



# **Third Composite CSE Implementation Plan Progress Report**

## **1<sup>st</sup> July 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017**

## **Third Composite Progress Report**

**This is the third 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> July 2016 to 31 March 2017.**

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</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	<b>SBNI</b>	<p>The SBNI and the Public Health Agency continue to support the CSE Awareness raising campaign, 'The More You Know The More You See'. The dedicated website, <a href="#">Safer to Know</a>, continues to be utilised as a mechanism to disseminate awareness raising information to children and young people, parents and carers and professionals and which has included extensive outdoor, press and digital advertising with a target audience of: general public, taxi drivers, hotel staff, B&amp;B operators and off licence staff.</p> <p>In February 2017, to coincide with Safer Internet Day, SBNI released a Safeguarding App developed to provide information on safeguarding children for use by parents / carers and professionals, which includes: a specific section on CSE with inputs from Barnardo's Safe Choices and Youth Action; what is CSE; how to spot the signs; and where to go to for help. Following on from the release of the SBNI App, a 'CSE Awareness Week' (30<sup>th</sup> January 2017 – 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2017) used social media to raise awareness of how to get help, that boys and young men are affected by CSE too, risks associated with sexting and promoted the</p>		<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Blue – Completed. This may include recommendations where work has been incorporated into standard practice.

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Grey - Withdrawn or ownership transferred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>2</sup> Phase 1 – ends 30 November 2015

Phase 2 – ends 30 November 2016

Phase 3 – ends 30 November 2017

Recommendation	Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	<p>complement the work undertaken by SBNI.</p>	<p>voice of young men using their own experiences to help others.</p> <p>The 'CSE Awareness Week' coincided with the start of our 'NI CSE Awareness Programme' which included awareness raising activities across primary and post primary schools and the night time economy. Work was also carried out to specifically raise awareness of CSE among boys and young men.</p> <p>In total, awareness raising activities reached 25,000 children and young people.</p> <p>A further piece of work utilised Barnardo's 'Night Watch' programme. This was delivered by Barnardo's Safe Choices staff and sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raising awareness of CSE for organisations and employees who work in the Northern Ireland night time economy across both the statutory and private sectors; and</li> <li>• providing advice, training and strategies with them for sharing information and reporting concern.</li> </ul> <p>As part of the Night Watch programme, advice was taken from industry experts as to the language to be used in order to engage with workers in the night time economy. User testing, in terms of parents / carers and professionals was also undertaken as to the language used in the Safeguarding App.</p> <p>Further Information on this work will be provided in the next report update.</p>		

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<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>Complete – see 1st composite progress report.</p> <p>Further work has been undertaken during the current reporting period, including the launch of the Youth Volunteer Scheme on 25 January 2017. Pilot schemes commenced in Newry, Belfast and Ballymoney involving 70 – 90 young people. The aim of the programme is to provide young people with a supportive environment in which they can learn, develop and grow.</p> <p>PSNI continues its work with the SBNI to better protect children, including those at risk of CSE. For example, the SBNICSE Sub-Group, chaired by PSNI, has organised a CSE Social Media Campaign Week commencing 30/01/17; is co-ordinating and supporting the role out of a series of performances/plays across schools and other youth forums to raise awareness of CSE; is in the process of engaging with leisure services and the night-time economy to raise awareness; and is organising a development day for SBNI members in conjunction with VOYPIC based on their Safe Spaces Research and how their findings might improve practice.</p>		
<b>K3</b>	The DOH in conjunction with DOJ should develop guidance for parents and	<b>HSCB</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report		<b>1</b>

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	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>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	<b>SBNI</b>	<p>The SBNI is moving towards a more strategic approach regarding data collection, ensuring 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> <p>In order to progress this work a time limited task and finish group has been established to consider the range of child protection data available and to use this to agree future priorities which can be actioned through an outcome-based accountability framework. All members are committed to the provision of the data and ensuring that this work feeds into the development of the SBNI's Strategic Plan 2017- 2020.</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	CSE.				
<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 should	<b>DOH</b>	Completed – see 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite report.		<b>1</b>

