



Department of
Education

www.deni.gov.uk

AN ROINN
Oideachais

MÁNNYSTRIE O
Lear



Department of
**Health, Social Services
and Public Safety**

www.dhsspsni.gov.uk



Department of
Justice

www.dojni.gov.uk

First Composite CSE Implementation Plan Progress Report

1st April 2015 to 30th September 2015

First Composite Progress Report

This is the first composite CSE progress report. It documents the progress on all of the recommendations in the Marshall report for DHSSPS, DOJ, DE and their respective bodies and agencies. For ease of reference the recommendations for other bodies are also shown. These are key recommendations 1, 4, 7, 12 and 13 and supporting recommendations 1, 9, 11, 19, 24, 41, 45, 56, 57, 58 and 59. 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 April 2015 to 30 September 2015. Individual department's progress reports are available on all three department's websites. It is intended that departments will produce and publish further individual progress reports at six monthly intervals. Further composite progress reports will then follow. Recommendations owned by the SBNI, RQIA, PPS, JSB and the Family Bar will be reported on separately by the respective owners.

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| K1 | In response to the reality of CSE identified in this report, the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) should direct the Public Health Agency to undertake a public health campaign on CSE-related issues. This should complement the work undertaken by SBNI. | SBNI | Ownership of this recommendation has passed to the SBNI, which will separately publish an implementation plan for all Marshall recommendations to be delivered by the SBNI. | | |
| K2 | 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. | PSNI | A senior officer was appointed in early 2015 to lead the implementation of the Policing with the Community (PWC) review. The activities were progressed under 4 thematic areas. PSNI worked alongside NI Policing Board (NIPB) to agree how the implementation would be measured as part of the 2015/16 policing plan. In addition to the work being progressed as part of the Review of Public Administration (RPA) | | |

¹ 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

² Phase 1 – ends 30 November 2015

Phase 2 – ends 30 November 2016

Phase 3 – ends 30 November 2017

First Composite Progress Report - 1st April 2015 to 30 September 2015

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>element of Service First, the review of front line policing has sought to maximise PWC delivery by addressing the need for cultural change not only through the redesign of role profiles but also through information and awareness sessions and the identification of shift patterns and working arrangements that support PWC delivery and engagement activity. The change in District Policing Structures to mirror Council Boundaries also has supported PWC delivery accountability. Clarity has been provided to the service, particularly those in frontline roles, of what engagement is, who should be engaged with and why, and a range of options on how this should be done. This process is complimented by a community engagement tracker. PSNI continue to attend the NIPB Youth Advisory Panel meetings as well as host the Youth Champions Forum to better understand how the organisation can improve service delivery to young people by hearing from key representatives from the youth sector. Throughout 2014/15, the police service, represented on the Safeguarding board for Northern Ireland, have continued to support the development of cross-agency guidelines on CSE alongside their efforts to raise awareness of this issue, including the first</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>phase of SBNI's campaign which targeted members of the public who potentially are in a position to identify CSE e.g. taxi drivers, hotel staff and off-license staff. The PSNI have also contributed to the delivery of key information about CSE at various SBNI Safeguarding Panel events, for the public and professionals, across Northern Ireland. Earlier this year, the police service published a 'Sex & the Law' leaflet that provides information to both adults and young people about the law in Northern Ireland, including what is meant by 'consent' and who to contact if you are concerned about someone's behaviour. The leaflet has been translated into a range of languages and is hosted on the PSNI website and disseminated to a range of organisations. In June 2015, PSNI provided support to Barnardos, as part of the CSE Knowledge Transfer Partnership NI, in developing a DVD called 'False Freedom' and resource pack for supply to all primary schools in Northern Ireland. PSNI is also supporting a Barnardos member of staff in CSE research relating to boys and young men. Finally, the PSNI have developed and piloted, an E-Safety package, called 'Chat, Share, Think' available for children and young people in NI. 62 officers have completed training in its</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | delivery. | | |
| K3 | The DHSSPS 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. | HSCB | <p>Missing Children Protocol (Runaway and Missing from Home and Care)” includes advice on how best to capture information and/or evidence when a child returns from a period of missing. This protocol has now been agreed and signed off by both the PSNI and the HSCB. This protocol was issued to Trusts for implementation on the 11th June 2015.</p> <p>A leaflet for parents/carers and a separate leaflet for foster carers have been developed by the HSCB and distributed electronically to a wide network including staff working in the Trusts, regional adoption and fostering teams, social workers and other professionals. The leaflets provide information and guidance for parents/carers relating to CSE.</p> <p>Information is now routinely gathered on children who go missing, including children not previously known to social services.</p> | | 1 |
| K4 | 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. | SBNI | | | |
| K5 | The DHSSPS should explore the | DHSSPS | The Children’s Homes standards have been | | 1 |

