

Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Annual Review 2018-2019



**END VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
AND GIRLS**

Together we can stop it

List of Acronyms

ASB	Anti-social Behaviour
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CAADA	Coordinated Action against Domestic Abuse (Now Safelives)
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CCR	Coordinated Community Response
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DCLG (now MHCLG)	Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government
DFID	Department for International Development
DHR	Domestic Homicide Review
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FM	Forced Marriage
HBV	So-called 'honour' based violence
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Adviser
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MASE	Multi-agency Sexual Exploitation Meeting
MASH	Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub
MDI	Multiple Deprivation Indices
MOPAC	Mayor of London's Office for Policing and Crime
NRPF	No Recourse to Public Funds
PSHE	Personal Social Health and Economic Education
SCR	Serious Case Review
SDVC	Specialist Domestic Violence Court
SRE (now RSE)	Sex and Relationships Education (now Relationships and Sex Education)
UKROL	UK Refugees Online
UN	United Nations
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

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Introduction

This report provides an end of year review of the work of Haringey Council and our partners to reduce Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) between April 2018- March 2019. It provides an overview of the national and London context, evidence of the impact that services are making and the progress of Haringey's VAWG Strategy 2016-2026, including service user feedback.

This has been an exciting year for VAWG work in Haringey with very positive partnership working and achievements across a number of key areas including the launch of training standards, the development of the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) approach, the VAWG small grants scheme and the review of the MARAC process.

The intention is that the information in this report and the themes highlighted will be used to inform commissioning priorities, including preventative services, services for victims/survivors of VAWG and their families, and services to hold more perpetrators to account. The aim of the report is to celebrate the collaborative approach of the VAWG partnership and to highlight key areas of focus for the next year.

The report is structured around our four strategic objectives as well as the structural objective of improving responses from professionals across the partnership and has been mapped to the [VAWG Action Plan](#).

Background

National Violence against Women and Girls Strategy

The Government published its 4 year 'Ending Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-2020' on the 8th March 2016.¹ The strategy re-focuses on the original four key areas from the 2010 strategy: prevention, provision of services, partnership working and pursuing perpetrators but also sets new outcomes of reduction of prevalence, match by increased reporting, prosecutions and convictions. Their vision is also one of earlier intervention and prevention as well as support for victim/survivors.

A Strategy Refresh² was published on 7th March 2019 and outlines that "*Violence against women and girls (VAWG) can shatter the lives of victims, their families and those closest to them, and protecting individuals from violence, and supporting victims and survivors, remains a key priority for this government. Violence and abuse can affect anyone and is still far too prevalent. ...VAWG is both a cause and consequence of wider gender inequality, and so our response must be framed as such.*"

Regional Strategic Context

In March 2018, the Mayor of London published a new strategy to end violence against women and girls. The Mayoral Strategy, '*A Safer City for Women and Girls*'³ continues the momentum from the previous strategy across the three strategic areas of Prevention; Tackling Perpetrators and Protecting and Supporting Victims of VAWG.

¹ HM Government, (2016) *Ending Violence Against Women and Girls: Strategy 2016-2020*, London: Home Office

² HM Government, (2019) *Ending Violence Against Women and Girls 2016-2020: Strategy Refresh*, London: Home Office

³ GLA (2018) *A Safer City for Women and Girls: The London Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021*, London: Greater London Authority

Local Strategic Context

VAWG in Haringey sits in Public Health but the VAWG Team works across all Council Directorates and with statutory and voluntary sector partners, as well as local residents and victim/survivors to drive forward work on ending VAWG in Haringey.

Addressing violence against women and girls (VAWG) forms part of our local partnership approach to improving health, safety and wellbeing in the borough. In November 2016, we launched a 10-year [VAWG Strategy](#) that was developed in consultation with survivors and with local residents as well as a wide range of professionals across the borough. The vision of the strategy is *'to improve the safety, health and wellbeing of women and girls in the borough so they can live to their full potential and for Haringey to become a borough in which no form of abuse is tolerated.'* The strategy has 4 key strategic priorities to achieve the vision:



Violence against women and girls is a serious issue for this borough. Haringey has one of the highest rates of reported domestic abuse across London. In the rolling year to March 2019, there were 5,204 domestic incidents with 3,304 domestic abuse offences reported to the police. Haringey currently has the sixth highest incident rate per 1000 population (18.9 per 1000); Barking and Dagenham has the highest with 22.8 per 1000. In the same period, 776 sexual offences (with 346 of those rape) were recorded which represents a nearly 10% increase in sexual offences from the previous 12-month period. It is estimated that nearly 3,500 women and girls are affected by Female Genital Mutilation in Haringey with 110 new cases reported between April 2017 and March 2018. We also know that there are high, but hidden levels of forced marriage and crimes committed in the name of 'honour', with 37 cases identified during the audit in 2018 (see below).

Violence against women and girls is estimated to cost the borough £27.6 million a year, which does not include the human and emotional costs of £47.6 million. Physical and mental health care are estimated to cost £8.3 million; Social Services £1.4 million, refuges and housing at £0.9 million and lost economic output as £9.2 million. Research conducted by the Home Office⁴ this year has shown that domestic abuse has even higher costs – with £34,015 per victim/survivor of VAWG meaning that in Haringey the costs of domestic

⁴ Oliver, R., Alexander, B., Roe, S. and Wlasny, M. (2019) *The economic and social costs of domestic abuse*, London: Home Office, Research Report 107.

abuse is actually likely to be in excess of £140 million. This figure does not include the costs of domestic abuse involving children. Improving our response to addressing violence against women and girls through a strategic approach will improve women and girls lives and also reduce costs to Haringey.

Overview – The Year in Numbers



Highlights – Summary

Since the VAWG strategy was launched in November 2016, we have developed a co-produced action plan, which is mapped to the 4 strategic priorities. A summary of the key highlights from this year are outlined below (with more detail outlined in the report):

- Holding a photo exhibition, 'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' in December, with photographs of local specialist VAWG services taken by a professional photographer and survivors' voices represented by case studies.
- Achieving the White Ribbon Town Award (in 2017) for our work in engaging men in ending VAWG and continuing to engage with and support men to become agents for change including by recruiting 10 male ambassadors from organisations and residents across the borough.
- Successfully bidding for, and implementing, a service for women experiencing multiple disadvantage (the combination of VAWG, homelessness, problematic substance use, no recourse to public funds, offending behaviours and mental health). The service runs across Haringey, Enfield, Islington, Camden, Hackney and Waltham Forest as a joint project.

- Continuing to fund a prevention programme in schools. The Protect Our Women (POW) project, run by Solace Women's Aid, is in its 5th year and continues to grow from strength to strength.
- Haringey and Enfield successfully bid to become the original London pathfinder site (now there are 2 others) for a national project aimed at improving responses to domestic violence in health settings.
- Developed a 'road map' and pilot models for our coordinated community response (CCR) approach and worked with young people to see how best to approach the development of a CCR for young people in the borough.
- Commissioned a perpetrator programme to support adult men choosing to address their behaviour as well as a programme for young people exhibiting concerning behaviour either in their own intimate relationships or towards parents or siblings.
- Develop a journey model to highlight the complexities that victim/survivors face in accessing services as well as having to approach multiple services before getting the correct support. The journey mapping is supporting the development of a coordinated commissioning plan across the partnership, which will increase support and reduce costs to Haringey services.
- Develop a partnership VAWG Training Standards and Framework with is mapped to all the Safeguarding levels and will support professionals at all levels to enhance their knowledge and practice on VAWG.
- Delivered a whole programme of events, with a very successful exhibition in December 2018 (see below)
- We have also successfully bid for £317,000 in 2018/2019 (for Haringey alone – overall successful bids across 6 boroughs of £1.44m).

