

## Appendix 2



### UPDATE REPORT ON THE DONCASTER SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE) ACTION PLAN

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This update report has been prepared by the Independent Chair of the Doncaster Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB). It informs the Panel about the progress and impact of the DSCB CSE Action Plan. The plan was first presented to the Panel at its meeting on December 2014 and again in April 2015 and February 2016, together with an assurance reports by the Independent Chair of DSCB.
- 1.2 The report provides an update against the 10 key assurance questions raised by the DSCB Chair to ensure CSE is being effectively addressed in Doncaster. A copy of the updated CSE Action Plan, with summary comments is at Annex 1.

#### 2. The Ten Key assurance questions

##### 2.1. How well do we understand the nature and scale of CSE in *Doncaster*?

Since the last report in February 2016 Doncaster has continued to consolidate the progress it has made in responding to CSE. The Local Government Association (LGA) Peer Review noted that ***'despite the CSE specialist team being relatively newly established the peer team were impressed with the overall operation and current strengths of the unit.'*** (LGA Peer Review July 2016)

- 2.2 The CSE team continues to provide training and awareness raising sessions across the partnership and to schools to ensure people understand the risk factors and pathways for reporting concerns. The peer reviewer team noted that this work still requires further reinforcement to ensure it is embedded.
- 2.3 Data continues to be refined to provide more accurate information about lower level CSE concerns that are dealt with within the Doncaster Children's Services Trust (DCST) locality teams, in addition to those young people supported through the specialist CSE provision. However the Peer Review noted that soft intelligence sharing could be improved to ensure practitioners receive information on a more regular and timely basis.
- 2.4 A further audit has been undertaken by both DCST and the DSCB provide assurance of the quality of the work being undertaken and that thresholds are understood.
- 2.5 Good work continues to take place with the industry sector to ensure a greater understanding of the risks of CSE. This has now spread into work with fast food establishments as well as taxi drivers.

**2.6** There has been significant training and work in communities amongst children, adults and professionals where awareness raising of CSE has taken place. This allows for a greater understanding of CSE and has enabled a more informed picture of CSE in Doncaster to be developed.

**2.7** The emerging picture for some time in Doncaster has been that there are no particular groups or gangs that appear to be linked to CSE, however peer on peer exploitation, “boyfriend model”<sup>1</sup> and internet grooming has seen a big increase. We have seen an increase in boys due to internet grooming; some of these have been as a result of the young men exploring their sexuality on line and one case has been due to being targeted through gaming online. Data is also collated regarding the referrals from schools which provide an opportunity for the CSE team to offer bespoke training.

### **3. How reliable is our data?**

**3.1** DSCB is now receiving a core data set which includes the number of referrals into DCST where CSE is a concern, by outcome and source, the number of intelligence reports and the number of prosecutions of perpetrators. It receives information on the amount of training and awareness and publicity campaigns undertaken to raise awareness and improve practice in CSE.

**3.2** This data is scrutinised by the Sexual Exploitation & Missing Children Sub Group on a quarterly basis. The Sub-Group has identified areas where it can build on the core data set to add value to the information, for example providing bespoke data about the retail sector hotspots. DCST is already making the necessary changes in its reporting systems and meetings have been scheduled with South Yorkshire Police and other South Yorkshire LSCBs to improve the data collection, accuracy and analysis.

**3.3** The thematic CSE audit undertaken in September 2016 highlighted that there were 10 children identified as being at risk of CSE who were under 13 years old. It was thought that this was due to the Liquid Logic system linking all children in the family as having a CSE concern when in fact it only related to one member of the family. However on some occasions this also raised questions about professionals’ understanding of the definition of CSE and inappropriately assigning CSE risks to children where there may be vulnerabilities but where CSE had not been identified. In order to combat this issue a number of solutions have been actioned, including all children who are considered to be at risk of CSE having a named CSE co-worker and area teams contacting the CSE team when they suspect a child they are working with may be a victim of or vulnerable to CSE. The data will now be collected directly from the Children and Family assessment, ensuring that the CSE risk is reviewed on a regular basis.

**3.4** The CSE dataset has enabled a clearer picture of CSE in Doncaster to be developed and of the progress being made specifically in regards to the protection and support of victims and the disruption and prosecution of perpetrators.

