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Information and Intervention Pathway

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Introduction

The risk assessment tool SERAF has been developed to enable the identification of children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation. The development of a framework which includes four categories of risk is intended to inform appropriate responses in relation to children and young people's safeguarding needs.

SERAF Category of risk	Description	Associated actions
Category 1 (Not at risk) (Score of 0-5)	A child or young person who may be 'in need' but who is not currently at risk of being groomed for sexual exploitation.	Educate to stay safe. Review risk following any significant change in circumstances.
Category 2 (Mild risk) (Score of 6-10)	A vulnerable child or young person who may be at risk of being groomed for sexual exploitation.	Work on risk awareness and staying safe should be undertaken with this child/young person. Review risk following any significant change in circumstances.
Category 3 (Moderate risk) (Score of 11-15)	A child or young person who may be targeted for opportunistic abuse through exchange of sex for drugs, accommodation (overnight stays) and goods etc.	Convene multi-agency meeting under local protocol for sexually exploited children and young people to ensure effective exchange of information with multi-agency colleagues and agree protection plan. At least one review meeting to be convened. Work should be undertaken with this child/young person around risk reduction and keeping safe.
Category 4 (Significant risk) (Score of 16+)	Indication that a child or young person is at significant risk of or is already being sexually exploited. Sexual exploitation is likely to be habitual, often self-denied and coercion/control is implicit.	Convene multi-agency meeting under local protocols for sexually exploited children and young people to ensure effective exchange of information with multi-agency colleagues and agree protection plan, including regular review meetings. Protection plan should include long-term intensive direct work with the child or young person.
Score of example: Moderate or Significant risk	Young person aged 18 years or above	Where a young person is aged 18 years or over the associated action in relation to Moderate and Significant risk: sexual exploitation should be addressed as an issue in relation to this young person through the Pathway or other work plan; liaison between children's services and Police Public Protection Unit to address the young person's protection.

Multi-Agency Approach

Providing an appropriate response requires a protective network for children and young people. Effectiveness depends heavily on a multi-agency response. This response is best delivered in the structure offered by local protocols for children and young people involved in sexual exploitation. This highlights the need for cascading information regarding the protocols on an ongoing basis. By mainstreaming the protocols as part of the safeguarding procedures, barriers such as staff turnover will no longer mean that safeguarding falls through the net. An all Wales protocol is currently being developed.

Within the four categories of risk framework, different responses are required in relation to each level of risk. Each of the four categories of risk has an associated action.

Category I – Not at risk of sexual exploitation

(SERAF score 0-5)

Children and young people in Category I do not have indicators of risk in relation to sexual exploitation. The majority of children and young people will not be at risk of sexual exploitation. However children and young people in contact with support agencies such as children's services are likely to have some vulnerabilities present.

Children and young people assessed as being in this category need access to basic information that will enable them to develop an awareness of the risks that can lead to a situation in which they may be exposed to sexual exploitation. They need access to information that will equip them to avoid risk situations and to protect themselves. Practitioners working in children's services teams are well placed to deliver such information as part of their interaction with the children and young people with whom they are in contact.

The school Personal Health and Social Education (PHSE) curriculum provides a sound platform through which to deliver basic safeguarding information, to explore ideas around 'healthy' sexual relationships and to provide children and young people with a sense of agency and control about their bodies and selves. This also needs to include opportunities for children and young people to understand the very real risks involved in staying out late and going missing from school, home or care. Work in schools is already successfully delivered by Barnardo's services elsewhere in the UK. Barnardo's Cymru is developing a schools information resource pack to support teachers and pastoral staff in addressing this safeguarding issue.

Category 2 – Mild risk (SERAF score 6-10)

Children and young people in Category 2 are likely to have multiple vulnerabilities such as problematic parenting and childhood experiences present. One or two risk indicators may also be present. These vulnerabilities increase the risk of such children and young people being groomed for sexual exploitation. Early intervention and preventative work is needed to protect children and young people who have multiple vulnerabilities present.

Consideration should be given to convening a multi-agency meeting to ensure all information is shared and agree a plan to address risk and need. A planned programme to raise awareness of sexual exploitation and to provide tools for children and young people to self protect is required. Such an intervention should raise risk awareness, provide information on keeping safe and address specific identified issues that pose a threat to safety. Such a programme should be delivered by a practitioner who has a good working relationship with the child or young person. It should include opportunities for children and young people to understand the very real risks involved in staying out late and going missing from school, home or care.

Risk needs to be regularly reassessed as part of the planned work undertaken with a child or young person. Any significant change in circumstances which might increase vulnerability or any incidence of behaviour associated with risk should result in an immediate reassessment of risk.

Category 3 – Moderate risk (SERAF score 11-15)

Children and young people identified as being in Category 3 are likely to have multiple vulnerabilities present as well as one or more indicators of risk. The range of need within this category of risk is wide in terms of the difference between a child or young person with a SERAF score of 11 and a child or young person with a SERAF score of 15. Children and young people at moderate risk may be groomed or targeted for opportunistic abuse and/or exploitative relationships by abusing adults.

It is in this category that any omitted information can have the greatest effect on accuracy of assessment and information sharing. A multi-agency strategy meeting under the local protocol for children abused through sexual exploitation should be convened in relation to children and young people assessed as at moderate risk (in line with DOH/NAW Guidance 2000¹). Multi-agency strategy meetings enable the effective exchange of information between representatives of key agencies. The meetings should include the individual who has identified risk or raised concerns in relation to the child or young person and representatives of Children's Services, Police, Health, Education, Placement and any specialist child sexual exploitation service as well as any other relevant agencies. Multi-agency strategy meetings should respond to the needs of children and young people for whom risk of sexual exploitation is indicated but not known, as well as responding to cases where evidence of sexual exploitation is available. In research undertaken with 30 London boroughs and two local authorities outside London only two local authorities surveyed stated that they had identified sexual exploitation through disclosure by a young person. In the same research respondents welcomed the introduction of multi-agency strategy meetings and noted the difficulty of using traditional child protection processes with this form of abuse.² In light of the complex and hidden nature of this form of abuse which children and young people rarely disclose, it is important to work on the basis of concerns rather than relying on hard evidence. The SERAF framework enables safeguarding actions to be linked to evidence of risk, thereby facilitating both preventive action and appropriate intervention.