VAWG Performance

1. Structural

Training

Despite extreme capacity constraints, the VAWG team delivered or facilitated training to over 800 professionals during the year. To further support workforce development, a partnership working group was established to develop [VAWG Training Standards and a Framework](#) within which to facilitate training on VAWG. This has ensured that training is high-quality and consistent on messaging.

- The VAWG team delivered four 'Group 2' full-day training sessions to over 60 staff.
- VAWG Coordinator delivered mandatory domestic violence training for new Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust staff, reaching approximately 160 staff members. VAWG Coordinator worked with Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust to improve the training materials to include key topics of power and control, disproportionality of VAWG and routine enquiry.
- External training delivered by our VAWG specialist partners to over 100 professionals to improve their knowledge, understanding and response to VAWG. Topics included FGM, forced marriage, crimes committed in the name of 'honour', supporting survivors with multiple needs, supporting survivors with complex and multiple disadvantage.

- The VAWG Coordinator worked with partners Latin American Women’s Rights Service (LAWRS) and the North Area Command Unit to deliver four separate training sessions about harmful practices for Haringey and Enfield Police, reaching over 30 officers.
- The VAWG Coordinator delivered White Ribbon Male Ambassador Training as part of 16 Days of Action events. White Ribbon UK sets a target of four ambassadors trained per Local Authority; Haringey has trained over 10 ambassadors as part of our male engagement work.
- The VAWG lead delivered a session to Corporate Management Group on supporting staff living with abuse with 6 follow-up advice sessions to individual managers and training to 20 managers across Haringey Council.
- The VAWG lead delivered 6 sessions across the country (including 1 in Leeds) focussing on commissioning VAWG services to over 300 participants.
- The VAWG lead supported a session run by the Safeguarding Adult Board focussing on economic abuse in the context of VAWG to over 90 professionals and local residents.
- The VAWG lead delivered training to 19 councillors during the ‘16 Days of Action’ on VAWG.



**White Ribbon
Ambassador
Training,
December 2018**

Sean McLaughlin, Managing Director for Homes for Haringey, wrote a blog for the Homes for Haringey intranet after attending and White Ribbon Ambassador training:

“Violence against women and girls is a huge international challenge, and the scale of suffering is immense. It affects people in all communities, rich and poor, old and young, all religions and every ethnic group.

Earlier this year Homes for Haringey signed up to the Institute of Housing’s pledge to Make a Stand against domestic abuse. We introduced a new domestic abuse policy for staff, based on recent good work done by the Council’s HR team and Fiona Dwyer, Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Lead at Haringey Council.

At the end of November, I became a White Ribbon Ambassador, following some excellent training provided by the Council’s Violence Against Women and Girls Coordinator, Bridie Blower. White Ribbon UK is an initiative that mobilises boys and men to take a stand against violence against women and girls. Ambassadors pledge not to commit, condone, or remain silent about abuse.”

VAWG Directory and Webpages

- Haringey’s VAWG [website pages](#) have been updated to improve access for residents needing information and guidance on VAWG which has seen a 19% increase of unique page views from 2017 to 2018. All text has been updated across all VAWG pages to ensure the most important information is prominent and content has been reordered into two paths: content for residents and content for professionals, to increase accessibility and ensure language and navigation is more user friendly.
- The VAWG [services directory](#) for professionals lists service information, contact details and referral process for local, regional and national VAWG services and is updated every quarter.
- The VAWG [newsletter](#) is disseminated every quarter to over 100 professionals to ensure local practitioners are informed about services, training opportunities, events, VAWG news and key publications. The October newsletter had a 40% open rate, which is nearly twice the industry average, and a 15% click rate, which is over four times the industry average. The distribution list has continued to grow despite professionals having to ‘opt-in’ to ensure compliance with GDPR.

VAWG Communications



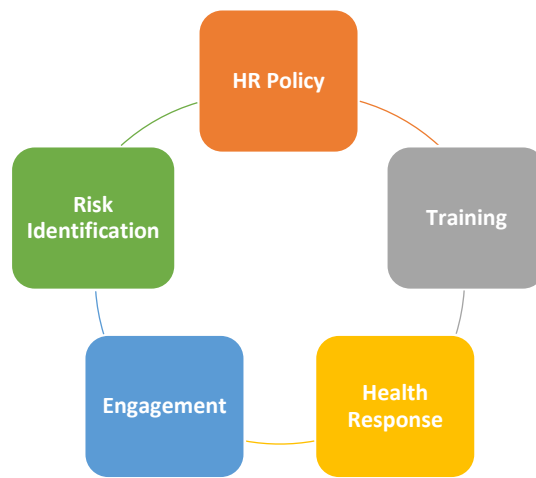
A new VAWG logo and communications campaign was developed with Haringey’s communication team and through extensive consultation with partners and survivors. The campaign focuses on two strands: myth busting to challenge negative attitudes around VAWG and highlighting local support available for victim/survivors.

- The logo states: **End Violence Against Women and Girls: Together we can stop it.**
- The tagline for the poster campaign is: **It's not just physical violence. Tell someone. Call it out.** (See Appendices 1 and 2)

The campaign launch was postponed due to purdah and will now launch in autumn 2019 to link up with the launch of the Coordinated Community Response pilot.

Learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR)

Sadly, Haringey has two current Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) that are ongoing (and has had six in total). The four completed reviews are available permanently on our dedicated DHR [webpage](#). One of the DHRs is almost completed and will be sent to the Home Office in May 2019. The other is nearing completion and we will then submit that for quality assurance. An [annual report](#) on DHRs is presented at the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) and learning is incorporated into all VAWG training.



To address some of the key themes that have emerged from Haringey’s DHRs we have implemented a number of positive changes and new projects:

- A DV/VAWG HR Policy for all staff (this has been mirrored by Homes for Haringey) together with training for managers on how to support their staff.
- Developed the training standards (see above)
- Successfully bid to be one of 8 national pathfinder sites (with Enfield as a partner) to improve responses across health.

We also launched a death review into four cases where women who had been referred to MARAC had died since 2016 to look at lessons learned and improve practice and responses to VAWG. This report will be available in July 2019 (but will not be published publicly).

Local Safeguarding Children’s Board (LSCB) & Safeguarding Adults’ Board (SAB)

The VAWG team continued to support the two Safeguarding Boards in 2018/2019. Domestic abuse (as well as wider forms of VAWG) are priorities for both Boards and we continue to support development of training, monitoring and quality assurance across all partners.

VAWG Practitioners' Forum

The VAWG Practitioners' Forum is a themed forum for front-line professionals to learn about best practice across a range of topics related to VAWG. It provides a learning space and an opportunity for professionals to network and learn from each other. Three VAWG Practitioners' forums were held, bringing together 115 local practitioners to learn about Welfare reform, Universal Credit and VAWG; Housing, Homelessness and VAWG and VAWG and Young People.

After each forum, a report is produced to disseminate information and to respond to front-line professionals and support them to improve their practice around each topic. Evaluation also forms a key part of the learning for the VAWG Team about which areas to focus on for front-line professionals.

Feedback at the forums has consistently been excellent. At the most recent forum, 100% of attendees who completed feedback forms said the forum met their expectations. 100% of the attendees who completed feedback forms also agreed or strongly agreed that the speakers were engaging, the discussion was useful, and the forum provided them with new information which they'll be able to take back to their organisations.

16 Days of Action against Gender-based Violence

The 16 Days of Action against Gender-based Violence is an international campaign that runs from 25th November (the UN International Day of Elimination of Violence against Women), to 10th December (Human Rights Day) each year. The campaign spans these 16 Days in order to highlight the link between violence against women and human rights. Each year, Haringey delivers a calendar of events with our partners to mark each day of the 16 Days of Action. The 16 Days events engaged at least 150 people in 2018. For more information see the [calendar of events](#) to mark 16 Days of Action, 2018.