The number of offences recorded per month by District over the past twelve months (source South Yorkshire Police (SYP) is shown below:

District	Q3 15/16	Q4 15/16	Q1 16/17	Q2 16/17	Total
Doncaster	10	6	7	2	25

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<sup>1</sup> This is a form of exploitation identified in the Barnardos Puppet on a String report [http://www.barnardos.org.uk/ctf\\_puppetonastring\\_report\\_final.pdf](http://www.barnardos.org.uk/ctf_puppetonastring_report_final.pdf)

Barnsley	11	4	8	11	34
Rotherham	51	40	66	47	209
Sheffield	4	12	8	15	39

#### 4. How effective is our preventative work with children and families?

**4.1** The CSE team has continued to provide most of the CSE training in Doncaster in the community to professionals and to young people. Sessions are held within schools and young people are asked for feedback following their sessions. Young people are asked to write one thing that they have learnt and one thing they think needs to happen, the common themes are then collated. Currently young people are saying that they feel that their training should be delivered earlier, when they are in years 7, 8, 9. Professionals who have been trained report that the training provides them with a good knowledge of CSE, are now aware of the indicators, and feel confident in understanding the signs of CSE. There is information and resources on the DSCB website for working with children and young people who may be at risk of CSE. A designated CSE worker is tasked to ensure that this is kept up to date.

##### Training provided by the CSE team by target group

Audience	2015-16				2016-17	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Children and Young people	297	456	53	749	939	819
Professionals	943	458	456	280	287	62
Parents/ Foster Carers	21	20	40	30	34	52
Community	/	/	/	/	150	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>933</b>

In planning its future training programme, the CSE team will set provisional targets for the numbers to be trained each year so that it has a clearer understanding of the reach and impact of its training.

**4.2** There has been an increase in referrals in respect of younger children into the CSE team due to internet grooming and accessing inappropriate websites and pornographic materials. The CSE team have worked with some year 6 primary school children to talk about safe adults and incorporate online safety through implementing 'All Right Charlie'<sup>2</sup>. This was received very well by the schools. Following the initial training, school nurses have taken up the role of continuing to ensure that primary schools can access this resource with the emphasis being upon the schools taking this forward.

<sup>2</sup> 'Alright Charlie' is a preventative resource pack that addresses child sexual exploitation (CSE) and grooming in a way that is age appropriate, created by The BLAST Project – the UK's leading male only CSE service

**4.3** Raising awareness amongst young people is key to providing effective support to those at risk of CSE. The launch of the Respect website ([www.doncaster.respectyourself.info/](http://www.doncaster.respectyourself.info/)) has provided an online facility for young people to access information and guidance as well as signposting to support agencies. In addition partners support school carousels at the beginning of each year where CSE risk is highlighted to pupils. South Yorkshire Police deliver CSE awareness inputs to all year groups from Yr7 to Yr11 once a year and YOS have CSE champions who identify risk within YOS clients. Police officers regularly patrol hotspot areas and again, support is given to any young person deemed at risk. The CSE team, Police, CEOP, and public health ran an internet safety awareness day in the town centre where young people and parents were approached to discuss internet use and safety 37 males and 61 females participated in completing questionnaires about their internet use.

**4.4** The CSE Sub Group has developed a multi-agency communications strategy and timetable of communications relating to CSE across the partnership. There is a regular programme of activities which is overseen by the CSE and Missing sub-group. Training has been delivered to taxi drivers and agreement that the CSE team will continue to deliver CSE awareness raising to new drivers on a quarterly basis. Working with Sheffield Futures the CSE team is currently rolling out awareness raising to all takeaway outlets in the Doncaster area through visits to their establishments. The CSE Communications Strategy is now embedded and there is a regular programme of activities which is overseen by the Sexual Exploitation & Missing Children Sub Group



**4.5** Work with the wider Faith and Community group has not progressed as swiftly as planned. The original strategy was to engage with community leaders and support them to undertake audits of safeguarding in their own organisations. A review of this approach revealed that members of the Faith and Culture Sub-group, who had been included on the group due to their connections with the local community, did not feel confident to carry out such audits and therefore it was agreed an alternative approach would be used. DCST has provided a time-limited resource to assist in approaching communities which the Group had identified for support. As a result contact has now been made with a number of Mosques, the Sikh Community, the Turkish community and Hindu. Training has been provided to the following groups:

