

SAFER LAMBETH VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS STRATEGY

2016-2020



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FOREWORD

In 2011 we published our first Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy. Over the last five years, we have made real progress in delivering an integrated VAWG approach across Lambeth, and we would like to take the opportunity to thank all of those who have contributed to this.

Despite our achievements, we acknowledge that VAWG still exists, that the prevalence of VAWG remains too high and that we still have work to do.

We know that behind each incident there are victims for whom the costs can be incalculable. The impact of VAWG on families and children can be devastating. Since the launch of our first strategy, two women in Lambeth have lost their lives because of domestic violence.

We now make a renewed commitment on behalf of all of the members of Safer Lambeth Partnership to prioritise tackling VAWG over the next four years. We commit to aligning budgets across the partnership to make the best use of available resources in challenging financial times, to funding high quality provision, and to putting victims, and those affected at the forefront of our work.

Our shared vision remains one where Lambeth is a borough in which residents do not have to be fearful of, or experience, gender based violence.

Our guiding principle is that victims will not be held responsible for the violence against them, and that they will be empowered to take control and make decisions for themselves.

In order to achieve our vision and the ambitious aims set out in this Strategy we are clear that tackling VAWG will need to be everybody's business. This strategy provides the framework by which we will achieve this.




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Leader of Lambeth Council



CLlr Mohammed Seedat
Cabinet Member for Healthier and Stronger Communities



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Chief Executive, Lambeth Council
Co-chair of Safer Lambeth Partnership



Chief Superintendent Richard Wood
Lambeth Borough Commander
Co-Chair of Safer Lambeth Partnership

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OUR VISION

That Lambeth is a borough in which residents do not have to be fearful of, or experience, gender based violence.

This Strategy will maintain our approach to tackling VAWG using the **Ps framework**, with an additional new priority relating to perpetrators. Our VAWG strategic priorities for 2016 to 2020 are:

1. PREVENTING VIOLENCE AND ABUSE
2. PROVISION OF SERVICES
3. PURSUING PERPETRATORS
4. PARTNERSHIP WORKING

The Safer Lambeth Partnership has a long history of commitment to tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). Addressing VAWG remains one of the key priorities for the Safer Lambeth Partnership and for the Council.

This strategy refresh commits us to building on the approach set out in our first Strategy, as we feel that this has been effective in driving change.

Lambeth is now recognised across the country as a leader in offering a coordinated response to VAWG. Through clear and committed leadership, and prioritising our resources, we have continued to innovate and provide our communities with services and support that are widely recognised as best practice. This includes the one-stop-shop for victims of VAWG, the **Gaia Centre**; our approach to tackling prostitution; our awareness raising campaigns; and our extensive and free multi-agency training programme (see Appendix 2 for details). We will continue to work as a partnership to maintain this reputation and to meet the ambitious aims set out in this refreshed Strategy.

The new Strategy aligns us with HM Government and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime in focusing our approach on women and girls as the vast majority of victims of gender-based violence are female. However, we recognise that men and boys can also be victims of violence and we commit to address the needs of men and boys who may have experienced this, or been affected by it.

The Strategy acknowledges that new areas of concern have emerged, and to which we need to respond. This includes the need for a **greater focus on pursuing perpetrators**, a need to

respond across the partnership to **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**, an increased awareness of the **impact of gangs on associated girls and women**, the complexity of **intergenerational violence and abuse**, and the rise in **online abuse**.

The Strategy recognises that some sectors of society can experience multiple forms of discrimination and disadvantage, or additional barriers to accessing support. These include women and girls from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGB&T) women, older women, disabled women and those with insecure immigration status. We are committed to ensuring that our approach takes into account the intersectional needs of women, and the wider needs of our communities.

The Strategy refresh has been informed by changes in policy context, by the latest information on the prevalence of VAWG in Lambeth, and by a programme of victim and stakeholder engagement.

VISION, PRIORITIES AND OUTCOMES

OUR VISION:

Lambeth is a borough in which residents do not have to be fearful of, or experience, gender based violence.

