MINORITIES & INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES**



- Vulnerable children & young people most at risk of CSE
- Over representation of young people from indigenous communities
- The more unequal the society the more serious the social problems which emerge
- Understand lived experience & context of abused and exploited young people
- Sympathy for survivors has to extend to empathy for their circumstances




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MOVE FROM CRIMINAL TO MULTI-AGENCY RESPONSES




- Effective intervention requires multi-agency coordination, blending criminal justice and social intervention strategies






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ORGANISED CRIME



- Organised and informal criminal networks play a significant role in CSE, including trafficking, commercial and online sexual activity.
- Techniques for investigating & disrupting organised crime can give rise to ethical questions for human services - is it ethical to leave young people at risk whilst gathering evidence over time?

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ROLE OF MEDIA



- Stimulated public interest and concern
- Given voice to survivors
- Generally negative and critical of agency responses
- Essential to develop media strategies to explain professional responses and achievements




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MULTI-FACTORIAL, COMPLEX AND CHALLENGING – NO SIMPLE ANSWERS




- Many international examples of multi-agency strategies
- No country has fail-safe system for prevention and intervention
- More research needed into skills for effective work with young people at risk
- Suspicion of vulnerable young people in UK – blamed for their predicament
- CSE is a symptom of deeper social challenges






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RECOMMENDATIONS




- Prevention
- PHSE compulsory
- Report all abuse – lead from highest level
- Stop sexualisation of children in media
- Training – judiciary, night economy, carers
- Intervention
- Distinctive abuse – specific strategies
- Research on effective interventions
- Ensure young people not treated as criminals
- Distinguish past from current practice



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CONCLUSION




Multi-factorial, complex and challenging – no simple answers

Build culture of respect for those who are vulnerable and at risk






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NEXT STEPS?




- More evaluation of different approaches – can they translate into different contexts?
- Strengthening legislation – common theme. What impact has this had?
- Comparative study of world wide CSE

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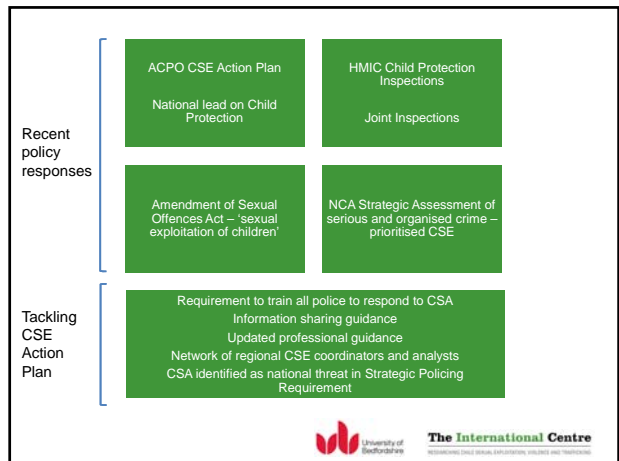
The International Centre

- Committed to increasing understanding of, and improving responses to, child sexual exploitation, violence and trafficking in local, national and international contexts
- Achieved through:
 - academic rigour and research excellence
 - collaborative and partnership based approaches to applied social research
 - meaningful and ethical engagement of children and young people
 - active dissemination and evidence-based engagement in theory, policy and practice




Making Justice Work: key themes

Professional attitudes	Need for compassionate/empathetic response
Communication	Quality affects sense of safety and engagement
Wellbeing and support needs	Advocacy, long-term, coordinated and therapeutic support – improves investigation
Power and control for victims and witnesses	Disempowerment parallels loss of control in abusive situation
A sense of justice	Young people's experiences/perceptions challenge systemic definitions of justice
Policy and practice dissonance	Measures to address these are already feasible or recommended in current policy and guidance



Improving Policing Responses

- Developing national hub of expertise: improving police responses to CSE, other forms of CSA and associated vulnerabilities in adolescence
- Funded by HEFCE/College of Policing Knowledge Fund
- 2016/2017
- Led by UOB; supported by four other universities across England and Wales to ensure national reach
- Working with National Policing Lead for Child Protection and Abuse Investigation
- Seconded police officer to research team to ensure relevance



Improving Policing Responses

- Funding criteria: embedding research in policing
- Police mapping & consultation with CYP and other key stakeholders to determine priority focus areas
- Pairing CSE coordinators/analysts with academic mentors
- Support for solution-focused police-led research
- Learning exchange between CYP and police
- Online knowledge hub – webinars; briefing papers; resources
- Research and practice forum for police
- Training for police trainers



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For more information on our work including research publications, short films and outputs from young people please visit www.beds.ac.uk/ic



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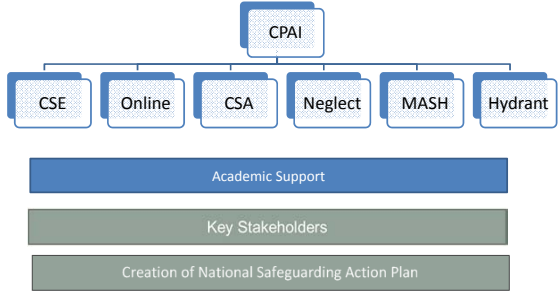
CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
 THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

Objectives:

- To provide the background and context of CSE as a major issue for policing.
- Increase awareness of the scale of CSE as an issue and the demand being placed on services.
- To provide an overview of the National Policing Response to CSE.
- To provide an overview of the Regional CSE Co-ordinator and analyst roles announced in the “Tackling CSE Report” by HM Government.

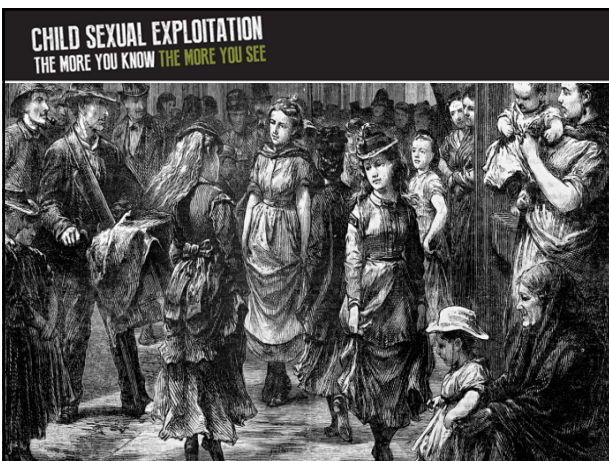
CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
 THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