Hindu/Tamil Community	Training booked for volunteers; Tamil community to access DSCB eLearning; audit of safeguarding standards being undertaken
Central Mosque	Contact made with both male and female members of the Mosque. Agreement made to assist with procedures and to provide training.
Jamia Mosque	Safeguarding policy/ procedure developed; Introductory training provided to teachers; Basic Safeguarding training planned for the female mosques members and to be deliver by a female worker.
Raza Madrassa	Introductory training provided; support provided to write their Safeguarding procedures; Level 3 and the Prevent Training provided
Turkish /Kurdish community	Safeguarding procedures developed; Training planned
Redeemed Christian Church of God	Provided training and leaders undertaken level 3 training

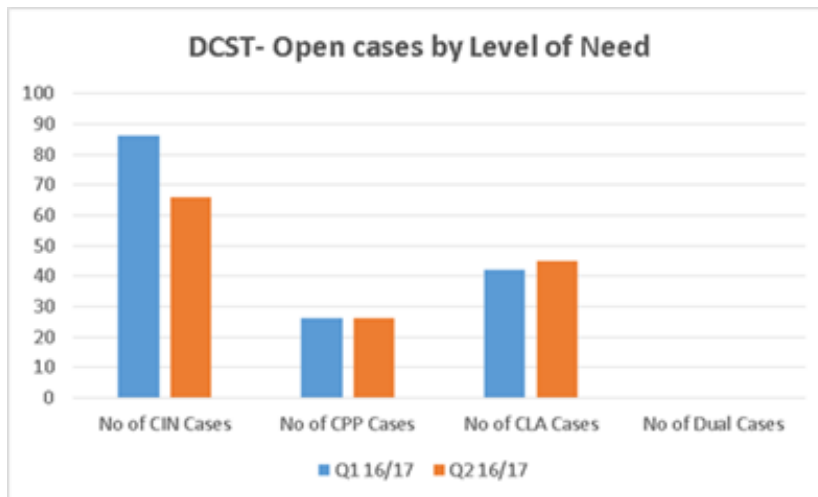
Work has been undertaken with Doncaster Ethnic Minority Regeneration Partnership training women from the Asian community in CSE. CSE awareness training has been given to women in one of the mosques with plans to train Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service staff in CSE.

**5. How far are we providing timely, appropriate and effective support to victims and those at risk?**

***‘Children and young people at risk of being sexually exploited receive tenacious and effective support from a dedicated multi-agency service’ (Ofsted monitoring visit report, August 2016)***

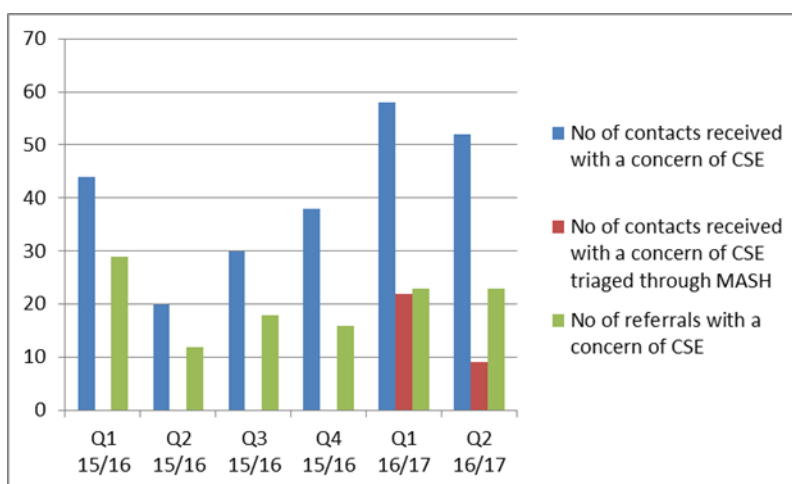
- 5.1** The CSE team in Doncaster is now an established multi-agency team consisting of 3 social work posts, one health, one education worker there are 2 Barnardos workers co –located in the team, as well as specialist police officer colleagues and 2 missing persons investigators. The team is also part of the Hub and Spoke innovation, which provides an additional part time worker (effectively 1 day each). Being co-located means that information can be shared in a timely way and responding to concerns can be undertaken quickly.
- 5.2** Every referral relating to possible CSE is triaged through the MASH process within 24 hours. There is a designated CSE MASH worker who is able to screen referrals and ensure that CSE is appropriately identified. IF cases progress from MASH, each case will be assessed and allocated accordingly. Assessments and plans are completed as standard process and staff will continue to work with young people until these risk factors have been mitigated. If the referral does not require involvement from statutory services, these will be closed only after any on-going support needs have been identified and cases referred into the correct service.

