

## Redbridge Safeguarding Children Partnership (RSCP) Priorities 2020 - 2021

No.	Priority	Description
1	Safeguarding vulnerable adolescents	<ul> <li>Completing the work begun in 2019/20 on transitional safeguarding – a joint project with the <u>Redbridge</u> <u>Safeguarding Adults Board (RSAB)</u> to develop proposals for an effective Redbridge response to the needs of young adults at risk of exploitation, recognising that adolescence as a developmental phase does not suddenly end on the eighteenth birthday.</li> <li>Continuing to monitor the multi-agency response to contextual exploitation through the work of the Multi-Agency Sexual and Criminal Exploitation Panel (MASCE) and the development of the Mapping Exploitation Tool.</li> <li>Carrying out a multi-agency self-assessment against the "questions and challenges in four key areas that we believe every partnership should be working on and be able to answer" posed in <u>"It was hard to escape: safeguarding children at risk from criminal exploitation</u>", a thematic review published by the Child Safeguarding Practice Review (CSPR) Panel. The 'four key areas' are problem identification, supporting your staff, service design and practice development, and quality assurance.</li> </ul>
2	Monitoring and supporting the multi-agency safeguarding response to the COVID-19 pandemic Child sexual abuse in the family environment	overleaf) will be embedded in the above work streams and across the agencies in the Partnership. Continuing to monitor and support the multi-agency safeguarding response to the challenges of the Covid19 pandemic, the safeguarding risks that have been identified in this context, and the management of the recovery phase. The Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) report on the multi-agency response to sexual abuse in the family environment, published in February 2020, identifies nine challenging findings which are highly critical of much practice in this area. The Partnership will carry out a 'true for Redbridge?' multi-agency self-assessment against these key findings.

## London Safeguarding Children Partnership (LSCP) - Nine principles for work relating to safeguarding adolescents:

- *i.* As children get older, their increasing autonomy should be recognised, inform our response and shape how they are involved in decision making. Their wishes and opinions should also inform strategic decision making, including the allocation of resources and the design of services.
- *ii.* The risks facing some adolescents, and the protective factors that help keep them safe, are located not only in families but also in their peer groups and wider communities. Services must therefore work in close partnership with families, peer groups and communities.
- iii. We must never give up on children and young people because they seem reluctant to engage with services or face complex issues.We must always 'go the extra mile'.
- *iv.* Responses must address the context of children and young people's lives, including the impact of different forms of social prejudice, inequality and racism. Such factors can mean that many young people find it difficult to trust professionals.
- v. Policy and practice should address the need for older young people (i.e. those over 18 years) to be able to access appropriate support and protection.
- vi. A joined up multi agency response must be provided by professionals who have expertise and capability in working with older children and young people.
- vii. When a child is believed to be involved in criminal or anti-social behavior, assessments should seek to understand safeguarding concerns.
- viii. Children need to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to keep themselves safe and live healthy, happy and productive lives. For older children this means high quality sex and relationship education.
- ix. Strategic and operational practice must be based on sound evidence, good and shared intelligence and effective data analysis.