The multi-agency strategy meeting should agree a protection plan and action to include direct work with the individual child or young person. The focus of any protection plan and of direct interventions should be the reduction of specific risks which are causing concern. In particular where staying out late and/or going missing from school, home or care is identified, these should be addressed as a priority. The safeguarding implications of staying out late and going missing should not be underestimated by any agencies. The length of intervention required will be different in each case and is reliant on the specific circumstances of the child or young person and the nature of the risks which are being addressed. Individual children and young people may respond to intervention in different ways and this will also impact on the length of that intervention.

A change of circumstances such as a placement change for example may serve to support the reduction of risks in a relatively short space of time, conversely a placement change could serve to quickly escalate risk. At least one review meeting by the multi-agency strategy group should be conducted to ensure that actions have been taken, assess progress, consider the impact of interventions, share further information and reassess the level of risk. Risks should be carefully monitored and reviewed over time in relation to children and young people for whom there have been concerns as part of assessment and planning processes already in place within teams. SERAF Level 1 and Level 2 risk assessments, SERAF STEP assessment and the database are designed to facilitate this monitoring process.

¹ Department of Health, (2000) Safeguarding Children Involved in Prostitution: Supplementary Guidance to Working Together to Safeguard Children, London: DoH, National Assembly for Wales, Home Office, DfEE.

² Harper, Z and Scott, S (2005) *Meeting the needs of sexually exploited young people in London*. Barnardo's, Barkingside.

Category 4 – Significant risk (SERAF score 16+)

Where children or young people are assessed as being in Category 4 there is a clear indication that they are at significant risk of sexual exploitation or that they are already being abused through sexual exploitation. This is likely to include cases where abuse is habitual, denied, and where coercion and control is implicit.

A multi-agency strategy meeting under the local protocol for children abused through sexual exploitation should be convened in relation to children and young people assessed as at 'significant risk' (in line with DOH/NAW Guidance 2000). As with Category 3, multi-agency strategy meetings should ensure the effective exchange of information between representatives of key agencies. The meetings should include the individual who has identified risk or raised concerns in relation to the child or young person and representatives of Children's Services, Police, Health, Education, Placements and any specialist child sexual exploitation service as well as any other relevant agencies. Participants of the meeting should agree a protection plan and action to include long-term intensive direct work with the individual child or young person. Review meetings should be conducted throughout the period in which the specialist intervention is taking place to ensure that agreed actions are implemented, and to assess the progress and impact of agreed interventions. Risk should be closely monitored and regularly reassessed as part of the risk reduction process.

All agencies involved in working with the child or young person should address issues of sexual exploitation whether in relation to, for example, placements, offending behaviour, work with the child or young person's family, education or sexual health as part of their work with that child or young person. A coordinated and synchronised approach by all agencies maximises the effectiveness of interventions and the impact of planned actions. All agencies should agree and adopt a consistent approach that does not shy away from or collude with risky behaviour. All agencies and professionals need to be aware of the intensive and long-term nature of the approach required. The presence of multiple vulnerabilities and risks in the lives of children and young people at significant risk often means that they are difficult to engage and that positive outcomes take time. Appropriate approaches to working with children and young people at significant risk of or abused through sexual exploitation are discussed in more detail later.

The threshold for Category 4 within the framework is a SERAF score of 16 or above. Of the 'significant risk' sub-sample in the pilot study, the local authority had already identified sexual exploitation as an issue in 11 of the 67 cases. In all but one of the 11 cases which had already been identified by the local authority, a SERAF score of 30 or above was generated (between 31 and 49). This suggests that a significant majority of vulnerabilities and risk indicators have to be present for a child or young person before sexual exploitation is identified as an issue through standard child protection procedures and practices. The use of a fit for purpose sexual exploitation risk assessment framework should allow for the identification of vulnerability and risk in relation to the majority of children and young people at an earlier stage. Over time, routine assessment, early identification and appropriate interventions should reduce the numbers of children and young people who are exposed to significant risk of sexual exploitation. SERAF tools are designed to support this process.

Young people aged 18 years and over, entitled to Aftercare services

The supplementary guidance Safeguarding children involved in prostitution (2000) applies to all children and young people under the age of 18 years. However reference is made to a duty of care towards older young people leaving care under the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 with regard to the safeguarding guidance.

Where there are concerns regarding risk of sexual exploitation in relation to a young person entitled to receive services under the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000, the associated actions set out above should be generally followed.

In relation to Category 1 and Category 2 cases, information and awareness raising actions should be addressed as part of the pathway planning process. Risk should be assessed and addressed as part of existing processes. Similarly where young people are assessed as Category 3 or Category 4 cases, sexual exploitation should be addressed through the pathway or other work plan. As for children and young people under the age of 18, liaison between Children's Services and the Police Public Protection Unit is also required in addressing the protection of the young person.

SERAF (Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework)

Risk and intervention: protecting children and young people



Interventions with individual children and young people should be aimed at addressing the specific areas causing concern, beginning with the most risky or dangerous as well as those areas identified by the child or young person as areas where they are willing to work on making changes. This supports reduction of risks and progresses cases to positive outcomes. Barnardo's Cymru has adapted a traffic lights system³ to provide a means of monitoring positive outcomes. The SERAF STEP assessment enables children and young people to self-assess as well as allowing for a comparison between a child or young person's own appraisal of their situation with that of their worker. The SERAF STEP assessment is designed to provoke discussion and debate and used regularly over time is able to map progress and change. Children and young people can use this tool to prioritise areas of work to be undertaken with their workers and can discuss action needed to move them to a reduced level of risk. In this way children and young people are encouraged to contribute to the identification of the various risks associated with sexual exploitation as they relate to their own lives. The SERAF STEP assessment is integral to risk reduction work.

³ Created by Barnardo's Merseyside Service

Reducing risks for positive outcomes

Each of the areas which present risks for children and young people in relation to sexual exploitation can be dealt with to promote safeguarding and to achieve positive outcomes. Reducing these risks involves a multi-agency approach which delivers a protective network and holistic package of care.

Barnardo's services across the UK have agreed a set of national outcomes which services work towards and the Seraf Service works towards an additional two. These outcomes have been matched against Welsh Assembly Government's seven Core Aims for all children and young people in Wales.