**No. of children where CSE is a concern by status**



N.B this includes siblings of those with a concern of CSE (see paragraph 3.3 above)

### No of children contacts to DCST and no of children progressing to referral



- 5.3** DCST now has a policy of re-assessing all cases every six months. This ensures that risk assessments are up to date and the impact of plans is fully evaluated. As a result, the work with young people and their families is more robust. Across South Yorkshire, a single risk assessment process is being developed. SYP risk assessment is applied to CSE cases when enough information is gathered either following MASH or at the first Children in Need (CIN) meeting.
- 5.4** DCST is also part of the Empower and Protect innovation project, aimed at working with young people who are at risk of CSE – this is both to manage fostering placements for those young people for whom living in the family home is not appropriate, and to work with young people in the community. The project has a whole systems approach to working with young people who remain in the community. This project is due to come to an end in South Yorkshire in March. DCST are part of the transition plan to absorb the existing foster placements into mainstream fostering teams. We aim to build on learning from the project to assist our foster carers to provide safe and secure placements for children at risk of sexual exploitation. This will be undertaken through training and support from the specialist social worker who has been fully

trained by the CSE therapeutic team and from carer support from CSE foster carers using the Mockingbird Family Model to facilitate mutual learning and support.

### **Missing Children and Young People**

- 5.5** The previously reported Children Missing Operational Group (CMOG) has now changed its title to PVYP (Protecting Vulnerable Young People) to widen its remit and encompass those young people deemed at risk of CSE and not just those that are missing from home. The group has a more focussed approach to the most vulnerable young people as well as sharing intelligence on hotspot locations and offenders. The group is actively challenging and supporting those care homes that routinely feature on missing from home reports in order to reduce the demand placed on partners by repeat missing episodes and reduce the risk to young people missing from the establishments. The PVYP determines which vulnerable young people require an immediate return home interview that will include recommendations around specialist support when a child is returned home.
- 5.6** The effectiveness of the arrangements for safeguarding children and young people who go missing was considered at the Performance Accountability Board (PAB) at its July meeting. It was agreed that a more tactical response for children and young people based around the level of risk and need was required. This was to include how systems and services could be better designed to provide a more timely response to missing children and how to ensure more appropriate 'classification' of missing and absent based on a more accurate assessment of risk. An update on progress was provided at its most recent meeting in November which identified a number of improvements to services and processes: changes in the notification of missing children, enabling a greater focus on those most at risk; a more flexible approach to return home interviews (a statutory requirement for missing children) and improved resourcing of support for young people provided by DCST's EPIC service.

## **6. How far do partner agencies have the capability and capacity to respond to CSE?**

- 6.1** Partners continue to view CSE as a high priority. Attendance at the CSE Subgroup remains high with all partners well engaged. The four established task and finish groups continue to drive key aspects of the CSE action plan:
- (a)** The Industry Sector Group continues to train taxi drivers in CSE awareness with over 85% of drivers now having attended. DMBC are proposing that mandatory training becomes a requirement of licence renewal. The Group continues to link in with the retail and leisure sector, training major shopping outlets and Doncaster Culture and Leisure Trust (DCLT) staff as well as securing information sharing agreements. The Group is also linking in with the Federation of Small Businesses and private landlords.
  - (b)** The Protecting Young Vulnerable People Group has superseded the CMOG and is outlined at 5.6
  - (c)** The Communications Group has established a strategic communications plan as well as a monthly tactical plan to raise awareness of CSE in the Borough. The Group has also produced a Doncaster version of the Oxford handbook which provides in depth guidance on working with CSE and is now available to all partners and has been widely welcomed.

