



# Fourth Composite CSE Implementation Plan Progress Report

**1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 30 November 2017**

## Fourth Composite Progress Report

**This is the fourth composite CSE progress report. It documents the progress on all of the recommendations in the Marshall report for DOH, DOJ, DE and their respective bodies and agencies. For ease of reference the recommendations for other bodies are also shown. The progress report is ordered numerically, beginning with key recommendations 1 to 17, followed by supporting recommendations, 1 to 60. This Report charts progress during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017 and should be read in conjunction with the three preceding composite progress reports which can be found [here](#)<sup>1</sup>.**

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/first-composite-cse-implementation-plan-progress-report-1st-april-2015-30th-september>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
<b>K1</b>	In response to the reality of CSE identified in this report, the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DOH) should direct the Public Health Agency to undertake a public health campaign on CSE-related issues. This should complement the work undertaken by SBNI.	<b>SBNI</b>	<p>The SBNI have incorporated CSE awareness into their safeguarding and children and young people's welfare awareness programme.</p> <p>During the reporting period for this update the SBNI finalised delivery of phase 1 of training to the night time economy, utilising Barnardo's NI 'Night Watch' programme. The particular aims of the Programme are to protect children and young people from sexual exploitation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting prevention through increasing awareness among front-line workers in statutory agencies during the night-time hours, by means of training on identifying and reporting CSE;</li> <li>• supporting preventions through increasing awareness among private sectors workers in the NTE by means of guidance, including through the use of new media, on identifying and reporting CSE;</li> </ul>		<b>1</b>

<sup>2</sup> Blue – Completed

Green – Ongoing

Grey - Withdrawn or ownership transferred

Red - Commitments not achieved or not expected to be achieved or delivery of the targeted outcome(s) will not be achieved

<sup>3</sup> Phase 1 – ends 30 November 2015

Phase 2 – ends 30 November 2016

Phase 3 – ends 30 November 2017

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing awareness of community members of CSE through community events and strengthening links between statutory services and the community;</li> <li>• increasing awareness of CSE amongst businesses and services working in the night-time economy;</li> <li>• providing advice, support, training and guidance to these businesses and their employees to be aware of CSE and know what to do if they encounter young people who are vulnerable and at risk;</li> <li>• facilitating employees to contribute to the identification and protection of children who are at risk at night.</li> </ul> <p>Training was delivered to the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS), Security Industry Authority (SIA) Door Supervisors, Taxi drivers and Voluntary organisations operating in the night time economy.</p>		
<b>K2</b>	The inquiry encourages the PSNI to pursue its commitment to strengthening relationships with communities and with young people as a priority in the context of the current climate of austerity.	<b>PSNI</b>	<p>The PSNI continue to deliver against this recommendation as part of their normal business.</p> <p>In the current reporting cycle, the PSNI have embarked on a number of transformational programmes with young people examples of which are outlined below:</p> <p><b>Young Leadership Programme (TALK)</b> – The Transformation, Advocacy, Leadership and Knowledge programme is a young leadership programme</p>		

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			developed by the United States Consulate in conjunction with the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the PSNI. The aim of the programme is to support and develop emerging young leaders in disadvantaged communities and to provide leadership at community level.		
<b>K3</b>	The DOH in conjunction with DOJ should develop guidance for parents and carers, including foster carers and residential workers, on how best to capture information and/or evidence when a child returns from a period of being missing or is otherwise considered to be at risk of CSE.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> composite progress report for details.		<b>1</b>
<b>K4</b>	SBNI's developing plan for data collection should include a commitment to collation and analysis of the data in a way that will facilitate a strategic response to CSE.	<b>SBNI</b>	The SBNI have a Child Protection Sub-Group comprising the most senior members of the statutory agencies with responsibility for child protection. The group considered the range of child protection data available and the Board used this information to agree the Strategic priorities for the SBNI 2018 – 2022. The Board has highlighted the issues of Neglect, Domestic Violence and Mental Health, as key priority areas for this period. An outcomes framework will be adopted to measure how well intervention and actions are working. The Board have also agreed to use adverse		<b>3</b>

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			<p>childhood experiences information to support a trauma informed approach to practice and for the roll out of 'Signs of Safety' as a social work method of practice.</p> <p>As CSE is a context within which child sexual abuse occurs, it will manifest across numerous child safeguarding issues. As such the role of the Child Protection Sub-Group will ensure a continued strategic approach to how members respond to the issue of CSE.</p> <p>This group will continue to meet to ensure that the rationale behind what data to collect, and for what purpose, is clear from the outset, in order to move towards a more outcomes based approach for CYP.</p>		
<b>K5</b>	The DOH should explore the benefits of amending or adding to standards for inspection of children's homes to ensure that they: a) promote a culture conducive to respect for the best interests of the child; and b) take account of the specific needs of separated and trafficked children and those affected by CSE. The DOH	<b>DOH</b>	Completed – see the 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress report for details.		<b>1</b>

