

Title: MOPAC Local Priority Setting – February 2019

Report authorised by : Eubert Malcolm, Interim Assistant Director for Stronger Communities

Lead Officer: Sandeep Broca, Intelligence Analysis Manager

Ward(s) affected: All Wards

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision: Non key-decision**

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 This briefing note details information about the MOPAC local priority setting process for 2019/20. This is similar to the 2018/19 process and begins in February 2019, to be finalised by 22nd March 2019.
- 1.2 As part of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan, MOPAC have committed to setting local policing priorities across the capital in conjunction with borough leaders and police. Setting the priorities in this way ensures local issues, as determined by Community Safety Partnerships, are focused on. MOPAC is committed to refreshing the local borough priorities on an annual basis.
- 1.3 Alongside the local priorities are London wide policing priorities on mandatory high-harm crimes: sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime.
- 1.4 MOPAC have noted that, for the offences chosen as a priority by boroughs, in the majority of those areas there has been a decrease in recorded offending when compared with Boroughs not focusing on the same crime types locally. This suggests the local problem solving approach does have an impact.
- 1.5 Last year, data showed that both violence (Robbery; Non-Domestic Violence with Injury: Common Assault) and burglary were trends on the rise and should be considered actively by boroughs when setting local priorities. As a result, 29 out of 32 Boroughs chose a violence measure and 23 out of 32 Boroughs chose burglary as a priority. Alongside this, MOPAC ensured that anti-social behaviour remained a local borough priority across London.
- 1.6 MOPAC will be starting the process of agreeing priorities again with local leaders – some via calls or via meetings, with a commitment to meet with all 32 boroughs over the course of the year.

- 1.7 Initial feedback from boroughs suggests that the priorities chosen for this year (2018/19) are likely to remain a priority for next year (2019/20).

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 Haringey's agreed local priorities for 2018/19 are Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic) and Personal Robbery. Whilst some positive improvements have been noted in both of these categories, (-7% and -1% respectively), both of these remain significant challenges for the borough. The seriousness of such incidents continues to also remain high, with levels of injury sustained often being significant.
- 2.2 Whilst some other crime categories are also experiencing challenging performance, such as burglary, the focus on Violence and Robbery over the past year appears to have had a positive effect.
- 2.3 Nonetheless, Haringey experiences over 2,000 violent crimes per year and almost 1,800 robberies, equating to one of each of these offences approximately every 4 hours, throughout the year.
- 2.4 Due to these factors, it is recommended that Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic) and Personal Robbery remain key local priorities for Haringey, along with the basket of high harm crimes (sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon-based crime and hate crime) and anti-social behaviour. These priorities would also support a number of ongoing workstreams in Haringey, including the refreshed Community Safety Strategy, the Young People at Risk strategy, the refreshed Borough Plan and the North Area Violence Reduction Group (NAVRG).
- 2.5 As outlined below, MOPAC will be liaising with Haringey to determine local priorities. This will take place between February and March, with a final decision to be agreed by 22nd March 2019. Priorities for 2019/20 will be published on 5th April 2019.

Timeline:

Date	Action
January 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Email sent out to all London Boroughs on resetting and review of Local Priorities• Followed up by MOPAC single point of contact (SPOC)
Early February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information packs to be created and issued to help with London Borough decision making on priorities
February and March	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calls as needed with the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime• London Borough decision making via MOPAC SPOC
22 nd March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Final priorities to be agreed
5 th April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Final priorities for 2019/20 to be published• Confirmation letters to be sent out