## 7. How effective is our work in disrupting and prosecuting perpetrators?

**7.1** Disruption continues to remain effective based on a partnership approach to offender, victim and location management. Police officer and PCSOs regularly submit intelligence on each of these areas with the public also frequently reporting information through CrimeStoppers. Similarly, over the last 12 months the ability of partners to report intelligence has improved by the creation of a specific email address and pro forma for partners to use. This has been circulated to all partners associated with the DSCB as well as those across the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP).

Intelligence from PVYP panel and from referrals from partner agencies, young people and families' help to feed into disruption tactics, resources are deployed and information is shared with Thrive (see below for more detail about this group) and other agencies to provide a quick response in areas where concerns have been raised. Specific outreach has also taken place by the CSE team, police, education and Changing Lives in areas where concerns have been raised.

Of note a small number of male victims are being identified principally through incidents involving perpetrators claiming to be undertaking research on sexuality and gender identity on the internet and social media. Advice and guidance has been provided.

**7.2** Doncaster Police holds a fortnightly meeting for tactical managers within partner agencies aligned to the SSDP. This meeting is called the THRIVE meeting (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability & Engagement). Ensuring data protection is adhered to, relevant and proportionate sharing of information regarding offenders, locations and victims is shared with partners with specific intelligence led requirements given to agencies aimed at disruption and safeguarding.

**7.3** High risk offenders are managed by the Integrated Offender Management Programme whereas the young people deemed at highest risk of CSE are managed by PVYP (see 5.6). The South Yorkshire Police Local Problem Profile is now regularly shared with partners to provide the most up to date picture of CSE related issues in Doncaster and a direct comparison with other authorities within South Yorkshire.

### Offender Outcomes year to date

	Charged/Summons	Caution	Further action by another body	Named suspect, evidential difficulties ( police decision)	Named suspect, evidential difficulties ( CPS decision)	Named suspect, evidential difficulties ( victim does not support police action)	No suspect identified, investigation complete	Other	Total
Doncaster	3	2	2	12	4	3	5	0	31

### Number of Abduction Notices issued

District	Q3 15/16	Q4 15/16	Q1 16/17	Q2 16/17	Q3 16/17	Q4 16/17	Total
Doncaster	10	5	2	1			18

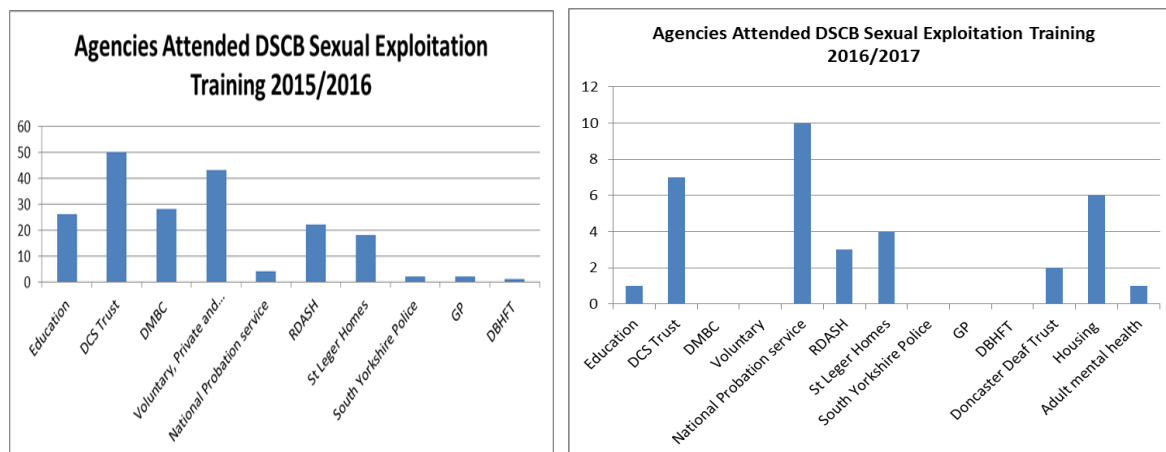


## 8. How effective is our information sharing?

- 8.1 The sharing of information between partners has been overseen by the CSE Sub Group with effective sharing taking place within the MASH, CSE Team, PVYP as well as across partners linked to DSCB and SSDP.
- 8.2 PVYP has widened its terms of reference to include not only those children who are missing and CSE but children who agencies believe are vulnerable. The Panel shares information on the most vulnerable children and ensures there is a coordinated multi-agency response.
- 8.3 Information sharing agreements have been established by the Industry Sector Group with the Frenchgate Centre, Transport Interchange and DCLT.