Overview



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    graph TD
      CPAI[CPAI] --- CSE[CSE]
      CPAI --- Online[Online]
      CPAI --- CSA[CSA]
      CPAI --- Neglect[Neglect]
      CPAI --- MASH[MASH]
      CPAI --- Hydrant[Hydrant]
      CSE --- AS[Academic Support]
      Online --- AS
      CSA --- AS
      Neglect --- AS
      MASH --- AS
      Hydrant --- AS
      AS --- KS[Key Stakeholders]
      KS --- NSAP[Creation of National Safeguarding Action Plan]
    
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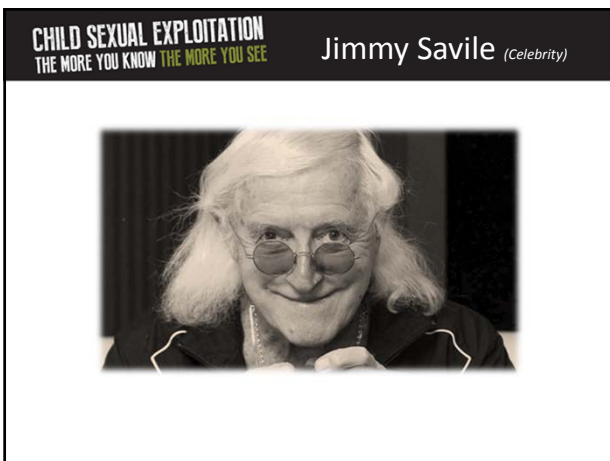
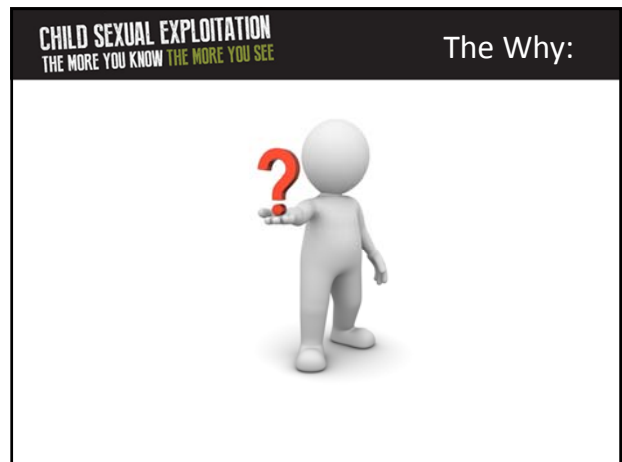
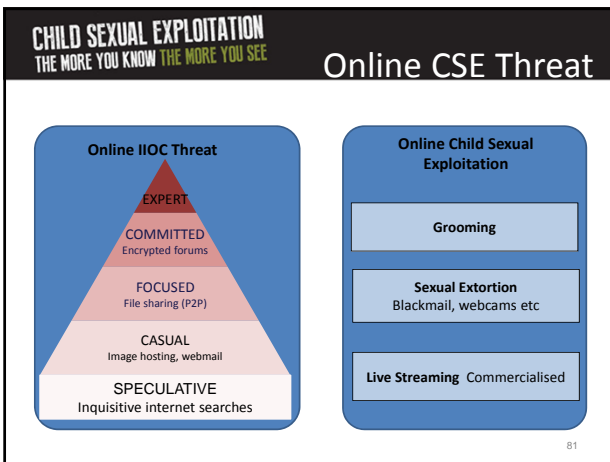
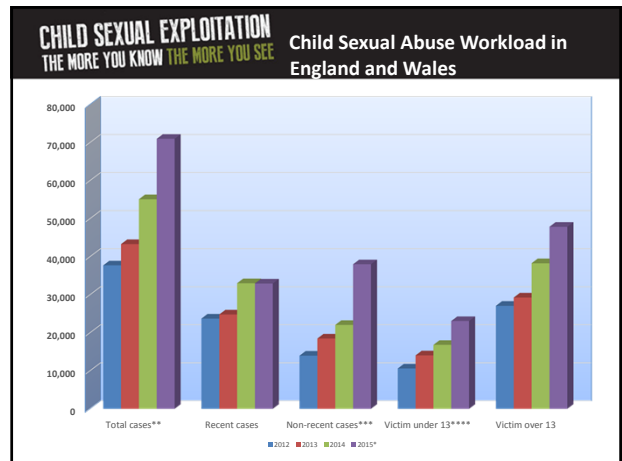
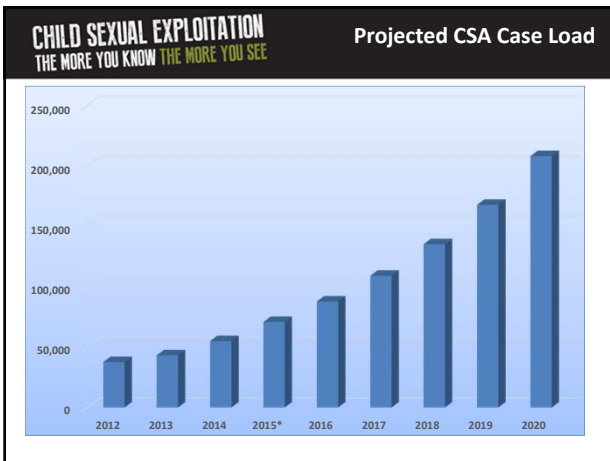
CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
 THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

CSE has become a social norm
 Tony Lloyd – PCC

....and there are common themes for every Authority!



www.college.policing.uk



CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

Rotherham CSE Gang

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
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Oxford CSE Gang

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THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

Victims and Offenders

Victims	Offenders
Mostly female (80%)	Mostly male (90%)
Mostly white (90%)	Mostly white
Mid Teens (particularly 14-15yrs)	18-35yrs
White	Group CSE - high percentage Asian
At least 1 identifiable vulnerability factor	High proportion unemployed, students or retired

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THE TIMES
Wednesday August 27 2014 | thetimes.co.uk | No. 72286 | Only 60p to print members | £1.20

Scandal of the 1,400 lost girls

Officials failed to stop grooming by gangs amid racism fears

Andrew Norfolk
Chief investigative reporter

Falling by social workers and police allowed 1,400 children in a northern town to suffer years of "appalling abuse". Almost all the victims in Rotherham were of Pakistani origin, an independent inquiry has found.

The inquiry report described how one girl had been raped over her head another had a gun put to her head to ensure compliance with her abuser's demands.

Some professionals charged with protecting children were warned of what was happening yet some victims who spoke out were treated with disbelief or contempt by police and social services.

Some were even blamed for the crime committed against them, the report said.

When the first youth workers submitted research in 2002, 2003 and 2006 to support their growing alarm at the scale and nature of the child-sex offences, the reports were suppressed or ignored by senior officials.

Evidence was also hoarded in "macho, sexist and bullying" culture within the town hall. Female social workers were advised by senior managers to wear short skirts if they wanted to make progress in their career.

