



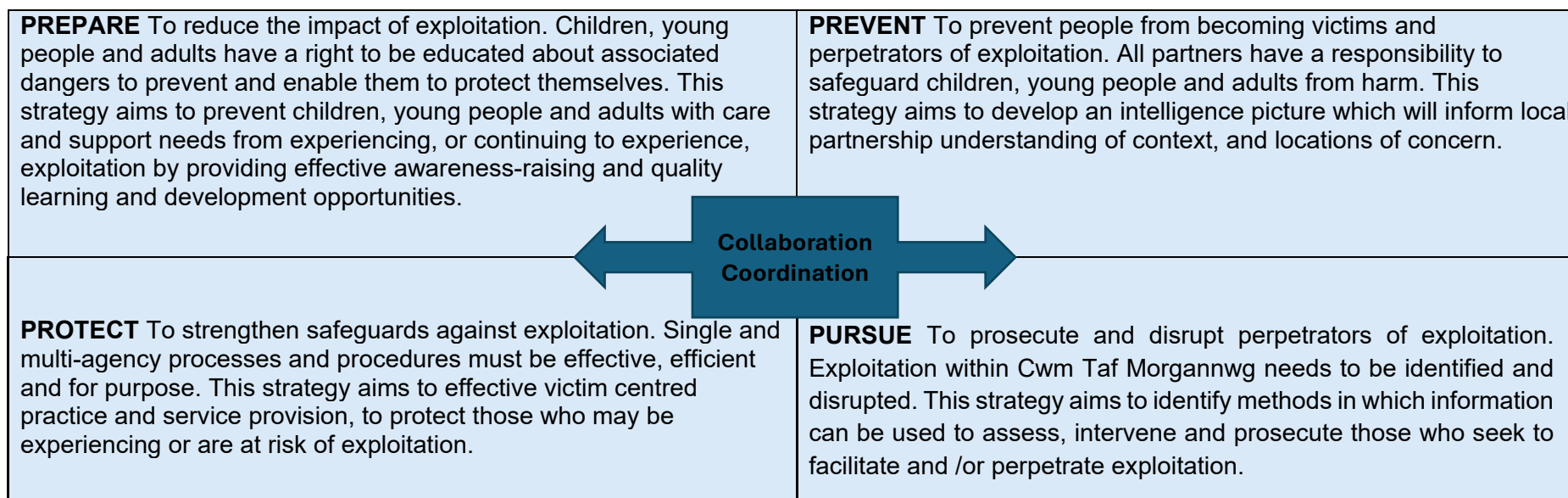
Cwm Taf Morgannwg Exploitation Strategy 2025-2028

Foreword

This Strategy sets out the priorities and commitment of the Cwm Taf Morgannwg Safeguarding Board (CTMSB) and the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to stand together and prevent exploitation and those at risk of violence, to protect and support those affected by violence and exploitation, to pursue and disrupt perpetrators and offenders and to work together to prepare everyone in our communities to respond to violence and exploitation. We recognise the serious impact which this form of abuse can have on children, adults, their families and communities and need to work together with communities and partner agencies. The responses needed are multiple and occur across different levels of intervention requiring coordinated responses. This strategy includes a range of responses to address prevention, protection and support. It is underpinned by principles which are grounded in human rights.

The safeguarding of children^[1] and adults at risk from the harm caused by violence and exploitation is a core priority of the Safeguarding Board and Community Safety Partnership. By adopting the 4 'P' model we will take a holistic approach to tackle causes and consequences of violence and exploitation. Our approach must be on a multi-agency and collaborative basis to ensure that those at risk are protected from harm. We are committed to children and adults in our region to lead safe, fulfilled lives. By committing to this strategy, we are ensuring that preventing and tackling violence and exploitation remains a key priority for agencies.