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	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	<b>DOH</b>	<p>VOYPIC in conjunction with the HSCTs have continued to progress the “safe spaces” project commissioned by the DOH in response to this recommendation. VOYPIC have now reported on their extensive engagement with care experienced young people around the issue of safety, safe spaces and CSE. The aim of this project is to gather the views of care experienced young people to inform policy, strategy and service provision to improve the safety and wellbeing of looked after children at risk of CSE. Over 290 children and young people participated in the engagement process either through on line surveys, workshops or 1:1 conversations with young people who have experienced CSE.</p> <p>The key messages and learning from this engagement process are now being shared and disseminated throughout the child care and criminal justice system with an expectation that all agencies respond positively to the concerns and issues raised by the young people who participated in the project. A series of workshops have already been held with key stakeholders and a further series of workshops are planned under the auspices of the SBNI to ensure maximum buy in across all the membership organisations.</p>		<b>3</b>

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	people, and should respect international human rights standards.				
<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 intervention.	<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> <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>		

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			<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 helping families through the use of a multi-agency approach.</p>		
<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>	Completed. The Department completed a review of youth services as part of the development of its youth policy, Priorities for Youth. Implementation of the new youth policy is underway. Participation is a central and key theme of the policy and children and young people are actively involved in advising the EA on the implementation through the Regional Advisory Group and a number of working groups such as Small Grants Scheme, Local Advisory Groups and the development of a Network for Youth model. As part of the 16-17 Regional Youth Development Plan, the EA launched the Network for Youth pilot programme in December, aimed at strengthening participation in the Youth Service at local, sub-regional and regional level. The pilot was reviewed in February 2017 and the conclusions from this are awaited.		
<b>K9</b>	The DOJ should	<b>DOJ</b>	In March 2016, the Department held a workshop involving a wide range		

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	<p>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 experiences and needs of child victims.</p>		<p>of practitioners from the Criminal Justice and Health sectors as well as community and voluntary sector organisations that provide support to child victims. A report from the independently facilitated workshop has been received. The findings highlighted in the workshop report have been aligned to existing business plans with the various criminal justice organisations and this will be considered by the Department's Marshall Delivery Group in bringing forward a formal response to the report.</p>		
<b>K10</b>	<p>The DOH should ensure that the forthcoming, planned review</p>	<b>DOH</b>	<p>Completed - The purpose of the 'Jay Review' was to examine the extent to which the SBNI was meeting its statutory objective to improve inter-agency cooperation and to safeguard children and young people; and to make recommendations on the future arrangements for inter-agency co-</p>		<b>2</b>

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	of SBNI should consider streamlining joint working arrangements to make them more realistic, efficient and effective.		operation to safeguard children and young people.  The then Health Minister, Michelle O'Neill, accepted the findings and recommendations of the Jay Review in August 2016. Some of the 11 recommendations and 23 points of note can be delivered in the short-term while others will take longer to achieve, in particular, those which require a legislative solution.		
<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	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	agency making the report.				
<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>K13</b>	SBNI and its member agencies should seek to ensure that there is delivery of professional training, both multi-agency and profession-specific, and that this is based upon a clear, agreed	<b>SBNI</b>	<p>This recommendation has been completed and work is now on-going as part of normal business.</p> <p>'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.</p>		

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	and shared definition of CSE.				
<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</p>	<b>DOJ</b>	<p>Departmental Officials are engaging with relevant criminal justice organisations to assess these proposals for legislative change.</p> <p>The then Justice Minister committed to a review of the law surrounding child sexual offences and exploitation. She answered an Assembly question in November 2016 confirming that proposals arising from such a review would be subject to public consultation. It is anticipated that the review will publish proposals by the end of 2017, subject to the views of any incoming Justice Minister.</p>		

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	<p>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>b) Providing for a recovery order under the Child Abduction</p>				