| Recommendation | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | <p>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 DHSSPS should issue a circular and associated guidance stating how these issues should be taken forward.</p> | <p>examined against this recommendation. That examination found:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The standards also adopt a rights-based approach which recognises the particular needs children in residential care may have and that, on occasions, their rights to safety and protection must be given priority over some of their own preferences for their care; 2. Standard (2) promotes a positive identity and potential through individualised care and support; 3. Standard (5) which deals with children and young people missing from care sets out the expectations for homes. It also, in the event that children go missing, cross references regional guidance to be followed for all children (including separated or trafficked children). <p>In addition, Standard (30) of the Service Framework for Children and Young People specifically relates to the needs of separated or trafficked children and young people and the assessment of their need</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>regardless of where they reside.</p> <p>We have, as a result of the examination of the standards, concluded that the Children's Homes standards, comply fully with key recommendation 5. We are currently considering existing guidance relating to (1) children who go missing, (2) trafficked/separated children and (3) children who are victims of CSE, to determine whether it requires amendment/strengthened in light of the findings of the Marshall report. This work will complete by December 2015.</p> | | |
| K6 | <p>The DHSSPS, 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.</p> | DHSSPS | <p>Since the publication of the Marshall report, creating safe spaces for all children who may be vulnerable to CSE has been explored extensively:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A literature review of national and international research into the concept of "Safe Spaces" has been undertaken to establish best practice in this area. 2. The HSCB has reviewed its guidance "The Management of behaviour, restraint and missing, Supplementary guidance" to staff. The revised guidance issued for consultation and the responses to this are currently | | 3 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>being considered.</p> <p>3. A series of consultations and engagements with children and young people within the looked after system and with those who have subsequently left the system is being commissioned through VOYPIC to help understand, from young people's perspectives, what actions could be undertaken to make them feel safer both within the care system and in the wider community.</p> <p>4. Local organisations, including VOYPIC, the Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People, Barnardo's and NSPCC have all been consulted on how they believe the concept of Safe Spaces could be operationalised in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>5. DHSSPS has begun a series of consultations with the Safeguarding officers of the 11 new super councils. The purpose of these meetings is to explore how community facilities, including parks and leisure services, can become safer places for young people.</p> | | |

| Recommendation | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>6. The HSCB has carried out a Strategic Review of children’s residential care which has recommended the development of smaller 4/6 bedded children’s homes. All five HSC Trusts are in the process of implementing the review recommendations.</p> <p>7. As part of the Strategic Review the HSCTs are also working to establish specialist fostering services aimed at providing a safe place where an assessment of need can be carried out when a child is at risk of or suspected to be subject to CSE.</p> <p>8. The Strategic Review also recommended the development of a specialist home for unaccompanied and trafficked young people which has now been established and is working well.</p> <p>The guidance on the working arrangements for the welfare and safeguarding of children who are, or are suspected of having been victims of Human Trafficking, was jointly issued by DHSSPS and the PSNI. The guidance establishes procedures for dealing</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | with trafficked children and takes account of the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), and the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. | | |
| K7 | 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. | OFMDFM | | | |
| K8 | 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. | DE | <p>Implementation of DE's youth policy, Priorities for Youth, is progressing. A Regional Advisory Group (RAG) was established in June 2014 and has met 6 times. Young people are represented on the RAG supported by the NI Youth Forum. The RAG's purpose is to advise the Education Authority and Youth Council for NI on the development of a Regional Youth Development Plan (RYDP).</p> <p>Actions in the 2015-16 RYDP are being taken forward by the Education Authority and Youth Council for NI through working groups. Young people are represented in many of these working groups and two local</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | engagement pilot groups are currently being established. | | |
| K9 | 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 experiences and needs of child victims. | DOJ | The Department's Marshall Delivery Group has established a working group to consider and bring forward options for future delivery. The work will involve a range of Criminal Justice bodies to identify appropriate third sector representation and explore mechanisms to explore how best the experience and needs of child victims can be heard. | | |
| K10 | The DHSSPS should ensure that the forthcoming, planned review of SBNI should consider streamlining joint working arrangements to make them more realistic, efficient and effective. | DHSSPS | <p>A review of the SBNI is ongoing and will conclude by December 2015. The terms of reference for the review require an examination of the relationship between SBNI and its member bodies to ascertain the extent to which the SBNI is meeting its statutory objective, that is, improving inter-agency co-operation and facilitating/contributing to the effectiveness of what is done by member bodies to safeguard children and young people and promote their welfare; and make recommendations on the future arrangements for inter-agency co-operation to safeguard children and young people in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>In addition, the review will consider the relationship between the SBNI and other</p> | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | children's and adult partnership arrangements in Northern Ireland and whether there is scope for streamlining, in particular, the relationship with the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership. | | |
| K11 | The DHSSPS 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. | HSCB | <p>All 5 Trusts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) have a <u>daytime</u> single point of entry for all new referrals and arrangements for processing referrals; ii) acknowledge referrals through common template letters; iii) have feedback mechanisms to those making referrals to HSC Trusts Gateway Teams about children and young people including those expressing concerns about CSE. <p>RQIA has confirmed that in 2016/17 it will undertake a review of implementation of the recommendations from the RQIA Child Protection Review (2011) which will include reporting pathways and feedback mechanisms as they relate to concerns about children and young people.</p> <p>The Regional Emergency Social Work Service is a central point for all referrals outside office hours. The Service has established clear feedback mechanisms to the relevant Trust on the next working day.</p> | | 1 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | A person/person making a referral or passing on additional information on a family already known to social services outside office hours will receive feedback from the gateway service or from the social worker involved. | | |
| K12 | The protocol for sharing information amongst agencies being developed by SBNI should be concluded as a matter of priority. | SBNI | | | |
| K13 | 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 and shared definition of CSE. | SBNI | | | |
| K14 | <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> | DOJ | <p>Departmental officials are engaging with relevant criminal justice organisations to assess these proposals for legislative change.</p> <p>Work is continuing towards establishing possible provisions to bring forward for future consultation and presentation to the Northern Ireland assembly.</p> | | |