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	should issue a circular and associated guidance stating how these issues should be taken forward.				
<b>K6</b>	The DOH, along with the HSC Board and HSC Trusts, should consider how “safe spaces” could be developed for children and young people at risk of, subject to, or recovering from CSE. This development should take account of models of best practice and the views of young people, and should respect international human rights standards.	<b>DOH</b>	<p>VOYPIC have submitted a draft report into the findings of their research. Once the final report has been received, the Department will consider its recommendations and determine what additional work needs to be taken forward in order to fully implement this recommendation.</p> <p>The Department will continue to work with the HSC Board and Trusts, through the Children’s Services Improvement Board to deliver this recommendation.</p>		<b>3</b>
<b>K7</b>	The Northern Ireland Assembly, through the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, should re-affirm its commitment to strategic, long-term and sustained funding of services for prevention and early	<b>TEO</b>	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Departments recognise the importance of investment and increased focus on prevention and early intervention services. This remains a strategic priority, and a range of commitments and investments have been made towards prevention and early intervention services in family and children’s services.</p>		

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	intervention.	<p>The Department of Health’s 10 year approach to transforming health and social care, Health and Wellbeing 2026: Delivering Together, makes a commitment to enhance early intervention services and the Family Support Hub network by exploring ways to build the capacity of the Hub model.</p> <p>The Early Intervention Transformation Programme (EITP) is a £30m Delivering Social Change (DSC)/Atlantic Philanthropies Signature Programme which aims to improve outcomes for children and young people across Northern Ireland through embedding early intervention approaches. EITP is funded jointly by five government Departments (DoH, DE, DOJ, DfC and DfE) DSC and Atlantic Philanthropies from 2014/2015 until March 2019.</p> <p>Following the expansion of the hubs and the introduction of the EITP, work has begun on the development of a new Family and Parenting Support Strategy. This will build on the achievements of Families Matter, and contribute to realising outcome 12 of the NICS Outcomes Delivery Plan – giving our children and young people the best start in life.</p> <p>While work on the new Strategy is being led by DOH, agreement has been obtained to proceed on a cross-departmental basis. The Strategy will maintain a focus on early intervention, and build upon the achievements of the Family Support Hub network and the EITP in</p>		



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			helping families through the use of a multi-agency approach.		
<b>K8</b>	The Department of Education should conduct a review of youth services that takes account of the views of young people and aims to ensure that such provision is attractive and appropriate.	<b>DE</b>	The <i>Priorities for Youth</i> policy continues to be implemented and delivered through the Regional Youth Development Plan. Participation of young people as stakeholders on the Regional Advisory Group, Local Advisory Groups and development of all regional and local actions is central to and a key theme of the policy. As part of the 2016/17 Regional Youth Development Plan, the EA launched the Network for Youth pilot programme in December 2016, aimed at strengthening participation in the Youth Service at local, sub-regional and regional level. The pilot Network for Youth was extended on a further 15 month basis (until end March 2018). The network aims to increase links with School Councils during this period.		
<b>K9</b>	The DOJ should establish an inter-agency forum drawn from across the criminal justice sector and third sector stakeholders to examine how changes to the criminal justice system can achieve more successful prosecutions of the perpetrators of CSE. This must be informed by the	<b>DOJ</b>	<p>In March 2016, the Department held a workshop involving a wide range of practitioners from the Criminal Justice and Health sectors as well as community and voluntary sector organisations that provide support to child victims.</p> <p>Following the workshop, and subsequent workshop report, a response paper and action plan to address the outstanding issues has been prepared by the Department's Marshall Delivery Group and is due for publication.</p>		

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	experiences and needs of child victims.				
<b>K10</b>	The DOH should ensure that the forthcoming, planned review of SBNI should consider streamlining joint working arrangements to make them more realistic, efficient and effective.	<b>DOH</b>	See 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite progress reports for details.		<b>2</b>
<b>K11</b>	The DOH should ensure that there are clear reporting pathways 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for reporting concerns about children and young people, including CSE, with appropriate feedback provided to the individual or agency making the report.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		<b>1</b>
<b>K12</b>	The protocol for sharing information amongst agencies being developed by SBNI should be concluded as a matter of priority.	<b>SBNI</b>	The protocol is being developed in parallel with the development of information sharing guidance by the Department of Health and it is intended to sequence publication of both documents. See S8 below.		<b>3</b>
<b>K13</b>	SBNI and its member agencies should seek to	<b>SBNI</b>	This recommendation has been completed and work is now on-going as part of normal business.		<b>3</b>

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	ensure that there is delivery of professional training, both multi-agency and profession-specific, and that this is based upon a clear, agreed and shared definition of CSE.	'Cooperating to Safeguard Children and Young People 2016' section 7.2.7 relates to the definition of CSE and this is referenced in the SBNI Policies and Procedures currently under development. It is also used in the planning and delivery of professional training. All of the SBNI Member agencies deliver training on both a multi-agency and profession specific basis.		
<b>K14</b>	<p>The DOJ should lead on a project to examine legislative issues highlighted in this report and bring forward proposals for change. These include:</p> <p>a) Ensuring compliance with international standards by extending protection to children up to the age of 18, specifically, the Child Abduction (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 and the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008.</p>	<p>Departmental Officials are engaging with relevant criminal justice organisations to assess these proposals for legislative change.</p> <p>The previous Justice Minister committed to a review of the law surrounding child sexual offences and exploitation. She answered an Assembly question in November 2016 when she confirmed that proposals arising from such a review would be subject to public consultation, which she planned to initiate by April 2017. This date has been deferred given recent political events and the absence of Executive Ministers. On completion, the proposals will then be subject to the views of any incoming Justice Minister before publication.</p>		