Harmful Practices Working Group (HPWG)

The Harmful Practices Working Group (HPWG) seeks to support a coordinated, multi-agency, approach to tackle strands of VAWG, which are often grouped together under the term *Harmful Practices*. Harmful Practices are considered together in a separate sub-group of the VAWG Strategic Group as they are all linked to cultural notions of 'honour'.

The HPWG works towards an integrated action plan to identify and address Harmful Practices within the borough (which includes, but is not limited to, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, crimes committed in the name of 'honour', also known as so-called 'honour' based violence and breast flattening as well as witchcraft or faith based abuse) and is mapped to Haringey's four strategic priorities for ending VAWG.

In April 2018, the VAWG Coordinator led Haringey's first ever scoping exercise to understand the prevalence of harmful practices in Haringey. A form was circulated to Haringey's VAWG partner organisations in April/May 2018 requesting anonymous data on the number of cases of harmful practices they had encountered over the past year (Q1 to Q4). This research found that:

- A total of 37 cases of women experiencing forms of harmful practices were reported to the 7 partner organisations in 2017/18.
- Over 85% of these women had experienced some form of crime committed in the name of 'honour' (also known as so-called 'honour'-based violence).
- Just over half of the women experienced more than one form of harmful practice.

This research has been used to inform Haringey's VAWG data and equalities profile. The scoping exercise has been repeated for 2018 and results will be disseminated in late July 2019.

2. Coordinated Community Response

Developing a coordinated community response (CCR), where agencies and the community work together has been recognised within Haringey's 10-year Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy as the only effective and sustainable way to end all violence against women and girls. It is one of the Strategy's four key priorities. Working together with communities is a key element of the Borough Plan as well as all Governmental (national and London level) VAWG strategies.

Haringey's CCR community engagement model has been developed and will be piloted in the following three areas in Haringey between September 2019 and January 2021:

- Hornsey ward
- Northumberland Park/White Hart Lane wards
- A model for young people that will be borough-wide

Each different pilot area will incorporate the different strands of the model: safe spaces, peer support, community initiatives and communications campaigns. This approach will be evaluated after the pilot is completed, and the pilot areas compared, to design an approach that will be scaled-up and rolled out across the borough.

See Appendix 3 for the CCR Pilot Model or read more about the approach [here](#).

CCR with Young People Project

Between January and April 2018, a graduate trainee conducted a research scoping exercise into the feasibility of a young people's CCR model. After semi-structured interviews with professionals from a range of services within the borough, two sets of workshops with groups of young people and a survey sent to many young people, a broad and in-depth understanding of how a CCR model could be developed was achieved.

The recommendations were deliberately non-prescriptive to enable young people to use them as a foundation to build ideas upon. It is vital to the VAWG team that young people from a range of backgrounds and demographics are not only consulted, but take the lead, on designing the CCR model in order for the approach to be relevant to the cohort we are trying to target so that we can end Violence against Women and Girls in Haringey.

The responses from the professionals' consultation highlighted six key themes:

1. Young people ambassadors should be recruited and supported to co-design any CCR model for young people. We need to view young people as 'experts by experience' as well as work with a wide reach of young people including those who do not traditionally engage.
2. In addition to the POW project, work in schools on VAWG should be mainstreamed into every school to better support both young people but also to embed the culture and ethos of respect across the whole school.

3. Strengthen relationships with other organisations, particularly those that work closely with young people already and those that work with parents and carers.
4. Young people need to feel empowered to create change for any model to be fully comprehensive and work for all young people. Currently, they feel disempowered to be agents for change within their own communities.
5. The professionals felt that the professional, specialist support for young people is missing in Haringey and for a model to work successfully young people need to be able to receive professional support.
6. The professionals highlighted that young people don't want to be seen by their peers to access information, so they advised that services need to be discreet when communicating with young people. One approach suggested was to raise awareness in a generic way, making sure everyone gets the same information and to not target specific groups of people.

Young People Consultation

The purpose of meeting with young people was to generate discussion around the subject of VAWG and gain a deeper understanding of the barriers they face in terms of learning and raising awareness about the issue. Due to time constraints, the consultation with young people involved attending pre-existing groups at Bruce Grove Youth Centre and Solace Women's Aid. These two groups were selected to provide responses from a broad range of ages, genders and backgrounds.

Young people identified a number of key themes and issues to addressing VAWG, including:

- Lack of VAWG work in schools was identified by the majority of young people (with the exception of the young people who go to schools where POW has been running)
- Young people felt embarrassed to talk about VAWG and would not go to professionals but to peers if they were experiencing it, highlighting the need for more peer support work.
- Messaging needs to come from people that young people respect – musicians, sports professionals etc.
- Young people felt that domestic abuse only happens to older people. They were also less likely to identify other forms of VAWG such as sexual exploitation or sexual violence.
- Young people were all clear that creating a social movement of young people was the only effective way to mobilise young people to make change in their own communities.
- Young people wouldn't want to look for information on VAWG in case others felt they were themselves victims. The issue of stigma was a key issue that came out during all the consultation events.

"The most important message to get across to young people is that abuse is happening all around you all the time and it's not 'uncommon' – it's normal – that doesn't make it right but it is normal – young men shouldn't feel ashamed if they are being abused by their girlfriend or boyfriend"

"To reach the 'hard to reach' young people you need to create a movement with all the other engaged young people. Need to get it 'trending' that everyone is talking about and then they will notice"

"A lot of boys think that the sex people have in porn is normal, that's the expectation boys have of sex and then they have sex for the first time and it's never what they thought it would be like and realise porn isn't realistic"

3. Prevention

'Protect Our Women' (POW) Prevention Programme

Research conducted both in international studies and in the UK have highlighted that failure to resolve trauma experienced by children and young people leads to increased problems as well as greater costs in adulthood.⁵ Investing in prevention and recovery programmes decreases the costs to the whole system from adolescence to adulthood. The Early Intervention Foundation has estimated that the cost of not intervening early in Haringey costs the system £91 million or an equivalent cost of £334 per person across the whole population.

The 'Protect Our Women' (POW) project has been running in Haringey for 5 years and is funded by Public Health. POW is an interactive educational training programme on healthy relationships and violence against women and girls that has worked with over 2000 young people in Haringey. The project has also delivered assemblies and bespoke sessions with an additional 1200 young people, including 400 young people from Fortismere in one quarter last year alone. The programme has also recruited peer trainers to co-facilitate a range of the sessions. This year, bespoke projects were delivered to 5 primary schools for the first time, covering a total of 189 Year 6 students and developmental work includes further work with younger years.

The outcomes for POW are:

- Young people can identify all eight types of violence against women and girls and are aware of situations where someone may be at risk of violence.
- Young people are confident in safely challenging someone's abusive behaviour

⁵ See for example: Chowdry, H. and Fitzsimons, P. (2016) *The Cost of late intervention: EIF analysis 2016*, Early Intervention Foundation, available at: <https://www.eif.org.uk/report/the-cost-of-late-intervention-eif-analysis-2016> (last accessed 08.02.19); Kezelman, C., Hossack, N., Stavropoulos, P., Burley, P. (2015) *The Cost of Unresolved Childhood Trauma and Abuse in Adults in Australia*, Sydney: Adults Surviving Child Abuse and Pegasus Economics

- Young people understand the legal implications of each type of violence
- Young people are aware of suitable sources that offer support after abuse

Full POW: The POW Project is usually delivered over 10 weeks – 8 topics lasting one hour, including an introductory session at the beginning and a test and evaluation at the end. The number of workshops per week is down to the organisation/school. The length of the workshop can also be flexible depending on where and when it is carried out. Sessions in school time will usually be an hour (although sometimes it may be less than an hour like 45 or 50 mins). Anything outside of school time can be flexible e.g. 1hr 30mins – all dependent on what is requested.