## 9. How effective is our multi-agency training for responding to CSE?

- 9.1 A large amount of training and awareness raising (see section 3 above) has been undertaken across all sectors of the work force and community. Level 3 CSE training provided to those who work primarily within the safeguarding arena, had been taking place monthly, however this has reduced this year due to the decision to move the training to the CSE team. In order to get it back on track it has been decided to return to the previous trainer until new arrangements can be made.



- 9.2 The focus in the last period is to evaluate the impact of the training on frontline practice. Outcome based evaluation forms are being used to assess the difference the training has made to practice and these will be used to review the training provided to ensure it continues to drive up practice. Evaluation forms are showing that 100% of those attending the CSE course stated that their knowledge and skills in dealing with Sexual Exploitation had improved or increased as a result of the course. Comments around what was learned include:

“The impact of sexual exploitation”,

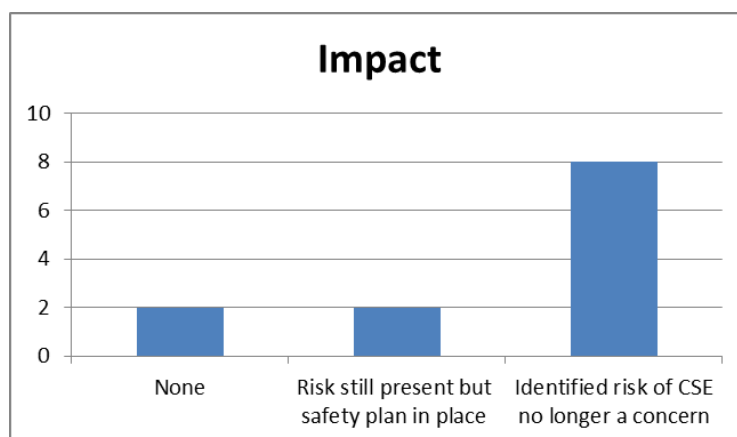
“What’s happening in Doncaster, ref CSE”,

“Raised my awareness of the indicators to look out for In future” and

“CSE is not something new in society. What I learnt is that now we have a better understanding of it in society and through training and learning this will improve I hope. Process in place re referring to CSE team very clear”.

## 10. How effective are our quality assurance arrangements?

- 10.1** Quality assurance arrangements have progressed well and provide robust oversight of the quality of the work undertaken. The DSCB has developed a number of quality assurance processes and has also sought assurance from partners in relation to the effectiveness of their work with CSE.
- 10.2** In December 2014 the DSCB undertook a multi-agency audit of the work of the CSE team. As a result an action plan was developed to improve practice. This action plan has been implemented and to ensure changes have been embedded DSCB undertook a re-audit of cases in March 2016. Additionally an audit of children who go missing was recently undertaken to ensure the multi-agency arrangements were working effectively.
- 10.3** The re-audit evidenced improvements in practice from the original audit in 2014. The audit group felt confident that the practitioners knew the signs and risk indicators of child sexual exploitation and this was articulated in referrals, assessments, case file recording and supervision within all agencies involved. The response demonstrated by agencies has been appropriate, timely and children had been kept safe. Tenacious practice was evidenced to disrupt activity of perpetrators and appropriate action had taken place. Positive impact could be demonstrated in 8 of the 12 cases and where a risk of child sexual exploitation was still present robust risk assessments and safety plans were in place.