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<p>b) Providing for a recovery order under the Child Abduction (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, on the model of that in Article 69 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.</p> <p>c) Replacing all references to child “prostitution” with “child sexual exploitation”.</p> <p>d) Extending the offence of “grooming” to include “enticing”.</p> <p>e) Reversing the rebuttable presumption in the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 in relation to “reasonable belief”</p>				

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<p>as regards the age of the a child.</p> <p>f) Whether recent legislation in England and Wales relating to hotels, guest houses and bed and breakfast accommodation would be helpful in addressing CSE in Northern Ireland. These are contained in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>				
<p><b>K15</b> The DOH should lead the development of a regional strategy to prevent, identify, disrupt and tackle CSE. It should involve DOJ and DE and should: a) be informed by the experiences and views of children, parents and carers; b) recognise parents and carers as partners in</p>	<p><b>DOH</b></p>	<p>See the 3<sup>rd</sup> composite report for details of the current position relating to this recommendation.</p>		<p><b>3</b></p>

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<p>preventing and tackling CSE, unless there are strong indications that they are involved or complicit; c) recognise the support and training needs of frontline workers in all agencies in relation to CSE; d) reflect the particular role of schools in raising awareness and identifying concerns about CSE; e) acknowledge the role of health workers in early intervention, prevention and in reporting CSE, which should be made more explicit in policies, guidance and training; f) recognise agencies operating in the voluntary (non-statutory) sector as equal and valued partners; g) equip communities with the information, support and confidence to identify and report concerns about CSE;</p>				

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<p>h) link into and build upon, existing work in relation to child trafficking as well as strategies tackling known vulnerabilities for CSE, such as alcohol, drugs (including legal highs), sexual health and domestic violence; i) explore the potential contribution to this issue of strengthening a statutory duty to co-operate among stakeholder agencies; and j) establish a process for promoting and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of this report.</p>				
<p><b>K16</b> The HSC Board should adopt a strategic approach to the provision of support services for those who have been subject to CSE, to ensure equality of access. This should build on current, good practice examples.</p>	<p><b>HSCB</b></p>	<p>Completed – see the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> composite reports for details.</p>		<p><b>3</b></p>

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<b>K17</b>	The HSC Board should ensure that accessible and appropriate support services are made available for adults who were abused as children.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see progress for K16		<b>3</b>
<b>S1</b>	All agencies involved in awareness-raising should ensure that the language used is meaningful to target groups.	<b>SBNI</b>	Completed – see 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite progress report for details.		<b>1</b>
<b>S2</b>	PSNI should take action to strengthen enforcement of licensing laws and especially those concerning the supply of alcohol to young people. Police and Community Safety Partnerships should lead localised approaches to address the issue.	<b>PSNI</b>	<p>This recommendation is complete and work is being taken forward as part of normal business.</p> <p>Police and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) have been reconstituted and a number of young people have been appointed as independent members, and they continue to lead localised approaches to address the issue.</p> <p>Awareness training for all PCSP members and managers has been delivered in January 2016</p> <p>Police Districts continue to liaise with their local PCSP's. All districts have revisited licence premises and reminded them of their responsibilities; ensuring appropriate protocols are in place. Purchase by proxy</p>		



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			<p>though continues to remain a problem.</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour operations continue and alcohol confiscated, as does interagency work with Health &amp; Social Care Trusts including Residential Units/Children's Homes.</p> <p>Enforcement legislation led to the recent court ruling on teenage discos/nightclub/parties and conviction of licensed premises.</p>		
<b>S3</b>	<p>In order to improve understanding and vigilance, schools should be alert to the possibility that young people who do not return after holidays abroad may have been subject to forced marriage. Any concerns should be reported to the designated teacher for child protection within the school for further escalation if appropriate.</p>	<b>Schools</b>	<p>This issue is now included in the specialist training provided to Designated and Deputy Designated Teachers for Child Protection in schools.</p> <p>DE has issued a new Guide to Safeguarding and Child Protection in Schools which includes reference to the 2012 DFP Statutory Guidance on the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007.</p> <p>The EA will continue to offer support to schools on specific cases, as necessary.</p>		
<b>S4</b>	<p>Schools should be encouraged to engage parents with regard to the preventative curriculum,</p>	<b>Schools</b>	<p>Complete</p> <p>Effective parental engagement is a key component to a school's success and the Department is developing an overall campaign which will incorporate this most</p>		

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	including those with literacy difficulties or for whom English is not the first language.		important aspect.  With regard to the preventative curriculum in particular, the NSPCC Preventative Education project concludes at the end of 2018 (see the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite reports for details) and the evaluation report, which is due in early 2019 will inform the Department's strategic direction in this area. Parental engagement is a key component of the project.		
<b>S5</b>	The Department of Education should give guidance to schools on how they can provide flexible support sessions about CSE that are accessible for parents of disabled children.	<b>DE</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite reports for details.		
<b>S6</b>	The HSC Board should ensure that child protection issues are consistently and skilfully addressed in LAC and disability settings, where these are separate from specific child protection processes.	<b>HSCB</b>	There are two elements to this recommendation: 1, protecting children who are 'looked after'; and 2, protecting children within a disability setting.  The DOH is currently working with the HSCB to develop revised guidance to ensure that child protection issues are addressed within LAC settings. A final draft of the revised guidance has been prepared and is being taken through final approval processes.  Work has been taken forward by the CSIB sub-group		<b>1</b>