Bespoke POW: Bespoke POW projects can be delivered based on what the organisation wants. Some may not want all 8 topics - in which case they choose their desired topics from the list, for example, Positive Role Models identified that their young people would benefit more from learning about Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence, VAWG & Media. So, POW Project was delivered in five sessions including an introduction and test session.

POW Primary: This was developed for year 6 groups (10-11yrs). Up to now, it has been delivered at Belmont Junior, Mulberry, Seven Sisters, Lancasterian and Campsbourne Primary School. Based on the demand of the schools, the project covered: Domestic Abuse, Sexual Violence, Cyber Abuse, Online Safety/Pornography, Gender Stereotypes, Forced Marriage/'Honour'-based Violence.

There is also a Training for Trainers (T4T) aspect where young people and professionals who have completed the aforementioned training programme can then be trained to become a trainer themselves. They will then be the champion for their organisation and will be responsible for delivering future POW projects and thus keep POW sustained and peer led. The project also offers young people the opportunity to gain an AQA Entry Level Certificate in Basic Domestic Abuse Awareness or a Level One Certificate in Understanding the Different Strands of Violence against Women and Girls.

The project is for young people aged between 11-25 years and adult professionals and volunteers who work directly with young people. Consideration is also given to work with young people below 11 years of age on a case by case (or form, class, group level).

One of the key benefits of the programme is that for young people they constantly receive clear messaging about equality rather than just VAWG – the programme uses language and media to support the lessons. The term 'VAWG' is passive and so young people, particularly young men, were not previously seeing it as their responsibility to change the status quo but feel empowered to do so after undergoing the POW project. The benefit of POW is that it is a sister programme for a Big Lottery (now Communities for Change) project – Hear2Change which runs across Haringey and Islington with the aim of empowering young women as agents for change within their communities. The Hear2Change programme links closely with the development of the CCR model for young people.

4. Provision

Commissioned Services

Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVA)

Nia is commissioned to provide an advocacy service for high-risk domestic abuse cases in Haringey and there are 3 IDVAs who provide this support. The service is commissioned to receive 260 referrals per annum but in the last year they received 399 referrals, meaning they received just under 153%. Referrals have increased by over 25% when compared to the previous reporting year 2017-18 (n=319). There were also 52 calls to the helpline that nia runs for Haringey victim/survivors.

74% of referrals to the service were received from Haringey MARAC, followed by almost 20% from CSU. Additional referrals were received from 9 other agencies.

In terms of types of VAWG experienced by the victim/survivors in the service, unsurprisingly, domestic abuse accounted for the highest number of referrals to the IDVA service (85%). Stalking and harassment is the second highest type of abuse reported (17%). Rape and sexual assault was experienced by 17% of victim/survivors – 8.5% for each type of sexual violence. Nearly half of women, 45%, report that they have experienced threats to kill with 34% of women who have reported experiencing attempted strangulation/suffocation to date.

Almost 28% of women referred to the service who engaged reported having at least one type of disability. Of those who reported a disability, 50% reported a mental health condition.

At least 45% of women who engaged with IDVA service made use of the criminal justice system/civil interventions and achieved an outcome. In 89% of cases, women perceived their own safety levels to have either significantly or somewhat improved, compared to when they first entered the service. For two women where there is 'no change', both remained in relationships with the perpetrator and so declined to engage in further support. Both women were provided with contact details, should they wish to self-refer in the future.

Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS)

Haringey also commissions nia (as part of the same contract) to provide an advocacy and capacity building service within GP practices. The IRIS service is commissioned to train and support 25 GP practices (over a 3-year period). Training is provided to clinical staff, reception staff and to practice management. At the end of the year, 20 practices have been fully trained; 5 are currently being trained and 31 surgeries in total have been engaged in the programme.

62 referrals were received by the service over the 12-month period and 53 of those patients engaged with the service (3 declined the service, 1 was ASB and 2 women were already being supported by domestic abuse services).

98% of women were experiencing domestic abuse with 12% also experiencing stalking and harassment. 34% of women who were referred had originally presented with physical complaints including: anorexia; fractures; loss of appetite; stomach complaints and skin conditions. 66% of women had originally presented with

mental health complaints including: low mood; depression; self-harm or suicidal ideation; poor sleep and stress.

“The support that I got I did not expect. The support has been tremendous and overwhelming. I wouldn’t have been able to summon courage to be able to move forward without the help I received. I feel better day by day.”

“[This support] is the best thing that ever happened to me. You [advocates] are the only ones who believed me. Although they didn’t say so, I felt everyone else looked at me as if I make up things and have mental health problems. You listened to me.”

“She [advocate] was so supportive. She really understood my situation. I did not have to justify to her why I needed help. She just got it, so refreshing. The support I received was incredibly helpful... Now he [perpetrator] is out the picture. My life has been transformed. I’m not afraid anymore.”

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

SafeLives consider that the Haringey MARAC should hear 410 cases per year (40 cases per 10,000 of the adult female population). In the last 12 months (April 2018 – March 2019) the Haringey MARAC has heard 459 cases (111.9% of the expected volume). SafeLives consider good practice for a local area to see between 80-100% of its expected volume, therefore the Haringey MARAC is performing above best practice in terms of volume of referrals. The Haringey MARAC repeat victimisation rate over the 12-month period until end of March 2019 was 28.1% (129 cases) which within SafeLives’ recommended level of repeat referrals (between 28-40%).

Although referrals are still predominantly made by the police and children’s social care, around 33% and 20% respectively, Haringey’s MARAC operates above SafeLives best practice for the number of agencies who refer as we have 11 different agencies referring in.

During the year, the VAWG Lead also conducted a MARAC review to ensure that the Haringey MARAC was running to best practice standards. As part of this, she observed the MARAC meetings of our neighbouring boroughs as well as Waltham Forest’s Daily Risk Management Panel (DRM). She also compared data with statistical neighbours and liaised with specialist services that work pan-London to identify the efficacy and efficiency of MARAC. Haringey’s MARAC is operating to an excellent standard. The Representatives from different agencies are engaged, and knowledgeable about VAWG. Haringey consistently has a good range of professionals representing different agencies at each meeting.

Refuge and Floating Support

Haringey commissions Solace Women's Aid to run our domestic abuse refuges, with space for 15 women and their children as well as a floating support service that supports up to 60 women at any one time.

"My keyworker was a very good listener besides her intense ability of problem solving, and I always felt [sic] that she supported me emotionally" "Knowing that I'm not alone and being able to reach to the organisation and people that I can't reach by my own" "thank you for all your support. I don't even want to think that I spend this time without your support!" "It really gives me hope about this world to know that there are people like you"

"You are very kind, flexible and smart " "thank you I have access to benefits" I really appreciate you coming to my appointment" " thank you for listening" "I am now divorced thanks to you" "me and children are safe at last" "my husband made me believe I was trapped with him, now I have hope."

We also applied in 2018/2019 to GLA for funding for a new refuge site in Haringey and the GLA has committed to supporting us with up to £1.6 million. A site, Burgoyne Road, has been identified and we continue to work with the Capital Programme leads to drive this forward. Currently, the 15 spaces for the generic refuge are split over 3 buildings – 2 in the west of the borough, which belong to Haringey and 1 in Wood Green which belongs to a housing association. Building a new refuge will provide greater provision, including 3 for disabled women as well as releasing two houses in the West of the borough for re-purposing. Moving the provision to one building also provides more support for the women and children living in the refuge as the staff spend a lot of time travelling between sites.

Projects

Women in Safe Engagement and Recovery (WiSER)

WiSER is a project for women aged 16 plus who live with severe and multiple disadvantage, which was funded by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG, now MHCLG) to work across four boroughs (Haringey, Camden, Islington and Enfield) and has been re-funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to now run across six boroughs – the four original plus Hackney and Waltham Forest. The project is run by a consortium of specialist organisations (Nia, FLIC, Hopscotch, Imece and Solace Women's Aid. Women at the Well provides training and consultation; AVA provides training and is also evaluating the programme).