PRIORITY ONE: PREVENTING VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

PREVENTING VIOLENCE AND ABUSE FROM HAPPENING AND EARLY INTERVENTION

- Victims know where to go for help and advice
- Family, friends and communities know how to support victims
- Practitioners have knowledge and skills to identify and respond
- Children and young people are given the tools to develop healthy relationships
- Children and adults who have care and support needs, who witness or are victims of VAWG, will be safeguarded
- Businesses, particularly those involved in the night time economy, will be engaged and supportive of this strategy

PRIORITY TWO: PROVISION OF SERVICES

PROVIDING COORDINATED AND HIGH QUALITY SERVICES THAT WORK IN PARTNERSHIP TO TACKLE VAWG AND MEET THE NEEDS OF OUR DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

- The voice and experience of victims will inform our work
- Victims will be able to access specialist integrated VAWG services quickly, fairly and easily
- Support will be available in a crisis as well as to support longer term recovery
- Victims will have better access to integrated pathways of support from across the partnership
- Victims will be supported to disclose experience of violence and abuse across the NHS

PRIORITY THREE: PURSUING PERPETRATORS

HOLDING PERPETRATORS OF ALL FORMS OF VAWG TO ACCOUNT, AND PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE AND SUPPORT

- Perpetrators of VAWG will be identified and held to account
- Perpetrators will be prosecuted and the full range of powers used to protect victims
- Perpetrators will be offered help to change their abusive behaviour

PRIORITY FOUR: PARTNERSHIP WORKING

DELIVERING A COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALL STRANDS OF VAWG, PROVIDING LEADERSHIP AND ENCOURAGING INNOVATION

- We will work together to protect those at highest risk and the most vulnerable
- We commit to review service provision and partnership working to ensure that our outcomes are delivered
- Good practice for professionals is identified and supported, and we encourage reflection and learning in service delivery
- We are committed to innovation, while ensuring the safety of victims and their children is paramount
- We are honest when something does not work and ensure that learning informs our work

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

DEFINITION

VAWG is both a form of discrimination and a violation of human rights. It is both a cause and consequence of gender inequality in society. The United Nations (UN) defines VAWG as “any act of gender-based violence that is directed at a woman because she is a woman, or acts of violence which are suffered disproportionately by women”¹. VAWG brings together eight strands of policy under one umbrella:

1. domestic violence
2. sexual violence
3. stalking
4. trafficking for sexual exploitation
5. prostitution
6. female genital mutilation (FGM)
7. forced marriage
8. crimes said to be committed in the name of ‘honour.’

A detailed definition of each of these strands is available at Appendix 3.

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

Since the publication of our first strategy, the VAWG legislative and policy context has developed considerably. We see this is a positive step. A range of new legislative measures have been introduced including specific offences of stalking, forced marriage, failure to protect from Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and revenge pornography, as well as a new definition of domestic abuse which includes young people aged 16 to 17 and “coercive control”.

Other key legislative developments include the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act (2015), the rolling out of Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), the introduction of FGM Protection Orders and an FGM mandatory reporting duty, and enhanced measures to manage sex offenders and those who pose a risk of sexual harm.

In June 2013, the Government announced plans to expand the national Troubled Families Programme for a further five years. As part of this Phase 2 roll out, Domestic Violence has been added as a separate eligibility criteria in recognition of it being one of the key concerns

¹ ‘The Way Forward. Taking Action to end violence against women and girls’, Mayor of London 2010-2013

affecting families. We welcome this and we will work together with Lambeth Troubled Families Programme to ensure our work is coordinated.

New regional and national VAWG strategies have been published. The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) released a refreshed VAWG Strategy in November 2013, the *Mayoral Strategy on Violence Against Women and Girls 2013-17*. This builds on the five key objectives and overarching commitments identified in the first Mayoral strategy (*The Way Forward*, 2010) including: London taking a global lead to prevent and eliminate VAWG; Improving access to support; Addressing health, social and economic consequences of violence; Protecting women and girls at risk; and Getting tougher with perpetrators.

More recently HM Government has released a new national strategy, *Ending Violence Against Women and Girls 2016-20*. This refreshes the first UK national VAWG Strategy launched in 2010. The strategy retains the framework of Prevention, Provision of services, Partnership working and Pursuing perpetrators.

