ERSCB

EAST RIDING SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD

**Child Exploitation and Missing
Multi-Agency Strategy 2018-20**

Working Together to Safeguard Children from Going Missing and Exploitation in East Riding

ERSCB Child Exploitation and Missing Multi Agency Strategy and Action Plans 2018-20

Statement of Intent
The exploitation of children is child abuse and is completely unacceptable; the only effective way to tackle the exploitation of children is via effective multi-agency and partnership working. Children who go missing are particularly vulnerable to child exploitation. This group will support the   East Riding Safeguarding Children Board to mitigate the risks to children and young people by reducing the incidence of missing episodes and safeguard children and young people. Group members are committed to working together to effectively progress this Strategy and Action Plans.

Introduction:

This strategy describes how the ERSCB and all partner agencies across the East Riding are addressing and continuously improving the ways we are tackling child exploitation and missing children. The strategy builds on progress made to date and on what we have learned, both locally and from the large number of significant reports published nationally and research on these areas of multi-agency work.

The multi-agency partners of the ERSCB are committed to ensuring effective and proactive partnership working across the East Riding to prevent, identify and tackle child exploitation and reduce the incidence of missing children.

It is our collective multi-agency responsibility to identify those children and young people at risk of going missing and exploitation and our joint responsibility to work with them, their families and the wider community to offer protection and safeguard them from further risk of harm. It is also our joint responsibility to prevent children becoming victims of this form of abuse and reassure our community we can perform our duties effectively. It is particularly important that the voices of young people are heard and they are not necessarily criminalised for behaviour, which can be dealt with more appropriately. It is known that early identification of vulnerability and reducing the exposure to harm will have a positive impact on the outcomes for children.

In February 2017 the Ofsted inspection of East Riding Children's Services was published and this also included a review of the effectiveness of the East Riding Safeguarding Children Board. The feedback on our CSE services was very helpful in providing objective assurance that we were going in the right direction and has informed our response to child exploitation and to that of children who go missing.

Some of the comments from the Ofsted report:

- *The Board's oversight and coordination of children missing and at risk of child sexual exploitation are well developed and highly effective. Partners support the operational structures in place, and there is good oversight of themes and issues.*

- *The arrangements for children missing and child sexual exploitation are mature and effective with strong partner engagement. A comprehensive multi-agency strategy includes a wide range of actions to identify and disrupt child sexual exploitation. There are clear service pathways with effective links to other related vulnerabilities, such as children missing, gang affiliation and neglect.*
- *Partners are appropriately engaged, including schools, police and licensed providers. Progress is reviewed effectively by the Board, and there is a range of resources to support schools and victims directly.*
- *'Multi-agency work to address child sexual exploitation, children who go missing, radicalisation and child safety are all of a high standard' '*
- *Services for children at risk from child sexual exploitation or going missing are strong. The local authority and police work well together to share intelligence and to track and reduce risk to children.*
- *When children are at risk of child sexual exploitation or going missing, effective partnership working is making a positive difference in ensuring that they are safe.*
- *Social workers confidently complete risk assessments that accurately identify levels of risk that individual young people face. Monthly multi-agency child sexual exploitation meetings work effectively to share intelligence, plan and oversee activity.*
- *The 'Not in our community' programme is a well-considered initiative that uses both social media and face-to-face work in engaging both schools and significant numbers of children and young people in raising awareness of child sexual exploitation and where to seek help.*
- *Good joint working by the police and the local authority is supporting regular use of both civil and criminal sanctions to prevent and disrupt the activity of perpetrators.*
- *The child sexual exploitation team makes good use of intelligence gleaned from missing and found notifications, ensuring that risks of sexual exploitation and information about 'hot spots' are not missed.*
- *When child sexual exploitation concerns are identified, risk assessments are undertaken and appropriate safety planning and direct work with young people support them to minimize risk-taking behaviours.*

Whilst encouraged by this endorsement the Board is in no way complacent. Rather than complacency it gives us confidence to pursue the strategic objectives to address child abuse and to broaden the remit of the CSE Strategic Group to tackle the wider issue of child exploitation and missing children.