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	<p>(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</p>				

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	<p>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” as regards the age of the a child.</p>				

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	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				

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	in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.				
<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	<b>DOH</b>	<p>An exercise has been undertaken which maps all of the Marshall recommendations against the elements of a CSE strategy identified by Professor Marshall in Key Recommendation 15 (prevent, identify, disrupt and tackle).</p> <p>On the basis that all of those elements are reflected in the other Key and Supporting Recommendations, all three Departments (Health, Education and Justice) have agreed to delay implementation of Key Recommendation 15 until the end of implementation phase 3. At that stage, Departments will work jointly to assess whether any policy, practice or service gaps continue to exist and determine whether a further strategic response is required.</p> <p>In respect of part c) of this recommendation, the Education and Training Committee of the SBNI is being reconfigured and when completed the CSE training requirements of all front line staff will be a priority for this group.</p>		<b>3</b>

Recommendation	Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
<p>carers as partners in 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</p>				

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<p>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 vol (non-statutory) sector as equal and valued partners; g) equip communities with the information, support and confidence to identify and report concerns about CSE; h)</p>				

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<p>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)</p>				

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	establish a process for promoting and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of this report.				
<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.	<b>HSCB</b>	<p>This recommendation is complete.</p> <p>A regional strategic approach to the provision of trauma services for both adult survivors and children has been implemented. This new mental health trauma network will oversee the design and delivery of care for all children, young people, adults and families who have experienced significant psychological distress and mental ill health as a result of a traumatic event including sexual assault and exploitation.</p>		<b>3</b>
<b>K17</b>	The HSC Board should ensure	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see progress for K16		<b>3</b>

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	that accessible and appropriate support services are made available for adults who were abused as children.				
<b>S1</b>	All agencies involved in awareness-raising should ensure that the language used is meaningful to target groups.	<b>SBNI</b>	The SBNI has worked to ensure that target groups have been involved in the development of awareness raising information, to ensure that its content is meaningful to these groups. Further details of this work are included in the update to recommendation K1 and S9.		<b>1</b>
<b>S2</b>	PSNI should take action to strengthen enforcement of licensing laws and especially those concerning the	<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.</p> <p>Awareness training for all PCSP members and managers has been</p>		

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	supply of alcohol to young people. Police and Community Safety Partnerships should lead localised approaches to address the issue.		<p>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 on teenage discos/nightclub/parties and conviction of licensed premises.</p> <p>Other initiatives such as Underage Misuse of Substance DVD was produced in association with young people themselves, and is available for use in schools; posters for door staff regarding fraudulent ID; Joint licensing Group in Derry City &amp; Strabane involving Police, Local Council representatives, PCSP and City Centre initiative representatives.</p>		
<b>S3</b>	In order to improve understanding and vigilance, schools should be alert to the possibility that young people	<b>Schools</b>	<p>This recommendation has now been completed and work is on-going as part of normal business.</p> <p>The issue of forced marriage 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</p>		

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	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>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>	Schools should be encouraged to engage parents with regard to the preventative curriculum, including those with literacy difficulties or for whom English is	<b>Schools</b>	<p>This recommendation is now complete.</p> <p>Effective parental engagement is a key component to a school's success and the Department wrote to all schools, EA and other Education partners on 24 June 2015 highlighting recommendations in Marshall report aimed directly at schools including the need for greater parental engagement in relation to the preventative curriculum.</p> <p>With regard to the preventative curriculum in particular, the NSPCC has been commissioned to undertake a Preventative Education project by the Department. This includes the development of resources for use by</p>		