^[1] The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and accompanying guidance define a 'child as a person who is aged under 18



Forms of Exploitation/Serious Violence

- Criminal Exploitation:** Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child, young person or an adult into any criminal activity: (a) In exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) For the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator (such as to support serious organised crime and/or terrorism), and/or (c) Through violence or the threat of violence to ensure compliance. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur using technology and/or social media. Because they are more likely to be easily detected, individuals who are exploited are more likely to be arrested and criminalised for criminal behaviour, than those individuals or groups who are exploiting them. Individuals who are being criminally exploited can be involved, linked to or considered to be (by themselves or others) as part of a “gang”. It is important when children or adults identify or are identified as being affected or involved with gang-related activity that involves the use of actual or



threatened violence and/or drug dealing that professionals also consider that they may be victims of criminal exploitation. Criminal exploitation is broader than but often part of organised crime and county lines.

- **Organised Crime & County Lines:** Organised Crime is “serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain.” Organised crime groups are “organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities.” County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”. They are likely to exploit children and adults to move, [locally supply] and store the drugs and money. They will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.
- **Cuckooing:** This term is named after the nest stealing practices of wild cuckoos. This may sound like a tame term, but it masks horrific stories of often extremely vulnerable and terrified people becoming prisoners in their own home and it should probably be referred to as home invasions, which far better describes the practice. It describes the situation where a county lines dealer ‘takes over’ accommodation located in the provincial drugs market, using it as a local dealing base.” (Coomber and Moyle: 2017) An individual or group can do this by taking over the homes of local adults and families through an abuse of power or vulnerability by coercion, control and/or force so that they can provide a base for the supply of drugs into the local community. This places the adult and/or families at an increased risk of eviction (if they are in social or privately rented housing) and isolation from their communities due to the anti-social activity it can create. Cuckooing often forms part of wider ‘County Lines’ activity and is also a form of criminal exploitation.
- **Sexual Exploitation:** This is a form of 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, or adult with care and support needs, 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. Sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.
- **Online Grooming:** Online grooming is a term used broadly to describe the tactics abusers deploy through the internet to exploit children. It can happen quickly or over time, but at its core it is a process of exploiting trust to shift expectations of what safe behaviour is and leveraging fear and shame to keep a child silent. It is a difficult but important reality to face so that we can take steps to stop it.



Technology did not create grooming—the process has existed in offline abuse—but the variety of platforms in existence, and the prominence of digital environments in our lives, has increased abusers' reach and opportunity.

Adults seeking to abuse children will go where kids are. As a result, grooming can theoretically happen just about anywhere online. Predators can reach children in video game chats, possibly creating fictional personas to develop a sense of kinship with victims or portraying themselves as a trustworthy adult in a place where other adults are largely absent.

With the popularity of live streaming across online platforms, an interaction may start as something that feels harmless to the child, such as encouraging specific dance moves to the latest hit or celebrating a new gymnastics routine. However, this type of action can quickly turn into something more concerning when an innocent moment is captured and shared elsewhere online or the interaction continues on over the course of time, with boundaries being pushed along the way.

- **Serious Youth Violence:** There are several definitions that describe 'Serious Youth Violence' but the one element that they all have in common is that they all focus on the **age** of the person involved in the incident and the **gravity** of the offence:

Serious Youth Violence is defined as '*any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19*' i.e. murder, manslaughter, rape, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm. 'Youth violence' is defined in the same way, but also includes assault with injury offences.

Young people associated with gangs are highly vulnerable. Sexual violence amongst peers is commonplace and it is used as a means of power and control over others, most commonly young women. Young people affected by or associated with gangs are at high risk of sexual exploitation and violence and will require safeguarding. Sexual exploitation is used in gangs to exert power and control over members / Initiate young people into the gang / exchange sexual activity for status or protection / entrap rival gang members by exploiting girls and young women and inflict sexual assault as a weapon in conflict.

A gang is defined as 'a relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of young people who:

1. See themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group.
2. Engage in criminal activity and violence.



3. Lay claim over territory (not necessarily geographical but can include an illegal economy territory).
4. Have some form of identifying structural feature; and
5. Are in conflict with other, similar, gangs.