| Recommendation | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|---|------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <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” 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> | | | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| K15 | The DHSSPS 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 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 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) link into and build upon, existing work in relation to child trafficking as well as strategies tackling known | DHSSPS | <p>A cross departmental Implementation Group was established in May 2015, led by DHSSPS. The group will lead on the development of a regional CSE strategy. A high level plan relating to the development of the strategy was agreed in June 2015 by DE, DOJ and DHSSPS Ministers and is published on the websites of all three departments - (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/cse-implementation-plan.pdf)</p> <p>DEL and DARD have recently joined the cross-departmental Implementation Group, specifically because of their responsibilities in the areas of further education, careers service and training.</p> <p>The plan establishes a timetable for the development and publication of the strategy, which will be taken forward by all five departments working jointly.</p> <p>It is intended to consult on a draft strategy in June 2016 and to publish a final strategy in June 2017.</p> | | 3 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | 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. | | | | |
| K16 | 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. | HSCB | The HSCB through the Regional CAMHS Steering Group is bringing forward the development of an Integrated Care Pathway to promote greater understanding of and accessibility to support services for those who have suffered or been exposed to trauma, including CSE. This will include services within CAMHS, LAC Therapeutic Services, the Regional Trauma Centre and services provided by the Voluntary sector. This process will ensure a strategic approach to the provision of services both statutory and non statutory across the region, providing consistency in quality and accessibility of services. This approach also has the potential to reduce duplication and multiple referrals to a range of service providers. An assessment of the accessibility and appropriateness of service provision will be made to identify gaps in | | 3 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>service provision which can then inform commissioning decisions.</p> <p>At a practical level there has been additional investment into the Barnardo's Safe Choices service to ensure greater access. Additional investment has also been made into LAC Therapeutic Services and discussions are progressing to take a more strategic view in relation to providing alcohol and drugs supports which have been significant issues where young people have been subject to CSE.</p> <p>The HSCB has a contract with Nexus to provide support to those adults or those entering into adulthood and have been subject to sexual abuse.</p> | | |
| K17 | The HSC Board should ensure that accessible and appropriate support services are made available for adults who were abused as children. | HSCB | The HSCB is planning to establish a new regional Trauma Managed Care Network. This network will bring together all trauma services across the region into a single integrated system. An assessment of the accessibility and appropriateness of service provision will be made to identify gaps in service provision which can then inform commissioning decisions. | | 3 |
| S1 | All agencies involved in awareness-raising should ensure that the language used is meaningful to target | SBNI | Ownership of this recommendation was passed to the SBNI, which will separately publish an implementation plan for all | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | groups. | | Marshall Recommendations to be delivered by the SBNI. | | |
| S2 | 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. | PSNI | <p>PCSPs have been reconstituted and a number of young people have been appointed as independent members.</p> <p>Through the current review of front line policing, District Policing Command seeks to better enforce licensing laws, including the supply of alcohol to young people.</p> <p>A Licensing Officer has been appointed in Belfast with responsibility for ensuring compliance with all aspects of Liquor and Entertainments licensing. This officer meets on a monthly basis with other statutory enforcement agencies responsible for licensing issues to discuss problem premises and review ongoing action plans. Any premises found selling alcohol to young persons will be immediately subject to an action plan leading to robust enforcement actions by all agencies. This partnership working approach has provided positive outcomes in terms of much stricter compliance across Licensed premises in Belfast.</p> | | |
| S3 | In order to improve understanding and vigilance, schools should be alert to the possibility that young people | Schools | This issue is now included in the specialist training provided to Designated and Deputy Designated Teachers for Child Protection in | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | 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. | | schools. DE is drafting updated information and advice to schools in a new Guide to Child Protection in Schools which will include reference to the 2012 DFP Statutory Guidance on the Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007. | | |
| S4 | Schools should be encouraged to engage parents with regard to the preventative curriculum, including those with literacy difficulties or for whom English is not the first language. | Schools | DE wrote to all schools, EA and other Education partners on 24 June highlighting recommendations in Marshall report aimed directly at schools including the need for greater parental engagement in relation to the preventative curriculum. | | |
| S5 | 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. | DE | Circular 2015/22 was issued to schools on 26 August 2015 advising them that revised RSE guidance was available on both DE and CCEA websites, as well as through C2k. Two versions were produced, one for Primary and one for Post Primary. The guidance specifically acknowledges the role that effective RSE provision can play with regard to child sexual exploitation. It also highlights the need for careful planning and adaptation of resources and teaching activities for pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN). There is reference to some learners being vulnerable to abuse and they may need explicit | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>teaching There is also a version for MLD.</p> <p>The guidance also highlights the need for communication with parents/carers 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 children with autism.</p> | | |
| S6 | 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. | HSCB | <p>An evaluation of the robustness of the arrangements relating to the protection of looked-after children established by way of Departmental guidance is underway.</p> <p>A sub-group of CSIB is currently considering the robustness of the inspection of child protection policies and procedures when applied to children who are disabled.</p> <p>The Department recently consulted on child safeguarding policy guidance. The guidance specifically refers to the protection needs of looked-after children and disabled children.</p> | | 1 |
| S7 | 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 | DE | Circular 2015/22 was issued to schools on 26 August 2015 advising them that revised RSE guidance was available on both DE and CCEA websites, as well as through C2k. Two versions were produced, one for | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|---------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | included within the CCEA review of Relationships and Sexuality guidance materials | | Primary and one for Post Primary. The Education Authority, Education Committee and all HEIs were sent letters advising them of the revised guidance. The Education Authority is considering how best to disseminate the key messages in Circular 2015/22 and the CCEA guidance across the youth sector. | | |