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	not the first language.		school leaders, designated teachers and external agencies around their role in preventative education, a whole school approach to safeguarding and working with key stakeholders, including parents, in promoting preventative education.		
<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>	<p>This recommendation is now complete.</p> <p>Circular 2015/22 issued to schools alerting them to the revised guidance. The guidance specifically acknowledges the role that effective relationship and sex education (RSE) provision can play with regard to CSE.</p> <p>The PHA conducted a survey of post-primary schools during March 2016 of the training provided in relation to RSE.</p> <p>The revised RSE guidance highlights the need for careful planning and adaptation of resources and teaching activities for pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN). For example, there is reference to some learners being vulnerable to abuse who may need explicit teaching and there is a version for MLD students.</p> <p>The need for communication with parents/carers is also clearly highlighted in the revised guidance so that learning can be reinforced in the home environment.</p> <p>The NSPCC has produced a version of its 'PANTS' guidance leaflets for parents and children with a learning disability including a version for</p>		

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			children with autism.		
<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>	<p><u>Child protection issues relating to children with a disability</u> A comprehensive review of the child protection services available to disabled children has now been completed by Queen’s University Belfast, SBNI and Disability Network – “Safeguarding Disabled Children and Young People: A Scoping Exercise of Statutory Child Protection Services for Disabled Children and Young People in Northern Ireland”.</p> <p>A subgroup with representation from all 5 HSC Trusts is now working its way through the recommendations of this report to ensure this Marshall recommendation, as it relates to disabled children, is met.</p> <p><u>Child protection issues relating to Looked after Children</u> The DOH is currently working with the HSCB to develop revised guidance to ensure that child protection issues are addressed within LAC settings. It is anticipated that this will be completed before the end of the Implementation Phase in November 2017.</p>		<b>1</b>
<b>S7</b>	The Department of Education should ensure that all young people can access more information and	<b>DE</b>	<p>This recommendation has now been delivered.</p> <p>DE Circular 2015/22 was issued to all schools on 26 August 2015 to advise them of the publication of revised guidance on Relationships and Sexuality Education (RSE). Produced by the Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA), the updated guidance was in the form of two separate documents: one for primary schools and one</p>		

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	support on healthy relationships, including LGBT young people. This could be included within the CCEA review of Relationships and Sexuality guidance materials		<p>for post primary schools.</p> <p>The guidance contains links to relevant resources, including those relating to sexual orientation, gender identity and homophobic bullying.</p> <p>The Education Authority, Education Committee and all Higher Education Institutions were also sent letters advising them of the revised guidance.</p> <p>The guidance is available to download from both the CCEA and the Department of Education website:</p> <p><a href="http://ccea.org.uk/news/2015/new_guidance_rse_and_drugs_education_published">http://ccea.org.uk/news/2015/new_guidance_rse_and_drugs_education_published</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/articles/relationships-and-sexuality-education">https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/articles/relationships-and-sexuality-education</a></p>		
<b>S8</b>	DOH in conjunction with DOJ should pursue an All-Ireland Information Sharing Agreements to achieve closer	<b>DOH</b>	<p>See previous reports for details of progress made April to September 2015 and October 2015 to June 2016.</p> <p>DoH Officials are chairing a short life working group with representation from HSCB, Principal Practitioner 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></p> <p>The current <i>Inter-jurisdictional Protocol for the Transfer of Children's</i></p>		<b>2</b>

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	collaboration on CSE and related issues.		<p><i>Social Care Cases between the North and Republic of Ireland</i> will remain in force until the new composite guidance is ready for issue.</p> <p>A cross border PSNI and An Garda Siochana (AGS) information sharing protocol has been developed and is pending final approval.</p>		
<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>	<p>The SBNI has decided to specifically support the issue of Boys and Young Men (BYM) in relation to CSE and to challenge the cultural norms associated with machoism, how BYM access service provision and professional and community understanding of the issue. The first Boys and Young Men workshop of 2016 was held on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2016 with the aim of putting the issue on the agenda for all member and partner agencies, recognising the barriers to disclosure and the blocks for professionals in identifying or responding to CSE in BYM. The workshop was coordinated and facilitated by Barnardo's NI Safe Choices and the event hosted by Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Police and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSP). The content of the day was informed by community, voluntary and statutory stakeholders with presentations by PSNI, Southern HSC Trust CSE Lead, Youth Action, Youth Justice Agency and Cara – Friend. The outworkings of the day included the development of awareness raising information for BYM created by them.</p> <p>This was taken forward by the CSE Sub Group working with BYM, led by Barnardo's NI Safe Choices. Information leaflets and posters have been created and are being distributed across, community, voluntary and statutory sectors.</p>		<b>1</b>