1. Child or young person is in regular contact with the service and able to accept support (WAG Core Aim 5).
2. Child or young person has a suitable place to live, with care and support adequate to their needs (WAG Core Aim 6).
3. Child or young person does not go missing from home/care (WAG Core Aim 6).
4. Child or young person has reduced conflict with parents or carers (WAG Core Aim 6).
5. Child or young person does not associate with controlling/risky adults (WAG Core Aim 3).
6. Child or young person does not associate with peers involved in sexual exploitation (WAG Core Aim 3).
7. Child or young person attends education/training/work (WAG Core Aim 2).
8. Child or young person is aware of sexual health risks and protects themselves appropriately (WAG Core Aims 2 and 3).
9. Child or young person does not have problematic drug/alcohol use (WAG Core Aim 3).
10. Child or young person does not experience violence (WAG Core Aim 3).
11. Child or young person is able to recognise risky and exploitative relationships and to assert their rights in relationships (WAG Core Aim 2).
12. Child or young person is safe from abuse (WAG Core Aim 3).
13. Child or young person has a consistent positive relationship with at least one nurturing adult (WAG Core Aims 5 and 6).
14. Child or young person has their health needs met (WAG Core Aim 3).
15. Child or young person has opportunities to enjoy a range of activities and has the confidence to participate (WAG Core Aims 2 and 4).
16. Child or young person has a range of independent living skills (WAG Core Aim 2).
17. Child or young person engages in law abiding, positive behaviours (WAG Core Aim 2).
18. Child or young person has a reduced SERAF score (WAG Core Aim 3).

Working with children and young people at significant risk of or abused through sexual exploitation

By the point in a child or young person's life where they are significantly at risk of or are already abused through sexual exploitation they are subject to a complex pattern of life experiences which impact negatively on each dimension of their life. Because of this they can present to agencies such as the police as 'streetwise' or as 'problematic' rather than in need of support. Information, training, tools for risk identification, protocols and procedures and tools for assessment lead to a plan of intervention. Intervention, support and action should be based upon the child or young person's needs and be delivered by a trusted worker in conjunction with a protective network of appropriate agencies.

Working with children and young people for whom sexual exploitation is an issue requires a holistic approach through investment of time and resources in long term intervention. An important aspect of the work can be maintaining contact and being available to children and young people until they reach a point where they are ready to think about their situations. The process and effort spent by a worker on relationship building can be an important factor in bringing them to that point. These 'windows of opportunity', when they present, should be fully capitalised upon, with the right kind of support being made available at the time it is required by the young person. This can only be achieved through the cooperation and joint working of an established network of appropriate agencies.

Establishing a positive trusting relationship with such vulnerable children and young people takes time. A relationship needs to be developed which offers something tangible to the child or young person. At the same time it is important to acknowledge that workers are not providing a friendship and that there are inescapable power differentials. Change needs to happen at a pace that is set by the young person and which provides real choices and promotes a sense of positive control for the young person. Working with children and young people who are exposed to risk situations and experiences of sexual exploitation requires an approach that is non-judgemental and where staff are 'unshockable'. There is a need to be consistently honest and to listen to and respect the views of children and young people.

- Intervention should begin with relationship building, and assessment of risks and vulnerabilities with the child or young person.
- Honest discussions and inclusion in assessment and planning processes will assist the child or young person in feeling included, and create a sense of ownership and connection with the plan.
- The plan should address each of the identified areas of risk.
- Workers need to be realistic about expectations and to understand that this is long term, intensive work.

Barnardo's has been involved in child sexual exploitation work since 1995. The core features of Barnardo's model of practice can be summarised in the Four A's of Access, Attention, Assertive outreach and Advocacy.⁴

⁴ Information in relation to the Four A's is in large part taken directly from or adapted from: Scott, S and Skidmore, P (2006) *Reducing the risk: Barnardo's support for sexually exploited young people: A two-year evaluation*, pp48-49, Barnardo's, Barking.

Access

Barnardo's services contribute to the development of effective protocols in their area to ensure effective pathways of referral. This includes inter-agency work to raise awareness and increase identification of children and young people at risk.

Services have to be provided in a way that is accessible to children and young people with chaotic lives and who may have a history of poor relationships with professionals. Services have to be delivered by staff who take time to build trusting relationships. Providing support to young people on their own terms is crucial, as is honesty about the boundaries of confidentiality.

Attention

As a result of their life experiences, children and young people at risk of or abused through sexual exploitation are unlikely to have concerned adults who give them positive attention in their lives. This makes them susceptible and responsive to the attentions of abusive adults. Barnardo's services aim to provide consistent and persistent attention from a named worker. This fosters protective, supportive relationships within which children and young people feel safe enough to start to make changes in their lives. This approach provides a positive relationship with a safe adult as an alternative to an unsafe relationship with an abusing adult.

Assertive outreach

Persistent and innovative engagement techniques are required. The steady persistence of workers serves to convince children and young people that they are the subject of genuine concern and care. Such persistent engagement techniques are important to counteract the influence of abusive adults.

Advocacy

Effective support has to involve a range of agencies. A coordinated and synchronised approach by all agencies maximises the effectiveness of interventions and the impact of planned actions. A key role of staff is to advocate for children and young people in relation to the provision they need from different agencies. Examples from practice show that advocacy for the right kind of support at the right time can be particularly important in providing a 'turning point' in a young person's life.

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Cyflwyniad

Mae'r dull asesu risg SERAF wedi cael ei ddatblygu fel bod modd canfod plant a phobl ifanc y mae perygl y camfanteisir yn rhywiol arnynt. Y bwriad wrth ddatblygu fframwaith sy'n cynnwys pedwar categori risg yw darparu sail i ymatebion priodol o ran anghenion diogelu plant a phobl ifanc.

