Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board
Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation Framework
and Strategy 2015-18

CONTENTS

1. Introduction........................................... 2
2. Outline of the Strategy and Framework............ 2
3. Our Vision............................................. 3
4. What do we mean by Child Sexual Exploitation.. 3
5. Our Birmingham Principles.......................... 4
6. How does this strategy fit with the approach in Birmingham? 5
7. How does this strategy fit with the approach across the seven West Midlands Authorities? 6
8. The Birmingham Context.............................. 6
9. The national, regional, and local policy context.. 8
10. Governance arrangements and accountabilities... 9
11. Key Strategic Themes............................... 11
12. Key building blocks and priorities.................. 12
Introduction:
This revised Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) framework and strategy has been developed by Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) following a year in which national awareness of the scale and extent of CSE has been rapidly and significantly raised following the publication of the Jay Report into CSE in Rotherham\textsuperscript{1}. CSE is now one of the BSCB priorities. The strategy builds on the previous BSCB Strategy, but takes into account the context we are now operating in, the huge amount of learning from a range of reports nationally, the work done in Birmingham by the Education and Vulnerable Children Overview and Scrutiny Committee\textsuperscript{2}, and the consolidation and implementation of the West Midlands Metropolitan Area Child Sexual Exploitation Framework. It is designed to ensure compliance with statutory guidance whilst addressing our local priorities. Over the next year two short sub-strategies dealing with the work we need to do to address associated issues such as missing children and children at risk of a range of abuses such as forced marriage, trafficking and FGM will be developed and agreed as well. This work will be led by the CSE Sub Group.

Outline of the Strategy and Framework:
This Strategy describes what CSE is, and the framework sets out key pointers for how to identify it. The Framework and Strategy also contain our strategic priorities and the high level actions we are taking over the next year to assist in safeguarding children and young people from CSE. Those high level actions will be reflected in detailed operational business plans within the sub groups of the Board, as well as within individual agencies and through integrated action to commission new and expanded services. It is unashamedly focused on delivery, and on generating real changes in the way we work together so that everyone knows:

- What the signs are that someone might be vulnerable to or subject to CSE.
- How important it is to recognise it is never a child or young person’s fault.
- How to respond quickly and effectively and where to find advice and guidance about this.
- How to intervene and provide support to stop an issue escalating.
- How to ensure there is a consensual partnership approach to working with all children and families when CSE is an issue.

\textsuperscript{1} Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham (1997 – 2013) - Alexis Jay 2014

\textsuperscript{2} We Need to Get it Right – A Health Check into the Council’s Role in tackling Child Sexual Exploitation- Birmingham City Council December 2014
Our Vision:

Our vision is simple

We do not and will not tolerate child sexual exploitation taking place in our city. Working together, we will not let perpetrators get away with it. We will act decisively to protect children and young people at risk of being sexually exploited whilst making sure people know what child exploitation is and what to do about it.

Everything we do is directed towards achieving this vision by

- **Preventing** CSE from happening
- **Protecting** children and young people from exploitation
- **Preparing to disrupt and target** individuals of concern
- **Prosecuting** those who perpetrate CSE through grooming and abusing children and young people outside the home

What do we mean by Child Sexual Exploitation?

The definition of CSE is set out in the DfE guidance “Child Sexual Exploitation: Definition and a guide to practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from CSE” 2017. We are working to that definition but in Birmingham we have along with the other West Midlands Authorities accepted the agreed West Midlands definition which says that:

Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of child abuse. It usually (but not exclusively) occurs outside the child or young person’s family context. Child Sexual Abuse usually occurs within the family context. Child Sexual exploitation, like all other forms of child abuse should be responded to through the application of child protection procedures, adapted to the circumstances as necessary.

The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts, and relationships, when young people (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (eg food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.

Child Sexual Exploitation can occur through use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition, for example the persuasion to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones with no immediate payment or gain. In all cases those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion, and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person’s
limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation. CSE tends to be a “course of conduct” rather than an isolated incident. It involves relationships based on a deliberate imbalance of power. A person under 18 is sexually exploited when they are coerced into activities by one or more person(s) who have deliberately targeted their youth and inexperience in order to exercise power over them.

Child sexual exploitation is also a crime. In simplified terms it consists of three stages; ‘find’, ‘groom’, and ‘abuse’. Both negative and positive grooming manipulations are used. Victims may be abused by a single offender, multiple offenders at once or in quick succession, and levels of repeat victimisation are high.