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			<p>In addition to the professionals workshops the play 'Crashing' about a 15year old boy affected by CSE, was shown to over 6000 young people (mostly BYM) in post primary schools, throughout February 2017. This was the first time that a CSE play specifically addressing the issue of boys being sexually exploited had been shown in schools in NI.</p> <p>The play was part of the wider programme to broaden awareness of CSE and challenge cultural norms on this issue. The Public Protection social work leads and police officers have carried on this specific aspect of awareness raising amongst professional staff and this work continues to be supported by member and voluntary partners. The overall aim is to improve outcomes for BYM affected by CSE by ensuring that professionals have a greater understanding of the issue, barriers to disclosure are removed and that BYM co design key messages to help other young people.</p> <p>A further BYM workshop is to be held by the Belfast Safeguarding Panel in May 2017 and the SBNI will also be taking this topic to the NICON conference as part of the 'café conversation', also in May 2017.</p>		
<b>S10</b>	DOH should ensure that the forthcoming revision of the guidance, Co-	<b>DOH</b>	See the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports.		<b>2</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	operating to Safeguard Children should take account of the conclusions and recommendations of this Inquiry.				
<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>	<p>This recommendation is now completed and being delivered as an on-going aspect to the work of the Safeguarding Panels.</p> <p>This supporting recommendation will also be met via the Night Time Economy Programme as SBNI expands its engagement. The SBNI and its member agencies also adhere to the NI Executive Good Relations Strategy.</p>		<b>2</b>
<b>S12</b>	Police and Community Safety Partnerships should seek to add value to the policing of	<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.</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	communities by creating innovative mechanisms to hear and reflect issues of local concern. This should specifically reflect issues affecting children and young people.		<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 on teenage discos/nightclub/parties and conviction of licensed premises.</p> <p>Other initiatives such as Underage Misuse of Substance DVD was produced in association with young people themselves, and is available for use in schools; posters for door staff regarding fraudulent ID; Joint licensing Group in Derry City &amp; Strabane involving Police, Local Council representatives, PCSP and City Centre initiative representatives.</p>		
<b>S13</b>	The HSC Board should monitor the arrangements for private fostering to ensure that	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite report for details.		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	awareness of CSE is raised and to ensure identification of cases that have not been notified to the HSC Trusts.				
<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 1 <sup>st</sup> composite progress report for details.		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
<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 and Foster Care.	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		<b>2</b>
<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	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed – a revised Missing Children Protocol (Runaway and Missing from Home or Care) was published in June 2015.		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	overview of CSE.				
<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>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		
<b>S18</b>	HSC Trusts	<b>HSCB</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	should ensure that when a child returns after 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>	The CSE Sub Group is progressing the development of CSE data sets that support consistent collation and analysis as part of its 2016 / 2017 work plan. SBNI members will undertake Audits as per their own internal governance mechanisms and as prescribed by their own Regulatory bodies. Audit activity will be added to the 2017/18 Section 12 Audit. All member agencies of the SBNI are working to a common definition of CSE as per 'Cooperating to Safeguard Children and Young People 2016' and a multi-agency risk assessment / screening tool.		
<b>S20</b>	DOH, in conjunction with the HSC Board, should review the notifications that residential care staff make	<b>HSCB</b>	Complete.  Following an analysis and streamlining of notification forms, children's homes have now only two notifications to complete  1. DATIX which covers all incidents minor and major within the Trust. Some of these may be further processed by the Trust as a		<b>2</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	following an incident, with the aim of producing a single form that will act as the response to all agencies who have to be notified.		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>	Complete – see the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite reports for details.		<b>2</b>
<b>S22</b>	The HSC Board, in conjunction	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - see the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details.		<b>2</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	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>S23</b>	DOH should consider bringing forward regulations to require supported accommodation for young people under 18 to be registered by RQIA.	<b>DOH</b>	Work is ongoing within the HSCB to finalise a governance framework document which spells out the roles and responsibilities of all key organisations and personnel involved in the governance of jointly commissioned places for young people. The document has been shared with the Trusts, RQIA and NIHE and has broad agreement and support. Some suggested amendments are currently being made before the final draft is signed off. It would be the intention of the HSCB to issue this as guidance jointly through the HSCB and NIHE (supporting people). These strengthened Governance arrangements will negate the need for the registration by RQIA of jointly commissioned supported accommodation facilities.		<b>3</b>
<b>S24</b>	RQIA should	<b>RQIA</b>	The RQIA is currently considering this recommendation, and the best		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	consider re-introducing the involvement of young people as peer reviewers in inspections of children's homes.		approach to involving young people in the inspection process.		