Categori risg SERAF	Disgrifiad	Camau gweithredu cysylltiol
Categori 1 (Ddim mewn perygl) (Sgôr 0-5)	Plentyn neu berson ifanc sydd 'mewn angen' efallai ond nad oes perygl ar hyn o bryd iddo gael ei baratoi ar gyfer camfanteisio rhywiol.	Addysgu i gadw'n ddiogel. Adolygu'r risg pan geir unrhyw newid arwyddocaol yn yr amgylchiadau.
Categori 2 (Risg fach) (Sgôr 6-10)	Plentyn neu berson ifanc agored i niwed y gallai fod perygl iddo gael ei baratoi ar gyfer camfanteisio rhywiol.	Dylid gwneud gwaith ar ymwybyddiaeth o risg a chadw'n ddiogel gyda'r plentyn/person ifanc hwn. Adolygu'r risg pan geir unrhyw newid arwyddocaol yn yr amgylchiadau.
Categori 3 (Risg gymedrol) (Sgôr 11-15)	Plentyn neu berson ifanc a allai gael ei dargedu ar gyfer cam-drin manteisgar drwy gyfnewid rhyw am gyffuriau, llety (aros dros nos) a nwyddau ac ati.	Cynnull cyfarfod aml-asiantaeth dan brotocol lleol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc y camfanteisir arnynt yn rhywiol i sicrhau y cyfnewidir gwybodaeth yn effeithiol gyda chydweithwyr o amryw o asiantaethau a chytuno ar gynllun amddiffyn. Dylid galw o leiaf un cyfarfod adolygu. Dylid gwneud gwaith gyda'r plentyn/person ifanc hwn ar leihau risg a chadw'n ddiogel.
Categori 4 (Risg sylweddol) (Sgôr 16+)	Ymddengys bod perygl sylweddol y camfanteisir yn rhywiol ar blentyn neu berson ifanc neu fod hynny'n digwydd yn barod. Mae camfanteisio rhywiol yn debygol o fod yn rhywbeth cyson, yn aml mae'r unigolyn yn ei wadu ac mae gorfodaeth/rheolaeth ymhlyg ynddo.	Cynnull cyfarfod aml-asiantaeth dan brotocolau lleol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc y camfanteisir arnynt yn rhywiol i sicrhau y cyfnewidir gwybodaeth yn effeithiol gyda chydweithwyr o amryw o asiantaethau a chytuno ar gynllun amddiffyn, yn cynnwys cyfarfodydd adolygu rheolaidd. Dylai'r cynllun amddiffyn gynnwys gwaith uniongyrchol dwys tymor hir gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc.
Sgôr er enghraifft Risg Gymedrol neu Sylweddol	Person ifanc 18 oed neu hŷn	Lle mae person ifanc yn 18 oed neu'n hŷn, dylid ymdrin â risg Gymedrol neu Sylweddol o gamfanteisio rhywiol mewn perthynas â'r person ifanc hwn drwy'r Llwybr neu gynllun gwaith arall; cyswllt rhwng y gwasanaethau plant ag Uned Gwarchod y Cyhoedd yr Heddlu i roi sylw i amddiffyn y person ifanc.

Dull gweithredu Aml-asiantaeth

Mae darparu ymateb priodol yn galw am rwydwaith amddiffynnol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc. Mae effeithlonrwydd yn dibynnu'n drwm ar ymateb aml-asiantaeth. Mae'r ymateb hwn ar ei orau yn y strwythur a gynigir gan brotocolau lleol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc y camfanteisir yn rhywiol arnynt. Mae hyn yn amlygu'r angen i raeadru gwybodaeth am y protocolau yn barhaus. Drwy sefydlu'r protocolau fel rhan o brif ffrwd y gweithdrefnau diogelu ni fydd rhwystrau fel trosiant staff mwyach yn golygu bod gwaith diogelu yn disgyn drwy'r rhwyd. Mae protocol Cymru gyfan yn cael ei ddatblygu ar hyn o bryd.

O fewn y fframwaith pedwar categori risg, mae angen gwahanol ymatebion mewn perthynas â phob lefel o risg. Mae camau gweithredu cysylltiol ynghlwm wrth bob un o'r pedwar categori risg.

Categori I – Ddim mewn perygl y camfanteisir yn rhywiol arnynt

(sgôr SERAF 0-5)

Nid oes gan blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghategori I ddangosyddion risg mewn perthynas â chamfanteisio rhywiol. Ni fydd y rhan fwyaf o blant a phobl ifanc mewn perygl o rywun yn camfanteisio'n rhywiol arnynt. Fodd bynnag, mae plant a phobl ifanc sydd mewn cysylltiad ag asiantaethau cefnogi megis gwasanaethau plant, yn debygol o fod yn agored i niwed mewn rhai ffyrdd.

Mae ar blant a phobl ifanc yr aseswyd eu bod yn y categori hwn angen mynediad at wybodaeth sylfaenol a fydd yn eu galluogi i ddatblygu ymwybyddiaeth o'r peryglon a all arwain at sefyllfa lle gallai rhywun gamfanteisio'n rhywiol arnynt. Mae angen mynediad arnynt at wybodaeth a fydd yn eu galluogi i osgoi sefyllfaoedd risg ac i amddiffyn eu hunain. Mae ymarferwyr sy'n gweithio mewn timau gwasanaethau plant mewn sefyllfa dda i ddarparu gwybodaeth o'r fath fel rhan o'u rhyngweithio gyda'r plant a'r bobl ifanc y maent mewn cysylltiad â hwy.

Mae cwricwlwm Addysg Bersonol, Iechyd a Chymdeithasol (ABICH) yr ysgol yn cynnig llwyfan da y gellir ei ddefnyddio i gyflwyno gwybodaeth ddiogelu sylfaenol, i archwilio syniadau'n ymwneud â pherthnasoedd rhywiol 'iach' ac i roi i blant a phobl ifanc ymdeimlad o gyfrifoldeb a rheolaeth dros eu cyrff a hwy eu hunain. Mae angen hefyd i hyn gynnwys cyfleoedd i blant a phobl ifanc ddeall y peryglon gwirioneddol sydd ymhlyg mewn aros allan yn hwyr a diflannu o'r ysgol, o'r cartref neu o ofal. Mae gwaith mewn ysgolion eisoes yn cael ei gyflwyno'n llwyddiannus gan wasanaethau Barnardo's mewn mannau eraill yn y DU. Mae Barnardo's Cymru yn datblygu pecyn adnoddau gwybodaeth i ysgolion i helpu athrawon a staff bugeiliol i ymdrin â'r mater hwn o ddiogelu.

Categori 2 – Risg fach (sgôr SERAF 6-10)

Mae plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghategori 2 yn debygol o fod â nifer o ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed megis problemau rhianta a phrofiadau plentyndod. Gallai un neu ddau o ddangosyddion risg hefyd fod yn bresennol. Mae'r ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed hyn yn cynyddu'r risg y caiff plant a phobl ifanc o'r fath eu paratoi ar gyfer camfanteisio rhywiol. Mae angen gwaith ymyrryd ac atal cynnar i amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc sydd â nifer o ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed.

Dylid ystyried cynnull cyfarfod aml-asiantaeth i sicrhau y rhennir yr holl wybodaeth, ac i gytuno ar gynllun i fynd i'r afael â risg ac anghenion. Mae angen rhaglen wedi'i chynllunio i godi ymwybyddiaeth o gamfanteisio rhywiol ac i roi i blant a phobl ifanc yr arfau i amddiffyn eu hunain. Dylai ymyriad o'r fath godi ymwybyddiaeth o risg, darparu gwybodaeth am gadw eu hunain yn ddiogel ac ymdrin â materion penodol dynodedig sy'n peryglu diogelwch. Dylai rhaglen o'r fath gael ei chyflwyno gan ymarferydd sydd â pherthynas waith dda â'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc. Dylai gynnwys cyfleoedd i blant a phobl ifanc ddeall y peryglon gwirioneddol sydd ymhlyg mewn aros allan yn hwyr a diflannu o'r ysgol, o'r cartref neu o ofal.