- **Missing people:** The definition of missing:
- “Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established will be considered missing until located and their well-being confirmed.” (College of Policing, APP)
- There are several immediate risks associated with going missing, which could include:
- Involvement in criminal activities.
- Victim of abuse.
- Victim of crime, for example through sexual assault and/or other forms of exploitation.
- Alcohol/substance misuse.
- Deterioration of physical and mental health.
- Missing out on education.

South Wales Police are the lead agency responsible for the initial risk assessment and management of missing person enquiries and the ensuing investigation to locate the person. The College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice (APP) places all missing persons within a continuum of risk ranging from ‘no apparent risk’ (previously referred to as ‘absent’), through to ‘high risk’ cases requiring immediate, intensive collaborative action. The risk assessment for missing persons is a guide to the appropriate level of response based on initial and ongoing risk assessment in a case. Actively reviewing risk levels on an ongoing basis remains important for all agencies involved to enable them to assess changing circumstances and respond accordingly. While adults can be deemed to be ‘no apparent risk’ South Wales Police and partners do not deem a child to be ‘No apparent risk’ or ‘Low risk’. Given their age and associated vulnerability they will be classified as either ‘Medium’ or ‘High’.

- **Modern Slavery:** Modern slavery is the illegal exploitation of people for personal or commercial gain. It covers a wide range of abuse and exploitation including sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, forced labour, criminal exploitation and organ harvesting. Victims of modern slavery can be any age, gender, nationality and ethnicity. They are tricked or threatened into work and may feel unable to leave or report the crime through fear or intimidation. They may not recognise themselves as a victim.



- **Human Trafficking:** Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol (2000) defines trafficking as follows: “Trafficking of persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Harmful practices related to tradition, culture, religion, or superstition

- **So called ‘Honour’ Based Abuse:** The concept of ‘honour’ is a deeply held belief within many families and communities and those who are perceived to dishonour their family or community by their behaviour can be subject to abuse, emotional abuse and death. ‘Honour’ crime involves abuse and/or violence, including murder, committed by people who want to defend the reputation of their family or community. It can also take the forms of intimidation, coercive control or blackmail. Honour killing is the murder of a person accused of "bringing shame" upon their family.
- **Forced Marriage:** Forced marriage is an unacceptable cultural practice; it is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls. Forced marriage is illegal in the UK. For the purpose of the criminal law in England and Wales, forced marriage is one which occurs without the full and free consent of one or both parties. Forced Marriage can involve both males and females.
- **Female Genital Mutilation:** Female Genital Mutilation is also known as Female Circumcision or Female Genital Cutting (FGC) and is a traditional cultural practice. The procedure causes severe short and long term health consequences, including difficulties with childbirth, causing danger to the mother and child and mental health problems. FGM has no health benefits, and it causes significant harm. It involves removing and damaging healthy and normal female genital tissue and interferes with the natural functions of girls' and women's bodies. Generally speaking, the health risks increase with increasing severity of the procedure, although the psychological effects may be similar whether or not the procedure is physically severe.
- **Prevent/Extremism:** ‘Extremism’ is defined in the 2011 Prevent Strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas. ‘Violent Extremism’ is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) as:
 - “Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;



- Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
- Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts;
- Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.”

There are a number of offences that can be considered when dealing with violent extremism. They include offences arising through spoken words, creation of tapes and videos of speeches, internet entries, chanting, banners and written notes and publications. The main offences employed to date have been soliciting murder and inciting racial hatred.

‘Radicalisation’ refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. Radicalisation is usually a process not an event.

For further information on PREVENT Referrals click here: [All Wales Partners Prevent Referral Form](#)

Whilst not a form of exploitation, practitioners must be cognisant of Hate Crime and the intersectionality between this and forms of Exploitation, Serious Violence and Radicalisation.