It is important to recognise that CSE takes many forms and is not a homogeneous whole. Intra-familial sexual abuse has different features and requires different responses and at times different processes. There are different forms of grooming, and a wide range of vulnerabilities. Some children are more likely to be at risk, including children who are looked after, or who have disabilities including learning difficulties. Young people involved with gangs are also vulnerable to CSE.

**Our Birmingham Principles:**
We have developed a set of key principles to govern what we do collectively and individually, as practitioners, managers and senior staff in each agency, as partners and as the BSCB in responding to CSE.

These principles are based on the 7 “See Me Hear Me” Framework principles\(^3\) (in bold), and the West Midlands principles as adapted for Birmingham.

1. **The child’s best interests must be the top priority** - Everything we do puts the child or young person first.

2. **Enduring relationships and support** - Support is given to the child and family as far as possible, by the same person over time, based on individual circumstances and who they most trust.

3. **Participation of children and young people** - We will include children in all decisions made about them.

4. **A shared responsibility** - Recognising and responding to those at risk of or subject to CSE is everyone’s responsibility (as part of their everyday professional duties), not just the responsibility of specialists.

---

\(^3\) If only someone had listened - Office of the Children’s Commissioner’s Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups – Final Report February 2014
5. Effective information-sharing within and between agencies -
   Agencies agree to share information about individuals and know how to, in
   what circumstances.

7. Comprehensive problem-profiling – we use intelligence to identify
   problems in specific areas in order to understand the patterns of CSE, to
   identify possible victims, address areas where problems are identified, disrupt
   offender behaviour and pursue and prosecute perpetrators.

8. Supervision, support and training for staff – We ensure we have a
   confident, competent workforce, at the front line in every organisation in the
   city which has contact with children as well as in specialist services.

9. Evaluation and review – We monitor and review what we are doing, how
   well we are doing it and what difference we make through performance
   information, audits and other methods.

10. We intervene as early as possible – by identifying and responding to
    CSE through services designed to identify and meet need with advice and
    guidance from the specialist multi agency CSE Team

How does this strategy fit with the approach in Birmingham?

The Strategy supports the Right Help Right Time framework, http://www.lscbbirmingham.org.uk/index.php/delivering-effective-support the Early Help Strategy, http://www.lscbbirmingham.org.uk/index.php/early-help and the Think Family approach http://www.lscbbirmingham.org.uk/index.php/think-family already being adopted across Birmingham. Access to support, advice, and intervention is through the Children’s Advice and Support Source (CASS). We need to create a specialist multi-agency CSE service hub in order to provide a specific specialist response to victims of CSE and their families with additional needs and complex and specialist needs. However we also, over the next two years need to build the confidence of everyone working with children and young people in responding to early signs that a child may be at risk of CSE and establish a cohesive early help offer to children and young people and their families across all our early help services. In 2017 we bought together CSE co-ordinatotors children’s services, police and health in a co-located CSE hub.

It is crucial that support is embedded within a whole family approach that builds protective factors and family resilience, supports parents to exercise their parental responsibilities well and with confidence, and enabling young people and families to make positive changes themselves with tailored support.

We seek to offer support when it is needed (as early as possible in the life of an identified problem) to help children, young people and families solve problems or to reduce the impact of problems that have already emerged that leave children and young people vulnerable to CSE. To do this we need to provide information, advice and guidance about
where to get help and support to families and, with their consent and agreement, work with them in an open and respectful way, building their strengths, their resilience and helping them find practical and achievable solutions sometimes over a long period of time.

Through greater partnership working, better co-ordination of support and consistent application of clear pathways, we can make better use of our combined resources to make a difference. By doing so, we will also reduce the demand for specialist support services.

**How does this strategy fit with the approach across the seven West Midlands Authorities?**

There is a Regional CSE Sub-Group of the Regional Preventing Violence against Vulnerable People (PVVP) Board which has developed a regional policy a regional operating framework, regional handbook, with all the necessary processes, procedures and standards and regional Performance Indicators and Outcome Measures. It supports and sponsors several regional work streams. All 7 LSCB’s in the area are represented on the PVVP Board and the Regional CSE Sub Group. Work in Birmingham is informed by, compliant with and part of the regional work as adapted to meet the circumstances, size and needs of Birmingham. This strategy is developed specifically to meet what needs to happen in Birmingham but is informed throughout be the regional work.