WiSER works with women who find that mainstream services are not sympathetic to their needs; in practice, they are excluded. WiSER targets women who have not engaged with support services for an extended period and/or who have repeatedly come to notice of statutory services at the point of crisis, at high cost to the public purse. We know that their experience of VAWG intersects with severe disadvantage, increasing their vulnerability and risk posing additional barriers to their recovery.

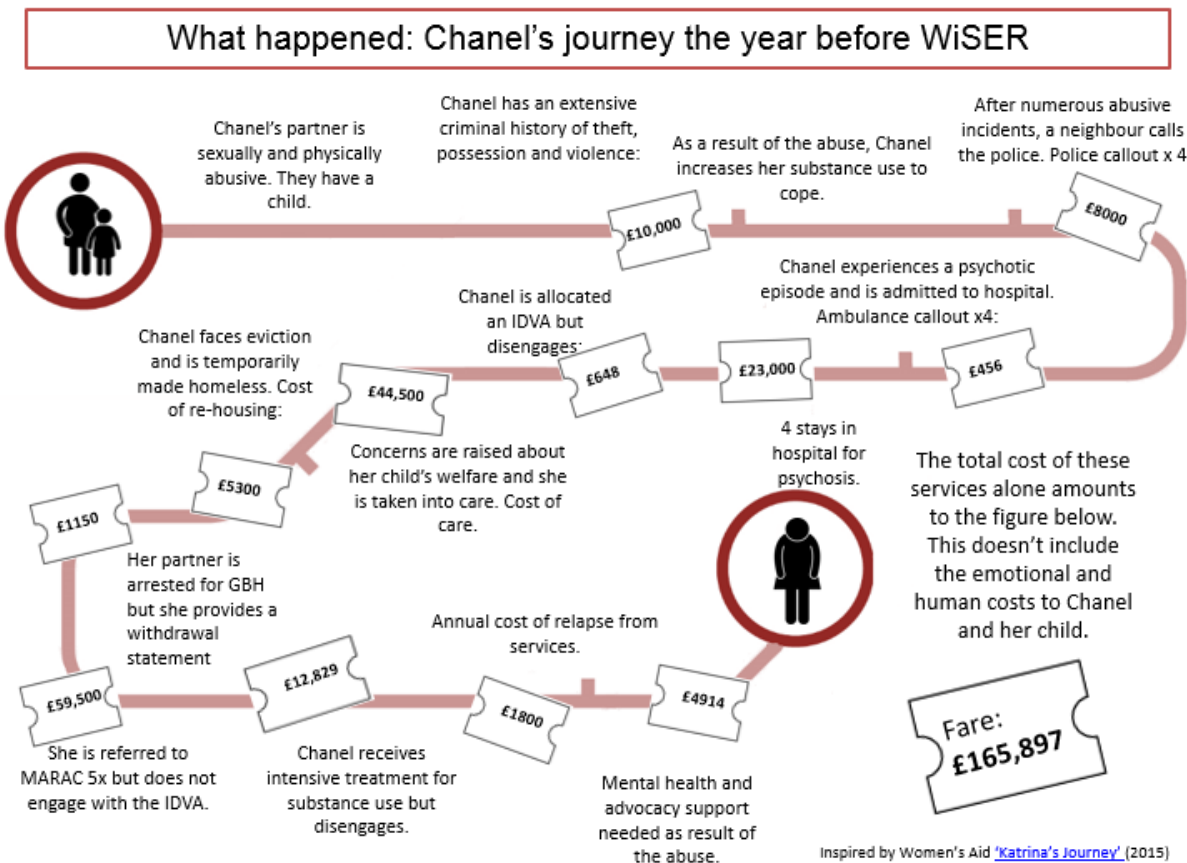
The WiSER model is predicated on assertive outreach, a trauma-informed approach, flexible 1-1, group support helps women and girls receive the support they need. The service works with women to

- Access safe housing & Benefits
- Stay safe and improve health

- Engage in other support services
- Build self-esteem and confidence
- Access work, education and training
- Become financially independent

Multiple Disadvantage – Women in Safe Engagement & Recovery (WiSER) Project Case Study

The case of Chanel is based on the year before engaging with WiSER and does not include the costs incurred by the system for Chanel as a child (£267,000 in care costs alone) nor her offending behaviour and substance misuse, together with her mental health condition.



Since engaging with the WiSER project, there has been a complete change in Chanel's life. She has not experienced any further psychotic episodes and has sustained her mental health and substance misuse treatment. She no longer uses cocaine. She has been supported to move and the project has been able to support her physically and financially with moving costs through the client engagement fund. She has rediscovered her personal resilience and strengths, has been empowered to be a carer for her child after school, and is working with children's services to get residency of her child back. She has successfully applied for benefits and has obtained a grant for dental treatment. Given that the overall cost of the project is £398,000 for all costs, the costs to the system have been dramatically reduced due to the holistic support provided by the WiSER project.

Pathfinder

Pathfinder is a pilot project run by a consortium of five expert partners with the aim of establishing comprehensive health practice in relation to domestic abuse and wider issues related to Violence Against Women & Girls in acute hospital trusts, mental health trusts and community-based IRIS programmes in GP practices. The project is being evaluated by Cardiff University.

Haringey, together with Enfield Council, Haringey and Enfield CCGs and the wider health sector partners successfully bid to be one of three original pathfinder sites (with Blackpool and Exeter and North Devon). The project has now been expanded to five additional sites across the country.

The pathfinder has four key aims:

1. To improve the response to domestic abuse across the health economy in the UK
2. To understand what it takes to implement best practice responses to domestic abuse in health settings
3. To develop a model of best practice that can be easily adopted by any NHS health trust and create a toolkit to support the process
4. To disseminate best practice and learning from this whole system approach

In Haringey, we have received funding (from Pathfinder and match-funding) to have two advocates (one for 16 plus and one for young people aged between 13 and 25) at North Middlesex University Hospital (NMUH) for two years from December 2018 to November 2020. We have also received additional funding to support older women through counselling and improving responses of professionals through forum theatre productions for NMUH and for Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEHMHT).

Haringey's VAWG Small Grants Programme

Feedback from the consultation as part of the development of Haringey's VAWG strategy told us that there was not enough support available locally for survivors who are now in a safe place, to rebuild their networks and resources, to help them on their journey to recovery.

"The key to sustainable, long-term improvement in a victim/survivor's life is to build up the 'resources' (social, networks and skills) that they can draw upon to live independently."

In 2018, a new programme was developed to meet the long-term needs of survivors of VAWG in Haringey. The VAWG Small Grants Programme has been developed to meet this need. Local VAWG and community services were able to bid for small grants of up to £5,000 to run support groups and activities of survivors of VAWG. The grant programme was launched in January 2019 and three services have been successfully awarded funding for projects the start in September 2019. These projects are:

- **Imece Women's Centre:** Imece is a VAWG organisation that empowers Black, Minority Ethnic and Refugee (BMER) women, particularly Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot women. They will deliver weekly themed survivor support group, with a focus on therapeutic group work. Each session will be delivered by a BACP accredited counselling professional with a strong background of trauma, groupwork, VAWG and psychoeducation.

- **Wise Thoughts:** Wise Thoughts creates dynamic initiatives and deliver services that help address social justice issues for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex (LGBTQI+) and Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities. They will deliver weekly peer-support 'drop ins' and arts workshops in jewellery making and active drama for BAME and LGBTQI survivors of VAWG.
- **Solace Women's Aid:** Solace Women's Aid is a VAWG organisation that works to prevent violence and abuse as well as providing services to meet the needs of survivors. They will deliver fortnightly support groups for women currently living in Solace Haringey refuges and practical and creative skills workshops at the Selby Centre, Tottenham, for survivors of VAWG.