| S8 | DHSSPS in conjunction with DOJ should pursue an All-Ireland Information Sharing Agreements to achieve closer collaboration on CSE and related issues. | DHSSPS | This recommendation is being taken forward under established North/South child protection arrangements. Consideration is being given to mechanisms to facilitate sharing of information between social care agencies across both jurisdictions; between justice agencies across both jurisdictions; and to ensure that these dovetail with established internal (to each jurisdiction) information-sharing arrangements between justice and social care agencies. | | 2 |
| S9 | DHSSPS should ensure that any Public Health campaign(s) should seek to challenge cultural norms that may seem to legitimise or promote CSE. | SBNI | Ownership of this recommendation has passed to the SBNI, which will separately publish an implementation plan for all Marshall recommendations to be delivered by the SBNI. | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| S10 | DHSSPS 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. | DHSSPS | <p>The guidance has been revised taking account of the findings of the Marshall report and issued for consultation on 19 May 2015. Consultation ended on 21 August 2015 and it is intended to publish a final document by March 2016, subject to NI Executive approval. Notable revisions to the document which issued for consultation which are directly related to the findings of the Marshall report are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific policy messages have been incorporated to reflect the need for professionals to be aware of potential indicators and vulnerability factors related to CSE; • Existing referral pathways will be strengthened to ensure reporting protocols allow for feedback and evidence that the referrals related to CSE have been / will be acted upon; and • Greater emphasis on prevention and empowering children and young people (appropriate to their age) to keep themselves safe. | | 2 |
| S11 | All agencies both statutory and non-statutory should work with local communities to identify how they can best engage together in a way that | SBNI | Ownership of this recommendation was passed to the SBNI, which will separately publish an implementation plan for all Marshall Recommendations to be delivered | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | will build up trust. | | by the SBNI. | | |
| S12 | 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. | PSNI | Awareness training for all PCSP members and managers has been scheduled for delivery as they begin the process of setting their strategic priorities for the next three years. | | |
| S13 | 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. | HSCB | <p>Work to raise awareness of private fostering and what is required of individuals who privately foster was taken forward by BAAF, the HSCB and HSCTs in 2010/11.</p> <p>Work is ongoing, led by the Regional Adoption and Fostering Team (RAFT), to identify any additional measures which may be taken to increase awareness of requirements linked to private fostering.</p> <p>Data on the numbers of private fostering notifications is collected by each HSCT and submitted to the HSCB under Delegated Statutory Functions (DSF) arrangements.</p> | | 1 |
| S14 | DHSSPS 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 | HSCB | The Regional Guidance "Missing Children Protocol (Runaway and Missing from Home and Care)" has been revised and the revised guidance has now been published. Young people were consulted in the process, facilitated by VOYPIC. | | 1 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | Foster Care. | | | | |
| S15 | 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. | HSCB | <p>The regional guidance was reviewed and re-issued in June 2015 under the title of “Runaway and Missing from Home and Care (RMFHC) Protocol”.</p> <p>Joint training to underpin the RMFHC protocol will be provided. Bespoke training will be provided to targeted staff in residential care and frontline Police and Social Services staff. This training will be integrated into ongoing training related to “The Protocol for Joint investigation by social workers and police officers of alleged and suspected cases of child abuse for Northern Ireland 2013”.</p> | | 2 |
| S16 | 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. | HSCB | Outstanding actions complete. | | 1 |
| S17 | 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, | PSNI | Protocols on responses to missing from home are contained in ‘Runaway and Missing from Home and Care’ (RMFHC) Regional Guidance; Service Procedure ‘Police Action in Respect of Missing Persons’ and the ‘Pathway for Promoting the Welfare of Separated and | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | information is recorded and transmitted appropriately, both internally and to partner agencies. | | <p>Unaccompanied Children in Northern Ireland'. A review of the above Service procedure and the RMFHC Guidance has recently been completed, following consultation with young people through VOYPIC and was re-issued to the service in August 2015. The above guidance is also complimented by SP 02/14 'Investigating Sexual Crime: Standard Operating Procedures'.</p> <p>In addition to these procedural changes, service structures have also been reviewed and changed so that a dedicated Public Protection Branch, incorporating a Central Referral Unit, facilitates a greater flow of information in a timely manner across relevant agencies. These structural changes, allied with the updated service instructions combine to address this recommendation.</p> | | |
| S18 | HSC Trusts 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 | HSCB | <p>The "Missing Children Protocol (Runaway and Missing from Home and Care)" issued to all HSCT staff in June 2015 for immediate implementation (see Recommendation 15). It is underpinned by joint training.</p> <p>Under this protocol safe and well checks and independent return interviews are</p> | | 1 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>undertaken to ensure that each child who returns from a period of missing has an opportunity to discuss, with an independent person, what has happened to them, who they were with and any issues requiring follow up by the PSNI or Social Services. This joint approach will facilitate the synchronising of missing children data across both agencies.</p> <p>HSC Trusts will include the data on return interviews for children in residential care in the monthly monitoring report completed by the visiting social worker. As required under the Children Order Regulations, monthly reports are forwarded to RQIA and HSCT Directors for Social Services.</p> <p>Data on independent interviews will also be included in HSCT Delegated Statutory Functions reports to the HSCB.</p> | | |
| S19 | SBNI should periodically audit that all statutory agencies record details of CSE in a consistent manner. | SBNI | | | |
| S20 | DHSSPS, 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 form that will act as the response to all agencies who | HSCB | An inter-agency working group, led by the HSCB, will be established to examine the current reporting requirements of each agency and to determine how these (and supporting documentation) can be | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | have to be notified. | | streamlined. | | |
| S21 | 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. | HSCB | While it is recognised that there are a significant number of services already provided to foster carers, a review of existing service provision to both foster carers and the children and young people in their care is currently being undertaken by the HSCB and it will report in December 2015. This review will inform commissioning decisions relating to service provision in this area. | | 2 |
| S22 | 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. | HSCB | The HSCB and the NIHE jointly commission a number of supported accommodation projects where young people (16/17 year olds) can be accommodated either directly from their own homes or as part of a step down process from a children's home or foster care. The HSCB and NIHE work closely with the RQIA to ensure these services are regularly inspected. Both the Trusts and the NIHE also have monitoring arrangements in place for these facilities. Work is ongoing to review the governance arrangements in place to ensure they are as robust and comprehensive as possible. The HSCB is currently carrying out an audit of all unregulated facilities and placements of children. | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>A number of new supported accommodation schemes will be progressed in 2015/16 and 2016/17 under the HSCB/NIHE Five Year Commissioning Plan.</p> <p>In addition, new Supported Lodgings arrangements are being put in place, underpinned by standards which will be published by the Department in October 2015.</p> <p>See also Supporting Recommendation 23.</p> | | |