3. Reasons for decision

n/a

4. Alternative options considered

n/a

5. Background information

- 5.1 Haringey has a signed agreement with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to contribute to tackling the Mayor's priority crimes. The agreement is accompanied by a grant of £518K for 2018/19, £553K for 2019/20 and £553K for 2020/21. This is allocated across five areas: Drug treatment intervention to reduce reoffending; Integrated Offender Management; an integrated Gang Exit Programme; Advocacy and support to victims of domestic violence; Cross-borough support to ASB victims and witnesses (Haringey and Enfield).
- 5.2 The London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) was established in 2013, bringing together a number of funding streams that had existed before MOPAC was set up. The fund ran from 2013/14 to 2016/17 in line with the Police and Crime Plan. These arrangements ended in March 2017.
- 5.3 In 2016, the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime made a commitment to sustain the LCPF budget at £72m for a further four years (2017/18 to 2020/21), despite cuts to the overall policing budget. It was outlined in that decision that the fund would be split between direct borough funding and the co-commissioning fund, with direct funding allocated by a need and demand formula. It was also outlined that a further DMPC decision would be made in 2018/19 to review the funding formula and finalise the allocations for 2019/20 and 2020/21.
- 5.4 The crime landscape in London has changed recently, with a particular increase in violence and youth offending. It is imperative that funds are allocated to those areas with the greatest need and demand, whilst not destabilising local services which are tackling these priority issues. As such, the new decision has made an additional £1.1m available to maintain all increases in allocation as a result of updating the funding formula, whilst removing all reductions, as compared to the previous funding formula allocations (in 2018/19), so that no borough sees a reduction in anticipated funding.
- 5.5 The approach in years 3 and 4 of the fund will be very similar to the previous two financial years. It is intended that Local Authorities can continue to target commissioned services on local priorities. It is also intended to provide a fairer allocation of resources in recognition that London is changing both in terms of demand and need. This will also enable a focus on prevention as well as intervention and enforcement.
- 5.6 The key elements of this approach include the following:
- Two year funding commitment - enabling services to be commissioned over two 2 year funding cycle. Funding allocations for this next cycle are guaranteed to the Local Authority and will not change, irrespective of the funding amounts in the yearly main policing grant. Local Authorities will also benefit from the fact that funding can be apportioned within the two period, regardless of yearly

allocation. Underspend from year 3 can be carried over into year 2 on request, but no underspend can be carried over between two year cycles.

Performance reviews – Invoicing will continue to be quarterly in arrears so boroughs will continue to be expected to provide information on spend on a quarterly basis. There will then be yearly reviews of the projects/programmes impact against what you agreed to deliver and the relevant area of the Police and Crime Plan performance framework. The process will remain very similar to previous years, but the financial and performance management will be centralised within MOPAC, rather than feeding through SPOCs.

- 5.7 Quarterly returns are required which give considerable detail about our expenditure and performance to date. Haringey has an excellent reputation for compliance on both fronts.
- 5.8 Performance monitoring occurs in between Community Safety Partnership board meetings and attendance includes the holders of KPIs, the budget holders and statutory partners such as the police.

6. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 6.1 This work contributes to the Mayor of London's Policing and Crime Strategy, Haringey's Corporate Plan priority 3 and the Haringey Community Safety Strategy. It will also help to shape Haringey's forthcoming new Borough Plan, Young People at Risk strategy, as well as the Violent Crime Action Plan and the refreshed Community Safety Strategy.
- 6.2 Officers and partners work strategically across related work areas and boards such as Youth Offending, Safeguarding Children and Adults, Health and Wellbeing, Tottenham Regeneration, Early Help and the Community Strategy.

- 7. **Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)**
n/a

Finance and Procurement

The uplifted funding may provide additional opportunities to enhance existing workstreams, as well as pursuing new opportunities. Quarterly returns are required which give considerable detail about our expenditure and performance to date. Haringey has an excellent reputation for compliance on both fronts.

Legal

n/a

Equality

There is an inherent impact on equalities of much of our community safety work and this is presented and discussed at the Community Safety Partnership meetings. This includes the peak age of offending being between 16 and 24; a very high percentage of young black males (mostly of African-Caribbean origin) involved in gangs (approx. 80%); the impact of domestic and sexual violence on women and girls; high concentrations of crime occurring in areas of deprivation; and vulnerable individuals and communities becoming victims of hate crime.

This report considers the areas of challenge in direct correlation with the impact on victims, especially vulnerable victims. In this respect, significant attention is being given to the disproportionate impact.

8. Use of Appendices

n/a

9. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985