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			<p>for children with disabilities in relation to the key issues arising from a QUB/CYPSP/SBNI scoping exercise.</p> <p>The group to date has completed work on developing consistent access criteria for children with disability services across the region (still in draft form) and it has reviewed the numbers of staff trained within its teams in joint protocol procedures. All trusts have worked together through this group to ensure that child protection issues are consistently addressed by the most skilful and relevant person for the child.</p> <p>The Trusts have all developed intellectual disability CAMHS/therapeutic support services for children with learning disability and challenging behaviour and are also all developing a range of shared care fostering placements. The group provided direct input into the updating of the SBNI child protection procedures as they pertained to children with disabilities – this will form part of the second stage in the development of the new policies and procedures.</p>		
<b>S7</b>	The Department of Education should ensure that all young people can access more information and support on healthy relationships, including LGBT young people. This could be included within the CCEA review of	<b>DE</b>	See the 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite report.		

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	Relationships and Sexuality guidance materials				
<b>S8</b>	DOH in conjunction with DOJ should pursue an All-Ireland Information Sharing Agreements to achieve closer collaboration on CSE and related issues.	<b>DOH</b>	<p>DoH Officials are chairing a short life working group with representation from HSCB, PP for Court HSCT, NICTS to revise the draft guidance <u><i>Northern Ireland Guide – Handling Of Cases Under The 1996 Hague Convention: A Guide For HSC Trusts</i></u> which was based on Department for Education in England guidance.</p> <p>An inter-jurisdictional protocol for the transfer of social care cases between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland has been in operation since November 2011 and will remain in place until the revised guidance is ready for issue.</p> <p>A draft information sharing agreement between the PSNI and An Garda Siochana is currently with the Irish Attorney general for consideration.</p> <p>Consideration is being given to mechanisms to facilitate sharing of information between social care agencies and between justice agencies across both jurisdictions. These must dovetail with established internal (to each jurisdiction) information-sharing agreements between justice and social care agencies and with established international protocols.</p> <p>PBNI continue to work with the Irish Probation Service (IPS) within the current information protocol regarding</p>		<b>2</b>

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			individuals convicted of sexual offences or individuals (also convicted) who are assessed as posing a risk of serious harm.		
<b>S9</b>	DOH should ensure that any Public Health campaign(s) should seek to challenge cultural norms that may seem to legitimise or promote CSE.	<b>SBNI</b>	The Belfast Safeguarding Panel held a workshop regarding the sexual exploitation of boys and young men in Belfast City Hall in May 2017. The awareness raising resources produced by boys and young men, as detailed in the previous update, were presented at the NICON conference as part of the 'café conversation', also in May 2017. As noted above the members of the SBNI will continue to raise awareness of CSE as part of their general safeguarding portfolio. The need to raise awareness of this issue is embedded in member training and awareness raising.		<b>1</b>
<b>S10</b>	DOH should ensure that the forthcoming revision of the guidance, Co-operating to Safeguard Children should take account of the conclusions and recommendations of this Inquiry.	<b>DOH</b>	Completed - See the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports.		<b>2</b>
<b>S11</b>	All agencies both statutory and non-statutory should work with local communities to identify how they can best engage together in a way that will build up trust.	<b>SBNI</b>	The role of the Safeguarding panels has been reviewed and significant work has started with an emphasis on engagement, communication and participation with children and young people, parent's carers and professionals. The safeguarding Panels have commenced work on Case Management Review		<b>3</b>

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			<p>learning events, CSE and boys and young men workshops and policy and procedure update dissemination. Continued contact with local communities will enhance co-operation and build trust.</p> <p>The SBNI and its member agencies also adhere to the NI Executive Good Relations Strategy.</p>		
<b>S12</b>	<p>Police and Community Safety Partnerships should seek to add value to the policing of communities by creating innovative mechanisms to hear and reflect issues of local concern. This should specifically reflect issues affecting children and young people.</p>	<b>PSNI</b>	<p>Completed - see update for Supporting Recommendation 2.</p> <p>Police and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) have been reconstituted and a number of young people have been appointed as independent members.</p> <p>Awareness training for all PCSP members and managers has been delivered in January 2016.</p> <p>Police Districts continue to liaise with their local PCSP's. All districts have revisited licence premises and reminded them of their responsibilities; ensuring appropriate protocols are in place. Purchase by proxy though continues to remain a problem.</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour operations continue and alcohol confiscated, as does interagency work with Health &amp; Social Care Trusts including Residential Units/Children's Homes.</p> <p>Enforcement legislation led to the recent court ruling</p>		

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			on teenage discos/nightclub/parties and conviction of licensed premises.		
<b>S13</b>	The HSC Board should monitor the arrangements for private fostering to ensure that awareness of CSE is raised and to ensure identification of cases that have not been notified to the HSC Trusts.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - See 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>1</b>
<b>S14</b>	DOH should ensure the involvement of young people in any future review of the Regional Guidance on Police Involvement in Residential Units/ safeguarding of Children Missing from Home and Foster Care.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report.		
<b>S15</b>	The HSC Board should address as a priority the provision of joint training on Regional Guidance on Police Involvement in Residential Units/ Safeguarding of Children Missing from Home	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report.		<b>2</b>