- 10.4** There is a current action plan as a result of the second audit, which is monitored by the Sexual Exploitation & Missing Children Sub Group on a six weekly basis and is progressing well. There has also been a briefing provided to professionals, via the DSCB newsletter and website to inform them of the audit and findings.
- 10.6** The work of the CSE sub-group is reported to the DSCB Business Coordination Group and by exception to the DSCB. The CSE sub-group meets on a 6 weekly basis to drive forward the progress of the task and finish groups and their action plans.
- 11. How effective is the strategic leadership of Doncaster’s response to CSE?**

**11.1** The strategic leadership of Doncaster's response to CSE remains strong and has been strengthened over the past 12 months. The introduction of the PAB for DSCB has been widely acknowledged and commended in external reviews by the LGA and OFSTED. Furthermore the CSE sub group has established more formal links with the new Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP) structure and reports routinely into the SSDP.

Strong links have been forged between strategic leads across partners and escalation and challenge processes have been introduced that have proved effective when utilised particularly when dealing with high risk vulnerable missing children.

The use of THRIVE, PVYP, the MASH and the CSE team all demonstrate a robust partnership approach to CSE in Doncaster that is supported at a senior level.

## **12. Next Steps**

**12.1** The CSE Group continues to develop those priorities set at the beginning of 2016/17. The key objectives moving forward will be to:

- Continue to build a balanced scorecard
- Continue to develop the cultural group and the communications strategy
- Develop links with private landlords
- Continue to work with the LGBT community and the emerging male victim cohort
- Develop targeted and timely interventions with those young people missing from home
- Further develop intelligence sharing with more specific intelligence led tasking for partners



## DONCASTER SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD – CSE ACTION PLAN 2016/17 – Updated November 2016

**R** Action Behind Schedule

**A** Action Partially Completed or on schedule

**G** Action Completed

## Sexual Exploitation and Missing Children Sub Group Action Plan

**Outcome 1: Establishing an integrated offender management regime around CSE offenders that includes management of the tier that sit below the Integrated Offender Management cohort**

Strategic Priority/ Ofsted Rec	Ref	Activity	Desired Outcome	Due Date	Lead	Outcome Measure	Progress/Impact	Status
SP2	1.1	Develop a robust process to ensure IOM are included in THRIVE agenda	Perpetrators of CSE are dealt with effectively to reduce re-offending		Neil Thomas	No. of perpetrators offered support, reoffending rates, no. of intelligence reports made to SYP by partners	All CSE nominal are considered at a police led multi agency meeting with specific actions fed into both the CMOG and the partnership Thrive. Additional Doncaster Police CSE team have developed an intelligence submission form that has been sent to all partners to report CSE concerns. This form has been circulated to the wider CSP Partnership by the Chair of the thrive meeting.	Completed SYP will monitor the volume of reports.
SP2	1.2	Raise awareness with professionals regarding when and how to make intelligence reports to SYP						
SP2	1.3	Develop a process by which professionals can submit intelligence to police						

**Outcome 2: Build and extend the core a dataset to develop a balance score card to incorporate more qualitative information relating to practice, workforce and feedback from victims**

Strategic Priority/ Ofsted	Ref	Activity	Desired Outcome	Due Date	Lead	Outcome Measure	Progress/Impact	Status
SP2	2.1	CSE group to develop balanced score card which includes analysis of data and qualitative information on the groups work and identifies areas for development in CSE	DSCB is assured that CSE is being appropriately managed in Doncaster	01 April 2016	Neil Thomas	High quality performance reports provided to CSE sub-group	The first report will be provided in April however this will continue to be improved upon over the coming year including additional information from 2.2 and 2.3	Completed CSE score card in place.
SP2	2.2	All partners to provide analysis on data included in the score card.		01/04/2016 April 2017	Neil Thomas	Inclusion of analysis in score card	Core data set is in place. Now seeking improved analysis of data to give added value to the intelligence, therefore agreed new date for data to be compiled Q4 2017.	Not yet completed but on track
SP2	2.3	All CSE task and finish groups to provide performance indicators to be included in the CSE performance report		01 September 2016	Neil Thomas		Performance indicators identified. Work is progressing to collate and analyse the data for inclusion in the full CSE data set. This action will be completed for Q1 2017.	Completed
SP2	2.4	CSE group to benchmark information contained in the report with that of other LSCB CSE groups	Reported back through meeting minutes	01 September 2016	Neil Thomas		SYP information is included in the CSE dataset enabling benchmarking against neighbours.	Completed