- **Hate Crime:** The term ‘hate crime’ can be used to describe a range of criminal behaviour where the perpetrator is motivated by hostility or demonstrates hostility towards the victim’s disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender identity. These aspects of a person’s identity are known as ‘protected characteristics’. A hate crime can include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, assault and bullying, as well as damage to property. The perpetrator can also be a friend, carer or acquaintance who exploits their relationship with the victim for financial gain or some other criminal purpose.

Who can be exploited?

Exploitation can happen to anyone. Exploitation affects all gender identities, and all gender identities can be perpetrators. It can be dangerous to make assumptions, generalise or rely on stereotypes when considering exploitation.

Exploitation can happen to both adults and children although it is recognised that different approaches may be required in order to safeguard those who are at risk. We recognise that vulnerable children may become vulnerable adults and the transition into adulthood can be challenging as they may not meet the eligibility criteria for adult social service as they do not have care and support



needs. This strategy is underpinned by the CTMSB Principles and Approach to Transition, and we will endeavour to work together to support children and young people at risk of exploitation and violence into adulthood and beyond.

The work we undertake will be person centred and the voice of the child and/or adult at risk will be kept at the heart of practice ensuring their voice is heard throughout, empowering and enabling people to secure their own voice in decisions about them, to enable them to live safely and to be active and participating members of their communities.

Exploitation can happen anywhere, including online. There is no single victim profile, no single perpetrator profile and no single pattern of exploitation.

There are however some circumstances and experiences which may make someone more vulnerable to certain types of exploitation and perpetrators will use vulnerabilities to identify and groom them.

The process of exploitation unfolds through a series of incremental steps, marked by a mix of incentives, coercion and threats. The Children's Society explains the cycle of exploitation through stages of 'target', 'test', 'trap', which provides a useful approach to understand children's experiences.

Target: Children are targeted by those who have understood and assessed their vulnerabilities and often, have built a relationship or trust with the child. This can often occur through existing peer networks

Test: Once targeted and groomed through incentives or relationships, a child's loyalty will be tested. This often comprises being given small tasks to do that seem easy and come with rewards attached – from money to protection – in addition to warnings against failure. The child is given a sense of belonging, of being inducted into the group

Trap: The transition from being 'tested' to being trapped in criminal exploitation marks a critical juncture. Violence and humiliation become tools in maintaining control. Victims are often isolated from their families, with periods missing away from home and a belief that their families will be harmed if they reveal what is happening. Children can experience push and pull from their exploiters – being assaulted, abused and humiliated while simultaneously feeling protected and having a sense of loyalty to their exploiters

Exploiters will look for a mix of vulnerability, skill, ability, cooperation to engage, willingness to take risks and maintain their involvement through incentives, threats and violence.



Victims of exploitation tend to be controlled and hidden away or may not come forward due to feelings of fear and shame. Some victims may not be identified by those who encounter them. Others may not view themselves as victims of exploitation.

Exploitation is often hidden and complex and abuses the basic human rights and dignity of victims who are subjected to it. It can have serious and life changing effects that can be devastating including:

- Physical Harm including risk of serious violence and death.
- Emotional and Psychological trauma.
- Sexual Abuse/Violence
- Neglect
- Financial Abuse including debt bondage

It is the responsibility of all partner agencies and communities to identify children and adults at risk of exploitation in order to prevent them from becoming victims, and it is the responsibility of all partner agencies to protect and safeguard those who are experiencing exploitation and violence from further harm. If our services are to be effective, they need to take account of the diversity within our communities and flex to work with people's different experiences, values, attitudes, understanding, behaviour, ability to communicate and to change. In order to meet this challenge, a shared understanding of the problem and a shared responsibility to proactively address all areas of exploitation and violence is required.

This will be achieved by efficient working partnerships between agencies with active coordination by the CTMSB and CSP in recognition that the most effective way to tackle exploitation is via a committed coordinated multiagency approach, in partnership with children, adults, families and communities.