**The Birmingham Context:**

Birmingham is a vibrant, youthful and growing city. It is renowned for its arts, culture, and entertainment industry. It is also the centre of a large conurbation and draws young people into the city from a wide area. There are an estimated 287,000 children and young people who live in Birmingham under the age of 19. This represents 28% of the city’s population. The city is expected to grow; by 2020 there will be 314,000 children and young people, an increase of 9%. Half of Birmingham’s children and young people are from an ethnic minority and over 50 languages are spoken in the city.

However, Birmingham is also a city with many challenges facing its young people. In 2013 there were 84,114 children living in poverty in Birmingham, 31% of children in the city. Only six of Birmingham’s 40 wards have a child poverty rate below the national average of 20%. In seven wards the child poverty rate is over 40%. In 2013, 3000 young people had been claiming jobseekers allowance for over a year and 7%of 16-19 year olds were not in employment, education or training. Around 8-9% of Birmingham’s young people self-report that they experience significant emotional problems like anxiety and depression. The national average is 5%. 14% of Birmingham’s young people self-report conduct disorders compared to a national average of 11%. Statistics show that A&Es across Birmingham have seen a rise of 40% in admissions of under-18s with symptoms of self-harm since 2009-10. There are 427 schools in Birmingham. 72% of 7-11 year olds enjoy going to school every day compared to 50% of 12-18 year olds. 55% of Birmingham’s children take part in activities outside of school. This is compared to the national figure of 66% in England. Only 37% of 7-11 year olds and 42% of 12-18 years olds report that they feel safe in their neighbourhoods. These challenges increase the risk of children and young people being vulnerable and at risk of harm, including from child sexual exploitation.
The scale of poverty and deprivation in Birmingham means that alongside the broad risk groups described in Working Together, there are many vulnerable children in the city experiencing multiple disadvantages who may be particularly vulnerable to the risk of CSE. Compounding a number of environmental, social and financial factors can impact negatively on a child’s health, well-being and future outcomes which increase vulnerability. They also impact on an adult’s ability to fulfil their parenting responsibilities.

We know that there are a significant number of children and young people who have been exploited or are at risk of exploitation in the city. The Birmingham Local Authority Problem Profile in October 2014 and the Education and Vulnerable Children Overview and Scrutiny Report in December 2014 both make it clear that the evidence base about CSE in the city is not good enough. There is still a significant lack of information about the numbers of children and young people who are at risk of CSE and underreporting of those who are victims of CSE. There is also a lack of information that allows us to identify the root causes.

We (at 16th March 2015) know that:

- There are currently 340 Children and young people identified as at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation in the City.
- 177 are assessed as Children in Need, and have a child in need plan in place
- 75 are high risk and the subject of Child Protection Plans and
- 88 are in Care of the Local Authority.
- Since February 2014 to date there have been 284 referrals with CSE as presenting issue and 423 Single Assessments (incl. S47) have been undertaken with CSE as a contributing factor.
- There have been 67 (MASE) meetings held in last 4 months (Nov 2014-Feb 2015).
- 80% of referrals to MASE are initiated from Children in Care, Safeguarding and Family Support Teams; the other 20% is via MASH and other Agencies. Including Youth Service and third Sector Aquarius
- There have been 18 C(M)OG meetings (Nov 2014- Feb 2015). A total of 98 Victim discussions and 106 Perpetrator discussions have been held within CMOG during the reporting period. These include reviews of progress and agreeing action pending completion.

This snapshot of the current situation represents a significant increase in the numbers of children and young people identified at risk of CSE since last reported in November 2014. This is very positive and a direct consequence of the more effective structures put in place over the last year and greater awareness across the partnership. However it is probable that it is still an underestimate about the actual extend of CSE and the risk of CSE in the City

---

4 “We Need to Get it Right – A Health Check into the Council’s Role in Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation – Birmingham City Council Dec 2014
The national, regional, and local policy context:
The statutory framework governing what we do collectively to combat CSE in Birmingham is Working Together to Safeguard Children 20155. This states that professionals should, in particular, be alert to the potential need for early help (including in relation to the risk of CSE) for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs.
- has special educational needs.
- is a young carer.
- is showing signs of engaging in anti-social or criminal behaviour.
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health, domestic violence; and/or
- is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect.