| S23 | DHSSPS should consider bringing forward regulations to require supported accommodation for young people under 18 to be registered by RQIA. | DHSSPS | <p>Consideration ongoing, involving DHSSPS, HSCB and RQIA. Adequacy of existing arrangements is currently being examined, including existing governance arrangements.</p> <p>Actions agreed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a governance and quality assurance framework governing supported accommodation. • The development of a Memorandum of Understanding which will specify information sharing arrangements between RQIA, HSCB, HSCTs, and SP/NIHE. • Further work to be undertaken in connection with governance around the | | 3 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>use of other unregulated accommodation.</p> <p>The HSCB is currently conducting a scoping audit of the use of unregulated accommodation for LAC.</p> | | |
| S24 | RQIA should consider re-introducing the involvement of young people as peer reviewers in inspections of children's homes. | RQIA | | | |
| S25 | HSC Trusts should endeavour to provide stability by minimising the movement of both children and staff throughout residential and foster care settings. | HSCB | <p>Based on an analysis undertaken by the HSCB, the stability of full time permanent staff in residential facilities is not an issue of concern. The HSCB regularly monitors the turn-over of staff in each unit to ensure this remains the case. From time to time, sickness and maternity leave requires the deployment of staff/temporary staff.</p> <p>Each HSC Trust is currently reviewing the use of temporary and bank staff in residential units with a view to reducing the numbers of personnel deployed in each unit, to ensure staff who are known to the unit and the young people are used where possible.</p> <p>The stability of children in residential care placements is closely related to changes in the child's care plan. Children are</p> | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>sometimes moved through the system as placements are no longer able to meet their needs. At times this is related to the child's behaviour deteriorating, necessitating a move to a more intensive support unit or to secure care. As the child settles, they can usually return to their original placement. The HSCB is currently carrying out a review of placements for looked after children with the view to making each placement more resilient and better able to meet changing needs. Under the implementation of the findings of the review of residential care, smaller 4/6 bedded units will become the norm and more targeted intensive supports will be available within each unit.</p> <p>LAC Therapeutic Services are intended to support children to remain within an existing placement. Additional investment has been made by the HSCB in LAC Therapeutic Services. .</p> <p>Data relating to placement moves is collected under Delegation Statutory Functions arrangements and is subject to review/monitoring by the HSCB. A target linked to placement moves is also included in the Department's Commissioning Plan Direction to the HSCB.</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>It should also be noted that Northern Ireland has been unique within the UK in having available the Extended Fostercare Scheme (GEM – Going the Extra Mile) which facilitates young people to remain within their foster home to the age of 21. This scheme has at its core the need to afford stability for young people and to continue to offer supports and guidance into young adulthood. At the end of July 2015 there were 279 young people within the GEM Scheme, an increase of 28 from July 2014.</p> <p>There are also developments in relation to Supported Accommodation, which are affording some young people further supports in a group living environment for a further two year period into young adulthood. Supported accommodation arrangements are jointly commissioned by the HSCB and the NIHE/DSD and are subject to inspection by the RQIA.</p> | | |
| S26 | 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. | HSCB | Draft guidance, <i>The Management of behaviour, restraint and missing. Supplementary guidance</i> , has been developed in conjunction with young people and staff from the residential sector. The content of the guidance has also been informed by research commissioned by the | | 1 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | HSCB on dealing with physical aggression in young people. The guidance has been consulted on and will be further revisited to take account of consultation responses. | | |
| S27 | 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 they feel young people are in danger and they cannot keep them safe. | HSCB | <p>Each of the five Health and Social Care Trusts has been using a range of therapeutic support models within the residential care setting. A review of the effectiveness of these models was conducted by Macdonald G. et al. (2012) <i>Therapeutic Approaches to Social Work in Residential Child Care Settings</i>.</p> <p>While this review was largely positive there remain significant challenges to the sustained application and continued effectiveness of all of these models. In October 2014 the HSCB received the final report on commissioned research into the models of therapeutic support for children in residential care. The research, conducted by Fullerton, Jordan and Harris, aimed to establish which model provides optimal care and support for the children and young people. It also sought to establish how physical aggression can be safely managed in a residential unit, in a way which protects both the staff and the children living /working there, within a human rights framework. Key messages</p> | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>from the research and the implications for policy and practice are currently being considered by the HSCB.</p> <p>Other relevant actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft guidance, <i>The Management of Behaviour, Restraint and Missing, Supplementary Guidance</i>, has been developed in conjunction with young people and staff from the residential sector. The content of the guidance has also been informed by research commissioned by the HSCB on dealing with physical aggression in young people. Following a period of consultation the guidance requires further review. • The establishment of a strategic oversight group made up of key managers and professionals. The group continually review the behaviour management and therapeutic approaches across the Trust residential care estate. The group also monitors the use of restraint, the involvement of the police in children's homes and patterns of risk taking behaviours such as young people going missing; | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of clear escalation protocols in residential care across all five HSC Trusts. Under the protocol, safety and behaviour management concerns may be escalated to the Director of Children's Services in each HSC Trust. The HSCB provided additional funds to ensure that CSE Senior Social work practitioners are in place within each HSCT in order to offer advice and guidance to staff. | | |
| S28 | DHSSPS 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. | DHSSPS | Policy guidance including a new definition of adult at risk, published on 10 July 2015, can be accessed at http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/adult-safeguarding-policy.pdf . The new definition satisfies supporting recommendation 28. | | 1 |
| S29 | The Department of Education should ensure that there is provision for parents, carers 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. | DE | The Executive has commissioned the SBNI to prepare an e-safety strategy on its behalf. This strategy is due to be published in the 2016/17 business year | | |
| S30 | The Department of Education should | DE | Actions proposed in relation to following | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | work with other departments to ensure that there are appropriate safeguarding arrangements for children in all non-statutory education settings. | | <p>settings about issuing guidance and assurances for CSE training for staff have been or will be completed in the near future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sure Start Settings • Pre-school settings • Other early years settings funded by the Early Years Fund • Youth Services • Education Otherwise Than At School <p>The revised RSE guidance was shared with independent schools on 26/8/15. In relation to Elective Home Education; the Education Authority (EA) is developing procedural guidance on Elective Home Education. This will set out the procedures and arrangements which the EA will establish relating to Elective Home Education including the statutory duties, roles and responsibilities of both the EA and parents. In developing the guidance the EA will consider appropriate safeguarding arrangements.</p> | | |