A needs-led, person-centred approach is required alongside a focused approach towards prevention and early identification. Effective intervention is central to the professional approach, whilst proactively targeting, disrupting and prosecuting individuals or groups who seek to exploit children and adults.

Multi-Agency Approach to Safeguarding

Safeguarding is everyone's business. Exploitation cannot be tackled by one agency. We will work in partnership with members of the Cwm Taf Morgannwg Safeguarding Board, Community Safety Partnership, Third Sector agencies and local communities in our pursuit to prevent, protect and disrupt all forms of exploitation. We will continue to contribute to the national work and where appropriate share relevant information to inform research, policy and procedures.



Dataset and Measuring Success

It is acknowledged that more needs to be done by the partnership to collate qualitative and quantitative data to enable us to properly understand the scale, prevalence and effectiveness of interventions. There are no consistent 'markers' to 'flag' those who are at risk of criminal exploitation across the different agencies they come into contact with. Although some sharing of data exists all too often agencies collate data in silos without giving consideration to the value the data may have to the wider partnership. This needs to change. To allow for partnership to develop an effective response to exploitation we are committed to the development of shared datasets that builds on the data that is already collated and plugs any perceived gaps in our knowledge and understanding of the problem. Performance management and the measurement of success is crucial to ensuring continuous improvement. The partners of the Exploitation Subgroup, individually and collectively, have responsibility to ensure objectives and targets developed are being met and maintained. Objectives and targets for improvement will be framed within an outcome based accountability approach, reporting performance, and using information to identify problems and taking decisions to solve them.

Contextual Safeguarding

Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people's experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships. The partnership will therefore need to engage with individuals and sectors who do have influence over/within extra-familial contexts, and recognise that assessment of, and intervention with, these spaces are a critical part of safeguarding practices. Contextual Safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts. Contextual Safeguarding has been developed at the University of Bedfordshire over the past six years to inform policy and practice approaches to safeguarding adolescents.

<https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/assets/documents/Contextual-Safeguarding>

Trauma Informed Practice

The approach to dealing with survivors of exploitation in Cwm Taf Morgannwg will be trauma informed. Extensive research has been completed on the effects of trauma on the brain, memories of traumatic events are different to memories of non-traumatic events. When a person is subjected to the threat of being killed or abused, or witnesses this threat in relation to other people, their body reacts in specific ways to enhance their chances of physical survival. This biological and evolved reaction also affects the parts of



the brain that are responsible for the laying down of memory. Many survivors of trauma experience feelings of shame and humiliation, which can prevent them from feeling able to express themselves and to assert their needs with others. Survivors will often not display any signs of fear or confusion and will appear to be fine and able to manage; they will often minimise, conceal or deny being injured. Professionals working with survivors of exploitation will need to have a level of awareness and training to enable them to understand the exploited person's individual needs and be able to develop a working relationship based on trust. At every stage it will be essential to demonstrate an interest in survivors' well-being beginning from getting the first contact right, delivering a calm, kind, consistent approach at all times and in all environments.

Restorative Practice

We have adopted restorative practice in Cwm Taf Morgannwg because it fits with our ethics and values. Restorative practice neatly describes our own reasons and intentions to work with children and their families. We also believe that restorative practice will assist us in achieving all our key strategic goals. We believe that if we work with families to resolve problems then we will not need to use more intrusive interventions, we will not need to bring so many children into care and we will support our own foster carers to care for our children. We believe that all children have a right to feel safe all the time and we all have a duty to help to keep our children and their families safe. We want to make sure that every child growing up in Cwm Taf Morgannwg has the best possible start in life and that we have helped them as much as we can on their way. Restorative practice is a way of working that we have adopted in our work with children and their families. Restorative practice is a term used to describe a method of working with people which emphasises three key things:

- The importance of respectful, healthy relationships.
- A belief in resolving difficulties.
- A commitment to repairing harm where there has been conflict.