Rotherham Labour council leader, Nigel Storer, resigned as soon as the inquiry report was published yesterday and pledged to victims.

The year-long inquiry ordered by the council in response to a lengthy investigation by The Times, found no satisfactory explanation for senior professionals' consistent failure to protect children and hold officers to account.

However, the report's independent author, Alan, says that "almost all" the offenders identified by the inquiry, who were named in the "public names" section, were of Pakistani heritage. She said there was a "widespread perception" among Rotherham workers "that some were prepared to play down the ethnic dimension".

Some staff were unsure about how to speak about the crime pattern "for fear of being thought racist".

"I was told that some elected members wanted to be in denial about the problem," she said.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
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Prime Ministers CSE Summit – Tuesday 3rd March 2015

- Give child sexual abuse the status of a national threat in the Strategic Policing requirement
- A whistleblowing national portal
- A national taskforce, and a centre of expertise
- A network of regional police coordinators and analysts, located in Regional Organised Crime Units

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

The How

So what is the national policing response to CSE?

www.college.police.uk

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

Regional Coordinators

Implementation and enhancement of national action plan:

- Quarterly progress updates based on initial benchmarking exercise to be provided
- Prioritisation of activities against gaps highlighted in HMIC, Peer Reviews, local consultation and enhancement where additional gaps identified/ action required.

Coordination of activities between local, regional and national

- Improved tasking processes for CSE
- Include establishment of regional CSE meeting and CSE disruption meetings
- Awareness raising activities

Capture and dissemination of good practice:

- Polka, good practice papers, gangs and groups tracker, Beds Uni.

Working in conjunction with analysts and forces to deliver:

- Regional problem profiles, national intelligence requirement, national data requirement

Quarterly progress updates to be provided complete with a quantitative assessment of progress and narrative examples of outcomes / activities.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
THE MORE YOU KNOW THE MORE YOU SEE

Regional Analysts

Development of regional intelligence picture and structures at a tactical / strategic level in conjunction with local intelligence leads and regional coordinators:

Tactical:

- Identification of highest risk victims, perpetrators and locations.
- Delivering targeted intelligence development work and analytical products.

Strategic:

- Development of robust regional problem profile.
- Delivery and enhancement of national partnership data collection plan and intelligence requirement
- OCG tracker.

Progress to be reported alongside coordinator quarterly returns along with qualitative measures and narrative examples of outcomes / activities.



HEATHER POPLEY

Barrister
No5 Chambers

Policy Communications

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

- When considering a case involving Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) each case should be assessed on its own individual circumstances.
- The advantages of the recent injunctions in the case of BCC v Riaz et al [2014] EWHC 4247 (Fam) are that they enable both the immediate protection of the child from the person involved in CSE; whilst acting as a deterrent to dissuade and disrupt the abusive and exploitative practices of the perpetrators.

Men in Birmingham 'exploitation' order named

© 19 November 2014 | Birmingham & Black Country

Birmingham City Council had launched civil court proceedings against 10 men, a High Court judge had been told

Six men banned from contact with young girls after a council became the first to use civil injunctions to block child sexual exploitation can be named, a High Court judge has said.

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

- The use of the High Court’s inherent jurisdiction to protect children in need in such cases involving CSE was considered an entirely appropriate use of its powers:

“the use of the inherent jurisdiction to make injunctive orders to prevent CSE strikes at the heart of the parens patriae jurisdiction of the High Court. I am satisfied that none of the statutory or the “self imposed limits” on the exercise of the jurisdiction prevent the court from making the orders sought by the local authority in this case.”

BCC v Riaz et al [2014] EWHC 4247 (Fam), Keehan J’s judgment paragraph 46

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

- However, the use of injunctive orders should be seen as an essential piece of the jigsaw in combatting and disrupting CSE, alongside the criminal process and other child protection and civil remedies.
- Practitioners should be aware and astute to the variety of legal remedies that may be of assistance in preventing and/or disrupting CSE ranging from civil, family and criminal remedies.
- We should not simply focus on an application for an injunction pursuant to the inherent jurisdiction without consideration of other possible remedies either to run concurrently or to be implemented instead of an injunction application.
- London Borough of Redbridge v SNA [2015] EWHC 2140 (Fam) Hayden J

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

- To assist in considering the available remedies a **multi-agency approach** should be adopted in order to consider and obtain all of the available evidence to help to decide what child protection methods and other legal remedies may be required or can be applied for in each case.
- For example, such possible remedies are provided in a number of statutes, for example:

The Children Act 1989 (including Wardship and seeking leave to invoke the court’s inherent jurisdiction – as per the civil injunctions in the case of BCC v Riaz)
 Family Law Act 1996
 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
 Child Abduction Act 1984
 Sexual Offences Act 2003
 Crime and Disorder Act 1998
 Protection from Harassment Act 1997
 Housing Act 1996 Part 5 Chapter III
 Policing and Crime Act 2009
 Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006
 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976

Possible Child Protection Remedies

The following are some of the child protection remedies to be considered:

- Child in Need Plan / Child Protection Plan
- Prohibited Steps Order (section 8 Children Act 1989)
- Section 20 Children Act 1989 accommodation
- Emergency Protection Order (section 44 Children Act 1989)
- Care Order / Supervision Order (section 31 Children Act 1989)
- Secure Accommodation Order (section 25 Children Act 1989)
- Exclusion Order (sections 38A and 44A Children Act 1989)
- Non-molestation Order (section 42 Family Law Act 1996)
- Forced Marriage Protection Order & Power of Arrest (Part 4A Family Law Act 1996)

100

Examples of possible remedies – Public Law Children - Care Order section 31 Children Act 1989 (some issues also apply to other Children Act 1989 remedies)

Advantages	Disadvantages
Local Authority will share Parental Responsibility for the child and can act quickly to safeguard the child	Child may feel distrust of the local authority
Placement options if child is not in the parents’ care to provide therapy and help in educating the child about CSE– ie foster placement and then can consider residential placement if needed	Unfortunately the child could abscond from care – often victims of CSE are not aware that they are victims and seek to resume/continue relationships with their abusers
Can work with the family as a supportive and protective factor	May require a secure accommodation order to give additional protection to the child
Can have other orders running concurrently, e.g. inherent jurisdiction injunctions, Forced Marriage Protection Orders, non-molestation orders, etc..	May need other orders in place to provide further safeguarding for the child

Child Protection Remedies – Advantages & Disadvantages

Examples of possible Public Law Children Orders - Secure Accommodation Orders

Advantages	Disadvantages
Can apply quickly to safeguard the child	Order of last resort – deprivation of liberty and the impact on the child’s human rights
Removes the child from the risky adults	Child may view this remedy as punitive rather than a safeguarding remedy
Can work with the family as a supportive and protective factor	Short term option and cannot prevent the risky adults associating with the child in the long term