Partnerships

The VAWG team works in partnership with a wide range of partners across the statutory and voluntary sectors to improve responses to victim/survivors of VAWG and build capacity within their workforce to support particularly those who are most vulnerable. Our approach recognises that no one agency can make the necessary changes alone. A small selection of partnership working is outlined below.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The VAWG team works in partnership with the DWP in the run up to the introduction of Universal Credit in Haringey to ensure that vulnerable victim/survivors can access support. In 2019, we are going to apply for a community budget project with the DWP to support victim/survivors in partnership with Hearthstone and Solace Women's Aid.

Homelessness & Housing

Housing is one of the key issues for women living with VAWG and as a barrier to recovery. The VAWG team works closely with Homes for Haringey and the Homelessness and Vulnerable Adults' Team to support women experiencing VAWG. We are part of a number of projects aimed at improving responses to homeless people in Haringey, including the Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) project as well as supporting the development of Mulberry Junction hub. We also worked closely with Homes for Haringey on the development of the approach leading up to the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA).

Modern Slavery & Trafficking

The VAWG team works closely with partners and specialist agencies across London to improve responses to modern slavery and trafficking. We have worked with the Human Trafficking Foundation (as well as inviting them to speak at Haringey events) on the development of the London Public Sector meetings on modern slavery as well as with the women's sector partners on the Pan-London Women's Outreach Network (PWLON). We have also supported partners in Haringey on four specific trafficking and modern slavery cases. A new sub-group is also under development to support women who have been exploited into prostitution as well as across modern slavery strands. The VAWG team is also supporting the development of Haringey's strategy on modern slavery and the Strategic Lead is Haringey's SPOC for trafficking across London.

Violence Reduction Unit

The Strategic Lead sat on an advisory group leading to the development of MOPAC's Violence Reduction Unit (VRU). This group looked at the design, implementation and commissioning intentions of the VRU.

London Councils

The VAWG team has supported London Councils in particular around the development of work for women with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) and exploration of a Pan-London refuge provision.

5. Holding perpetrators to account

Perpetrator Programme

Haringey commissions the Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP), now part of Richmond Fellowship, to provide perpetrator support services to adult men and to young people exhibiting abuse in their own relationships. There is also consultation support for social workers as the service is co-located within CYPS.

The service is commissioned to accept 28 referrals per annum – in 2018/2019, the service received 64 referrals. The majority of referrals came from CYPS, but they also received a number of self-referrals. Around half of the referrals proceed to 1-1 sessions or having suitability assessments for the group programmes (the men need to acknowledge their behaviour or show some insight, or they are not accepted). All the female partners or ex-partners are offered parallel support when the men are on group programmes.

Some of the key issues raised include: There continues to be a high proportion of referrals for men whose first language is not English (an estimated 60% of all DVIP perpetrator referrals in Haringey), but with no additional provision for DVIP to work with them on a 1-2-1 basis. Many of these referrals also identify alcohol misuse. Work required to be undertaken with non-English speaking men on a 1-2-1 basis cannot be done realistically within the timeframe of the Child Protection process. English speakers can access treatment within 5 to 6 weeks at most whereas those whose first language is not English may remain on a waiting list for between 6 to 12 months. This is leading to a clear disadvantage for families where English is not the father's first language.

Highbury Magistrate Court Domestic Violence Steering Group

The VAWG team attends this bi-monthly steering group at the Magistrates' court together with representatives from witness care, justice, CPS and police, together with the IDVA services and borough representatives from the boroughs that it serves (Islington, Camden and Enfield). The aim of the court meeting is to improve responses in domestic abuse cases heard by the court. Part of the work during the year was participating in two deep dive exercises – one as a London deep dive and another a national deep dive with Highbury as the London example.

Data on convictions, pleas and acquittals is discussed as well as how to better support witnesses in domestic abuse cases to attend court and to engage with specialist support services and the police. The aim is to improve responses but also to ensure that perpetrators are held to account.

Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) Meetings

The DVDS meetings are partnership meetings coordinated by the police to make a decision whether to disclose information about a partner's history of domestic or sexual violence. The scheme, also known as 'Clare's Law', discloses under 'Right to Ask', where a partner themselves requests the information or 'Right to Know' where the police and partners feel that it would support people's safety to know the information. The majority of Haringey's cases are 'Right to Know' cases from the MARAC. The group meets every 3 weeks

after MARAC. Haringey's DVDS has been held up as an example of good practice across London as we have the highest number of disclosures. **[Insert Disclosure figures from Lucy, when available]**

Highlights of the Year - Events

'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' Event

The 'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' event and exhibition was an opportunity to celebrate our survivors and the services who support them, to recognise what has been achieved by the women's movement locally and reflect on how services and support can be improved in the future. The event was created to be uplifting and not triggering and focused on what has been achieved locally to support survivors on their journey to recovery.

The event, held in December, involved 16 partners and included a photo exhibition of 12 local VAWG services (taken by professional photographer, [Gabriel Larmour](#)). Survivor voice was represented via case studies. The event also incorporated self-care sessions, food, activities and speeches by leaders of our local women's movement. 50 guests attended from statutory and voluntary sectors as well as survivors of VAWG. The feedback was excellent, and the event was replicated at Alexandra Palace in March 2019 as part of Women's History Month.

"I just wanted to say a big thank you for yesterday's event ... I can't fault anything. It was a real celebration, bringing people together and learning from each other. What is more, my client who was there with me, left the centre so happy and uplifted. She is planning to research free activities in the area, especially Tai Chi. On our way she was reflecting on the people she met, stories we read. So, this is our thanks to your hard work to make such event happen."



**Deniz Ügur,
Director of
IMECE.**

**Photo from the
exhibition of
local specialist
services.**



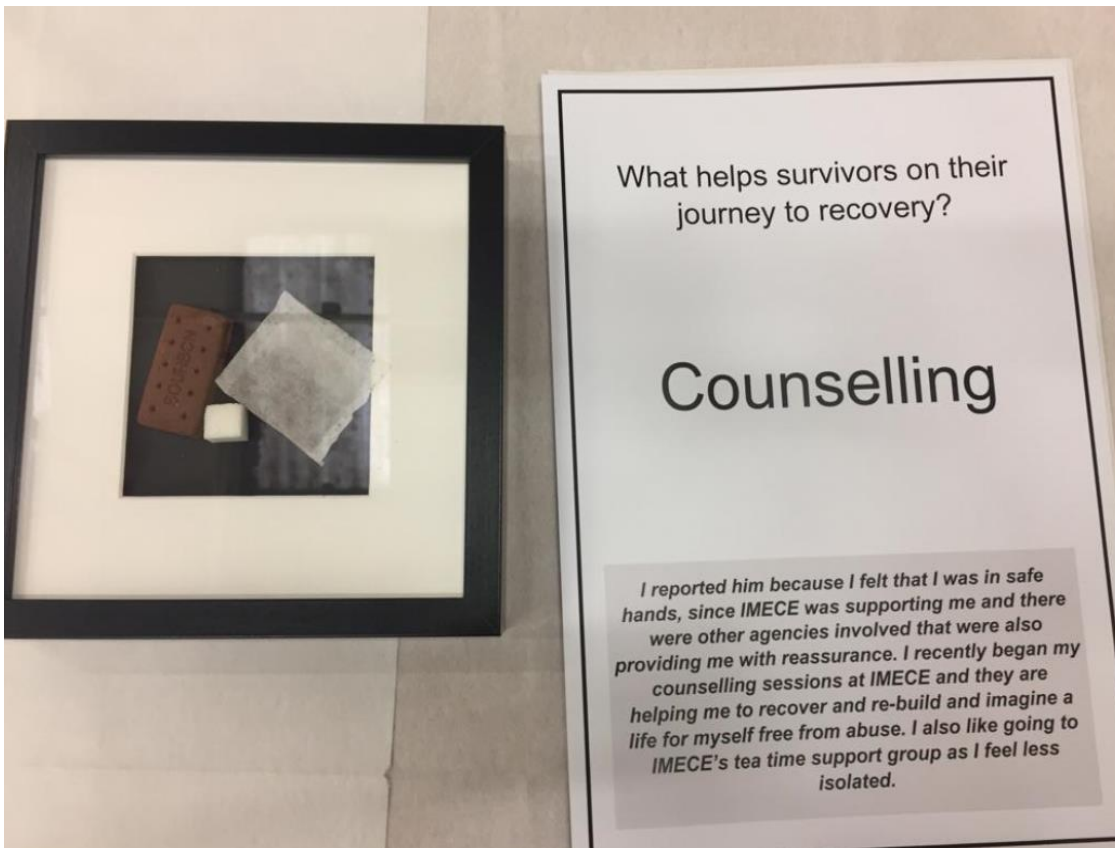
Jusna, one of 2 Coordinators at Women with a Voice.