Mae angen ailasesu risg yn rheolaidd fel rhan o'r gwaith arfaethedig yr ymgwymerir ag ef gyda phlentyn neu berson ifanc. Dylai unrhyw newid arwyddocaol mewn amgylchiadau a allai wneud yr unigolyn yn fwy agored i niwed neu unrhyw ymddygiad sy'n gysylltiedig â risg arwain at ailasesu'r risg ar unwaith.

Categori 3 – Risg gymedrol (sgôr SERAF 11-15)

Mae plant a phobl ifanc y nodwyd eu bod yng Nghategori 3 yn debygol o fod â nifer o ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed yn ogystal ag un neu fwy o ddangosyddion risg. Mae'r ystod anghenion yn y categori risg hwn yn eang o ran y gwahaniaeth rhwng plentyn neu berson ifanc sydd â sgôr SERAF o 11 a phlentyn neu berson ifanc sydd â sgôr SERAF o 15. Gall plant a phobl ifanc sydd â risg gymedrol gael eu paratoi neu eu targedu i bwrpas cam-drin manteisgar a/neu berthynas gamfanteisiol gan oedolion sy'n cam-drin.

Yn y categori hwn y mae unrhyw wybodaeth a hepgorir yn gallu cael yr effaith fwyaf ar gywirdeb yr asesu a'r rhannu gwybodaeth. Dylai cyfarfod strategaeth aml-asiantaeth o dan y protocol lleol ar gyfer plant sy'n cael eu cam-drin drwy gamfanteisio rhywiol gael ei gynnull mewn perthynas â phlant a phobl ifanc yr aseswyd bod risg gymedrol iddynt (yn unol â Chanllawiau 2000 yr Adran Iechyd/LICC¹). Mae cyfarfodydd strategaeth aml-asiantaeth yn golygu bod modd i gynrychiolwyr asiantaethau allweddol gyfnewid gwybodaeth yn effeithiol â'i gilydd. Dylai'r cyfarfodydd gynnwys yr unigolyn sydd wedi nodi'r risg neu wedi mynegi'r pryder ynghylch y plentyn neu'r person ifanc a chynrychiolwyr o'r Gwasanaethau Plant, yr Heddlu, Iechyd, Addysg, Lleoliadau ac unrhyw wasanaeth arbenigol camfanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant, ynghyd ag unrhyw asiantaethau perthnasol eraill. Dylai cyfarfodydd strategaeth aml-asiantaeth ymateb i anghenion plant a phobl ifanc y nodir bod risg y camfanteisir yn rhywiol arnynt ond nad oes sicrwydd o hynny, yn ogystal ag ymateb i achosion lle mae tystiolaeth am gamfanteisio rhywiol ar gael. Mewn ymchwil yr ymgwymerwyd ag ef gyda 30 o fwrdeistrefi Llundain a dau awdurdod lleol y tu allan i Lundain, dim ond dau awdurdod lleol a arolygwyd a ddywedodd iddynt ganfod camfanteisio rhywiol drwy i berson ifanc ei ddatgelu. Yn yr un ymchwil, roedd yr ymatebwyr yn croesawu cyflwyno cyfarfodydd strategaeth aml-asiantaeth a nodasant mor anodd yw defnyddio prosesau amddiffyn plant traddodiadol gyda'r math hwn o gam-drin.² Yn wyneb natur gymhleth a chuddiedig y math hwn o gam-drin nad yw plant a phobl ifanc prin byth yn ei ddatgelu, mae'n bwysig gweithio ar sail pryderon yn hytrach na dibynnu ar dystiolaeth bendant. Mae fframwaith SERAF yn galluogi i gamau diogelu gael eu cysylltu â thystiolaeth o risg, gan hwyluso camau ataliol ac ymyriadau priodol.

Dylai'r cyfarfod strategaeth aml-asiantaeth gytuno ar gynllun a chmau amddiffyn i gynnwys gwaith uniongyrchol gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc unigol. Dylai unrhyw gynllun amddiffyn ac ymyriadau uniongyrchol ganolbwyntio ar leihau'r peryglon penodol sy'n peri pryder. Yn arbennig, lle mae aros allan yn hwyr a/neu fynd ar goll o'r ysgol, o'r cartref neu o ofal wedi cael eu nodi, dylid rhoi sylw i'r rhain fel blaenoriaeth. Ni ddylai unrhyw asiantaethau fychanu goblygiadau diogelu aros allan yn hwyr a mynd ar goll. Bydd hyd yr ymyriad sy'n ofynnol yn wahanol ym mhob achos ac mae'n dibynnu ar amgylchiadau penodol y plentyn neu'r person ifanc a natur y peryglon sydd dan sylw. Gall plant a phobl ifanc unigol ymateb i ymyriadau mewn ffyrdd gwahanol a bydd hyn hefyd yn effeithio ar hyd yr ymyriad hwnnw.

Gall newid mewn amgylchiadau megis, er enghraifft, newid lleoliad, fod yn fodd i leihau'r peryglon mewn cyfnod cymharol fyr o amser. I'r gwrthwyneb, gallai newid lleoliad fod yn fodd i gynyddu'r risg yn gyflym. Dylai'r grŵp strategaeth aml-asiantaeth gynnal o leiaf un cyfarfod adolygu i sicrhau bod camau wedi cael eu cymryd, asesu'r cynnydd, ystyried effaith yr ymyriadau, rhannu rhagor o wybodaeth ac ailasesu'r lefel o risg. Dylai risg gael ei monitro a'i hadolygu'n ofalus dros amser mewn perthynas â phlant a phobl ifanc y bu pryderon yn eu cylch fel rhan o'r prosesau asesu a chynllunio sydd eisoes wedi cael eu sefydlu mewn timau. Mae asesiadau risg Lefel 1 a Lefel 2 SERAF, asesiad STEP SERAF a'r gronfa ddata wedi'u llunio i hwyluso'r broses fonitro hon.

¹ Yr Adran Iechyd, (2000) Diogelu Plant sy'n Ymwneud â Phuteindra: Canllawiau Atodol ar Weithio Gyda'n Gilydd i Ddiogelu Plant, Llundain: yr Adran Iechyd, Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, y Swyddfa Gartref, Yr Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth.