1. The statutory requirements in relation CSE are set out in the 2017 guidance on CSE, “Child Sexual Exploitation: Definition and a guide for practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from CSE”. The 2011 National Action Plan further clarifies these. These are:

- Mechanisms should be in place to collect prevalence and monitor cases of CSE
- CSE is assumed to be present, and is prioritised if believed to be a significant issue
- Preventative activity should be put in place, helping those being exploited and targeting perpetrators
- Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) should have specific local procedures to cover CSE (e.g. a strategy)
- Children and young people should be involved in the drafting of CSE strategies
- Assess and identify patterns of exploitation (problem profiling) and amend interventions to reflect the local picture
- Training should include warning signs of CSE, how to report concerns, how to safeguard and how to prevent
- Training should also include advice on evidence gathering
- Awareness-raising activities should be aimed at young people and the general public, including where to obtain help and how to report
- LSCB sub-groups should be established to lead on CSE, with close links to other groups (e.g. trafficking, missing children)
- LSCBs should ensure there is a lead person in each organisation to implement guidance
- Arrangements should be in place for either a dedicated coordinator or co-located team

5 Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children DfE March 2013
• Arrangements should be in place for cross border working across neighbouring local authority areas
• There should be periodic audits of multi-agency safeguarding arrangements

Guidance has more recently also been issued by the Association of Chief Police Officers and most recently the NHS.

The CSE Strategy for Birmingham addresses these requirements where they are not already in place.

CSE does not respect local authority boundaries. It is a regional issue and requires strong regional collaboration and joint regional solutions.

The Regional Framework follows the “See me, Hear Me” framework and comprises a set of principles, 5 components and a set of standards, (Appendix 3). It has been adapted it to fit the circumstances and local context in the West Midlands. The Framework was adopted by the 7 authorities that work with West Midlands Police through the CSE sub group of the Regional Preventing Violence against Vulnerable People’ Board.

We have collectively agreed as a Board to work to the Regional Framework, and utilise and apply the Regional Standards, procedures and tools, as well as the performance indicators and outcomes framework. We will adapt these where absolutely necessary to allow for the size and complexity of the city, the high volumes of children at risk, the very significant number of professional staff needing trained, the significant number of school and the complex commissioning and provider infrastructures in the city. In addition we will apply our local threshold document (Right Help, Right Time) to the identification and assessment of risk, and the responses to that risk and adapt the pathway and risk assessment and screening tools accordingly.

The policy context is set out in full in Appendix 3.

**Governance arrangements and accountabilities:**

The **BSCB** is (as required by the 2017 Guidance) the accountable body for the work done in Birmingham in terms of delivering a strategy and action plan that supports and influences the coordination what is done to address CSE in Birmingham, for holding partners to account for their own agency’s plans and actions, for assuring practice and for monitoring the effectiveness of what is done. It holds all partners to account in Birmingham, and is in turn accountable to the Chief Executive of Birmingham City Council. It works in a relationship with the West Midlands Regional group but is the body directly responsible for what does actually happen in the city.

The **BSCB CSE Sub Group** is the strategic sub group that drives the multi-agency strategy, develops, and agrees the approach to commissioning multi-agency operating models, and ensures the implementation of, and effectiveness of this strategy. It works closely with the MASH Board, and the Think Family Board as necessary. It reports to both the BSCB Board (as the lead body) and the new Strategic Leaders Forum, and Children’s Partnership Forum (in order to agree operating models and commissioning specification).

The **Child Sexual Exploitation Operational Group** is the operational group which coordinates
operational responses to high risk cases, and service delivery activity in relation to CSE work. This group, unlike the groups in the other authorities, does not include work with missing children and young people due to the size of the city. It is a multi-agency group which is accountable to the key partner agencies but which has a strong relationship with the BSCB CSE Sub Group. In 2018 this was divided into 3 Area COGs to reflect local issues and themes; and a Birmingham wide COG was established to address city wide issues and be the strategic forum for the area COGs to present their work and issues to.

