



Please feel free to access other chapters in the toolkit. The following chapters we think would be of most use to you:

- Chapter One: what is CSE and what you need to know
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Chapter Seven: The Role of Voluntary and Community Providers

The voluntary and community provider Chapter highlights approaches that key services in the sector should take. However, all voluntary services should raise awareness amongst

their staff and volunteers of the Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) risks, and to ensure staff take an appropriate response. Please ensure you read Chapter One and Two before accessing this chapter, but the chapters for parents and young people are likely to be useful to your organisation as well. Please be aware all the resources in this section can be downloaded from Ask Normen (www.asknormen.co.uk).

Children and young people who are sexually exploited can present across a range of settings and activities in a variety of ways: poor self-care, injuries, drug and alcohol problems, self-harming behaviours, problem behaviours, and problems in relationships.

“They may not recognise they are being sexually exploited as they may perceive the perpetrator as giving them something they need or want. This may change over time as the perpetrator’s behaviour becomes more coercive, but, a fear of potential consequences may stop them from disclosing”. (AMRC, 2014)

Children and Young People may use your organisational activities as a cover for their engagement in sexual behaviour that may be exploitive. For example a young person you expect to attend an activity may not arrive; they may not attend your session when their parents’ believe they are.

The key community and voluntary organisations who are best placed to spot children at risk of CSE are:

- Children’s Centres
- Supporting Services for families
- Youth Counselling and Advice Agencies
- Community Groups
- Youth Clubs and Organisations including Scouts, Guides, Cadets etc.
- Faith Groups
- Sports and Arts Groups
- Tenants and Residents Groups

CSE Policy

All organisations and settings should have a safeguarding policy; we recommend it is altered to include CSE or an additional policy is developed which sets out how your organisation will address child sexual exploitation in your settings. You may wish to review the school sample policies in Appendices 2 and 3 and make amendments as appropriate to your organisation. You are free to alter it to align with your other policies.

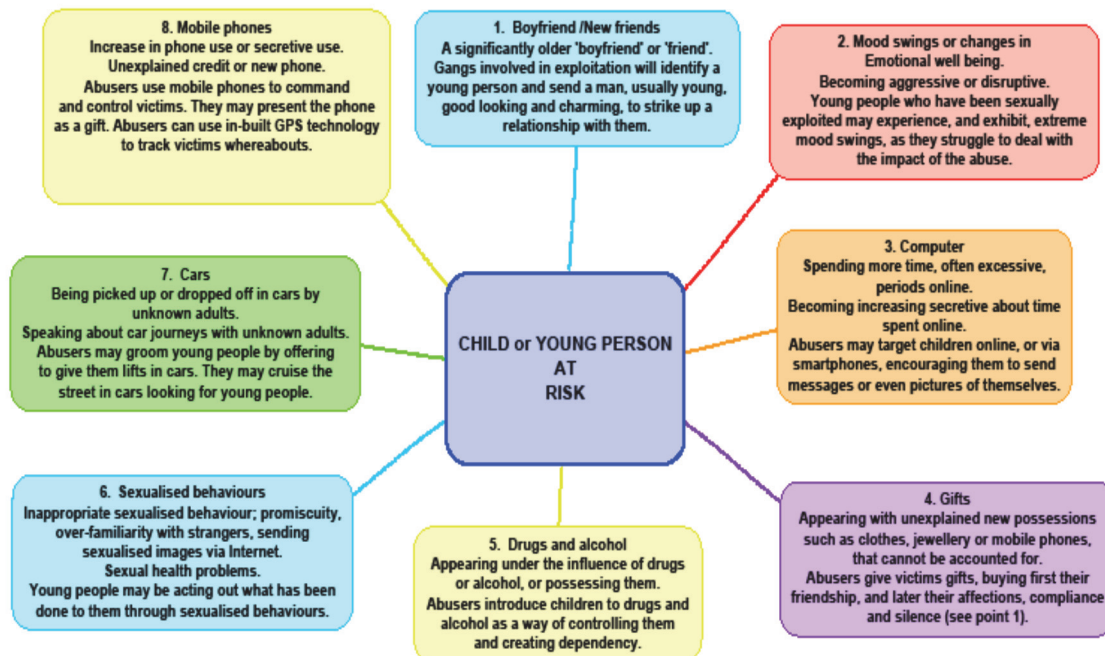
The designated person for CSE may be the same person who is the designated safeguarding lead for the setting. This person needs to be clearly identified as stated in the policy. Due to the nature of issues involved, this may be the same person who is leading on