² Harper, Z. a Scott, S, (2005) *Meeting the needs of sexually exploited young people in London*. Barnardo's, Barkingsside.

Categori 4 – Risg sylweddol (sgôr SERAF 16+)

Lle'r asesir bod plant neu bobl ifanc yng Nghategori 4 mae arwyddion clir bod risg sylweddol y camfanteisir yn rhywiol arnynt neu eu bod eisoes yn cael eu cam-drin drwy gamfanteisio rhywiol. Mae hyn yn debygol o gynnwys achosion lle mae'r cam-drin yn digwydd yn gyson, yn cael ei wadu a lle mae gorfodaeth a rheolaeth ymhlyg yn hynny.

Dylid cynnull cyfarfod strategaeth aml-asiantaeth o dan y protocol lleol ar gyfer plant sy'n cael eu cam-drin drwy gamfanteisio rhywiol mewn perthynas â phlant a phobl ifanc yr aseswyd bod 'risg sylweddol' iddynt (yn unol â Chanllawiau 2000 yr Adran Iechyd/LICC). Megis gyda Chategori 3, dylai cyfarfodydd strategaeth aml-asiantaeth sicrhau bod cynrychiolwyr asiantaethau allweddol yn cyfnewid gwybodaeth yn effeithiol â'i gilydd. Dylai'r cyfarfodydd gynnwys yr unigolyn sydd wedi nodi'r risg neu wedi mynegi'r pryder ynghylch y plentyn neu'r person ifanc a chynrychiolwyr o'r Gwasanaethau Plant, yr Heddlu, Iechyd, Addysg, Lleoliadau ac unrhyw wasanaeth arbenigol camfanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant, ynghyd ag unrhyw asiantaethau perthnasol eraill. Dylai'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cyfarfod gytuno ar gynllun a champau amddiffyn i gynnwys gwaith uniongyrchol dwys dros dymor hir gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc unigol. Dylid cynnal cyfarfodydd adolygu ar hyd y cyfnod tra bydd ymyriadau arbenigol yn cael eu rhoi ar waith i sicrhau bod y camau gweithredu y cytunwyd arnynt yn cael eu gweithredu, ac i asesu cynnydd ac effaith ymyriadau y cytunwyd arnynt. Dylid monitro risg yn ofalus a'i hailasesu'n rheolaidd fel rhan o'r broses lleihau risg.

Dylai pob asiantaeth sy'n gweithio gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc ymdrin â materion camfanteisio rhywiol boed hynny mewn perthynas, er enghraifft, â lleoliadau, ymddygiad troseddol, gwaith gyda theulu'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc, addysg neu iechyd rhywiol fel rhan o'i gwaith gyda'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc hwnnw. Mae gweithredu cydgysylltiedig a chyson gan yr holl asiantaethau yn gwneud yr ymyriadau mor effeithiol â phosibl ac yn cynyddu effaith y gweithredu a gynllunnir i'r eithaf. Dylai pob asiantaeth fabwysiadu a chytuno ar ddull gweithredu cyson nad yw'n anwybyddu nac yn goddef ymddygiad sy'n creu risg. Mae angen i bob asiantaeth a gweithiwr proffesiynol fod yn ymwybodol o ddwyster a natur tymor hir y gweithredu sy'n ofynnol. Mae presenoldeb amryw o ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed a risg ym mywydau plant a phobl ifanc sy'n wynebu risg sylweddol yn golygu'n aml ei bod yn anodd gweithio gyda hwy a bod canlyniadau cadarnhaol yn cymryd amser. Trafodir yn fanylach ffyrdd priodol o weithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc y mae risg sylweddol iddynt gael eu cam-drin drwy gamfanteisio rhywiol, neu fod hynny'n digwydd, yn ddiweddarach yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Y trothwy i Gategori 4 yn y fframwaith yw sgôr SERAF o 16 neu fwy. O'r is-sampl 'risg sylweddol' yn yr astudiaeth beilot, roedd yr awdurdod lleol eisoes wedi nodi bod camfanteisio rhywiol yn ystyriaeth mewn 11 o'r 67 o achosion. Ym mhob un ond un o'r 11 achos a oedd wedi cael eu nodi'n barod gan yr awdurdod lleol, cafwyd sgôr SERAF o 30 neu fwy (rhwng 31 a 49). Mae hyn yn awgrymu bod yn rhaid i fwyafrif sylweddol o ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed a dangosyddion risg fod yn bresennol i blentyn neu berson ifanc cyn y caiff camfanteisio rhywiol ei nodi fel ystyriaeth drwy weithdrefnau ac arferion safonol amddiffyn plant. Drwy ddefnyddio fframwaith asesu risg addas i'w bwrpas o ran camfanteisio rhywiol, dylai fod yn bosibl nodi'r ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed a risg mewn perthynas â'r mwyafrif o blant a phobl ifanc yn gynharach. Dros amser, dylai asesu fel mater o drefn, nodi achosion yn gynharach ac ymyriadau priodol leihau'r nifer o blant a phobl ifanc sy'n agored i risg sylweddol o gamfanteisio rhywiol. Llunnir adnoddau SERAF i gefnogi'r broses hon.

Pobl ifanc 18 oed a hŷn, y mae ganddynt hawl i Wasanaethau Ôl-ofal

Mae'r canllawiau atodol Diogelu plant sy'n ymwneud â phuteindra (2000) yn berthnasol i bob plentyn neu berson ifanc o dan 18 oed. Fodd bynnag, o dan Ddeddf Plant (Ymadael â Gofal) 2000, cyfeirir at ddyletswydd gofal tuag at bobl ifanc hŷn sy'n ymadael â gofal o ran y canllawiau diogelu.

Lle ceir pryderon am y risg y camfanteisir yn rhywiol ar berson ifanc sydd â hawl i gael gwasanaethau o dan Ddeddf Plant (Ymadael â Gofal) 2000, yn gyffredinol dylid dilyn y camau cysylltiol a nodir uchod.

O ran achosion Categori 1 a Chategori 2, dylid ymdrin â chamau gwybodaeth ac ymwybyddiaeth fel rhan o'r broses cynllunio llwybr. Dylid asesu risg ac ymdrin â risg fel rhan o'r prosesau presennol. Yn yr un modd, lle caiff pobl ifanc eu hasesu fel achosion Categori 3 neu Gategori 4, dylid ymdrin â chamfanteisio rhywiol drwy'r llwybr neu gynllun gwaith arall. Lle mae plant a phobl ifanc dan 18 oed yn y cwestiwn, mae angen cyswllt rhwng y Gwasanaethau Plant ac Uned Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd yr Heddlu hefyd wrth ymdrin ag amddiffyn y person ifanc.