Tight regulations by way of the Children (Secure Accommodation) Regulations 1991 and the Children (Secure Accommodation No.2) Regulations 1991 & statute section 25 Children Act 1989

For further information see the High Court case of: London Borough of Barking and Dagenham v SS [2014] EWHC 4436 (Fam), Hayden J

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

**Examples of possible Public Law Children Orders
Exclusion Orders – Section 38A & section 44 Children Act 1989**

Advantages	Disadvantages
Can be sought upon the application for an interim care order or Emergency Protection Order	Ceases upon a full care order and only an option with an ICO or EPO
A power of arrest can be attached to the order (sections 38A(5) and 44A(5) CA 1989)	If during the period while an ICO is in force with an exclusion requirement, the local authority have removed the child from the dwelling-house covered by the exclusion order; after 24 hours that exclusion order will cease (section 38A (10) CA 1989)
Covers a defined area or dwelling where the child is	Cannot cover an unlimited area

**Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach
Private Law Children - Examples of possible orders –
Non-Molestation Orders – section 42 Family Law Act 1996**

Advantages	Disadvantages
Can protect the named individual from the perpetrator and any third party acting on their behalf	Only applies to those 'associated' with the child and applicant – legal definition as per section 62(3) Family Law Act 1996
Criminal offence if the order is breached	If a stand alone application, it is often reliant upon the victim recognizing that they are a victim of molestation – often victims of CSE do not realise that they are a victim of such abuse.
The court can make the order of its own volition	

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

**Examples of possible criminal remedies –
Sexual Risk Orders and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders**

- A Sexual Risk Order can impose restrictions on a perpetrator, such as limiting their internet use, preventing them from approaching or being alone with a named child, or restricting their travel abroad. It can be issued by a court after police application if it is satisfied that the individual has done an act of a sexual nature.
- Sexual Harm Prevention Orders can be applied to anyone convicted or cautioned of a sexual or violent offence, including where offences are committed overseas. The court needs to be satisfied that the order is necessary for protecting the public, or any particular members of the public, from sexual harm, or protecting children from sexual harm from the defendant outside the United Kingdom.
- The Orders prohibit the defendant from doing anything described in the order, and can include a prohibition on foreign travel (replacing Foreign Travel Orders which were introduced by the Sexual Offences Act 2003).
- A prohibition contained in a Sexual Harm Prevention Order has effect for a fixed period, specified in the order, of at least 5 years, or until further order. The Order may specify different periods for different prohibitions. Failure to comply with a requirement imposed under an Order is an offence punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment.

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

Examples of possible remedies

Closure notices and hotel information requests – helping to disrupt CSE within the community

- The 2014 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act brings in new measures for police to disrupt child sexual exploitation, such as the power to close down premises used to commit sex offences. To issue a closure notice, the police officer must have reasonable grounds to believe that the premises were, or are likely to be, used for child sex offences and that closure is needed to prevent the place from being used for activities related to child sex offences. The officer must also be satisfied that reasonable efforts have been made to consult the local authority and to establish the identity of any residents or anyone with an interest in the premises.
- Police can also request information about hotel guests, such as their name and address, from hotels or similar locations if they reasonably believe that child sexual exploitation is taking place there.

For further information please see - <http://www.paceuk.info/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Working-with-the-Police-final.pdf>

Protective Legal Remedies: A jigsaw approach

Concluding remarks:

- Think 'outside of the box' regarding the possible legal options and child protection remedies.
- Be open to the range of possible remedies in civil and criminal law to provide the best 'package' of protection.
- Transparency and multi-agency co-operation, for example between the local authority and the police. This is crucial for information sharing and gathering and assists with concurrent proceedings.
- Consider each case individually looking at the specifics facts and issues involved– there is not a 'one size fits all' method.
- The principle concern should be the welfare of the child (and for some of the available legal remedies this is the paramount consideration for the court) and should be the focus of all agencies when considering the remedies most suited to each case.

Protective Legal Remedies: Completing the jigsaw

Thank You For Listening

 Tweet us your Comments and Questions to @No5Chambers

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Raising the Bar
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Birmingham • London • Bristol • East Midlands

HAZEL CHAMBERLAIN

NHS England
 Child Sexual Exploitation Sub-Group
 and Designated Nurse, Children's
 Safeguarding, NHS Heywood,
 Middleton and Rochdale Clinical
 Commissioning Group

Policy Communications

Health Publications

- Department of Health Working Group report on Child Sexual Exploitation published January 2014. Response published May 2014 (www.gov.uk)
- Academy of Medical Royal Colleges report published September 2014 (www.aomrc.org.uk)
- Focused on improving outcomes for children by promoting effective engagement of health services and staff
- All included recommendations for health agencies, which complement a range of positive work and actions currently in place
- Clear direction regarding the specific responsibilities for health services and staff. With a focus on leadership; sharing information; education & training

www.england.nhs.uk

NHS England

"Health professionals, and those concerned with improving the health and welfare of their local population have a responsibility to tackle child sexual exploitation. Agencies and organisations from different sectors need to work together to engage children, young people and local communities to do this effectively."

CSE Sub Group Core Objective – Provided by Jane Ellison, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Public Health.
 (Department of Health Working Group report on Child Sexual Exploitation published January 2014)

Role of Health Services and Staff in CSE

- Significant contribution to make in identifying children and young people at risk of CSE
- Can present with a range of physical and or emotional problems to Sexual Health Services; Unplanned/Urgent Care Services; Mental Health Services; Drug and Alcohol Services
- Essential that staff are aware of the range of presentations and that they know how to respond appropriately
- Vital that information is shared and received as part of local multi-agency arrangements
- Key to supporting the treatment and long term recovery of those harmed
- Partner in MASH/MASE meetings/CSE Teams

www.england.nhs.uk

This service called Health

NHS England

- Department of health
- Health and Justice
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- Public Health
- Acute Trusts
- GPs
- School Nursing
- Health visitors
- Community Services
- Mental Health

www.england.nhs.uk

NHSE role

'Commissioning Principles'

System Lead Responsibility

- Need
- Demand
- Comm. Advice

www.england.nhs.uk

NHS
England

Responsibilities of the National CSE Working Group

- Provide 'Expert Reference' via representatives across the health system including Regional teams; Designated Professionals; Public Health England; Care Quality Commission; CSE NWG
- Delegated responsibility from the National Safeguarding Group to take responsibility for child sexual exploitation issues
- Adopt a shared learning approach, creating a repository for national best practice to be shared and arranging national learning events
- Responsible for cascading information to relevant stakeholders.