self-harm in your setting (often another sign of potential CSE concern). If self-harm is another area of concern, please see the Northamptonshire Self-Harm and Suicidal Ideation Toolkit <http://www.asknormen.co.uk/self-harm-and-suicidal-ideation-conference-resources/>

You may also have a trustee with responsibility for CSE. This may be your safeguarding trustee, but please make them aware of their responsibilities for CSE and encourage them to use and promote this toolkit.

Staff and Volunteers leaflet

We have provided a leaflet for staff and volunteers. This leaflet can be printed onto 2 sides of an A5 flier. This will enable staff to keep the checklist for early warning signs in their diaries so it is easily accessible.



SAFEGUARD MNEMONIC

- S** - exual health and behaviour concerns
- A** - bsent from school or repeatedly running away
- F** - amilial abuse and/or problems at home
- E** - motional and physical condition
- G** - angs, older age groups and involvement in crime
- U** - se of technology and sexual bullying
- A** - lcohol and drug misuse
- R** - eceipt of unexplained gifts or money
- D** - istrust of authority figures

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT POSSIBLE CSE?

- Health & Safety issues – think about whether young people change their behaviour or their adults do not engage with you (young unaccompanied guests)
- We all have a moral responsibility to protect children
- There may be legal implications for organisations if activity of CSE is taking place on their premises and they are failing to act or do not have safeguards in place (for example strangers picking up children and young people).
- Above all follow the advice on the banner below and report any concerns on 101 to the police



RESOURCES

There are some excellent resources which are readily available and many of them are free of charge.

We have provided a list of accessible resources here. The resources are either very specifically related to Protective Behaviours and helping youngsters to know when they don't feel safe and what to do about it, or they are very specific about CSE and what to do. Some resources incur cost and some are free to download. It is likely that more resources will become available as professionals seek to address the issues around Child Sexual Exploitation. We trust that you will choose what is applicable to your situation, to back up training in Protective Behaviours or Child Sexual Exploitation available in Northamptonshire. You may find the sections relating to Parents and Schools of interest to you.

NAYC offer membership to youth groups and youth activity clubs. Members can then access training on a number of issues including safeguarding, self-harm and child sexual exploitation. http://www.nayc.org/view/index.php?page=174&Parent_ID=-1

ACTIVITY ORGANISERS/FACILITATORS

In their guidance the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (2014) describe what young people want when they need to make disclosure about CSE:

The young people said that they wanted someone to notice that something was wrong and to be asked direct questions. They wanted professionals to investigate sensitively but thoroughly and they wanted to be kept informed about what was happening. Disclosing abuse was difficult and the majority had negative experiences at some point, often to do with people responding poorly. Positive experiences were around being believed, protective actions being taken and the provision of emotional support.

Voluntary and community groups have direct access to children and young people and are ideally placed to foster a relationship that will help young people to disclose their CSE experience.

PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

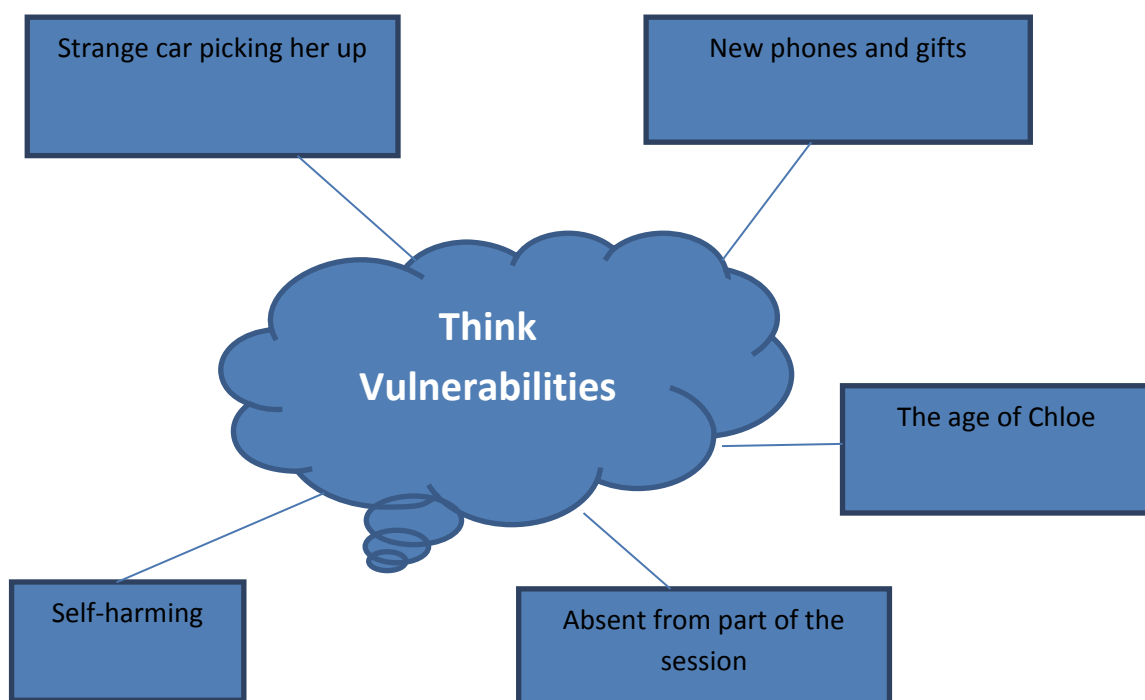
The best way for your organisation to be young people friendly is by:

- Developing effective communication skills to engage with young people, building rapport and trust.
- Understanding the root cause of altered or challenging behaviours which a young person who is being exploited may display – see the child not the behaviour.
- Attuning sensitively so that the young person doesn't feel pressurised to 'tell their story'.
- Taking responsibility to safeguard a young person where child sexual exploitation is suspected but the young person is not ready or able to disclose.

- Providing advocacy for children, young people and their families.
- Developing accessible, reliable services in schools that are friendly and offer a confidential, non-judgemental service.
- Listening to children and young people's views and implementing service changes to reflect these as appropriate.
- Ensuring that health information is accessible, available, understandable and relevant.
- Providing, wherever possible, consistency and stability of staff member(s) working with the child/young person.
- Support child, young person and, where appropriate, the family within a multi-agency context.
- Make professional services aware if you have a concern.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CASE EXAMPLE THAT COULD TYPICALLY PRESENT TO A YOUTH GROUP AT AN ACTIVITY:

Chloe is a 14 year old young person who regularly attends the youth group, and she is regularly checking 2 different mobile phones. She is often showing off expensive new gifts from her boyfriend. She sometimes disappears shortly after a session begins and reappears just before home time. Sometimes a strange car will pick her up. Chloe also has marks showing she is self-harming.



There are number of next steps you could take:

- Report your concerns via the Police on 101
- Speak to Chloe and explain you are concerned that she may be at risk
- Complete with Chloe the CSE assessment which you will find in Chapter 2 and on the Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Board website [Home - Northamptonshire Safeguarding Children Board](#)
- If the assessment demonstrates she is at risk you must then make a referral to the multi-agency safeguarding hub using their on-line referral form and attach your completed CSE assessment the link to the referral form is below
- <http://www.northamptonshirescb.org.uk/more/borough-and-district-councils/how-to-make-an-online-referral/>
- Make sure you keep Chloe informed of your actions and try to encourage Chloe to allow you to inform her parents. Once the referral has gone into social services her parents will be contacted so it is important to explain this to Chloe

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