Central to restorative practice is a commitment to work with people. We believe that better outcomes will happen if we work alongside people, rather than doing things to them, doing things for them or just not doing them at all. We recognise that families are the experts in their own lives, and we need to work with families to help turn this expertise into the solutions needed at the time to solve problems.

Strategic Aims and Objectives:

The Cwm Taf Morgannwg Safeguarding Board and Community Safety Partnership Board, by working in partnership, will foster a greater understanding of exploitation and violence, the impact it has on children and adults at risk, and the wider community, and to



improve the lives of those who are at risk. It is the responsibility of all partner agencies to identify children and adults at risk of exploitation and violence in order to prevent them from becoming victims, and it is the responsibility of all partner agencies to protect and safeguard those who are experiencing exploitation and violence from further harm. A comprehensive approach is required; to bring together all forms of exploitation under one strategy that will protect people from 'falling through the gaps' of existing protocols.

'Children' includes everyone up to the age of 18. It is recognised that different safeguarding procedures and approaches are needed for children and adults in line with the Social Services and Wellbeing Act.

1. Although there is increasing public awareness on the subject of exploitation, it remains a hidden activity within our communities. The aim of this strategy will continue to drive the awareness and responsiveness to exploitation and violence and develop expertise across all partner agencies and through our public facing communication and engagement with members of the local community.
2. The aim of the strategy is to develop a strategical overview of exploitation and violence, supporting a proactive partnership, focussed on prevention and where those at risk are identified are safeguarded and offenders disrupted and prosecuted.
3. We will always act in the best interests of the child, this will be done by promoting the welfare of the child, listening to the voice of the child and by ensuring that their wishes and concerns are heard.
4. In developing our response to adult exploitation, we are committed to **Making Safeguarding Personal** and the six key principles of safeguarding that underpin this:
 - **Empowerment:** Promoting person-led decisions and informed consent.
 - **Protection:** Support and protection for those in greatest need.
 - **Prevention:** It is better to take action before harm occurs.
 - **Proportionality:** Proportionate and least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.
 - **Partnership:** Providing local solutions through services working with communities
 - **Accountability:** accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding

Governance

This strategy sets out the priorities and agrees an approach that develops a multi-agency response to issues of exploitation and violence. This will endeavour to create an environment where exploitation and violence of the most vulnerable is effectively prevented, identified, and challenged.






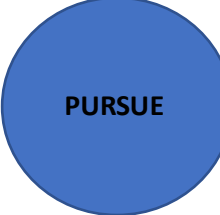
The Multi-Agency Exploitation Strategic Group will ensure the effective delivery of national, regional, and local priorities for protecting and preventing exploitation. It will provide leadership, governance, and strategic direction to meet national and regional priorities relating to exploitation. Working together in partnership, the Exploitation Strategic Group will develop a strategic overview of exploitation, supporting proactive partnership where those at risk of exploitation are identified and safeguarded and offenders disrupted and prosecuted.

The key responsibilities include:

- Establish a common and consistent framework for strategical, tactical and operation delivery at regional and local levels through the production of an exploitation strategy and delivery plan
- Provide strategical leadership of national strategies and contribute to subgroups of the Community Safety Partnership i.e. Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence, Contest Board, Violence Prevention Board
- Determine if national strategies are achievable/appropriate
- Develop the exploitation delivery plan in line with any national strategies
- Compare and analyse exploitation performance data to measure the effectiveness of the strategy on improving the wellbeing outcomes of children and adults at risk of exploitation
- Challenge performance against strategical outcomes
- Act as a critical friend and unblock issues at a strategic level
- Communicate across the partnership any developments that may impact on service wide delivery
- Support the coordination and pooling of resources
- Enable regional sharing of learning.