<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 with work ongoing as part of normal business – see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details.		<b>2</b>
<b>S26</b>	The HSC Board should consider the development of region-wide guidance about care and control	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details.		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	in residential units. This should involve input from both young people and residential care workers.				
<b>S27</b>	HSC Trusts should take 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	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details.		<b>2</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	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 progress report for details.  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	<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 project board overseeing the development of the strategy which		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	and other educational professionals to improve their knowledge and skills in relation to modern methods of communication and to keep up-to-date on developments in social media.		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	<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>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	settings.				
<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 report		
<b>S32</b>	The Department of Education should develop a central register of quality assured external agencies and/or programmes that schools could access to source appropriate specialist support to deliver the	<b>DE</b>	Ongoing.  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 or to provide other specialist support. This guidance is currently under development.		<b>3</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	preventative curriculum.				
<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	<b>DE</b>	This issue is now included in the specialist training provided to Designated and Deputy Designated Teachers for Child Protection in schools.		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	training on CSE with the aim of integrating it into general safeguarding training.		Initial Teacher Education (ITE) providers have confirmed that CSE is already an integral part of their courses and partnership arrangements with a range of other agencies. However some providers have indicated that they will take the opportunity to review and, if necessary, enhance their provision in this area in light of this report.		
<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>	<p>The EA, via the C2k programme, is now providing teachers with detailed advice and guidance on eSafety within an eSafety zone available via the C2k Exchange.</p> <p>Resources are also available within the C2k Virtual Learning Environment, Fronter, for staff and pupils. Teachers have access to an Internet Safety Room which has a range of resources and eSafety policies. Teachers can also now access a Fronter resource called, 'Better safe than Sorry'. This is an online room that a teacher can bring children into, with a range of readily available educational resources relevant to safety.</p> <p>Two Circulars issued in December 2016 – "Online Safety" and "Effective Educational Uses of Mobile Digital Services". The Online Safety circular provides a set of guiding principles for keeping pupils and the wider school community safe online, and for prioritising online safety within the school's preventative education curriculum and overall safeguarding Policy.</p>		
<b>S36</b>	The Department	<b>DE</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	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>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>	<p>Complete</p> <p>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 schools in the post-primary sector. Mentoring is primarily used to support the development of social skills.</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
<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>	A circular issued to schools on 30 September 2016.		<b>2</b>
<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	<b>Schools</b>	<p>There are 3 strands to child protection training for governors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Governors receive child protection awareness training (which includes CSE) as part of their Governor induction training. This is provided by Assistant Advisory Officers in the EA.</li> <li>• The Chair of the Board of Governors and the designated Governors receive targeted child protection training (which also includes CSE), provided by the EA CPSSS</li> <li>• Safer recruitment and selection training is provided by EA HR staff.</li> </ul>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	additional, enhanced training.				
<b>S40</b>	The Department of Education should ensure that youth workers, whether paid or voluntary, should receive 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	<b>DE</b>	Complete  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.		
<b>S41</b>	The HSC Board, in conjunction with the SBNI, should work with	<b>SBNI</b>	Complete.  This supporting recommendation is met as part of the Night Watch training programme. Train the trainer sessions are being held with the NI		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	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.		Fire and Rescue Service 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>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 - The school nursing service provides the universal child health promotion programme to all school aged children. This involves a partnership approach with children, parents, teachers, general practitioners, social workers and other local service providers. The ‘universal’ nature of school nursing service means that school nurses are well placed to offer opportunities to explore the issue of CSE with young people and others so as to ensure that children at risk of exploitation, or being exploited, have access to information, support and protection. The need for service developments within school nursing so as to achieve an accessible, confidential school nursing service that is conducive to addressing the wider public health agenda including CSE has been raised through the usual commissioning process.		<b>2</b>
<b>S43</b>	PSNI and	<b>DOJ</b>	This recommendation has been completed and will continue to be		