**Everyone’s responsibility:**

Delivering our CSE Vision, Principles and Standards will mean that all agencies (including schools, faith based organisations and community organisations, as well as primarily adult focused public services such as waste contractors and housing maintenance staff) need to know their staff can:

- Understand what CSE is, and know what to do if they are worried about something they see or hear.
- What the signs are that someone might be vulnerable to or subject to CSE.
- How important it is to recognise it is never a child or young person’s fault.
- How to respond quickly and effectively and where to find advice and guidance about this.
- How to intervene and provide support to stop an issue escalating.
- How to ensure there is a consensual partnership approach to working with all children and families when CSE is an issue.
- How to signpost children, young people, families and communities to effective accurate information, advice, guidance or other services that will be able to help them.
- Exercise vigilance and professional curiosity to respond quickly and effectively to the need for early help and prevent escalation.
- Adopt a consensual and partnership approach, working with all children and families in an open and respectful way, building their strengths, resilience and helping them find practical and achievable solutions.
- Have meaningful conversations with families and other agencies to understand the needs of families and record and share information appropriately.
- Work together to plan, prioritise, commission (separately and jointly) and use our combined resources to deliver the right support to children, young people and their families that meets their needs best and reduces an unnecessary demand for statutory specialist services as a result of a failure to act soon enough.
• Identify when adults are behaving in ways that cause concern they may be perpetrators and act to notify the police, the Licensing Authority or the CASS.

For many professionals this reinforces good practice in the way they already work with children and families. For others, it will involve a change in culture and developing new approaches to engage with families, communities and partners.

It also means that we also need to ensure that:
• Families, communities and organisations can recognise when CSE might be a risk.
• Know how best to act to stop it in their communities.

Each partner agency to BSCB has committed itself to ensuring it meets these requirements through its own CSE strategy and delivery plan, (shared with the BSCB) its training and support and its commitments to putting children first.

Our governance and accountability framework is set within the wider West Midlands Governance and Accountability Framework. Details of the West Midlands structure and framework are available on the BSCB website http://www.lscbbirmingham.org.uk/index.php/cse.

We are guided by and follow the West Midlands model, approaches, policies, pathways, processes, procedures and tools adapted to account for local need and variation.

Key Strategic Themes:
Based on what we know about CSE and what works, and on the regional priorities, our four key strategic themes over the next two years are to:
• **Prevent** CSE from taking place, through information, community and school based education, community capacity building, intelligence and analysis of problems, disruption to perpetrator activity and the development of high quality community based early help services for vulnerable children, young people and their families.
• **Protect** children and young people from CSE, or from the risk of CSE, by identifying them early, assessing their needs, including through the risk assessment and screening tools, and responding to those assessed needs depending on what they are and the degree of risk associated with them (through using the Right Help, Right Time Framework).
• **Prepare** through acting to identify individuals and groups engaged in suspicious activity, or linked to grooming, using available intelligence, disrupting the possibility of suspicious activity in key geographical areas or through hotels, taxis, and entertainment settings, dealing with groups and gangs,
• **Prosecute** investigating individuals, and seeking to prosecute them using both civil and criminal remedies as necessary.
Key building blocks and priorities:

In order to address our strategic priorities there are a number of key building blocks (systems, processes and activity) that we need to ensure are in place, used and effective. These include:

1. Strong and effective governance and accountability arrangements.
2. A named lead for CSE in every statutory BSCB partner organisation
3. Multi-agency strategic planning processes and coordination between multi-agency strategic groups.
4. Information sharing and the analysis of intelligence; (at case, area and city wide level).
5. Communication, engagement, awareness raising, education and capacity building.
6. The development, agreement, dissemination, embedding and use of procedures, protocols and practice tools.
7. An informed, well supported and competent workforce.
9. Needs led joint and integrated commissioning activity, including of specialist treatment services
10. A programme to prevent, disrupt and prosecute perpetrators and potential perpetrators.

The below plan set out 10 key building block actions, and measures that will be utilized to establish the impact. The plan was presented and ratified by the Executive in July 2015.

Delivery of the strategy will be monitored by the CSE Sub Group bi-monthly and by the BSCB Executive Board. The overall strategy will be refreshed in the Autumn of 2018.
The Birmingham CSE Strategy on a page

One vision
We do not and will not tolerate child sexual exploitation taking place in our city. Working together, we will not let perpetrators get away with it. We will act decisively to protect children and young people at risk of being sexually exploited whilst making sure people know what child exploitation is and what to do about it.