Photo from the exhibition of local specialist services.

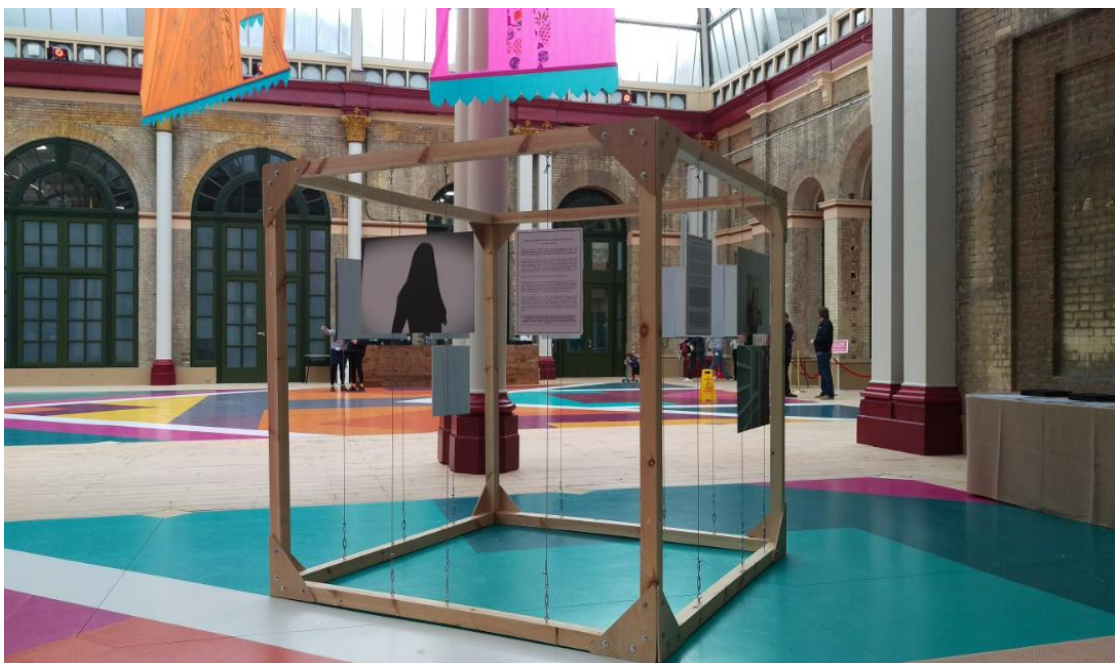


The exhibition at Chestnuts Community Centre.

The exhibition of services was arranged in chronological order from when they started working in Haringey.



Survivors' voices were represented through case studies summarising what survivors need to support them on their journey to recovery.



Exhibition at the East Court of Alexandra Palace during Women's History Month.

Service User Engagement and Feedback

All of our commissioned services regularly collate feedback from the victim/survivors they support as well as directly conducting service user engagement. In some of the projects, particularly for the WISER project, women who are experts by experience play a key role in the steering groups for the project.

Service user engagement is fundamental to the development of the work that the VAWG team takes forward; we utilise the skills, knowledge and experience of the victim/survivors we work with to inform and develop our work.

Case Example: Developing our Communication Campaign

In October and November, we held three consultation events with 25 survivors to inform our communications' campaign and to ensure that all of our materials and campaigning messaging would have a real impact and relevance for survivors. The consultation events supported the development of our VAWG prevention poster campaign (see Appendix 1) and also ensured survivors' voices were visible at our 'Celebrating Survivors, Celebrating Services' events.

Horizon Scanning

No annual report would be complete without a focus on key areas of work that are emerging for the next year. A large focus of the VAWG team is on internal and external areas of work that will have an impact on victim/survivors in our borough.

Internal

VAWG Business Case

The VAWG Strategic Lead has developed a comprehensive 'invest to save' [business case](#) to improve Haringey's responses across all the key strategic objectives. The business case outlines the cost benefit analysis of investing in VAWG as a conservative estimate means that £2 are saved for every £1 invested.

Youth at Risk and Community Safety Strategies

The VAWG team supports the development of linked strategies and has ensured that VAWG is included within both the Youth at Risk Strategy and the Community Safety Strategy. We work closely with partners and will continue to support the development of the action plans around these two key areas.

Referral Pathways and Gaps

In February 2014, Haringey commissioned an audit by two independent consultants into domestic violence services. "*The Domestic and Gender Based Violence Mapping Audit of Haringey's Statutory Services*" identified gaps in the specialist provision for violence against women and girls. Since 2014 there have been advances and transformation in the services commissioned, however there are still gaps and challenges in the provision of support for all victim/survivors and in particular for children and young people and those with wider needs.

- Therapeutic service for children and young people (including working in parallel with the non-abusive parent to repair child-parent relationships) affected by domestic violence

- On-going, long-term i.e. post crisis / case work and services supporting the recovering of violence against women and girl survivors, assisting them with rebuilding their lives (e.g. group work/workshops, drop-in)
- Specialist services for wider forms of violence against women and girls
- Service provision for victims, perpetrators and children whose first language is not English or who have no recourse to public funds (NRPF)
- Join-up between directorates – for example presenting identified need is CSE but the young person is also experiencing domestic abuse, forced marriage etc.
- The IDVA service is over-capacity in terms of referrals. SafeLives suggests we should have 4.5 IDVAs to meet the needs of high-risk cases in Haringey.
- Time limited support for women living with multiple disadvantage as well as support through health
- Core funding is limited for the specialist services, meaning that there is a reliance on external funding which can be piecemeal as well as time limited.

The journey models developed in 2017/2018 highlighted that a focus on risk has had negative consequences for victim/survivors including a short-term focus rather than a long-term recovery model. Short-term interventions are more costly and often lead to victim blaming, especially when survivors do not feel able to pursue criminal justice interventions. Cases that continue to be re-referred to the multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) are deemed 'intractable' or 'unresolvable', leading to a revolving door of support for some victim/survivors.

Current Pathways

The current pathway continues to be a domestic abuse model. The pathway is a mixture of the model proposed in 2015 and amendments made from reductions in funding to some services and the recommissioning of the London Councils' funded VAWG services. The model is very risk focussed, with services supporting high, medium and standard risk as identified by the SafeLives' DASH Risk Identification Checklist. The current pathways does not link to externally commissioned services as well as it could do to ensure a choice of support services for victim/survivors.

Future Pathways

The future VAWG pathways will be based on identification of need rather than risk level. The focus will be on ensuring that all services are trauma-informed, which will reduce duplicate interventions as well as ensuring that survivors have a choice of access.⁶ The focus will be on improving services across all needs - universal, targeted, high needs or multiple disadvantage.

The aim of the revised model will be on ensuring greater join-up and synergy across all adults' and children's services with a more focussed approach on ensuring support across families or households (with caveats about forms of VAWG where family members are perpetrators).