Recommendation	Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	<p>criminal justice partners in the Prosecution Service and Court Service should continue to develop their approach to responding 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.</p>	<p>actioned as part of normal business.</p> <p>In November 2016 the roll out of the Missing Children’s Protocol training commenced in PSNI, focusing on the vulnerabilities of children, with particular regard to the CSE risks. HSCT colleagues participated in, and contributed to, this training. Likewise, in October 2016, a programme of training was delivered to all CSE officers to enable them to carry out their role proactively; inform them of resources of support available; and legislative framework to support same.</p> <p>E-learning packages, associated with CSE and Missing Persons, form part of training for all police officers, CMC personnel and station enquiry staff.</p> <p>NICTS continues to work with NSPCC’s Young Witness Service and others to maximise the use of remote live links so that young witnesses can give their evidence away from the formal court environment. This reduces anxiety and helps with giving better evidence.</p> <p>In addition to facilitating these and other special measures the court will prioritise cases involving young or vulnerable witnesses (based on information provided by the parties) to ensure that their evidence is taken as early in the day as possible.</p> <p>Court staff and court clerks have customer service standards requiring them to treat all court users with courtesy and sensitivity.</p>		

Recommendation	Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
		<p>Where a child appears as a defendant the Youth Court Guidelines require that the child is treated appropriately and in line with on-going need to ensure that the rights of children are maintained as paramount and that youth courts are fully compliant with ECHR fair trial provisions. The Public Prosecution Service has established a Serious Crime Unit (SCU) to deal with specified serious offences, including all sexual offences and cases involving CSE. 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.</p> <p>All Prosecutors in the SCU have received training on sexual offences including sexual offences against children as well as specific training on CSE 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. The PPS Victims and Witness Policy requires prosecutors to treat all victims fairly and sensitively.</p> <p>Face to face training was delivered in December 2016 and January 2017, in conjunction with HSCT, to all uniform officers and the public protection department. This emphasised the difficult backgrounds and the issues pertinent to the children placed within the care system and to enhance officers understanding of the children's behaviours to enable an appropriate response.</p> <p>This training included the appropriate use of language by professionals</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
			and officers in their dealings with children who are at risk of CSE. CSE officers continue to regularly liaise with and brief uniform officers regarding children at risk of CSE.		
<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 report has been completed, along with a response paper and action plan. The action plan is currently being finalised, once completed will be published.</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 is currently being undertaken. A summary report has been prepared. A response paper and action plan will be published in due course.</p> <p>The delivery of this recommendation is led by the SBNI and relevant 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</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
			<p>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> <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. A report from the independently facilitated workshop has been received. The findings highlighted in the workshop report have been aligned to existing business plans with the various criminal justice organisations and this will be considered by the Department's Marshall Delivery Group in bringing forward a formal response to the report.</p>		
<b>S45</b>	PPS should ensure that prosecutors dealing with sexual offences against children continue to receive training at regular intervals on the dynamics of child abuse,	<b>PPS</b>	The appointment of the Lead Prosecutor has been active since the Unit was established in January 2016. All prosecutors in the team received training on sexual offences, including CSE, over 3 days during Jan 16 and regular updates at team meetings as relevant.		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	including CSE.				