Definitions:

Exploitation

Exploitation is the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work. As well as child sexual exploitation children are exploited in other ways, through drug trafficking, modern slavery and criminal activity.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. *DfE Feb 2017*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591903/CSE_Guidance_Core_Document_13.02.2017.pdf

Like all forms of child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation**:**

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex;
- can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;
- can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity;
- can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (through others copying videos or images they have created and posting on social media, for example);
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Grooming

Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purposes of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation or trafficking. Children and young people can be groomed online or face-to-face, by a stranger or by someone they know - for example a family member, friend or professional. Groomers may be male or female. They could be any age. Many children and young people don't understand that they have been groomed or that what has happened is abuse.

Dangerous Drug Networks (County Lines)

Dangerous Drug Networks (County lines exploitation) describes how gangs from large urban areas supply drugs to suburban and rural locations; using vulnerable children and young people to courier drugs and money. County lines exploitation is a widespread issue and a key driver of criminality and violence. Typically, gangs use mobile phone lines to facilitate drug orders and supply to users. They also use local property as a base; these often belong to a vulnerable adult and are obtained through force or coercion (known as 'cuckooing'). Children and young people will also be exploited through local networks of criminal activity, rather than out of area gangs.

Trafficking

Child trafficking and modern slavery are child abuse. Children are recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold.
Children are trafficked for:
- child sexual exploitation
- benefit fraud
- forced marriage
- domestic servitude such as cleaning, childcare, cooking
- forced labour in factories or agriculture
- criminal activity such as pickpocketing, begging, transporting drugs, working on cannabis farms, selling pirated DVDs and bag theft.

Many children are trafficked into the UK from abroad, but children can also be trafficked from one part of the UK to another.
The United Nations Palermo Protocol establishes children as a special case. Any child transported for exploitative reasons is considered to be a trafficking victim, whether or not they have been forced or deceived. This is partly because it is not considered possible for children to give informed consent. Even when a child understands what has happened, they may still appear to submit willingly to what they believe to be the will of their parents or accompanying adults. It is important that these children are protected too.

Missing Children

Young runaway: a child who has run away from their home or care placement, or feels they have been forced or lured to leave.

Missing child: a child reported as missing to the police by their family or carers.

Missing from care: a looked after child who is not at their placement or the place they are expected to be (eg, school) and their whereabouts is not known.

Away from placement without authorisation: a looked after child whose whereabouts is known but who is not at their placement or place they are expected to be and the carer has concerns or the incident has been notified to the local authority or the police.

Complexity:

The ERSCB Child Exploitation and Missing Strategic Group recognize that tackling child exploitation and children going missing can be especially complex. Children may not recognise what is happening to them or may be too frightened and intimidated to make a complaint. This will not affect our determination to protect.

Exploitation can have serious long term impact on every aspect of the child or young person's life, health and education. It also damages the lives of families and carers and can lead to family break up. We know that:

- Missing events and / or exploitation is under-reported and not always identified by families and services.
- "Children going missing" is an indicator of vulnerability to exploitation and work to reduce missing episodes can be a preventative measure to reduce harm.
- Boys and girls are both vulnerable to exploitation.
- Child exploitation, including child sexual exploitation (CSE), is a hidden crime. Young people often trust their abuser and don't understand that they're being abused or exploited. They may depend on their abuser or be too scared to tell anyone what's happening.
- Individualised approaches are needed to enable disclosure and effective support as children and young people will have been groomed, coerced and exploited in different ways and will have their individual life experiences affecting their responses.
- Sometimes long-term work is needed to reduce vulnerability and harm.
- Children and young people involved in substance misuse can be drawn into exploitation or criminality. Part of a grooming process may be introducing them to substances to develop dependence.
- It will be more challenging to engage some communities in awareness raising activities and adapted materials may be needed for some children and their families (eg. translations, simplified versions).
- Some children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and grooming – research indicates children with learning difficulties, children who are in care, frequent runners and separated children seeking asylum are at increased risk of being targeted.

