Introduction
How familiar are you with Participatory Practice?
To what extent what extent do you and your organisation already use participatory methods?





hat do you hope to	gain from this co	ourse?		





### **Sexual Violence**

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nich servic	es are ava	ailable for S	SV-affecte	d young pe	eople in yo	our area?		





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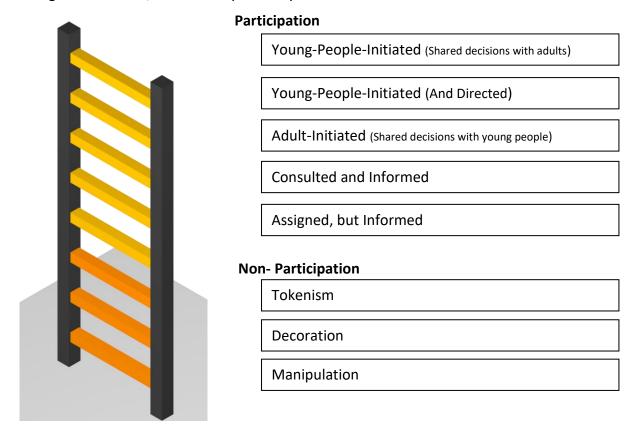






### **Applying Participatory Practice to SV Services**

Using Hart's Ladder, how would you rate yourself?



Reflecting on your own practice (or the policies of the organisation you work with), in what ways might you be reinforcing power imbalances vis-a-vis the young people you work with? What do you currently do or what could you potentially do to counteract power imbalances?







#### **Relational Practice**

What have you done or what could you potentially do to create safe spaces for your interactions with SV-affected young people?	





	o young people drive the pace and content of one-to-one interactions, either tice or in the organisations that you work with? What are some ways that you anging these interactions to make them more participatory?
How difficult do y	you find it to establish trust with SV-affected young people? What types of
	it cause them to be slower to develop trust? Do you think affording them hight help them overcome reservations?
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## **Group Work**





group work? What rules or guidelines would you want to see incorporated into a group agreement?	

If you were a young person affected by sexual violence, what concerns might you have about





Can you imagine the young people you work with interacting positively in a group

naging risk?			





Of the various risks discussed in the module, which do you find most concerning and

 ne other?			







# Checklist for developing young people's participation in child sexual exploitation services or policy development

The following is a set of questions\* that have been used when planning group-based participatory activities with young people affected by child sexual exploitation, involving them in collective decision-making processes. It is presented as a set of prompts for reflective discussion and is not exhaustive.

(Please note that involving young people in collective decision-making activities should be carried out alongside integrated participatory approaches to all aspects of service delivery, including one-to-one work.)

<sup>\*</sup> Adapted from "Young person-centred approaches in child sexual exploitation (CSE) - promoting participation and building self-efficacy" - Warrington, 2016







**RATIONALE:** Why are you involving young people?

Children's participation can often be tokenistic and is likely to involve an element of 'cooption' (young people being invited to participate in professionally determined agendas). Honest discussion from the outset about the purpose, agenda and ownership of any activities can help to reduce the likelihood of tokenism and provide transparency.

w do young people get involved in your organization? Are processes accessible for all are?	and
ce young people are involved, what are the opportunities/roles available to them?	





-	e there opportunities for children and young people to feed into the planning and agenda atting of the activity/initiative?					
nt will be th	e benefits to t	the project?	What will be	the benefits t	o young peop	le?







**ENGAGEMENT:** How will you identify and engage potential young participants?

There may be a range of good reasons why certain opportunities are not appropriate or beneficial to young people at certain points in time. For example, when young people are involved in a 'live investigation' there will be restrictions on what is appropriate for professionals to discuss with young people. Working inclusively also means supporting professionals to think creatively to overcome barriers to involvement.

Are there inclusion/exclusion criteria for participation work? What are the criteria based on (e.g. risk assessments)? Has it been shared with young people?						





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**SHARING Power:** What type of decisions are you proposing involving young people in?

Consultation with young people affected by CSE will necessarily involve dialogue between stakeholders with different ideas and different perspectives on risk. Prior to working collaboratively with young people, professionals need to consider how they manage alternative perspectives and how they will support young people to have meaningful influence.

What are the boundaries of young people's participation in responsibility/decision-making aspects of the project or program?
Is there a clear rationale where children and young people are excluded from some stages of the decision-making process? How can you explain and justify this to them?







**STAKEHOLDER COMMITMENT:** What is the level of commitment to young people's participation from different stakeholders?

In CSE work young people's participation can often be framed as an 'add-on', or of less significance than crisis intervention and risk management. Recognising the relationship between children's participation and safeguarding can help ensure the work is properly resourced, valued and has influence.

To what extent do stakeholders share the same values and understanding of young people's participation?					







Accessibility: How will you ensure activities or tasks are understood and accessible?

Young people affected by CSE are likely to have a diverse range of intersecting vulnerabilities and needs. These are factors which are often used by professionals to justify young people's exclusion from decision-making processes.

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n induction prog g young people w		uld be responsik	ole for supporting







**SAFETY AND GROUP DYNAMICS:** How can you make this a safe and comfortable process for participants, and manage risk safely and proportionally?

A common justification for excluding CSE-affected young people from decision-making processes involves fears about the risk young people may pose to each other in group contexts. A major consideration for managing risk is understanding and planning for instances where young people disclose personal information that may compromise their physical or emotional well-being. While these are legitimate considerations, it should not be assumed that risks can't be managed properly.

context or with sharing information (for example supporting understanding of limits of confidentiality within a group and potential impact on others)?						









at, if any, potential risks may participants pose to each other? How will you manage this?						
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**REFLECTION, LEARNING AND EVALUATION:** How will you capture learning and reflect and review the process?

Participatory work with young people affected by CSE is undertaken in diverse ways, but practice remains limited and rarely documented. Opportunities to capture and disseminate further learning in this area will support young people and professionals undertaking this work and further good practice. Reflection is also a key means of ensuring safe practice.

Vhat steps can you build in to capture and disseminate learning about the process with other rofessionals?					





How will you enable all participants and stakeholders to reflect and review the process and demonstrate how the organisation responds to this feedback?					







### FEEDBACK AND RECOGNITION: How will you feed back to participants?

Young people affected by CSE will have diverse views about if and how to identify themselves with the issue and there are significant risks associated with public identification. However, it is also important that young people's contributions, skills and learning are acknowledged.

ow will you acknowledge young people's contributions without compromising anonymity?					





nen supporting young people in public dialogue, how do you prepare them and the audience ensure a positive environment and reception?							
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## **Participation on an Organisational Level**

How do the staff of the organisations you work with currently view young people's role in decision-making? Are young people consulted? Are they given opportunities to provide feedback? Do they ever initiate policies or projects on the organisational level?





hink would have the best chance of acceptance within your organisation? How might you present hem to your colleagues and other stakeholders?					

What sorts of proposals to expand young people's participation at an organisational level do you





Can you think of any cases where you saw adults involve young people in a project in wa might be considered tokenistic, decorative or even manipulative? Can you think of othe where you saw children and young people participate more meaningfully in an organisat level initiative?	r cases





## **Beyond Service Delivery**

ngs might you suggest they look into?						