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	and Foster Care.				
<b>S16</b>	The HSC Board Strategic Action Plan – Children Missing from Home or Care should be revised and implemented as part of the strategic overview of CSE.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report.		<b>1</b>
<b>S17</b>	Police evidence about the circumstances in which a child was found after going missing or putting themselves at risk can be vital to protection arrangements. PSNI should review current processes to ensure that in all circumstances, information is recorded and transmitted appropriately, both internally and to partner agencies.	<b>PSNI</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite reports.		
<b>S18</b>	HSC Trusts should ensure that when a child returns after	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report.		<b>1</b>



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	being missing, he or she is offered an interview with an independent person in line with regional guidance				
<b>S19</b>	SBNI should periodically audit that all statutory agencies record details of CSE in a consistent manner.	<b>SBNI</b>	<p>Completed</p> <p>The CSE Sub Group analysed the way in which statutory agencies record CSE details. There is no one type of data set that fulfils all agency requirements. However agencies do have internal mechanisms for recording CSE. There is sharing of this data between agencies at both a Strategic and Operational level and SBNI members undertake Audits as per their own internal governance mechanisms and as prescribed by their own Regulatory bodies. To date all members are working to a common definition of CSE as per 'Cooperating to Safeguard Children and Young People 2016' (August 2017) and a multi-agency risk assessment / screening tool. Current research indicates that CSE data should be captured within the broader abuse category of child sexual abuse due to its multi complex vulnerability profile.</p>		<b>2</b>
<b>S20</b>	DOH, in conjunction with the HSC Board, should review the notifications that residential care staff make following an incident, with the aim of producing a single	<b>HSCB</b>	<p>Completed</p> <p>Following an analysis and streamlining of notification forms, children's homes have now only two notifications to complete</p> <p>1. DATIX which covers all incidents minor and</p>		<b>2</b>

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	form that will act as the response to all agencies who have to be notified.		major within the Trust. Some of these may be further processed by the Trust as a serious adverse incident (SAI). 2. A combined HSCB/RQIA form covering incidents which meet their particular criteria for reporting.		
<b>S21</b>	The HSC Board in conjunction with HSC Trusts should ensure that adequate support is available for foster carers (including kinship carers) and foster children, including health support through LAC nurses.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - see the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>2</b>
<b>S22</b>	The HSC Board, in conjunction with the HSC trusts, should assess the appropriateness of existing unregulated placements to ensure that the assessed needs of young people in these placements are being met.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - see the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>2</b>
<b>S23</b>	DOH should consider bringing forward regulations to require supported accommodation for young	<b>DOH</b>	Work by the HSCB on developing quality assurance guidance for jointly commissioned supported accommodation services for young people aged 16-21 is now nearing completion. This guidance sets out the		<b>3</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
	people under 18 to be registered by RQIA.		existing governance arrangements and the agreed roles and responsibilities of those involved in providing these jointly commissioned services, including that of the HSCB, the HSC Trusts, NIHE Supporting People programme and RQIA. The development of these strengthened governance arrangements will negate the need for registration by RQIA; RQIA has been consulted on/ contributed to the guidance.		
<b>S24</b>	RQIA should consider re-introducing the involvement of young people as peer reviewers in inspections of children's homes.	<b>RQIA</b>	RQIA is currently in discussions with VOYPIC with regard to commissioning a number of care experienced young people as peer reviewers.		
<b>S25</b>	HSC Trusts should endeavour to provide stability by minimising the movement of both children and staff throughout residential and foster care settings.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>2</b>
<b>S26</b>	The HSC Board should consider the development of region-wide guidance about care and control in residential units. This should involve input from both young people and residential care workers.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>1</b>
<b>S27</b>	HSC Trusts should take	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>2</b>

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	responsibility for ensuring that frontline staff in residential facilities are helped to feel confident that they will be supported by management if something goes wrong when they have done their best. They should also feel confident about speaking up if they feel young people are in danger and they cannot keep them safe.				
<b>S28</b>	DOH should take the findings of this Inquiry into account in its review of the definition of vulnerable adult to ensure that it is capable of accommodating young people who are vulnerable to CSE.	<b>DOH</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report  The link to the Adult Safeguarding policy has changed. The policy can now be found at: <a href="https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/adult-safeguarding-prevention-and-protection-partnership">https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/adult-safeguarding-prevention-and-protection-partnership</a>		
<b>S29</b>	The Department of Education should ensure that there is provision for parents, carers and other educational professionals to improve their	<b>DE</b>	Complete – pending consultation on draft strategy and Executive approval  In January 2015, the Executive commissioned the SBNI to prepare an e-Safety strategy on its behalf. The Department of Education is a member of the		