- Grooming of children can be very quick or very slow.
- Sometimes services struggle with situations where children and young people are in need themselves, but are also seen to be perpetrating abuse on others. There needs to be scope in individualised approaches to address these dilemmas.
- Services must be able to respond to risk in all communities and should not allow sensitivities to culture and difference to affect outcomes for children. Advice and support is available to support constructive approaches to addressing risk in minority cultures.
- Online access to children and young people via social media provides significant opportunity to exploit the vulnerable.
- Children and young people who are vulnerable in the general sense of exploitation might also be susceptible to radicalisation.
- Exploitation can sometimes lead to children being involved in modern day slavery, involved in sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and criminal exploitation.

It is important that agencies support young people and their families to reduce and begin to repair harm.

Social Media and Technology

Technological advancements mean that most children and young people have access to technology and devices which enable remote access/contact with others which can make them susceptible to either grooming or the commitment of offences themselves through the sharing of intimate photographs. It is important that parents, guardians and professionals are aware of the role technology can play in child exploitation and measures that can be taken to safeguard children and young people.

National Guidance:

Our strategy takes account of national guidance, research and examples of good practice. The Child Exploitation and Missing Group will:

- Work to have the best understanding of the problem through effective data gathering, intelligence and profiling.
- Have a multi-agency approach that enables what we want to achieve at strategic, operational and individual case level.
- Co-operate together to have resources that are sufficient to enable us to do what we want to do.
- Ensure the voice of young people informs our strategy and the work that is done alongside them and their families.
- Provide early intervention to prevent young people going missing or becoming the subject of child exploitation.
- Will have a targeted response when young people are at risk or are missing or being exploited that protects them, supports them and ensures their needs are met.
- Will ensure there is the best possibility of perpetrators being prosecuted.

- Will get feedback from young people and their families about how well we did the job, to help us do a better job.

County Lines Violence, Exploitation & Drug Supply 2017 National Briefing Report Nov 2017
http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/832-county-lines-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2017/file

Key messages from research on child sexual exploitation for social work, police, health and education services, and multi-agency working. Centre for Expertise on CSA – June 2017
https://www.csacentre.org.uk/research-publications/key-messages/

Improving understanding of the scale and nature of child sexual abuse. Centre for Expertise on CSA
https://www.csacentre.org.uk/research-publications/scale-and-nature-of-child-sexual-abuse-and-exploitation/

How to support parents of sexually exploited young people: An evidence review Centre for Expertise on CSA
https://www.csacentre.org.uk/research-publications/supporting-parents/

Journey to Justice: Prioritising the wellbeing of children involved in criminal justice processes relating to sexual exploitation and abuse Sept 2017
http://www.barnardos.org.uk/journey_to_justice_full_report.pdf

Child sexual exploitation: How public health can support prevention and intervention July 2017
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-prevention-and-intervention

Child sexual exploitation: definition and guide for practitioners Feb 2017
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners

Direct Work With Sexually Exploited Or At Risk Children And Young People Jan 2017
http://www.barnardos.org.uk/work_with_exploitated_or_at_risk_rea.pdf

Children and Young People Trafficked for the Purpose of Criminal Exploitation in Relation to County Lines a Toolkit for Professionals March 2018
https://www.csepoliceandprevention.org.uk/sites/default/files/Exploitation%20Toolkit.pdf

Criminal Exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: County Lines guidance July 2017
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-exploitation-of-children-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines

Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation March 2015
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-child-sexual-exploitation--2

The sexual exploitation of children: it couldn't happen here, could it? (Ofsted Thematic Inspection) Nov 2014
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-exploitation-of-children-ofsted-thematic-report

Real Voices Oct 2014
https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-we-do/news-opinion/real-voices-child-sexual-exploitation-greater-manchester/

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729914/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children-2018.pdf

Statutory guidance on children who run away or go missing from home or care (2014)
www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-who-run-away-or-go-missing-from-home-or-care
The East Riding Runaway and Missing From Home protocol 2018 to 2020

The East Riding
Runaway and Missing

Key Priorities:

Therefore our shared key priority areas of work are:

- Prevention
- Safeguarding and Protection
- Disruption
- Bringing Offenders to Justice

The Child Exploitation and Missing group will report to the ERSCB Board via the Management Evaluation and Effectiveness Group.

Child Exploitation Strategic Plan 2018-20
It will be the responsibility of the Child exploitation and Missing Strategic Group to progress this plan and the associated actions effectively. Implementation will be through the Child Exploitation Operational Group and all ERSCB partner agencies.