The Government strategy creates opportunities for Lambeth, including new dedicated VAWG funding - the VAWG Service Transformation Fund - a new National Statement of Expectations against which we can evidence the range and quality of our provision and showcase our work, and a commitment to review the national approach to prostitution (with reference to reviewing the 'Nordic' model recently adopted in Northern Ireland and loosely adopted in Lambeth).

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT PREVALENCE IN LAMBETH

In order to ensure that the Safer Lambeth Partnership continues to effectively address violence against women and girls, it is vital that we have a robust evidence base from which to work. This evidence base helps us to understand the scale and nature of the problem in Lambeth. Given the significant reductions in public finances over the span of our refreshed Strategy, this data has also been used to help prioritise those areas on which the partnership should focus in order to drive improved outcomes.

There are challenges in capturing an accurate picture of the levels of VAWG in Lambeth. Reasons include under-reporting by victims, inconsistencies in approach to data collection across services, Home Office changes to the way MPS forces record VAWG offences, the hidden nature of this type of violence and associated stigma. Therefore, whilst the data we have collected enables us to look at general trends since our first VAWG Strategy in 2011, we know that the true levels of VAWG in the borough are likely to be higher.

Our first VAWG Strategy recognised that there was an urgent need to improve data collection across partners so that we could better understand the scale of the problem and improve our responses. There is no doubt that, five years later, there have been significant improvements in the way the Police, Health and Social Care and key support services record VAWG.

As part of this refresh, we have carefully considered the wide range of available VAWG data and the views of service users and service providers. In response to the findings, we will continue to **prioritise tackling domestic abuse, sexual violence, Female Genital Mutilation and prostitution** over the life of this strategy. We will also continue to provide a response and support service around the remaining four strands: trafficking for sexual exploitation, stalking, forced marriage and 'honour' based violence.

We also commit to refresh and publish a VAWG prevalence report on an annual basis in order to ensure we are prioritising the right VAWG areas and to re-assure partners and stakeholders that our approach is correct.

Below is a summary of the findings in relation to our four priority areas. The full VAWG prevalence report can be found in Appendix 4.

DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Metropolitan Police data shows that there have been significant increases in domestic and sexual violence offences across the capital over the last five years, including increases in Lambeth. In 2014/15 in Lambeth, there were 6,099 domestic abuse incidents, of which 2,679 were offences recorded by the police. This is a 28% increase in incidents and 52% increase in offences since 2010/11. Recent analysis by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime also indicated that the volume of domestic abuse saw Lambeth move from 12th highest in 2013 to 6th highest in 2014. There were 289 rape offences, and 622 serious sexual offences recorded in Lambeth in 2014/15. This is a 39% increase in reported rape, and a 34% increase in serious sexual offences since 2010/11. Lambeth has one of the highest rates of reported sexual violence in London.

Whilst these increases in reporting are of concern, the actual prevalence of domestic and sexual violence has reduced according to the 2014/15 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). Again, and of note, the Office for National Statistics highlights that the increases in police recorded rape, sexual offence and domestic abuse are due to greater victim confidence and better recording by the police. We, along with the Government, welcome this.

There continue to be clear concerns in relation to the links between domestic abuse and safeguarding children, with 22% of all cases assessed by Children's Social Care involving domestic violence totalling 717 cases in 2015/16.² In 2015/16, 61% (416) of all child protection cases involved domestic violence.

In the last three-year period, the Gaia Centre has supported on average 1,700 victims each year, with domestic abuse being the highest presenting need. Victims often suffered multiple

² Source: Business Support & Performance Team – Children's Social Care (19.05.16)

forms of violence reflecting their vulnerability and emphasising the need for an integrated VAWG service. Lambeth's Gaia service saw a 16% increase in referrals (1826 in 2013/14 compared to 1,575 in 2012-13)³.