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	knowledge and skills in relation to modern methods of communication and to keep up-to-date on developments in social media.		project board overseeing the development of the strategy which will be subject to public consultation and Executive approval.		
<b>S30</b>	The Department of Education should work with other departments to ensure that there are appropriate safeguarding arrangements for children in all non-statutory education settings.	<b>DE</b>	<p>Complete</p> <p>The Department works on an on-going basis with other Departments/agencies in developing guidance for all educational providers as and when required.</p> <p>The Department has also received assurances regarding CSE training for staff in Sure Start Settings; Pre-school settings; other early years settings funded by the Early Years Fund; Youth Services and Education Otherwise Than At School.</p>		
<b>S31</b>	Schools should ensure that Relationships and Sexuality Education is delivered by people with the skills and confidence to do so.	<b>Schools</b>	Complete: see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite progress report.		
<b>S32</b>	The Department of Education should develop a central register of quality assured external agencies and/or programmes that schools	<b>DE</b>	<p>Complete</p> <p>The Department established a small focus group to develop a set of principles/protocol for school use to enable an informed assessment of the capabilities of external agencies to meet their identified training need</p>		

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	could access to source appropriate specialist support to deliver the preventative curriculum.		or to provide other specialist support. This guidance has been finalised and is expected to be issued to schools in early 2018.		
<b>S33</b>	The statutory personal development curriculum should specifically reference CSE, with a clear focus on progressively developing the confidence, self-esteem, resilience and personal coping strategies of all children and young people in schools	<b>DE</b>	Ongoing  The Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment has produced updated resources for schools in advance of a more comprehensive review of the statutory NI curriculum through which the inclusion of a specific reference to CSE in the legislation will be considered. A review of the statutory curriculum requires Ministerial approval.		<b>1</b>
<b>S34</b>	School staff and wider education professionals should receive training on CSE with the aim of integrating it into general safeguarding training.	<b>DE</b>	See 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite reports for details.  A Masters level module developing CSE within Youth Services was delivered to 15 youth work practitioners in 2016/2017 in partnership with Stranmillis College, Belfast.  A regional conference was facilitated for all youth service providers to explore the key issues and practice support required for young people who may be at risk of CSE. The conference was attended by core statutory youth workers and representatives from Regional Voluntary Youth Organisations (RVYOs).		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
<b>S35</b>	The Department of Education should ensure that schools receive additional, regularly updated training and resources to support them in educating pupils and parents on how to use social media and online resources responsibly, and how to keep their pupils safe.	<b>DE</b>	See 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite reports for details.		
<b>S36</b>	The Department of Education should give further guidance to schools on CSE and in its review of Relationships and Sexuality Education guidance for schools; CCEA should consider specifically referencing CSE.	<b>DE</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report.		
<b>S37</b>	The Department of Education should explore the possibilities for peer education and mentoring as a way of informing and supporting young people about CSE	<b>DE</b>	Complete  Exploratory work has been undertaken by the Department to determine the scope within schools for this. As part of this work the 2016 School Omnibus Survey included questions on peer mentoring and its use within schools. Only 35% of respondents indicated the use of school peer mentoring, with little application in the primary sector but used in over half (58%) of		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
			<p>schools in the post-primary sector. Mentoring is primarily used to support the development of social skills.</p> <p>A pilot CSE programme is being delivered within the voluntary sector (in St.Peter's Youth Centre, Divis, Belfast) in January 2018 based on peer support and mentoring. The evaluation of this pilot will be considered once available.</p>		
<b>S38</b>	The Department of Education should provide schools with clear, consistent guidance on recording, storing and handling of child protection records including CSE.	<b>DE</b>	Complete: See 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite report.		
<b>S39</b>	Schools should ensure that all school governors have child protection awareness training which includes reference to CSE. The designated governor for child protection should have additional, enhanced training.	<b>Schools</b>	Complete: See 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite reports for details.		
<b>S40</b>	The Department of Education should ensure that youth workers, whether paid or voluntary, should receive	<b>DE</b>	<p>Complete</p> <p>An Interim Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy was approved by the EA in January 2016. The policy applies to all EA services including the youth service.</p>		



Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
	training to help them to inform and support young people, who may be at risk of CSE, and to identify and report safeguarding issues appropriately		Youth workers' child protection training now comes within the remit of the Education Authority's Child Protection Support Service (CPSS).		
<b>S41</b>	The HSC Board, in conjunction with the SBNI, should work with frontline workers including the ambulance service, to develop a simple "trigger tool" to help them identify potential cases of CSE. This could build on existing models within the UK.	<b>SBNI</b>	This supporting recommendation is met as part of the Night Watch training programme. Train the trainer sessions are being held with the NIFRS and the Ambulance Service as well as SOS NI, in addition to taxi drivers, security industry and hoteliers. As part of this training trainers are provided with 'know the signs' cards for distribution at their own safeguarding training sessions. The cards were developed in conjunction with staff in order to make sure they are user friendly, in terms of access to quick information and are easy to carry and durable.		<b>3</b>
<b>S42</b>	HSC Trusts should explore the potential for school nurses to play a wider role in safeguarding issues, including CSE.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - Refer to 3rd composite report		<b>2</b>
<b>S43</b>	PSNI and criminal justice partners in the Prosecution Service and Court Service should continue to develop their approach to responding	<b>DOJ</b>	Completed - Refer to 3rd composite report		