Prevention
Objective: To prevent children and young people experiencing or continuing to experience exploitation.
We will achieve this by: - Ensuring all agencies are involved to an appropriate level in a multi-agency response to child exploitation.   - Operate a County Intelligence Profile aimed at identifying emerging issues and use this to identify 'hot spot' locations, and factors that enable individuals /groups to be exploitative, and via intelligence led multi-agency preventative /disruption plans, work together to reduce the identified risks.   - Promote an understanding of the potential links between all forms of child exploitation.   - Developing clear referral and assessment processes for early intervention services, and ensuring practitioners understand the signs (e.g. missing) of child exploitation, to enable them to devise appropriate intervention strategies to prevent escalation.   - Promoting the importance of intelligence sharing with the police amongst partner agencies.   - Use feedback and information received from children, young people, families, carers and others to inform the development of practice and service delivery.   - Continued awareness raising amongst key groups and businesses in the community e.g. Hoteliers, Taxi Drivers, and Door Staff etc.   - Working proactively with children and young people who display sexually harmful behaviors and / or offending behaviour.   - Public facing campaigns effectively signposting children, young people, families and communities, to appropriate services, resources, advice, support.   - Providing relevant training and information for practitioners from all agencies, to assist them to effectively support, protect and undertake direct work with children, young people and families at risk of exploitation, depending on their role.   - Providing direct input, through schools and colleges, to young people to raise awareness, provide information and empower young people to reduce the risks of being drawn into exploitative relationships.   - Working with partners to improve education and awareness of the risks to children and young people's social and emotional wellbeing associated with the misuse of technology generally and specifically risks associated with child exploitation.   - Making best use of all available resources, including the voluntary sector and community.

Safeguarding and Protection	
Objective: To provide appropriate support, protection, intervention, information and services to children, young people, parents, carers, friends and communities via a multi-agency whole family approach.	
We are going to achieve this by: • Ensuring robust multi-agency Risk Indicator Tool and management plans, that involve specialist support services at the earliest opportunity, are in place for all children identified at risk of, or having experienced exploitation and /or those who are /have been missing from home or care, whilst also ensuring that risk assessments and management plans are coordinated, up to date, effectively actioned and link to other formal child protection processes • Developing services and interventions for children who display sexually harmful behaviours and/ or offending behaviours. • Providing relevant training and information for practitioners, to assist them to effectively support, protect and undertake direct work with children, young people and families at risk of, or experiencing exploitation. • Providing on-going professional support for all victims encountering the criminal justice system. • Provide practitioners with up to date procedures and guidance. • Ensuring appropriate communication with neighbouring authorities. • Ensuring effective links with private providers in East Riding who offer 'specialised' placements • Ensuring that any risk of exploitation to children placed by East Riding in other areas is fully considered. • Ensure the availability of an effective response to help children and their families overcome the effects of child exploitation. • Identify specific support available to young people who are identified as being at risk of criminal exploitation and work to identify and implement nationally recognised best practice (e.g. new GOVUK CE Response Unit & NWG Response Unit)	
Disruption	
Objective: Divert, disrupt and actively pursue those intent on exploiting children and young people.	
We will achieve this by: • Sharing intelligence and information via multi-agency meetings regarding suspected offenders, and agreeing a strategy to actively pursue and act upon such intelligence/information to disrupt the suspect, manage risk and prosecute perpetrators. Provision of visible policing in areas where child exploitation is suspected. • Learning lessons from previous and current investigations.	

- Promoting the importance of relevant intelligence sharing amongst all partner agencies,
- Proactively engaging businesses within our communities.
- Seeking to locate, protect and return children missing from home or care; and provide on-going support and invention where appropriate, in order to reduce risk and disrupt the potential for individuals or groups to sexually exploit.
- Making best use of child abduction notices, harbourers' warnings, and other appropriate legislation where applicable.