<b>S46</b>	<p>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</p>	<p><b>PPS</b> <b>DOJ</b> <b>NI Bar</b></p>	<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 CSE. 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 CSE 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 (JSB) have issued a notice to all members of the Judiciary informing them of the recommendation to raise awareness of the issue. JSB representatives plan to attend and continue to distribute further insight and learning points from CSE related events.</p> <p>It is the JSB'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</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	for Judges.		<p>training event.</p> <p><b>Bar of Northern Ireland</b> The Bar of Northern Ireland is delivering a programme of specialist training in the next legal term targeting publicly funded barristers to include child abuse and CSE as well as vulnerable witnesses, violence against women and court users with communications needs.</p> <p>The Bar of Northern Ireland continue to provide opportunities for members to attend continued professional development (CPD) sessions/events on discrete areas such as CSE, vulnerable witnesses, child protection.</p>		
<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	<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 will issue in May/June 2017 for consultation with OLCJ, PPS Law Society and the Bar Council. Implementation of statutory case management is planned for September 2017.</p> <p>In this new mandate the Minister is still considering her position with regard to STLs. 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</p>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	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.		key stages in the criminal justice process defined to enable clear and robust measuring and monitoring of time taken to process criminal cases.		
<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	<b>PSNI</b>	A review has taken place regarding resource demand modelling. As a consequence resources have been increased in this area of work to assist in the delivery of digital evidence examination. New software has been successfully introduced which increases capacity. Finally a national database system has been integrated into the above process to further streamline categorisation.		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	is provided to investigators in a timely manner, and to avoid delay in the courts.				
<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	<b>PSNI</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	perpetrators.				
<b>S51</b>	The HSC Board in conjunction with SBNI should 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>HSCB</b>	Complete – see 1 <sup>st</sup> composite report for details.		<b>1</b>
<b>S52</b>	DOH should ensure that the revision of Circular HSS CC 3/96 (Revised), Sharing to Safeguard: Information	<b>DOH</b>	See previous progress report April 2015 to September 2015.  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.  Section 48 of the Justice Act (NI) 2015, once commenced, will amend the Criminal Justice (NI) Order 2008, requiring that the PPANI guidance is extended to include guidance on disclosing conviction information on		<b>2</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	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.		those being managed through PPANI to members of the public.		
<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>	Completed - see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details.		<b>3</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</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,	<b>HSCB</b>	Completed - see 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details..		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	including CSE.				
<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  Completed - see the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> composite progress reports for details. This work is now being taken forward as part of normal business.		<b>3</b>
<b>S56</b>	All agencies, especially HSC trusts and PSNI must ensure that appropriate feedback is	<b>SBNI</b>	Complete  All Trusts now have feedback mechanisms to those making day time referrals to HSC Trust Gateway Teams about children and young people including those expressing concerns about CSE.		<b>1</b>

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	given to any person making a report regarding CSE.		<p>The Regional Emergency Social Work Service is a central point for all new referrals outside office hours. All out of hours referrals are passed to the relevant HSC Trust through a single point of contact the next working day. The day time services provide written feedback to the referrer on all new referrals.</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	<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>		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
	aid to effective information sharing.				
<b>S58</b>	SBNI should explore the potential for a regional electronic system for collating and analysing CSE data.	<b>SBNI</b>	Initial enquiries regarding this recommendation have identified ongoing enterprise wide IT implementation projects and financial constraints that inhibit this recommendation being progressed at this time however it will be kept under review.		
<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).		

Recommendation		Lead	Progress	Status <sup>1</sup>	Phase <sup>2</sup>
<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>	<p>Linked to supporting 55</p> <p>Completed - see previous reports for details of progress made April to September 2015 and 1 October 2015 to 30 June 2016.</p>		<b>3</b>