| S31 | Schools should ensure that Relationships and Sexuality Education is delivered by people with the skills and confidence to do so. | Schools | Complete – revised guidance to assist schools was issued on 26 August 2015 | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-----------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|
| S32 | 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 preventative curriculum. | DE | The Department is not in a position to assess and quality assure, on an ongoing basis, commercial organisations that offer training and support in relation to aspects of child safeguarding and protection. This is not a workable proposal. There would also be an issue in relation to endorsing one commercial product over another, in terms of creating a competitive advantage. | Not deliverable by DE | |
| S33 | 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 | DE | Revised RSE guidance, which references CSE, issued on 26/8/15 | | |
| S34 | School staff and wider education professionals should receive training on CSE with the aim of integrating it into general safeguarding training. | DE | Partially complete. Letters issued to ITE providers on 4 August and responses received confirming 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. The Designated teacher training provided by CPSS includes reference to CSE. | | |
| S35 | The Department of Education should ensure that schools receive additional, regularly updated training | DE | The Education Authority, via the C2k programme, is now providing teachers with detailed advice and guidance on eSafety | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-----------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | 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. | | within an e - Safety zone available via the C2k Exchange. 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. | | |
| S36 | 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. | DE | Revised guidance issued 26/8/15 | | |
| S37 | The Department of Education should explore the possibilities for peer education and mentoring as a way of informing and supporting young people about CSE | DE | DE has supported the dissemination of the Barnardo's/SBNI DVD and Resource Pack 'False Freedom' to all post-primary schools, the EA and regional youth officers. This resource was produced by young people for young people. | | |
| S38 | The Department of Education should provide schools with clear, consistent guidance on recording, storing and handling of child protection records including CSE. | DE | The Department is currently drafting a records management policy for schools which will address this particular aspect of records management. | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| S39 | 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. | Schools | There are 3 strands to child protection training for governors: 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. 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 Safer recruitment and selection training is provided by EA HR staff | | |
| S40 | 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 | DE | The Education Authority is considering the out - workings of its Child Protection Audit, but with some delays and a revised deadline of 31/3/16. | | |
| S41 | 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. | SBNI | Ownership of this recommendation has passed to the SBNI, which will separately publish an implementation plan for all Marshall recommendations to be delivered by the SBNI. | | |
| S42 | HSC Trusts should explore the potential for school nurses to play a wider role in safeguarding issues, | HSCB | Exploratory work underway. | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | including CSE. | | | | |
| S43 | PSNI and 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. | DOJ | <p>The Department's Marshall Delivery Group has established a working group to consider and bring forward options for future delivery.</p> <p>This work will involve engagement with a range of Criminal Justice bodies to identify appropriate third sector representation and explore mechanisms to explore how best the experiences and needs of child victims can be heard.</p> | | |
| S44 | 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. | DOJ | <p>Preparatory work has been undertaken on research with victims of Sexual Abuse/Violence with the field work scheduled for completion in early 2016.</p> <p>The field work with young victims of crime is scheduled to commence by Spring 2016.</p> | | |
| S45 | PPS should ensure that prosecutors dealing with sexual offences against children continue to receive training at regular intervals on the dynamics of child abuse, including CSE. | PPS | | | |
| S46 | 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 | PPS JSB NI Bar | <p>Public Prosecution Service</p> <p>The PPS as part of its re-structuring will be establishing a specialist unit to deal with all rape and serious sexual offences. Further training will be provided to senior public</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | 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. | | <p>prosecutors who will be working within the specialised unit which will include training on sexual offences against children, including CSE.</p> <p>Judicial Studies Board The Judicial Studies Board has 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>Northern Ireland Bar The Minister has drawn their attention to this recommendation and they are currently exploring mechanisms for the delivery of training for those called to the Bar of Northern Ireland working in relevant areas of practice such as criminal, family and immigration law.</p> | | |
| S47 | 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 | DOJ | 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. The arrangements for consultation on Statutory Case management regulations are on target. | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | have already been the subject of clear recommendations by the Criminal Justice Inspection in Northern Ireland. | | <p>The regulations will also confer functions on the magistrate's courts and the Crown Court, and will define the court's key case management responsibilities.</p> <p>The Minister remains committed to STLs and the Department is engaging with the Justice Committee on a range of proposals and will shortly consult with key stakeholders on improving processing times for cases within the Youth Court.</p> | | |
| S48 | 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. | PSNI | A review is currently being progressed regarding resource demand modelling which may identify resource deficiencies. Work has also been progressing to automate digital evidence examination services utilising various projects, one of which will improve imaging and dissemination of material for investigators to view and another which is intended to automate the examination of potential CSE material. Both of these projects are currently under development. | | |
| S49 | HSC Trusts should consider how best to address the appropriate availability of social workers for Achieving Best Evidence interviews. | HSCB | The Children's Services Improvement Board, led by the HSCB, established a working group to consider this recommendation and considered the numbers of existing Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) trained staff and their availability on a 24/7 basis. There are | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | currently 101 Trust staff trained in ABE and 242 staff trained in Pre interview assessment (PIA). Staff trained in both ABE and PIA are available during the day and after hours to assist the PSNI. The HSCB is satisfied that there are adequate numbers of appropriately trained social work staff available to conduct Achieving Best Evidence interviews. | | |
| S50 | PSNI, in its review and development of the Public Protection Units, should move to develop perpetrator profiling and a greater focus on perpetrators. | PSNI | <p>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 external stakeholders, and ultimately ensure better protection for members of the public.</p> <p>Public Protection Units have been aligned to the 5 Health & Social Care Trusts, under one single command structure, within Crime Operations Department. Public Protection Branch, as it is known, is led by a Detective</p> | | |