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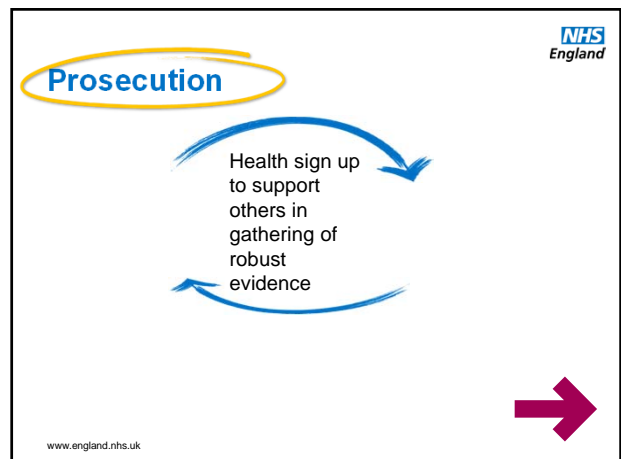
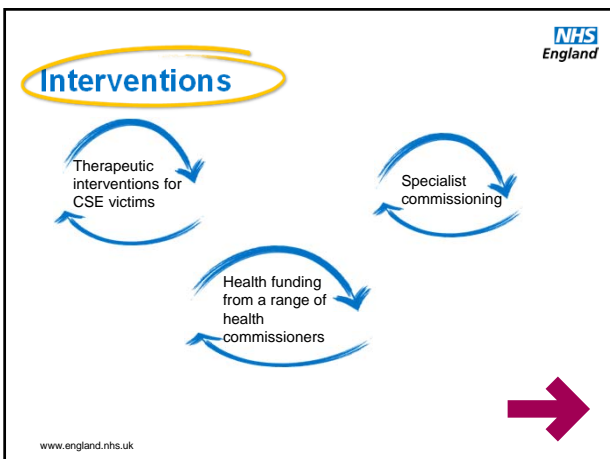
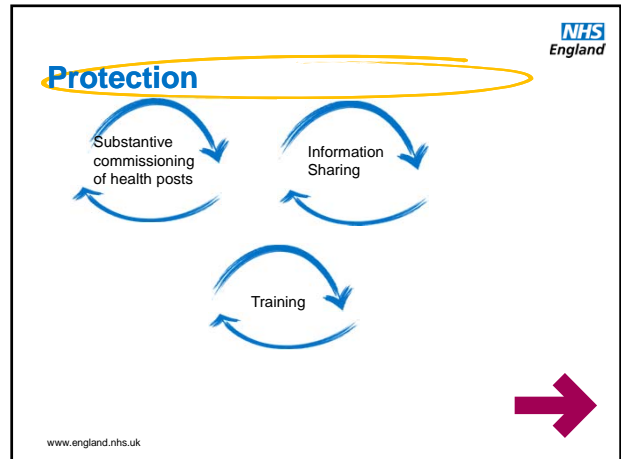
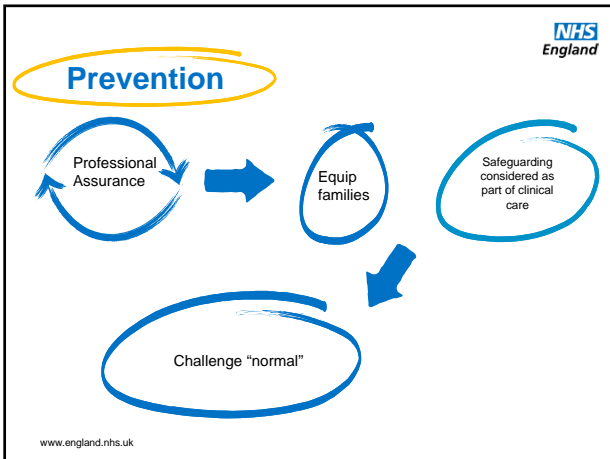
NHS
England



Health Standards

- Prevention
- Protection
- Intervention
- Prosecution




www.england.nhs.uk



Future Considerations

- Challenging the imposed conflict
- What does routine enquiry look like on the coal face?
- Further learning and health contribution to National Centre of Excellence
- Changing the mindset!



www.england.nhs.uk



“Thank You”


Hazel Chamberlain- designated Nurse
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DAVE MCCALLUM

Senior Responsible Officer –
West of England CSE Victim
Identification and Support Service
Avon and Somerset Constabulary



The West of England Child Sexual Exploitation Victim Identification and Support Service

Key aims of the project:

- More children are prevented from becoming victims of CSE
- More victims are identified, safeguarded and supported to help them to overcome the physical and emotional consequences of abuse
- More perpetrators are brought to justice

Principles

- Identifying and supporting vulnerable young people early will prevent them being victimised, improve their outcomes and save money on interventions
- Improving the safeguarding of victims will improve their outcomes, identify perpetrators and save money on interventions
- Improving identification and targeting of perpetrators will reduce CSE and stop the cycle of serial offending

How the objectives will be achieved

- Proactive specialist victim identification and support service **using existing management infrastructure**
- Additional specialist workers to support vulnerable and victimised young people
- Support to local information sharing and risk management processes
- Development of an academically evaluated evidence based toolkit to inform activity
- Agree ‘fast track’ health commissioning processes to support victims/vulnerable young people
- Dedicated training officer to enable enhanced training and awareness raising activity

Additional resources to support LSCBs

Funded by Wiltshire and Avon and Somerset Local Authorities, PCCs (44%) and The Home Office Police Innovation Fund (56%):

- A specialist trainer to deliver 'Train the trainer' packages to CYP workforce
- Additional specialist workers for every LSCB area to support victims and vulnerable YP
- Central co-ordinator/administrator providing business support
- A Senior Responsible Officer for the project
- Academic evaluation of effectiveness of CSE responses

Barnardo's Victim Support work – Avon and Somerset

- Meeting the needs of children and young people at risk of child sexual exploitation
- 4As – Access, Attention, Assertive Outreach, Advocacy
- Tailored support and interventions focussing on areas that make the most difference to the child or young person
- Working with the child in the context of their family/home life

Governance

- Senior Governance Group comprising Directors of Children's Services, Police and Crime Commissioners, Barnardo's and Home Office meeting six monthly
- Operational Group includes CSE Sub-Group Chairs and additional Children's Social Care representatives chaired by SRO, meeting quarterly
- Single grant agreement between Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Commissioners and Barnardo's and agreement Wiltshire OPCC and Wiltshire and Swindon councils

Progress so far...



- 7 LSCBs all with active CSE sub-groups and existing CSE Strategies
- Agreed commitment to respond effectively
- Issues of LSCB autonomy v consistency of operation
- Police - Proactively responding to CSE with existing resources
- Children's Social care - managing harm from outside the family
- CSE as part of normal child protection/safeguarding management
- Accessing accurate data to inform progress/development
- Transitions to adulthood

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AMANDA NAYLOR

Senior Manager – Children
and Young People's
Programme

Victim Support






WHAT DOES VICTIM SUPPORT DO?