Bringing Offenders to Justice

Objective: To successfully prosecute those who perpetrate or facilitate the exploitation of children & young people

We will achieve this by:
- Maximising the use of the criminal justice processes to deal proactively with any individual or group who exploits a child.
- Supporting a multi-agency approach to gathering intelligence and evidence appropriately, in order to better assist police action.
- Ensuring that identified or suspected victims are continuously engaged and supported, in order to capture vital intelligence.
- Capturing and using intelligence data to develop problem profiles of individuals or groups who are suspected to exploit children and young people and utilise this to prevent reoffending and assist with prosecutions.
- Providing clear messages to the public that anyone who is engaging in exploitative activity with a child or young person is committing an offence, and will be actively pursed.
- Obtaining best evidence to prosecute.
- Learning lessons from previous and on-going prosecutions; identifying barriers that restrict taking cases forward.
- Establishing closer liaison with Criminal Justice partners to ensure the provision of CPS child exploitation specialists.
- Ensuring that all child exploitation victims are fully prepared for court and are supported throughout the criminal justice process.
- Effectively manage convicted offenders living in the community.

Missing Children Strategic Plan 2018-20
It will be the responsibility of the Child Exploitation and Missing Strategic Group to progress this plan and the associated actions effectively. Implementation will be through the Missing Operational and Pre-Operational Groups and all ERSCB partner agencies.

1.	Listening to and Responding to the Voice of Children and Young People				
OBJECTIVE	**ACTION**	**RESPONSIBILITY & RECOURCES**	**TIMESCALE**	**OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ EVIDENCE**	**BRAG**
Listen to and respond to the voice of young people in respect of intervention work and the development of services	• Voice of young people should inform services and training • Review and monitor action plan	Children Missing subgroups	Ongoing quarterly	• ERSCB Audit dip sample the return home visits quarterly which evidences child centred approach	G
All young people receive a safe and well check and are offered a return home visit	Cross reference of the missing notifications and analysis of return home visits	Humberside Police; PET	Reviewed quarterly and annually by Missing op and Strategic groups	• Number of children who receive a safe and well check • Number of children who are offered and receive a return home visit	G
Where a young person declines a return home visit an advocacy leaflet is available and offers of support are made e.g., how to contact PET, Education Welfare, EHaSH or the Police. The Children Homes will put the advocacy leaflet on their notice board. PET in these circumstances will undertake a Safe and Well Check only.	• PET, CSC, EWS share information. • Advocacy leaflet to be given to yp/family • RB & SH will review Police signing the paperwork at Children's Homes. •	PET, CSC, EWS, Registered Children Home Managers	Ongoing Review quarterly	• PET provide information on services • Reviewed as part of the quarterly audits • ERSCB audit of RHI non engagement Oct to Dec 2017 quarter • In ERYC frequent runaway is increasing in line with national trend therefore 'amber'.	A

OBJECTIVE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY & RECOURCES	TIMESCALE	OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ EVIDENCE	BRAG
Practitioners who provide return home visits are skilled in being child centred and engaging young people and families	• Briefing on good practice of how to engage children and families	PET	Quarterly	• Reviewed as part of the quarterly audits	G
Ensure that every child returning from a missing episode is offered a return interview in line with practice standards for these interviews and ensure that these standards are consistently met. Information obtained from the interviews should be centrally collated and used to inform and improve future operational and strategic activity.	• Learning from Audits disseminated to PET practitioners at team meetings • Themes and trends to be reviewed quarterly	PET ERSCB	Quarterly	• Reviewed as part of the quarterly audits and missing operational and strategic meetings	G
Young people feel supported and the number of return home visits and frequent runaways is reduced	• To identify and monitor the frequent runaways	Relevant lead professionals		• Number of missing episodes increased in April 2017 to March 2018 to 747 misper events involving 250 young people.	

2. Maintaining the Critical Functions of ERSCB in a Time of Change

OBJECTIVE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY & RECOURCES	TIMESCALE	OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ EVIDENCE	BRAG
ERSCB partners to monitor changes in legislative and regulatory changes and learning from research and local quality assurance arrangements	• East Riding's protocol updated May 2018 • Lessons from the ERSCB audit to be incorporated into the action plan as lessons emerge	Missing Children sub group	May 2018 As necessary	• Revised East Riding Runaway and missing from home or care guidance available: www.erscb.org.uk/professionals-and-volunteers/missing-children/ • Missing children action plan updated and report presented to MEE	G