| Recommendation | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <p>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>Training has been provided to relevant officers in respect of surveillance and CSE. This was complemented with an awareness raising event in September 2015 where information was delivered on relevant legislation and processes associated in surveillance activities.</p> <p>Work continues on improving and updating</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|---|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | the current CSE Risk Assessment tool based on the learning gleaned from Operation Owl and from newly appointed CSE officers in post. | | |
| S51 | 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. | HSCB | <p>Information Leaflet, entitled “Child Sexual Exploitation and the Law” targeted at front-line practitioners, which provides specific information on Recovery Orders under Article 69 of the Children Order, has been developed by the HSCB and HSCTs (with input from PSNI and legal advisers).</p> <p>HSCT CSE senior practitioners are involved in internal and external awareness-raising of legal remedies available to front line practitioners, including recovery orders.</p> <p>Training on recovery orders is included in Children Order training.</p> <p>Specific Reference has been made to Recovery Orders in the department’s child safeguarding policy, which will be published in March 2016.</p> | | 1 |
| S52 | DHSSPS 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 | DHSSPS | Circular HSS CC 3/96 is currently being revised. Revised guidance will issue for consultation in Autumn 2015 and will be published in March 2016. The revision will take account of developments since the publication of the original revised circulars | | 2 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | workers that will give them the confidence to act appropriately. | | including the introduction of PPANI arrangements relating to violent and sex offenders; information sharing; arrangements between the PSNI and schools; and arrangements for child protection disclosures to members of the public. 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 those being managed through PPANI to members of the public. | | |
| S53 | The DHSSPS 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. | DHSSPS | The essence of this recommendation is to encourage victims to come forward to the authorities so that historical crimes against them can be investigated and to ensure that, when they do come forward, victims have access to services and support. This requires raising public awareness that inspires confidence in victims to come forward and to offer them assurances that their complaints will be treated seriously and sensitively. HSC Trust Gateway Services and the PSNI PPU deal with any abuse allegation current or historic. These allegations are investigated thoroughly and will follow due process in a sensitive manner. Recent publicity relating to the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry has | | 3 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | raised public awareness of the importance of investigating historical abuse allegations. | | |
| S54 | The DHSSPS, 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. | HSCB | <p>1. In response to this recommendation, which is being led by the HSCB, a number of developments are relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Regional Emergency Social Work Service in May 2013; • Alignment of PSNI PPUs with HSCTs (we now have 5 PPUs directly mapped to HSC Trust areas); • Work ongoing to co-locate on a part-time basis senior social work staff in each PPU; • Establishment of CRU. • Discussions ongoing relating to co-location of senior social work staff in the CRU which will operate between 8am and 8pm and includes Saturdays and Sundays. Police and social services both have after hours arrangements in place outside of these times. <p>2. Information on how to access these services out of hours has been widely publicised in the media. A number of road shows and awareness raising events have taken place to ensure the</p> | | 1 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>general public as well as other professionals are aware of how to access this service.</p> <p>3. Leaflets and posters on how to make a referral out of hours are prominently displayed in EDs and local GP surgeries.</p> <p>See also, supporting recommendation 9 (public health campaign) and key recommendation 15 (strategy) both will aim to raise awareness of CSE among children and young people, parents, carers, practitioners and communities. (See also supporting recommendation 60).</p> | | |
| S55 | The DHSSPS 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. | HSCB PSNI | <p>See supporting recommendation 60</p> <p>Both the PSNI and social services have established systems for accepting out of hours referrals. Each Trust has a clear next day single point of contact for reporting information received out of hours by the Regional Emergency Social Work Service. The PSNI has now developed a Central Referral Unit for accepting all child protection referrals and five Public Protection Units for investigating such matters which are co-terminus with the HSCTs. Each Trust has appointed a full</p> | | 3 |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | time senior social worker to liaise closely with the PSNI in the Public Protection Units to ensure all child protection information is communicated in a comprehensive and timely manner. | | |
| S56 | All agencies, especially HSC trusts and PSNI must ensure that appropriate feedback is given to any person making a report regarding CSE. | SBNI | <p>Ownership of this recommendation has passed to the SBNI, which will separately publish an implementation plan for all Marshall recommendations to be delivered by the SBNI.</p> <p>Supporting 56 as it relates to HSCTs</p> <p>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.</p> <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.</p> <p>RQIA planned Review of Recommendations from the RQIA Child Protection Review (2011) in 2016/17 will include reporting</p> | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>pathways and feedback mechanisms as they relate to concerns about children and young people.</p> <p>As a result of PSNI moving to 5 coterminous PPU's and a Central Referral Unit from 1 April 2015, operational protocols, including feedback mechanisms, are being updated/developed.</p> | | |
| S57 | SBNI should ensure that as part of its information sharing protocol consistency of terminology is pursued as an aid to effective information sharing. | SBNI | | | |
| S58 | SBNI should explore the potential for a regional electronic system for collating and analysing CSE data. | SBNI | | | |
| S59 | 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. | SBNI | | | |
| S60 | The DHSSPS 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 | DHSSPS | <p>Linked to supporting 55</p> <p>Currently under consideration.</p> <p>This recommendation requires consideration of the development of a multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH) similar to</p> | | 3 |