Key support and campaigning agency that provides support at all ends of the Criminal Justice System

Services include:

- Core victim support services
- IDVA and ISVA teams
- Specialist Adult abused in childhood programme
- Safer Schools Programme – whole school approach
- Specialist Young Witness Services
- Specialist Young Victims Services including DA, CSE and Gangs projects

YOU&CO

You & Co is Victim Support's youth programme that helps young people cope with the impact and effects of crime. Young People do not have to report the crime to the police to get support from us.

We concentrate our work on helping young people to:

- feel safer and be safer
- reduce the risks of them becoming a victim again by helping young people and adults around them to make surroundings safer
- enable young people to develop protective behaviours, make safer choices and get ready to accept support




CO-CREATION





All development is a collaboration between –

- Children – who bring their own solutions
- Parents, Teachers and other community members/ professionals reinforcing safety messages is what keeps children safe




THERE HAS BEEN PROGRESS

- Youth Justice & Criminal Evidence Act 1999 - Introduction of Special Measures
- Victims Code/Witness Charter 2013
- Advocates Gateway
- Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings 2011
- Equal Treatment Benchbook 2013/ training judiciary
- CPS/NPCC Guidance 2013 (CSE) – increase in prosecution
- Home Office National Action Plan
- MASH development
- Research and inquiry reports and recommendations

KEY ISSUES

1. Early Identification of young people at risk
2. Risk management excluding young people's needs and right to engage
3. Clear intervention framework and evidence of what works
4. Understanding young people's experience of poly victimisation
5. Journey through the Criminal Justice System



PREVENTION AND RISK IDENTIFICATION

- OOC checklist and other risk identification tools developed
- NWG Say something!
- Excellent schools programmes/ sessions developed

But:

- Identification of CSE and early intervention remains an issue
- Specialist services overwhelmed with young people who have experienced CSE
- Where does prevention/ early identification work happen?

YOU & CO COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF CRIME TOGETHER


SAFER SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

Last year we delivered to over 10,000 children in schools.

From this we learnt important lessons:

- × One off PSHE lessons don't work
- × Shock tactics don't work
- × Different agencies delivering different sessions can lead to confusing messages
- × Children remember very few safety messages – need stronger embedded and reinforced safety strategies
- × Teachers need help to pick up on concerns and integrate protective behaviours across school

YOU & CO COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF CRIME TOGETHER



BUILDING ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S STRENGTH AND RESILIENCE


"When was the last time you came out of a meeting and thought that discussion has made a young person safer?"

Leanne 17

YOU & CO COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF CRIME TOGETHER

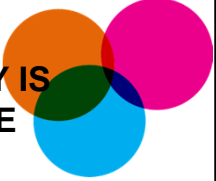
victim support

VICTIM SUPPORT DELIVERY MODEL



Aim to reduce **Risk** factors
Increase **Protective** factors
Increase **Resilience** levels

YOU & CO COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF CRIME TOGETHER



THE JOURNEY IS A LONG ONE

It just felt like there was times when it was empty waiting time – then times when there was everything happening like a big production, then there was nothing....

Sam, 15

YOU & CO COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF CRIME TOGETHER

PREVENTION	VICTIM OR WITNESS OF CRIME	REPORTING A CRIME	CALLED TO GIVE EVIDENCE	POST-TRIAL
Awareness raising in schools Outreach sessions to specialist youth groups and agencies Children and young people's website	Self-referral processes Initial risk and needs assessments	Helping young people to report crime Support around Restorative Justice	Preparation for court Pre-trial visit Working with the court to ensure special measures and adjustments are in place Provide information on the Witness Charter Interactive courtroom Support at court on all days at trial	Support around welfare/attending Support around Restorative Justice
	Continuous risk and needs assessment Advocacy with other agencies			
	Tailored and age appropriate one to one support Peer support group work Tailored social education programmes (gangs, CSE, DV) Family Support Support to other agencies affected by the incident (specifically schools) Co-ordinating support plans with other agencies Providing information about the CJS, Victims Code, how to report crime Sign posting / transfer to other agencies			

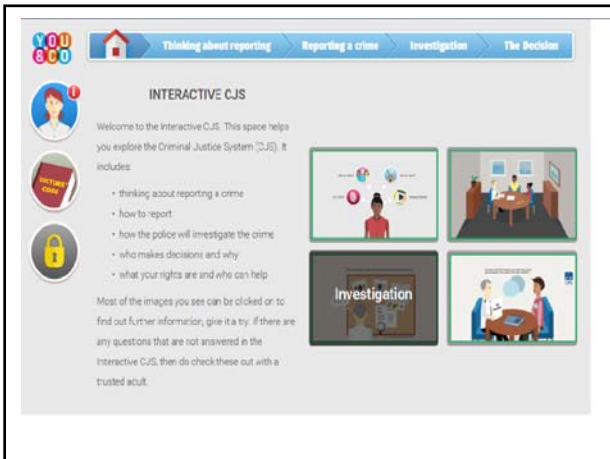
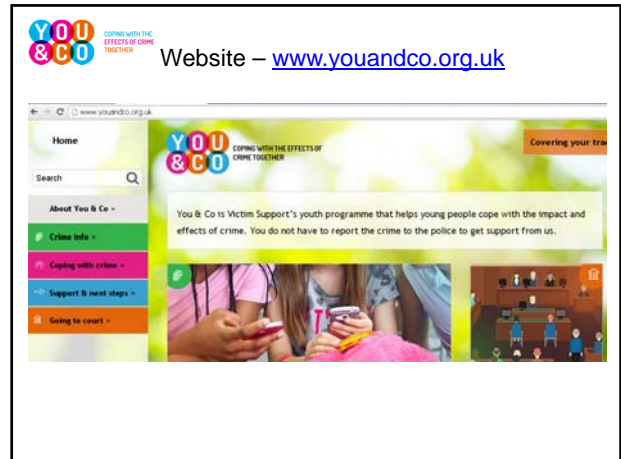
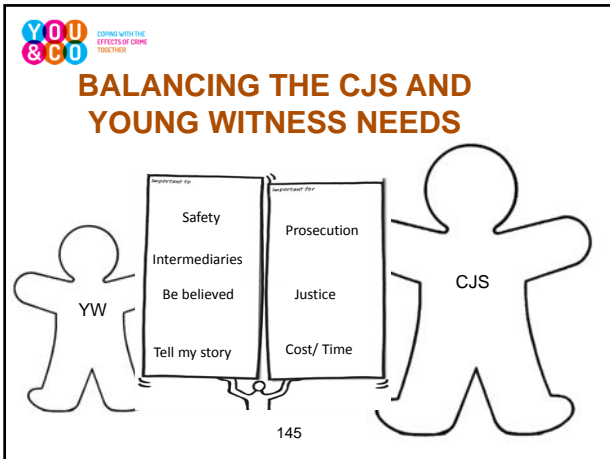
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POLY VICTIMISATION (FINKLEHOR ET AL.)