PROSTITUTION

Street-based prostitution remains an area of concern for Lambeth. It is concentrated in certain parts of the borough and the women involved are some of our most vulnerable residents with complex needs. It also impacts negatively on our affected neighbourhoods. In our first VAWG strategy, it was estimated that between 150-180 women were selling sex on the street in Lambeth in 2012⁴. Based on recent data, we believe that this number has reduced. During our targeted outreach count in 2015, 73 women were sighted on 187 separate occasions. This compares to 74 women sighted on 203 separate occasions in 2014. Whilst the same number of women were seen in 2014 as 2015, the number of sightings fell by 9%⁵. The demand side of prostitution continues to present a concern, with 265 men either arrested or issued with a warning letter for soliciting for buying sex between 2012 and 2015. However, again we see this increase in police sanctions against the buyers of sex as a success as it demonstrates the shift we have made towards tackling perpetrators.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

In our previous strategy we identified Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as an area of concern, but recognised our evidence base was limited. We committed to improve this, and in doing so we aimed to increase reporting and recording. We can now say that our work, along with the LSCB and the national focus, has started to show positive results. Between April 2014 and January 2015, 13 FGM incidents were reported to police in Lambeth, accounting for 19% of all incidents reported in London. From 2012-2015 the Gaia Centre supported 26 women who had experienced FGM. The number of recorded cases recorded by our health services have seen significant increases. During July 2015 and December 2016 there were 2,701 newly recorded cases of FGM reported by healthcare providers in England; with 50% (1,353) being recorded in London. Of these 6% (78) were for women in Lambeth and Lambeth had the 5th highest number of cases in London after Southwark, Brent, Ealing and Enfield during this period.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)

Lambeth Children's Social Care (CSC) is receiving an increase in referrals concerning children and young people at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). In 2015-16, CSC received 119

³ Source: GAIA centre 30/11/2015

⁴ Capital Exploits: A Study of Prostitution and Trafficking in London (Eaves) June 2013

⁵ Source: Outreach Data Analysis 2015

referrals for children and young people suspected to be vulnerable to or at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation. 90% of these were female and 10% were male.⁶ The number of under 18 year olds supported by Gaia Centre has more than doubled from 2012-13 (13) to 2014-15 (31). 48% of the under 18 Gaia Centre caseload were supported for concern around sexual violence in 2014-15.

While these increases are of concern, as mentioned above they can also be seen as evidence of the success of the approach we adopted in our first VAWG Strategy and the tireless efforts of the voluntary sector to support victims and lobby on their behalf for improved services. At the same time there has been a greater focus given to tackling VAWG at the national and regional levels.

However, we are seeing an increase in demand for specialist support at the same time as reductions in public sector funding. The importance of continued investment in high quality support services and on-going focused partnership work is evident.

VICTIM AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Figures detailing the prevalence of VAWG in Lambeth tell only part of the story. Of equal importance is the experience of women who are victims of this abuse – how they view services and what they want to see in the future. As part of our approach to developing this refreshed VAWG Strategy, an independent engagement exercise was commissioned to ensure these voices were at the heart of the strategy. We also spoke with frontline practitioners and stakeholders, and asked them to help us shape our priorities and outcomes.

We ran an online consultation exercise targeted at both residents and practitioners, and a programme of in depth focus groups with both victims and practitioners. We engaged with over 110 individuals, broken down to 40 victims and 74 practitioners/stakeholders.

Key findings from the engagement work – themed around the strategy's priority outcomes – are summarised in the next section. These findings have been used to shape our priorities, and we have incorporated the recommendations into to our agreed actions.

FINANCIAL CHALLENGE

This strategy refresh will be used to inform the commissioning of specialist VAWG services from 2017-2020. As part of this refresh we have made a renewed commitment to align budgets across the partnership to make best use of available resources. However, we need to

⁶ Source: LBL CSE 2014/15

be clear that we may have a reduced amount of money available in the future to commission and fund this work.

Over the last five years we have been successful in securing a number of additional grants, and we have used these grants to top up funding for the Gaia Centre and our refuge beds. These grants will end in March 17 and the pot of money we have available to fund VAWG work will be reduced. Therefore, over the next year we will have to make difficult decisions as to how and where we prioritise our investment and our resources.

This refresh sets out the high-level commitments which will shape how we work together to deliver our outcomes. A detailed commissioning plan will follow this strategy, setting out the projects, activities and service provision that we will fund to enable us to achieve the agreed outcomes.

ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

PRIORITY 1: PREVENTING VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

‘It’s not just me that has been affected by this – I feel so sorry for my children, there’s no one there to help them’. Victim

- Victims felt that there were earlier opportunities for them to be offered help and get linked in with specialist VAWG services. Many had endured abusive relationships for significant periods of time without knowing that help was available.
- Victims and practitioners felt strongly about the need for healthy relationships work to be happening in schools.
- Whilst victims were extremely positive about the responses of staff within specialist VAWG services, there were consistent experiences of unhelpful and uninformed responses from a range of non-specialist staff, with victims describing feeling judged
- Victims and practitioners were deeply concerned about the impacts on children of witnessing, living with or being victims of VAWG. They were equally concerned about the lack of services to support children to recover.

PRIORITY 2: PROVISION OF SERVICES

‘I forgot who I was just to let him (perpetrator) feel like he was someone. [Gaia] helps you to find yourself, who you once was before these [perpetrators] came into your life’. Victim

- Specialist VAWG services are highly valued by women who have experienced violence, and are considered to be very effective in providing non-judgmental support to increase safety. There was particular support for co-located service provision and the multi-agency approach offered through the Gaia Centre.
- While the quality and depth of support was judged positively by victims, a key gap was considered to be insufficient access to, and poor availability of, counselling services and mental health provision.

- The impact of the group work sessions and more informal support held at the Gaia Centre were particularly important to victims and had played a crucial role in supporting them to transition into living lives free from abuse.
- Victims reported drawing great benefit from sharing their experiences of abusive relationships with each other. In particular, it helped many to feel less isolated in their experience and, in turn, feel entitled to reclaim a place in the world. Victims described a ripple effect whereby conversations about abuse that had begun in the group at Gaia had also started to emerge in their lives outside the centre, with friends, family and neighbours.
- Victims and some practitioners felt that greater attention should be given to the duties and responsibilities of services to identify and respond to equality and diversity issues.

PRIORITY 3: PURSUING PERPETRATORS

‘[Perpetrators] might be arrested and charged and go inside for a bit but then they come out and [abuse] someone else.’ Victim

- Victims felt that the impact of the criminal justice system on lasting behaviour change for perpetrators of VAWG was limited.
- Stakeholders generally felt that systems allowed perpetrators to evade prosecution and that the criminal justice system offered very limited protection to victims
- Victims and stakeholders did not feel that perpetrators were held to account by agencies for their actions.
- Stakeholders identified victim-blaming practice, and felt that this was particularly evident in statutory sector services.
- All stakeholders felt that there was a lack of help for perpetrators to stop their abusive behaviour.

PRIORITY 4: PARTNERSHIP WORKING

‘We haven’t got information to hand out and we could help’. Victim

- Victims were keen to have opportunities to play a role in the partnership response to VAWG and they shared a wealth of ideas about how to raise awareness of VAWG support services in the community, with many wanting to take an active part in supporting this.
- There was a very strong feeling amongst voluntary sector stakeholders that statutory sector partners are often too absent from partnerships to address VAWG.
- Lambeth’s VAWG Forum was highly regarded by practitioners and was considered to have an important function in supporting partnership working.

VISION, PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND ACTIONS

Our vision and priorities have been co-produced with residents, partners, community groups, Councillors and providers. Through this process we have agreed our vision and the four strategic priorities that this strategy will contribute to.

OUR VISION

The partnership is committed to a shared vision:

That Lambeth is a borough in which residents do not have to be fearful of, or experience, gender based violence.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (4 Ps)

Our previous VAWG Strategy prioritised activity around Prevention, Provision of services and Protection. Through this strategy refresh, we believe that these still represent the right broad outcomes framework, but we have reframed these to include an additional new priority relating to perpetrators. This also reflects the HM Government's approach.

PREVENTING VIOLENCE AND ABUSE: We are committed to preventing violence and abuse from happening in the first place, and ensuring that Lambeth residents know where to go for help and can access the support they need at the earliest opportunity. This is essential to reducing overall prevalence and harm of VAWG. This includes early identification, early help and support across all VAWG strands, including child sexual exploitation (CSE).

PROVISION OF SERVICES: We are committed to providing coordinated and high quality services that work in partnership to tackle VAWG. These services will be responsive to, and meet the needs of, our diverse communities. We will ensure that all victims regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion and belief, sex, sexual orientation and complex needs are provided with a high quality person centred response.