<b>Outcome 3: Implement the Communications strategy that builds on the principles of the overarching strategy and includes a calendar of events utilising Spot the Signs</b>								
Strategic Priority/ Ofsted Rec	Ref	Activity	Desired Outcome	Due Date	Lead	Outcome Measure	Progress/Impact	Status
SP2	3.1	Develop a strategic and tactical communications plan	Professionals, public, families, children and young people are aware of the risks posed by CSE			No. of sessions provided to each group, evidence of impact	Programme of events in place including , eg handbook and respect website	Completed
<b>Outcome 4: Continue to develop links to industry include links into the retail sector</b>								
Strategic Priority/ Ofsted Rec	Ref	Activity	Desired Outcome	Due Date	Lead	Outcome Measure	Progress/Impact	Status
SP2	4.1	Identify retail sector hotspots through THRIVE meetings	DSCB are aware of hotspots and can evidence that these have reduced	01 June 2016	Bill Hotchkiss	Number of concerns reported from hotspot areas and number of hotspot areas	Frenchgate centre and transport interchanger part of membership of group. Reports recently received of young people using NPS (legal highs) which have been highlighted to the police and the CYP partnership sub-group.	Completed
SP2	4.2	Provide awareness raising sessions to identified groups to ensure they know the signs and are able to report concerns	Improve knowledge of signs and ability to report concerns	01 December 2016			New groups identified to be trained which includes 'property Inspectors' working for Home Safety Scheme, Frenchgate centre and transport Interchange staff. In addition 627 taxi (75%) of total have now been trained.	Completed
SP2	4.3	Develop data report for inclusion in CSE data report		To be included in the DSCB Quarter 4 2016 Performance Report			Data provided on number of targeted areas, number of sessions held and individuals in attendance, outcome data on impact of training	Work is progressing to collate and analyse the data for inclusion in the full CSE data set. This action will be completed for Q4 2017.

Outcome 5: Expand the work with black, ethnic and minority ethnic groups, targeting those not linked in through faith groups								
Strategic Priority/ Ofsted Rec	Ref	Activity	Desired Outcome	Due Date	Lead	Outcome Measure	Progress/Impact	Status
SP1	5.1	To engage with faith centres and culturally diverse communities and groups in Doncaster in order to raise awareness	To ensure the understanding and quality of safeguarding in the faith communities	01/04/2017	Akeela Mohammed		Sub-group established but difficulties in engagement have led to a more targeted approach. Groups have now been identified based on strategic priorities and contact has been made.	Not yet completed but on-track
Outcome 6: Enhance current CMOG to provide more robust support for those young people at the highest risk due to going missing from home, CSE or persistently missing education.								
Strategic Priority/ Ofsted Rec	Ref	Activity	Desired Outcome	Due Date	Lead	Outcome Measure	Progress/Impact	Status
SP2	6.1	Develop new TORs for CMOG which includes children persistently missing education	CMOG provides more robust intelligence about ket risk areas/individuals relating to CSE, children missing and children missing education	01 April 2016	Liz Stenton	Terms of Reference to be completed	New TORs developed giving sharper focus to the group.  The group has now been renamed to Protecting Vulnerable Young People Panel to include the change in focus.	Completed
SP2	6.2	Develop a clear referral process and criteria for referral into CMOG		01 June 2016	Liz Stenton	Referral process included in DSCB procedures	Referral process in minutes. All agencies requested to refer in cases of concern	Completed
SP2	6.3	Develop performance data for inclusion in main CSE report		01 June 2016	Liz Stenton	Performance report evidences number of children/perpetrators/ hot spots discussed. Includes action taken and impact	Updated TORS so dataset expanded to incorporate additional indicators. These will be reported on in Q4 2017 report.	Not yet completed but on-track
SP2	6.4	Children missing education are mapped against CSE referrals to ensure appropriate support is being provided		01 July 2016	Liz Stenton	No. of children missing education where CSE is a concern, no. of subject to EH, CP, LAC plans	Updated TORS so dataset expanded to incorporate additional indicators. These will be reported on in Q4 2017 report.	Not yet completed but on-track