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	to victims of CSE in a way that treats them fairly and sensitively and avoids blaming them for offending behaviour associated with their abuse. This involves attitude, not just policy or process.				
<b>S44</b>	The Department of Justice should continue to seek to develop and improve the experiences of young witnesses, taking into account research and learning from other countries. This should include consultation with stakeholder groups and with young witnesses.	<b>DOJ</b>	<p>Interviews have been undertaken on the experiences of victims of Sexual Abuse/Violence. Analysis of this has been undertaken and an overview of key areas has been published. A more detailed sexual abuse/violence research response paper was published in November 2017 along with an action plan.</p> <p>Interviews have been undertaken on the experiences of young victims of crime as well as their parents (in a number of cases). A focus group also obtained the views of the NSPCC Young Witness Service. Analysis of the material has been undertaken. A summary report has been prepared. A response paper and action plan have also been prepared and are currently being finalised with criminal justice sector partners.</p>		
<b>S45</b>	PPS should ensure that prosecutors dealing with sexual offences against children continue to receive	<b>PPS</b>	Sexual Offences training was delivered to Serious Crime Unit (SCU) prosecutors on 26th May 2017 by Judge Peter Rook and a leading QC on the prosecution of sexual offences, including CSE. Although all are sexual offences specialist		

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	training at regular intervals on the dynamics of child abuse, including CSE.		prosecutors, SCU has a Lead Sexual Offences Prosecutor who represents PPS on relevant fora and delivers regular updates to staff and internal and external training. SCU has also launched the Sexual Assault Advice Clinics from July 2017 to deal expeditiously with cases involving sexual assault allegations, including CSE, where owing to factors such as victim withdrawal, there is limited prospect of prosecution. Terms of Reference and Guidance is being drafted.		
<b>S46</b>	Awareness-raising about the dynamics of child abuse and CSE in particular should be available for all legal personnel and should be mandatory for all legal professionals dealing with child abuse cases. This should be made the responsibility of the PPS for its own legal staff, the Northern Ireland Bar for its staff and the Judicial Studies Board for Judges.	<b>PPS DOJ NI Bar</b>	<p><b>Public Prosecution Service</b> The Public Prosecution has established a Serious Crime Unit (SCU) to deal with all sexual offences cases including cases involving Child Sexual Exploitation. This Unit became operational on 4 January 2016 and is staffed by 10 experienced Senior Public Prosecutors and is headed by an Assistant Director who reports directly to the Senior Assistant Director. All Prosecutors in the SCU have received training on sexual offences including sexual offences against children as well as specific training on Child Sexual Exploitation which was provided by Barnardo's which included potential indicators of CSE and the particular needs of children who have been subjected to or are experiencing CSE.</p> <p><b>Judicial Studies Board</b> The Judicial Studies Board have issued a notice to all members of the Judiciary informing them of the recommendation to raise awareness of the issue. JSB</p>		

Recommendation	Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
		<p>representatives plan to attend and continue to distribute further insight and learning points from CSE related events.</p> <p>It is the Judicial Studies Board’s continued intention to attend - and distribute further insight and learning points from - CSE related events. JSB is purely a training body and its capacity to measure outcomes for court users – and in particular children who have been victims of CSE – is limited. However we do seek to measure the effectiveness of any JSB training provided by means of evaluation questionnaires and we ask for a training report following attendance by one or more of our judges at any external training event.</p> <p><b>Bar of Northern Ireland</b>  The Bar of Northern Ireland has delivered a programme of specialist training targeting publicly funded barristers which includes child abuse and CSE as well as vulnerable witnesses, violence against women and court users with communications needs. One example of this is the Bar’s participation in a European training project in January 2018 with the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE) focusing on the Training of Lawyers on the Law regarding Violence Against Women.</p> <p>The Bar of Northern Ireland also continues to provide regular opportunities for members to attend continued</p>		

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			professional development (CPD) sessions/events on discrete areas such as child sexual exploitation, vulnerable witnesses and child protection. Please note that barristers are not 'staff' of the Bar of Northern Ireland but rather self-employed individuals, therefore, mandatory training is not possible.		
<b>S47</b>	While we acknowledge the work already undertaken by the Department of Justice in order to avoid delay, robust case management is necessary. The DOJ should ensure that both statutory case management and statutory time limits are introduced in Northern Ireland. Both have already been the subject of clear recommendations by the Criminal Justice Inspection in Northern Ireland.	<b>DOJ</b>	<p>The Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2015 received Royal Assent on 24 July 2015 and the Department will make regulations which will impose duties on the court, prosecution and defence.</p> <p>The Statutory Case Management regulations have been drafted and revised to reflect input from delivery partners. A consultation with OLCJ, PPS, Law Society and the Bar Council is required by statute and plans also include a wider consultation with other stakeholders. Implementation of statutory case management is planned for March 2018.</p> <p>In the new mandate the Minister was still considering her position with regard to STLs when the Assembly was dissolved. The Justice committee agreed during an oral evidence session in the last mandate that it was timely to revisit performance monitoring and reporting arrangements across the three court tiers including the Youth Court. A baseline dataset has been developed with key stages in the criminal justice process defined to enable clear and robust measuring and monitoring of time taken to process criminal cases.</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
<b>S48</b>	PSNI should conduct a review of resources and operational delivery in respect of digital evidence examination to ensure that any evidence of CSE is provided to investigators in a timely manner, and to avoid delay in the courts.	<b>PSNI</b>	See 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite report.		
<b>S49</b>	HSC Trusts should consider how best to address the appropriate availability of social workers for Achieving Best Evidence interviews.	<b>HSCB</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		<b>2</b>
<b>S50</b>	PSNI, in its review and development of the Public Protection Units, should move to develop perpetrator profiling and a greater focus on perpetrators.	<b>PSNI</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.  The review and restructuring of public protection, within the service, has been completed, taking into consideration matters concerning staff, processes, technology, facilities and, importantly, victims/service users, as well as other key stakeholders. The aim was to better align resources to organisational objectives, including the safeguarding children and tackling child sexual exploitation. This will improve performance management as well as better structured and improved communication between the PSNI and		