3. Ensuring Support is Timely and Proportionate to the Needs of Children and Families

OBJECTIVE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY & RECOURCES	TIMESCALE	OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ EVIDENCE	BRAG
Humberside Police to have an effective notification process	• Monitor at Pre-operational and operational meetings.	Police	Quarterly	• Improve performance reporting and accuracy of notifications	
All young people receive a safe and well check and are offered a return home visit within 72 hours	• Police undertake Safe and Well checks with 72hrs	Paul Johnson and CCM User Group	Reviewed quarterly at Missing Strategic meeting	• % of children who received a return home visit in 72 hours	A
Effective information sharing and step up processes	• Practitioners briefed on sharing information with the relevant agencies and escalating concerns	PET	Reviewed quarterly at Missing Operational meeting and pre-operational meeting	• Dip sample audits to evidence appropriate information sharing and step up processes • Pre-Op group is involved with effective information sharing; cross-referencing missing/absent with Education needs work	G
Ensure that schools and the local authority cross-reference absence information with risk assessments for individual children and young people.	• Cross reference of child at risk of sexual exploitation, children missing, children absent, looked after children, children missing education and children absent from school.	PET and EWO	Quarterly:	• Cross reference to develop better intelligence and understand the risk to children and young people • Pre-Op group is involved with effective information sharing; cross-referencing missing/absent with Education needs work	A
Ensure that initial response to fist time mispers is prompt and information shared with parents and young people	PET/Police led Seminars offered to first time missing young people and their parent/carers	First Time Misper Seminars held	Dec 2018	• Reduce the frequency of missing events, non school attendance and the potential for CSE and CCE.	A

OBJECTIVE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY & RECOURCES	TIMESCALE	OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ EVIDENCE	BRAG
as to the risks associated with going missing. Advice is given to parents/carers as an early help strategy to reduce further missing events and CSE/CCE.	•				

4. Quality Assurance that Challenges and Improves Practice

OBJECTIVE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY & RECOURCES	TIMESCALE	OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ EVIDENCE	BRAG
Effective performance information of episodes, frequent runaways, timeliness of visits and analysis of themes and trends.	The Pre-operational group has improved information and analysis of missing children and cross-reference to child sexual exploitation, children missing education and those absent from school.	Missing Children subgroups	Quarterly	• Identification of frequent runaways, other vulnerable children and trends and reasons for missing episodes.	G
Quality assure arrangements for vulnerable groups identified by research	Review of cases including frequent missing, those at risk of child sexual exploitation, young people in private, LA residential and out of county residential placements and subject to a child protection plan.	Missing Children subgroup	Quarterly	• ERSCB audits quarterly. • There is cross reference via pre-operational missing meetings and pre MACE/MACE. • Oversight is undertaken by Strategic Missing Group and the CSE strategic group.	A
Quality assurance of return home visits	Audit of return home visits	ERSCB	Quarterly	• Learning shared with PET Manager, ERSCB MEE group and incorporated into briefing session and action plan	G
Quality assurance of response to substance misuse (including alcohol) by reviewing number of DUST tools undertaken and access to ERP for young people following RHI.	Dip Sample of DUST tools Review of number of yp referred to ERP following RHI	YFS, Public Health	Dec 2018	• To understand extent of substance muse and ensure appropriate response.	G

5.   Ensure Partners Develop a Learning Culture

OBJECTIVE	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY & RECOURCES	TIMESCALE	OUTCOME/OUTPUT/ EVIDENCE	BRAG
Practitioners understand and follow procedures and guidance.	• Disseminate revised guidance / protocol • PET staff	Missing children subgroup GN/JL	June 2018	• Missing Protocol reviewed and updated and circulated to partner agencies.	G
Practitioners are engaged in learning from lessons from quality assurance, good practice developments and research	• Themes from individual audits to be fed back to practitioners by PET managers • Ongoing quarterly audits	YFS	Aug 2016	• Learning shared with PET Manager, ERSCB MEE group and incorporated into briefing session and action plan	G

Key to Progress of Objectives and Actions

BLUE = The task has been completed.
RED = Remedial action is required.
AMBER = The task is off target with remedial action.
GREEN = The task is on target.