Children exposed to even one type of violence, are at much greater risk of other types of violence.

A child who was physically assaulted in the past year is 5 x as likely to have been sexually victimized and 4 x as likely also to have been maltreated during that period.

VS examining the experiences of 1,000 children being supported in specialist domestic abuse projects - 610 of those had experienced or were at high risk of sexual exploitation. (Safe and Sound risk measurement tool)



For copies of these resources or to discuss training course options please email:

YOU & CO COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF CRIME TOGETHER

www.youandco.org.uk

youandco@victimsupport.org.uk

SUZANNE ELWICK
 Business Manager
 Waltham Forest
 Safeguarding Children Board

NEIL THURLOW
 Community Safety Team Manager
 London Borough of Waltham Forest

Policy Communications

The Campaign - approach

An integrated campaign which aims to support licencing, enforcement and education activity being undertaken by the WFSCB through targeted advertising, social media, PR and partnership marketing.

Two pronged-approach aimed to raise awareness and prevent CSE in the borough through:

- A reporting focused campaign aimed to encourage local hospitality business owners and taxi companies to understand CSE in the context of their business and encourage their staff to report anything suspicious to the Police and understand the consequences of not doing so.
- Awareness raising activity targeting at those residents who could be affected by CSE, including young people, parents/carers and professionals to provide the message that CSE is unacceptable and signpost to services that can help.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS ABUSE. DON'T MASK THE PROBLEM.

SAY SOMETHING IF YOU SEE SOMETHING
Call 101, Operation Make Safe.
www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse



The Campaign

Business – which we targeted, how and why?

- From national and local experience the business where CSE can occur are Hotels, pubs, off licences, takeaways, internet cafes, and taxi firms. We also identify that pharmacists as providers of Emergency hormonal Contraceptive (EHC) were also important practitioners to target.
- Agreed this would be our initial target which would then widen
- Research completed by local police officers from licensing to identify those business to targeted for training and to attend our launch in October
- Engagement phrase: letter from relevant senior officer, attendance at business forums, and attendance by police officers to targeted businesses and phone calls to businesses.

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www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse



Say something if you see something

- Campaign creative was developed for business alongside residents campaign. Using local influences and building on the work by NWG.
- Report it 101 Operation Make Safe
- The campaign includes posters, what to look out for posters, prompt postcards, air fresheners for taxis and beer mats for pubs, alongside bespoke training delivered directly in your premises.



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The Campaign

Residents –target audience

The campaign sought to drive awareness of CSE amongst residents and signpost potentially affected individuals to where they can access help or support.

- Core target audience: 14-15 year olds. (66% of the victims are aged 14-15 years old)
- Secondary audience: Residents who may be affected by CSE in some way: i.e. Victims (especially 14-15 year olds as this is the age of the majority of the cases known), friends/peers of victims, parents and carers, family members and professionals who works with young people (teachers, college tutor, youth group leaders etc.).

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www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse



The Campaign

Approach – residents

- Research and insight from similar successful campaigns
- Largely led by engagement with representatives representative young people from the borough, and consultation from specialist partner working on CSE
- Initial designs consulted on and then creative led by their feedback
- Further creative testing was then undertaken via focus groups with older residents, including parents of teenage children.
- Campaign activity targeted outdoor, bus shelter advertising and posters at rail and tube stations, washroom advertising and display advertising in the council premises. Also in newspaper Waltham Forest News, distributed to all 98,000 households in the borough. Marketing materials were also distributed across schools, hospitals, GP surgeries, pharmacists, leisure centres and libraries.

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www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse



Creative: residents campaign



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www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse



Creative: businesses

Creative residents campaign

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Call 101, Operation Make Safe.
www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse

Campaign – Timescales & resources

- Timescales for delivery – 12 weeks from inception to launch
- Campaign spend - £20,000

Activity	Timing
Campaign development	Beg July – 26 Sept (8 week design and production stage)
Stakeholder launch event	15 July 2014
Partner launch event	7 Oct 2014
Provision of partner resource materials	7 Oct onwards
Advertising go live (4 week burst of advertising)	7 October
Campaign Evaluation report	February 2015

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS ABUSE. DON'T MASK THE PROBLEM.

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www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse

Training

- Training has been provided in situ by the Specialist Command officer to all hotels in Waltham Forest and training resources and posters provided;
- The Specialist CSE Command trained the Safer Transport Command officers who in turn have delivered training in situ to taxi firms, with training resources and posters provided
- The Specialist CSE Command trained the local borough police from licensing section who in turn have delivered training in situ to pubs, off license's, takeaways and internet cafes
- CSE champions training delivered to 95 MA practitioners in October (75 in July) by the WFSCB business manager and Met Police, with support from members of the CSE subgroup to provide table facilitation

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS ABUSE. DON'T MASK THE PROBLEM.

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www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse

Training and residents campaign

- Awareness raising training delivered to 75 neighbour officers, i.e. licensing, enforcement, street cleaning, housing, environmental health, civil engineering.
- Awareness raising training delivered to 43 pharmacists
- Residents campaign – posters disseminated to all schools, health centres, GP practices, pharmacists, housing offices, all LBWF offices and premises, leisure centres, and Whipps Cross Hospital

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS ABUSE. DON'T MASK THE PROBLEM.

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www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse

The campaign

- **Launch of campaign** – Leyton Orient Football Club, breakfast launch inviting all business to sign the pledge. Opened by Lead Member for Community Safety, with presentations from Borough Commander, LBWF CE, Lead member for children, and WFSCB chair. 31 businesses attended and signed the pledge alongside statutory sector partners.
- Website for business to signed up after the event in development
- Campaign will continue with further engagement of other business, such as hostels etc.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS ABUSE. DON'T MASK THE PROBLEM.

SAY SOMETHING IF YOU SEE SOMETHING
Call 101, Operation Make Safe.
www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse

Top Tips

- Partnership approach and senior leadership sign- up from the beginning, particularly police and LA
- Involvement of young people affected by CSE in campaign development
- Have a single point of contact for development of campaign and to continue work following launch
- Agree a training approach for businesses and practitioners – training the trainers cascade for business
- Research which businesses to target first, using police intelligence
- Agree engagement approach – who is best placed to do what – letters, visits, presentation etc.
- Deliver a range of training to those working directly with children and those who can be the eyes and ears on the street and in businesses
- Launch with pledge sign by businesses and statutory agencies and local publicity/media
- Evaluation and continue building and raising awareness

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS ABUSE. DON'T MASK THE PROBLEM.