| Recommendation | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | at Willowfield, and the Regional CSE Group | <p>those operating in some Local Authorities in England. DHSSPS has been exploring how the model might be developed within a Northern Ireland context which differs considerably from the context in which a MASH operates in England. Senior staff from both police and social services travelled to Sefton in England to learn from good practice there in managing front door referrals.</p> <p>The MASH serves two key purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early sharing of information across agencies, (NHS, Local Authority Social Care and Police) which is then used to assess the level of risk and identify immediate actions within an early strategy discussion. • The signposting of non child protection referrals to an early help service. <p>Consideration of developing a MASH to strengthen the service needs to take account of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the integrated nature of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland; 2. existing Gateway arrangements in HSCTs; | | |

| Recommendation | | Lead | Progress | Rag Status ¹ | Phase ² |
|----------------|--|------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | <p>3. the long established joint protocol for the investigation of child abuse in Northern Ireland operational between police and social services;</p> <p>4. alignment of PPU's with HSC Trusts and the decision to co-locate senior social work staff in PPU's for child protection purposes (building on existing PPANI arrangements);</p> <p>5. establishment of Regional Emergency Social Work Service which provides 24 hour cover outside office hours for all child protection referrals;</p> <p>6. Establishment of PSNI CRU (co-location of senior social work staff in CRU under discussion);</p> <p>7. Recently established pathway to the Family Support HBs. A clear protocol has been developed to ensure appropriate step up and step down pathways for families requiring early help and support; and</p> <p>8. Clear pathways to family support and intervention teams for families who do not meet the threshold for child protection but require additional help and support from social services.</p> | | |