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			<p>external stakeholders, and ultimately ensure better protection for members of the public.</p> <p>Public Protection Units have been aligned to the 5 Health &amp; Social Care Trusts, under one single command structure, within Crime Operations Department. Public Protection Branch, as it is known, is led by a Detective Chief Superintendent. The Branch incorporates, as well, the work of the Child Internet Protection Team, Rape Crime Units, and Public Protection Arrangements for Northern Ireland (PPANI). Policy Leads have been brought under this same command structure to align practice and policy closer together. One regional Central Referral Unit (CRU) has also been created to, amongst other matters, provide a consistent and robust approach to the management of referrals and information i.e. those relating to child safeguarding and domestic abuse, as well as managing CSE related risk assessments.</p> <p>As part of the new Public Protection Structures, Daily and Monthly Management Meetings are held and focus, amongst other matters, on CSE offenders.</p> <p>In addition to the above ongoing work, work continues in developing and updating the profiling of CSE in Northern Ireland</p>		
<b>S51</b>	The HSC Board in conjunction with SBNI should	<b>HSCB</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
	ensure that the availability of Recovery Orders in terms of section 69 of the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 is highlighted in guidance and training.				
<b>S52</b>	DOH should ensure that the revision of Circular HSS CC 3/96 (Revised), Sharing to Safeguard: Information Sharing about Individuals who may pose a Risk to Children, is accompanied by clear guidance to workers that will give them the confidence to act appropriately.	<b>DOH</b>	The information sharing guidance for child protection purposes, which will replace Circular 3/96, has been drafted. Preparations are being made to issue for public consultation.		<b>2</b>
<b>S53</b>	The DOH should consider further actions to protect children against offenders who will not have been brought to the attention of the statutory authorities in Northern Ireland for historical and cultural reasons.	<b>DOH</b>	See 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>3</b>



Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
<b>S54</b>	The DOH, supported by DOJ, should ensure that existing out of hours services across the health, social care and police sectors, are co-ordinated and strengthened. They should enable frontline staff from all sectors, as well as communities and concerned individuals, to access relevant information and skilled advice about safeguarding matters relating to children, including CSE.	<b>HSCB</b>	See 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports.		<b>1</b>
<b>S55</b>	The DOH supported by DOJ should ensure that information received by out of hours services regarding CSE should be communicated to the multi-agency safeguarding hub or equivalent model referred to in S60.	<b>HSCB PSNI</b>	Linked to supporting recommendation 60. See 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details.		<b>3</b>
<b>S56</b>	All agencies, especially HSC trusts and PSNI must ensure	<b>SBNI</b>	The delivery of this recommendation is led by the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) and		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
	that appropriate feedback is given to any person making a report regarding CSE.		<p>Departmental Agencies will continue to contribute to this piece of work in their capacity as members of that organisation.</p> <p>The restructuring of Public Protection arrangements within the Police Service, the strengthening of joint working arrangements; current and ongoing CSE awareness training; and the implementation of the Victims Charter/Code of Practice contributes to support this recommendation.</p> <p>The formation of the PSNI Central Referral Unit, that receives allegations/reports of child abuse, including CSE, is the single point of entry to the 5 PSNI Public Protection Units based in each HSCT area. As part of this mechanism feedback, as appropriate and within the confines of Data Protection, is provided at entry point as discussions are initiated in order to ensure safeguarding actions are commenced.</p>		
<b>S57</b>	SBNI should ensure that as part of its information sharing protocol consistency of terminology is pursued as an aid to effective information sharing.	<b>SBNI</b>	<p>Accepted and noted.</p> <p>The SBNI protocol is being developed in parallel with the development of information sharing guidance by the Department of Health and it is intended to sequence publication of both documents. Terminology contained throughout the protocol is consistent (see K12 and S8).</p>		
<b>S58</b>	SBNI should explore the potential for a regional	<b>SBNI</b>	See 3 <sup>rd</sup> composite report.		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Rag Status <sup>2</sup>	Phase <sup>3</sup>
	electronic system for collating and analysing CSE data.				
<b>S59</b>	SBNI should ensure that the information sharing protocol being developed addresses any hesitations on the part of statutory agencies about sharing information with non-statutory agencies.	<b>SBNI</b>	Accepted and included in the SBNI protocol being developed in parallel with the DoH information sharing guidance (see K12 and S8).		
<b>S60</b>	The DOH should consider development of a model for a multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH) in Northern Ireland which should take into account learning from the good practice in recent projects such as Operation Owl, the co-located project at Willowfield, and the Regional CSE Group	<b>DOH</b>	Linked to supporting 55  Completed - see previous reports for details of progress made April to September 2015 and 1 October 2015 to 30 June 2016.		<b>3</b>