SERAF (Fframwaith Asesu'r Risg o Gamfanteisio Rhywiol)

Risg ac ymyriadau: amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc



Dylai **ymyriadau** gyda phlant a phobl ifanc unigol anelu at ymdrin â'r meysydd penodol sy'n peri pryder. Dylid dechrau gyda'r meysydd mwyaf peryglus neu'r rhai sy'n golygu mwyaf o risg yn ogystal â'r meysydd hynny a nodwyd gan y plentyn neu'r person ifanc fel meysydd y maent yn barod i weithio arnynt i wneud newidiadau. Mae hyn yn cefnogi lleihau risgiau ac yn symud achosion ymlaen tuag at ganlyniadau cadarnhaol. Mae Barnardo's Cymru wedi mabwysiadu system goleuadau traffig³ fel cyfrwng i fonitro canlyniadau cadarnhaol. Mae asesiad STEP SERAF yn galluogi plant a phobl ifanc i asesu eu hunain, yn ogystal â chaniatáu cymharu asesiad y plentyn neu'r person ifanc ei hun o'i sefyllfa ag asesiad ei weithiwr. Mae asesiad STEP SERAF wedi ei fwriadu i ysgogi trafodaeth a dadl a thrwy ei ddefnyddio'n rheolaidd dros amser mae modd mapio cynnydd a newid. Gall plant a phobl ifanc ddefnyddio'r arf hwn i flaenoriaethu'r meysydd gwaith y byddant yn ymgymryd â hwy gyda'u gweithwyr a gallant drafod pa gamau sy'n ofynnol i'w symud i lefel is o risg. Yn y modd hwn caiff plant a phobl ifanc eu hannog i gyfrannu at ganfod y gwahanol risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â chamfanteisio rhywiol fel y maent yn ymwneud â'u bywydau hwy. Mae asesiad STEP SERAF yn rhan annatod o waith lleihau risg.

³ Crëwyd gan wasanaeth Barnardo's ar Lannau Mersi

Lleihau risg i gael canlyniadau cadarnhaol

Mae modd ymdrin â phob maes sy'n achosi risg i blant a phobl ifanc o safbwynt camfanteisio rhywiol er mwyn hyrwyddo diogelu a sicrhau canlyniadau cadarnhaol. Mae lleihau'r risgiau hyn yn golygu gweithio drwy ddull aml-asiantaeth sy'n darparu rhwydweithiau amddiffynnol a phe cynnau gofal cyfannol.

Mae gwasanaethau Barnardo's ar draws y DU wedi cytuno ar set o ganlyniadau cenedlaethol y mae gwasanaethau'n gweithio tuag atynt, ac mae'r Gwasanaeth Seraf yn gweithio tuag at ddau ganlyniad ychwanegol hefyd. Mae'r canlyniadau hyn wedi cael eu cyfateb yn erbyn saith Nod Craidd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i holl blant a phobl ifanc Cymru.

1. Bod y plentyn neu'r person ifanc mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd â'r gwasanaeth ac yn gallu derbyn cymorth. (Nod Craidd 5 LICC).
2. Bod gan y plentyn neu'r person ifanc le addas i fyw ynnddo, gyda gofal a chymorth digonol i'w anghenion. (Nod Craidd 6 LICC).
3. Nad yw'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn mynd ar goll o'i gartref/o ofal. (Nod Craidd 6 LICC).
4. Bod y plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn gwrthdaro llai â rhieni neu ofalwyr. (Nod Craidd 6 LICC).
5. Nad yw'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn cymysgu ag oedolion rheolgar/perylus. (Nod Craidd 3 LICC).
6. Nad yw'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn cymysgu â chyfoedion sy'n ymwneud â chamfanteisio rhywiol. (Nod Craidd 3 LICC).
7. Bod y plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn mynychu addysg/hyfforddiant/gwaith. (Nod Craidd 2 LICC).
8. Bod y plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn ymwybodol o beryglon iechyd rhywiol a'i fod yn amddiffyn ei hun yn briodol. (Nod Craidd 2 a 3 LICC).
9. Nad oes gan y plentyn neu'r person ifanc broblemau o ran defnyddio cyffuriau/alcohol. (Nod Craidd 3 LICC).
10. Nad yw'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn wynebu trais. (Nod Craidd 3 LICC).
11. Bod y plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn gallu adnabod perthynas beryglus a chamfanteisiol a mynnu ei hawliau mewn perthynas. (Nod Craidd 2 LICC).
12. Bod y plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn ddiogel rhag camdriniaeth. (Nod Craidd 3 LICC)
13. Bod gan y plentyn neu'r person ifanc berthynas gadarnhaol gyson gydag o leiaf un oedolyn cefnogol. (Nod Craidd 5 a 6 LICC).
14. Bod anghenion iechyd y plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn cael eu diwallu. (Nod Craidd 3 LICC).
15. Bod gan y plentyn neu'r person ifanc gyfleoedd i fwynhau amrywiaeth o weithgareddau a bod ganddo'r hyder i gymryd rhan (Nodau Craidd 2 a 4 LICC).
16. Bod gan y plentyn neu'r person ifanc ystod o sgiliau byw'n annibynnol (Nod Craidd 2 LICC).
17. Bod y plentyn neu'r person ifanc yn ymddwyn yn gadarnhaol ac yn ufuddhau i'r gyfraith (Nod Craidd 2 LICC).
18. Bod sgôr SERAF y plentyn neu'r person ifanc wedi gostwng (Nod Craidd 3 LICC).

Gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc y mae risg sylweddol iddynt gael eu cam-drin drwy gamfanteisio rhywiol, neu sy'n dioddef camfanteisio rhywiol

Erbyn yr adeg ym mywyd plentyn neu berson ifanc pan fydd risg sylweddol iddo gael ei gam-drin drwy gamfanteisio rhywiol neu fod hynny eisoes yn digwydd, mae wedi bod drwy batrwm cymhleth o brofiadau bywyd sy'n cael effaith negyddol ar bob dimensiwn o'i fywyd. O'r herwydd gallant ymddangos i asiantaethau megis yr heddlu fel pobl ifanc sy'n 'deall byd y stryd' neu fel rhai 'problemus' yn hytrach na bod angen cefnogaeth arnynt. Mae gwybodaeth, hyfforddiant, dulliau canfod risg, protocolau a gweithdrefnau a dulliau asesu yn arwain at gynllun ymyrryd. Dylai gwaith ymyrryd, cefnogi a gweithredu gael ei seilio ar anghenion y plentyn neu'r person ifanc a dylai gael ei ddarparu gan weithiwr y gellir ymddiried ynddo ar y cyd â rhwydwaith amddiffynnol o asiantaethau priodol.