SAY SOMETHING IF YOU SEE SOMETHING
Call 101, Operation Make Safe.
www.walthamforest.gov.uk/cse

Moving Forward/next steps

- Revisiting the businesses via intelligence lead tasking
 - Internet cafes
 - Fast food outlets
 - Off licenses/mini markets
 - On license premises
- Joint partnership work
 - Days of action
 - Regular engagement between Police and Neighbourhood Officers
 - Development of business crime reduction programmes

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Moving Forward/next steps

- Development of service provision
 - CCTV
 - Licensing checks
 - Food safety inspections

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Challenges

- Identification of business owner(s)
 - Use of business rates
 - Use of private rented licensing legislation
 - Need businesses to buy in to the campaign
- Employee challenges
 - Language
 - Right to work status
 - Reluctance to report
 - Lack of understanding in regard to CSE

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Challenges

- Business continued
 - Lack of intelligence
 - Poor/no CCTV operating/recording
 - High staff turn over
 - Concerns around repercussions and responsibility when reporting

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The sell/request

- Installation of posters/cards
- Asking “think of the victim as your sister/niece/daughter” what would you hope someone would do?
- Emphasising that by calling 101 and quoting Op Make Safe can be anonymous
- Emphasising that for WF/statutory partners employees safeguarding is everyone's duty

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Contacts for resources

- Visit the WFSCB website www.walthamforest.gov.uk/lscb to access resources.
- Contact WF communications for campaign creative Mehreen.Hussain@walthamforest.gov.uk
- Neil.Thurlow@walthamforest.gov.uk
- Suzanne.Elwick@walthamforest.gov.uk

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LISA WITHERDEN
 Child Sexual Exploitation
 Coordinator
 Safer London Foundation

Policy Communications 


Safer London


Our vision is for young people in London to feel safe and achieve their potential.


We work to improve the safety and wellbeing of young people in London affected by violence and crime.





Our Projects

 Aspire provides early intervention mentoring to those close to becoming caught up in the cycle of violence and crime.

 Safe & Secure is a unique intervention project for gang-affected young people who are at high risk of harm.

 London Domestic Abuse Provision is an innovate service delivered in partnership with Victim Support. This Pan-London strategic support increases the capacity and impact of services delivered directly to DV victims/survivors.


 Empower is a support programme addressing young women's experiences of sexual exploitation, primarily through gangs.




Our Newest Projects

Young Men's Project
 Supports young men 11-18 displaying **Harmful Sexual Behaviour**. Intervention focuses on the young men's vulnerabilities and aims to provide them with the knowledge, skills and confidence to make appropriate choices. We also provide consultancy and deliver training to professionals on working with young men displaying sexually harmful behaviour.

Missing Project
 Partnership with NSPCC, Croydon Council, Croydon Safeguarding Children's Board, and Railway Children. Increase understanding and awareness of issues and upskill professionals to be better able to respond to the needs of young people who go/are at risk of going missing.

 **Training and consultancy**
 Services are available on a wide range of Safer London's areas of expertise. We can develop bespoke training packages, using a foundation in academic research, policy development and expertise from Safer London practice, and the addition of local research to ensure that trainings are tailored to the audience.




EMPOWER


6-stranded programme for young people experiencing sexual violence or exploitation


- 1) Young women's intensive 1:1 support
- 2) Specialist advice & case consultation
- 3) Young women's education programme
- 4) Young men's education programme
- 5) Parents and Foster Carers workshops
- 6) Professionals training and events



EMPOWER


Our History:

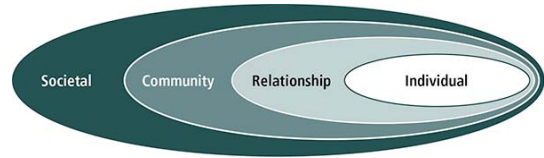
- Group work with young women
- Identified need for work with young men too
 - Victim blaming and shame
 - Responsibility for sexual violence with the perpetrator
- Societal issues that contribute to VAWG
- Need for 'climatic' change



Core Components of Intensive Work/Whole School Approach

- Policy
- Teacher Training
- Awareness raising
- Menu Of Options
 - Group Work
 - CSE Advisors
 - Crisis Intervention
 - Parents Work
 - Community Engagement

Understanding Gender Based Violence



Gender Responsiveness

- Gender-neutral policies and provision can have the outcome of disadvantaging women (CEDAW, 2008)
- Substantive inequalities between women and men mean that services need to address these inequalities in order to provide the same outcomes for women as they do for men

Gender sensitive approach



Why gender specific?

Dromey for the YWCA (now Platform 51) in 2005 and later the Women's Resource Centre published findings regarding single gender service provision: Increase in young women's attendance

- A greater sense of solidarity
- Increased self-confidence, willingness to try new things and to speak openly.
- Increased feelings of physical safety e.g. not worrying about sexual harassment
- Young women being able to express feelings openly and try new things
- Female group leaders provided positive role models that helped break down stereotypes
- Improved relationships between young women
- Encouraged girls to take more risks

Our Stance:

Our survey:

- 30% of parents/carers spoke to their children about sex and relationships
- Some Schools deliver effective PSHE
- PSHE is not on the curriculum, can be limited to biology
- Influences of the Media
- Overwhelming need to engage the whole school community in addressing the societal and cultural issues that enable the perpetration of VAWG.

What young people say:

“I do not laugh about rape and take it seriously”

“I have changed my attitude towards girls”

“I know who to go to when I am feeling unsafe”

“One thing that has changed is that I am more confident in myself”

“I know what consent is and I know what a healthy relationship is”

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Further Reading

- If it's not better, it's not the end: Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups 1 year On (OCC Feb 2015)
- Female Voice in Violence Final Report: This is it, this is my Life (ROTA 2011)
- The London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol 2nd Edition (LSCB March 2015)
- Safeguarding children affected by Gang Activity and/or serious youth violence (LSCB 2010)
- Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (DCSF 2010)
- Teenagers at Risk: The Safeguarding needs of Young People in Gangs and Violent Peer Groups (NSPCC 2009)

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Links

- PACE: Parents against Child Sexual Exploitation <http://www.paceuk.info/>
- Blast: Blast support's and works with boys and young men who have been, are being, or are at risk of being sexually exploited. <http://mesmac.co.uk/blast>
- Barnardo's: Children's charity <http://www.barnardos.org.uk/>
- NSPCC: <http://www.nspcc.org.uk/>
- Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre: <http://www.ceop.police.uk/> (Think U Know)

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TACKLING CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Policy Communications 