The model will be flexible to allow for self-referral at any point within the pathway and ensure that victim/survivors can choose which service to support a decrease in disengaging with services

⁶ Wilson, J.M., Fauci, J.E. & Goodman, L.A. (2015) 'Bringing trauma-informed Practice to Domestic Violence Programs: A Qualitative Analysis of Current Approaches', *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 85(6)

Perpetrators

The time between the key abusive incident taking place and any meaningful work being able to be done with the father is lengthy. This appears to be due to Social Workers not approaching DVIP for a consultation at the early stages of a case but waiting until much further into a Child Protection process or even at Public Law Order (PLO) stage. On a number of occasions, the abusive father is remaining in the family home throughout that time before DVIP get involved. As outlined above, there continues to be a number of key issues in supporting perpetrators to change their behaviour:

- The number of referrals for men whose first language is not English and the challenges this brings in terms of timeframes for child protection as well as no additional provision for 1-2-1 work.
- The high number of referrals for men with alcohol and substance misuse.
- The high number of perpetrators to MARAC where they do not live in Haringey.

No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF)

Having NRPF is a huge issue for victim/survivors of VAWG across all boroughs in the UK. It impacts hugely on women's abilities to leave abusive relationships – for single women this is even more challenging. We are currently working with the wider VAWG Strategic Group partners to identify how Haringey is able to support single women (women with children are supported). We are also working closely with our partners across the VAWG sector to lobby for greater inclusion of support for migrant women in the Domestic Abuse Bill (see below).

External

Domestic Violence Bill

The draft Domestic Violence Bill was published in January 2019 and the final Bill is expected to be released in December 2019. Key measures in this legislation include:

- A statutory definition of domestic abuse, with the inclusion of economic abuse and coercive control.
- Strengthened responses to perpetrators through the introduction of new civil orders: Domestic Abuse Protection Notice (DAPN) and Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO). The DAPO will possess criminal sanctions for breach.
- Commitments to improve survivors' experience of the court system. The Bill will specifically prohibit direct cross examination by an abuser in the family courts.
- Establishment of a Domestic Abuse Commissioner in law.

The VAWG team is continuing to work with VAWG sectors partners to ensure that the Domestic Abuse Bill includes greater support for all victim/survivors of VAWG. We submitted a comprehensive [consultation](#) response before the publication of the bill, setting out what we think that the Bill should include.

Funding for Refuges

The Government is currently consulting on a new delivery model for accommodation-based support for survivors of domestic abuse, which is open until 2nd August 2019. This would have huge implications for local authorities. For example, the proposals include the introduction of a statutory duty on local authorities to provide support that meets the diverse needs of victim/survivors and their children. The proposals would also place a statutory duty on local authorities to convene a Local Partnership Board for domestic abuse accommodation support services. As the consultation documents state “The Board would be required to assess need for domestic abuse services, develop and publish domestic abuse strategies, decide what support services are required and commission these accordingly and report progress back to MHCLG.”

More information about this consultation can be accessed [here](#). The VAWG team will be responding to this consultation, in conjunction with our partners.

‘Think Family’

The recent Joint Targeted Area Inspections (JTAI)⁷ and learning from the DfE Children’s Social Care Innovation Fund projects have highlighted that there are areas of support where adult and children’s services (statutory and non-statutory) do not work together as closely as they could do to support a whole family approach.

The inspectors identified that there is a disconnect between mental health, substance misuse and adults’ and children’s services.

Proposals to support:⁸

- Direct, flexible and therapeutic work according to each family’s and individual’s context, with a solid understanding and knowledge of the types and causes of abuse and the ability to challenge system silos.
- Data sharing within and between teams, including qualitative recording of families’ experiences of working with professionals.
- Co-located specialists focusing on young people and families in a way that ‘goes to them’ and offers multiple opportunities to build relationships.
- Multiple channels of engagement to challenge family members to identify, understand and change behaviour. This includes shared responsibility for engaging and challenging perpetrators so that this does not sit solely within the criminal justice system.

Research has highlighted that intervening early and providing services ‘upstream’ to help with recovery and support the mental wellbeing of survivors, both child and adult survivors.⁹ The ‘Think Family’ approach

⁷ The Joint Targeted Area Inspections of services for vulnerable children and young people (JTAI) are joint inspections of statutory services by inspectorates Ofsted, Care Quality Commission (CQC), Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP). The aim is to jointly assess how local authorities, the police, health, probation and youth offending services are working together in an area to identify, support and protect vulnerable children and young people.

⁸ Spring Consortium (2017) *Learning Summary #1 Whole Family Approaches To Tackling Domestic Abuse*, available at: https://springconsortium.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/2.22_Domestic-Violence-1.pdf (last accessed 16.02.18)

⁹ See for example: Drotar, D., Flannery, D., Day, E., Friedman, S., Creeden, R., Gartland, H., McDavid, L., Tame, C. and McTaggart, M. (2003) ‘Identifying and Responding to the Mental Service Needs of Children who have experienced violence: A Community Based Approach’, *Clinical Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 8(2); Spinnazola, J., Ford, J., Zucker, M., Van der Kolk, B., Silva, S., Smith, S. and Blaustein, M. (2005) ‘Survey Evaluates: Complex Trauma Exposure, Outcome and Intervention Among Children and Adolescents’, *Psychiatric Annals*, 35(5); Moulding, N. (2016) *Gendered Violence, Abuse and Mental Health in Everyday Lives: Beyond Trauma*, Oxford and New York: Routledge

provides an opportunity for the VAWG Team to support the wider agenda around families – prevention, provision of services and support for perpetrators.

Brexit

The UK is due to leave the European Union at the end of October 2019. The evidence, as well as the Government's own assessments have shown that the negative impacts of Brexit will be felt most by women and by vulnerable women in particular. We will continue to monitor the impacts of Brexit on victim/survivors in Haringey.

Many VAWG and women's services also receive European Commission funding. For example, the £364 million 'Rights, Equality, and Citizenship Fund' supports 140 projects, with just over one third having a UK lead or partner. Haringey's VAWG partnership should be aware of the potential implications of Brexit on VAWG and women's services and work closely with partners to support them through the transition. For more information, the Fawcett Society have produced a [briefing](#):

Appendix 1: Haringey VAWG Prevention Campaign Poster



 **END VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
AND GIRLS**
Together we can stop it

 My parents were forcing me to marry a man I had never met. I didn't realise I had a choice.
I got help.
Now I am safe. 

**It's not just
physical
violence.**

TELL SOMEONE

CALL IT OUT

 **0300 012 0213**

Haringey
LONDON



Violence Against Women and Girls



**END VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
AND GIRLS**
Together we can stop it

Ending Violence Against Women and Girls

This year, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women highlighted the silence and stigma surrounding gender-based violence, which the United Nations has described as having reached "pandemic proportions."

Around 1 in 3 women are believed to have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime and this dedicated day – as well as the 16 days of activism that follow – are designed to galvanise action to end violence against women and girls around the world.

In Haringey, we have launched our End Violence Against Women and Girls campaign, calling on people across the borough to join us in putting an end to this issue.

The first stage of the campaign focuses on raising awareness of common myths about violence against women and girls, such as domestic violence is only physical violence, and highlighting that support is available.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is defined as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women and includes:

- Sexual violence, abuse and exploitation
- Sexual harassment and bullying
- Stalking
- Trafficking and modern slavery
- Domestic violence and abuse
- Coercive and Controlling behaviour
- Female genital mutilation
- Forced marriage
- Crimes committed in the name of 'honour' (so called 'honour' based violence).

Anyone in Haringey affected by any of these issues can call: **0300 012 0213** for help and support.

Haringey also marked each day of the 16 Days of Activism with a series of workshops, training and events aimed at both professionals and members of the public, to raise awareness of VAWG and celebrate the great work that's happening locally to end VAWG.

Haringey People | December 2018 - January 2019 | 19

Appendix 3: Haringey's CCR Pilot Model



For more information, please contact:

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