Four priorities
Prevent, Protect, Prepare, Prosecute

Nine principles
The child’s best interests must be the top priority - Enduring relationships and support - Participation of children and young people - A shared responsibility - Effective information-sharing within and between agencies - Comprehensive problem-profiling - Supervision, support and training for staff - Evaluation and review - We intervene as early as possible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building block</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Outcome measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Strong and effective governance and accountability arrangements | • Complete the detailed action plan required to deliver this strategy over the next two years.  
• Complete a formal accountability framework agreement, to ensure it is clear who is responsible for what. This framework will include the relevant measures to be used to evaluate how effectively organisations are complying with their responsibilities and accountabilities | • the action plan has been agreed  
• 50% of the plan has been delivered by March 2016  
• The coordination of work to combat CSE is evaluated as effective  
• We have a comprehensive performance framework in place and are meeting our outcome measures (regional and local) |
| 2. Multi-agency strategic planning processes and coordination between multi-agency strategic groups | • Act as a co-ordinating body and ensure that the detailed action plan effectively engages the relevant groups. | • The Board’s leadership role is clear  
• The CSE sub group has ensured their action plan is embedded in the work of all the LSCB sub groups and is being delivered  
• There are clear relationships between the Health and Wellbeing Board, Community Safety Partnership and the Regional Group which ensure everyone knows who is responsible for what and can work with others to achieve it |
3. Information Sharing and the analysis of intelligence:

- Ensure the Regional CSE information sharing protocol has been signed, adopted and applied by all partner agencies.
- The CSE Strategic Sub Group will work to develop the best IT solution to collect data about prevalence and incidence on a multi-agency basis.
- Develop a monthly problem profile report.

4. Communication, engagement, awareness raising and capacity building:

- Develop and provide access to a range of materials and resources to raise public, family, school and community awareness.
- Start to develop effective ways to hear, listen to, engage with and respond to the voices and experiences of children and young people.
- As a priority develop a guide to materials, resources and tools for schools to use.

5. The development, agreement, dissemination, embedding and use of procedures, protocols and practice tools:

- Adapt and finalise the Birmingham version of the West Midlands Handbook,
- Develop a programme for dissemination and implementation of these materials across all partner agencies in the city.
- Provide a comprehensive training offer in each agency to embed these based on a common

- We fully understand our problem profile, commission services to address those problem, and have a shared programme of learning and workforce development
- a comprehensive operating model is finalised and in place
- A multi-agency commissioning plan is in place and services are provided to meet need

- We are receiving a monthly problem profile which is used to target and direct activity as well as inform commissioning activity
- We are applying our information sharing protocol in everyday practice as demonstrated in audit activity
- A suitable IT solution has been put in place

- We have delivered at least five different forms of community resource material across the city through a multi-agency approach
- We have developed an engagement plan by the end of year 1
- The Year 2 plan is influenced by the views and experiences of children and young people who have been exploited
- We have delivered a range of school resources which are valued and used by schools

- A Birmingham Handbook is available and understood by practitioners
- Every partner agency has ensured the handbook is embedded in practice and it is referenced in induction, level 1,2,3 training and supervision records
- Year 2 audits indicate the majority of cases are
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Work with the BSCB Performance and Quality Assurance Sub Group to implement the West Midlands data set, and outcome measures adapted to meet local priorities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• A performance framework is agreed and signed off and the Executive has received monthly reports for 6 consecutive months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop ways to contribute to a regular review of incidence, prevalence and our local problem profile.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• The year two plan is adapted based on performance, quality and outcome information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop a rolling programme of multi-agency audits of practice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Commissioning is informed by need and activity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. A confident competent work force:</th>
<th>Develop materials for organisations to use to develop staff skills, knowledge, professional competence and confidence to work with CSE.</th>
<th>There is a comprehensive multi-agency plan to deliver workforce development and training in CSE in place and at least 10,000 staff have received basic awareness training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Provide training quality standards to apply for organisations who are commissioning training.</td>
<td>• Every agency has a training programme in place and trained their target numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Develop a core curriculum and a rolling BSCB CSE awareness programme, and build CSE information into all BSCB courses.</td>
<td>• CSE is referenced in every training course run by BSCB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure the BSCB core supervision standards include CSE.</td>
<td>• Supervision audits demonstrated CSE issues are identified, discussed and recorded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 8. A commissioning framework for CSE | Work with the Health and Wellbeing Board, and the Children’s Commissioning sub group and with partner commissioners to develop a clear commissioning strategy for the development and provision of services to meet need in relation to | A commissioning strategy has been agreed |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. A programme to prevent, disrupt and prosecute perpetrators and potential perpetrators</th>
<th>CSE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Support activity to identify and intervene in “hotspots” areas of the city, businesses that are at risk of being used by perpetrators, and communities that are generating concerns. | • 6 hotspot areas are successfully dismantled and disrupted  
• A programme is in place for working with taxis and private hire firms, hoteliers, entertainment venues and fast food outlets in the city |