The Exploitation Steering Group will continue to oversee Exploitation Strategic Group (ESG) during the Implementation and Initial Review stage and ESG will provide quarterly reports on progress to the Strategic Planning Group and as a result, to the Cwm Taf Morgannwg Safeguarding Board and Community Safety Partnership. An annual report will be made available to the Regional Safeguarding Board to provide scrutiny, transparency and accountability in relation to the strategy.



 <p>PREPARE</p>	<p>To reduce the harm caused by exploitation through improved victim identification and enhanced support and protection ensuring their voices are heard.</p>	<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Victims - To fully support victims in each region of Cwm Taf Morgannwg and equip them with the tools they need to make meaningful recoveries. 2) Training and Awareness - To raise awareness with the public and improve the knowledge and skills of professionals in responding to Exploitation.
 <p>PREVENT</p>	<p>To prevent people from engaging in crime associated with exploitation e.g. modern slavery.</p>	<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Safety Prevention - Empower members of the public to share information/intelligence with the relevant agencies. 4) Crime Prevention - To disrupt individual and/or organised crime groups ensuring that professionals are knowledgeable to the proactive and reactive action that can be taken as outlined in the Home Office, Child Exploitation Disruption Toolkit.^[2]
 <p>PROTECT</p>	<p>To strengthen safeguards against exploitation by protecting vulnerable people from exploitation and increasing awareness and resilience against this crime.</p>	<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Resilient Communities - To increase and improve a local response to identifying victims and safeguarding at risk communities ensuring a contextual safeguarding approach^[3] is used. 6) Improved Response- To increase the number of referrals to specialised services where appropriate e.g. National Referral Mechanism.
 <p>PURSUE</p>	<p>To prosecute and disrupt individuals and groups responsible for exploitation.</p>	<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7) Enforcement- Supporting agencies to ensure effective legal powers are utilised and positive action taken. 8) Governance - To develop a suitable and effective governance structure that incorporates accountability and performance monitoring 9) Sustainability - To ensure sustainable partnership through continued leadership and shared resources

^[2] [Child exploitation disruption toolkit - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/672112/Child_exploitation_disruption_toolkit.pdf)

^[3] [About us | Contextual Safeguarding](#)



Implementation Steps

Step 1: Establish a Multi-Agency Working Group

- Form a dedicated team comprising representatives from key partner agencies, including the Cwm Taf Morgannwg Safeguarding Board, Community Safety Partnership, Third Sector agencies, and local communities.
- Define roles and responsibilities for each member to ensure clear accountability and effective collaboration.

Step 2: Develop a Detailed Action Plan

- Create a comprehensive action plan outlining specific tasks, timelines, and milestones to achieve the strategic aims and objectives.
- Ensure the action plan is both achievable and measurable, with clear indicators of success.

Step 3: Develop a Multi-Agency Regional Performance Data Set

- Understand the prevalence of exploitation
- Ensure measurable outcomes
- Analyse the effectiveness of strategy in order to improve responses to individuals, families and communities

Step 3: Conduct Training and Awareness Programs

- Organize training sessions for professionals to enhance their knowledge and skills in responding to exploitation.
- Raise public awareness through campaigns and community engagement activities to empower individuals to share information and intelligence.

Step 4: Implement Contextual Safeguarding Practices



- Engage with individuals and sectors that have influence over extra-familial contexts to address young people's experiences of harm beyond their families.
- Conduct assessments and interventions in these spaces as part of safeguarding practices.

Step 5: Adopt Trauma-Informed Practices

- Train professionals to understand the effects of trauma on survivors and develop a working relationship based on trust.
- Ensure a calm, kind, and consistent approach at all times to support survivors' well-being.

Step 6: Utilise Restorative Practices

- Work with individuals and families to resolve problems and avoid intrusive interventions.
- Decriminalisation of victims of exploitation

Step 7: Monitor and Evaluate Progress

- Regularly review the implementation of the strategy and action plan to ensure objectives and targets are being met.
- Use performance data to measure the effectiveness of interventions and make necessary adjustments.