Wrth weithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc y mae camfanteisio rhywiol yn broblem iddynt, mae angen gweithredu'n gyfannol drwy fuddsoddi amser ac adnoddau mewn ymyriadau tymor tir. Un agwedd bwysig ar y gwaith yw cadw cysylltiad a bod ar gael i blant a phobl ifanc nes iddynt gyrraedd pwynt pryd y maent yn barod i feddwl am eu sefyllfa. Gall y broses a'r amser a dreulir gan weithiwr ar feithrin perthynas fod yn ffactor pwysig er mwyn dod â hwy i'r pwynt hwnnw. Dylid manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd prin hyn, pan godant, gan sicrhau bod y math cywir o gefnogaeth ar gael pan fo'r person ifanc ei angen. Ni ellir cyflawni hyn ond drwy gydweithrediad a chydweithio rhwng rhwydwaith sefydlog o asiantaethau priodol.

Mae sefydlu perthynas bositif, o ymddiriedaeth, gyda phlant a phobl ifanc mor fregus yn cymryd amser. Mae angen datblygu perthynas sy'n cynnig rhywbeth pendant i'r plentyn neu'r person ifanc. Ar yr un pryd, mae'n bwysig cydnabod nad darparu cyfeillgarwch y mae gweithwyr a bod yna wahaniaethau grym anorfod. Rhaid i newid ddigwydd ar gyflymder a bennir gan y person ifanc, gan gynnig dewisiadau gwirioneddol a hyrwyddo ymdeimlad o reolaeth bositif ar ran y person ifanc. Wrth weithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc sy'n agored i sefyllfaoedd risg a phrofiadau o gamfanteisio rhywiol, rhaid gweithredu mewn ffordd nad yw'n barnu a rhaid i'r staff fod yn 'ansociadwy'. Mae angen bod yn onest bob amser a gwrando ar farn plant a phobl ifanc a pharchu'r farn honno.

- Dylai'r ymyrryd ddechrau drwy feithrin perthynas gyda phlant a phobl ifanc ac asesu'r risg a'r ffactorau bod yn agored i niwed.
- Bydd trafodaeth onest a chynnwys pob plentyn a pherson ifanc yn y prosesau asesu a chynllunio yn help iddynt deimlo eu bod yn cael eu cynnwys ac i deimlo perchenogaeth ar y cynllun a chysylltiad ag ef.
- Dylai'r cynllun ymdrin â phob maes risg a nodwyd.
- Mae angen i weithwyr fod yn realistig am y disgwyliadau a deall bod hwn yn waith dwys, tymor hir.

Mae Barnardo's wedi ymwneud â gwaith camfanteisio'n rhywiol ar blant er 1995. Gellir crynhoi nodweddion craidd model ymarfer Barnardo's fel hyn: Mynediad, Sylw, Allgymorth pendant ac Eiriolaeth (yn Saesneg, y pedair A, sef Access, Attention, Assertive outreach ac Advocacy).⁴

⁴ Mae'r wybodaeth am y pedair A wedi cael ei chymryd yn uniongyrchol gan mwyaf o neu wedi cael ei haddasu o: Scott, S. a Skidmore, P. (2006) *Reducing the risk: Barnardo's support for sexually exploited young people: A two-year evaluation*, td48-49, Barnardo's, Barkingside.

Mynediad

Mae gwasanaethau Barnardo's yn cyfrannu tuag at ddatblygu protocolau effeithiol yn eu hardal er mwyn sicrhau llwybrau effeithiol o gyfeirio. Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwaith rhyngasiantaethol i hybu ymwybyddiaeth a chynyddu'r gallu i ganfod plant a phobl ifanc sydd mewn perygl.

Rhaid darparu gwasanaethau mewn ffordd sy'n hygyrch i blant a phobl ifanc sydd â bywydau llawn anhrefn ac sydd efallai â hanes o berthnasoedd gwael gyda gweithwyr proffesiynol. Rhaid i wasanaethau gael eu cyflenwi gan staff sy'n cymryd amser i feithrin perthnasoedd a seilir ar ymddiriedaeth. Mae darparu cymorth i bobl ifanc ar eu telerau hwy yn hanfodol; felly hefyd bod yn onest am derfynau cyfrinachedd.

Sylw

Oherwydd eu profiadau yn eu bywydau, mae plant a phobl ifanc sydd mewn perygl o gael eu cam-drin drwy gamfanteisio rhywiol, neu sydd eisoes yn cael eu cam-drin felly, yn annhebygol o fod ag oedolion sy'n poeni amdanynt ac yn rhoi sylw cadarnhaol iddynt yn eu bywydau. Mae hyn yn eu gadael yn agored i sylw oedolion camdriniol ac yn barod i ymateb iddynt. Nod gwasanaethau Barnardo's yw darparu sylw cyson a pharhaus gan weithiwr dynodedig. Mae hyn yn meithrin perthnasoedd amddiffynnol, cefnogol lle gall plant a phobl ifanc deimlo'n ddigon diogel i ddechrau gwneud newidiadau yn eu bywydau. Mae'r dull hwn yn darparu perthynas gadarnhaol gydag oedolyn diogel yn lle perthynas anniogel gydag oedolyn camdriniol.

Allgymorth pendant

Mae angen technegau ymwneud parhaus ac arloesol. Mae dycnwch cyson gweithwyr yn fodd i argyhoeddi plant a phobl ifanc eu bod yn destun pryder a gofal diffuant. Mae technegau ymwneud parhaus o'r fath yn bwysig i wrthweithio dylanwad oedolion camdriniol.

Eiriolaeth

Rhaid i gymorth effeithiol gynnwys ystod o asiantaethau. Mae gweithredu cydgysylltiedig a chyson gan yr holl asiantaethau yn gwneud yr ymyriadau mor effeithiol â phosibl ac yn cynyddu effaith y gweithredu a gynllunnir i'r eithaf. Mae eiriol ar ran plant a phobl ifanc am y ddarpariaeth y mae ei hangen arnynt gan wahanol asiantaethau yn rôl allweddol i staff. Mae enghreifftiau ymarfer yn dangos bod eiriol am y math iawn o gymorth ar yr adeg iawn yn gallu bod yn neilltuol o bwysig o ran darparu 'trobwyt' ym mywyd person ifanc.