PURSUING PERPETRATORS: Perpetrators of all forms of VAWG are held to account, given opportunities for change and provided support when and where appropriate.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING: We will lead on delivering a coordinated community response. We will provide leadership and encourage innovation, and we will continue to lead the way in tackling VAWG in an integrated and inclusive way. We will work at a national, regional and local level to drive forward improvements to address VAWG.

DELIVERING OUR OUTCOMES

In the next section we outline how we will work together to meet these four priority areas. Our outcomes set out what we are working towards achieving over the next four years, and the actions to achieve this.

To show a clear link between the outcomes and our actions we have numbered the outcomes, and then numbered the actions that contribute towards each outcome.

We have also provided a number of high-level evaluation and impact measures linked to the outcomes. These measures will help support the partnership to effectively monitor the delivery and impact of the strategy. The intention was not to create additional performance management demands but to use existing data as far as possible to evidence the difference being made to residents.

We recognise that we still have more work to do on this, and it will be the responsibility of the newly established VAWG delivery group to take this work forward over the next year.

PRIORITY 1: PREVENTING VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
<p>1.1 Victims, including those including those with care and support needs, will know where to go for help and advice if they are experiencing VAWG</p> <p>1.2 Family, friends, communities and practitioners will know how to support victims of VAWG, including those with care and support needs</p> <p>1.3 When victims, including those with care and support needs⁷, access support, or approach services, practitioners have the knowledge and skills to provide tailored support to identify and respond to VAWG</p> <p>1.4 When perpetrators access support, or approach services, practitioners will have the knowledge and skills to respond appropriately.</p> <p>1.5 Practitioners will be able to make the link between VAWG and child sexual exploitation, and to respond appropriately</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and lead on a partnership communications campaign strategy, clearly outlining our zero tolerance approach to VAWG and CSE (1.1, 1.2) • Publicise Lambeth, London and national specialist services using targeted engagement aimed at victims, practitioners, family, friends and community groups. We will adjust our communication methods to ensure all communities and individuals receive information in the most accessible format i.e. non English speakers and LGBT (1.2, 1.3) • Deliver a partnership VAWG training programme to support the workforce across Lambeth to identify, assess and respond to VAWG (1.3,1.4,1.5) • Work with the Lambeth Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) and the Adult Safeguarding Board to ensure that messages delivered through training are consistent and support practitioners to make the links between VAWG, safeguarding children and child sexual exploitation, harmful behaviours, peer to peer abuse and vulnerable adults (1.5, 1.6,1.7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health and wellbeing of young people supported by the Gaia Centre • Reduction in risk of harm of those managed by Multi Agency Risk Panel (MARF) • Reduction in repeat referrals of cases known to MARF into Children's Social Care. • Improvement in the level of reduction in risk from start of adult safeguarding process to the end for cases of

⁷ We use the definition of care and support needs as agreed by Lambeth Safeguarding Adults Board

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
<p>1.6 Children and young people are given the tools to prevent violence and develop healthy relationships</p> <p>1.7 Children, and adults who have care and support needs, who witness or who are victims of VAWG will be safeguarded and provided with support to recover from their experiences and empowered to lead positive lives</p> <p>1.8 Businesses, particularly those involved in the night time economy, will be engaged with and supportive of the strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-locate our specialist VAWG practitioners within the safeguarding Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), the Police and other appropriate agencies in order to strengthen pathways and improve knowledge sharing (1.3, 1.4) • Promote a whole school approach, using tried and tested preventative and education programmes that improve attitudes towards VAWG and support the development of healthy relationships. We will liaise with a range of providers to ensure a coordinated approach. We will also exploring opportunities to deliver programmes targeted at boys and young men who are at risk of, or who are, displaying harmful and inappropriate behaviour (1.6, 1.7) • Ensure specialist support, including advocacy, counselling and therapeutic work, is provided for children and young people who have witnessed and experienced VAWG and/or CSE (1.6, 1.7) • Work with the LSCB on the implementation, delivery and monitoring of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSE strategy • MSunderstood action plan • Lambeth and Southwark FGM action plan (1.5, 1.6, 1.7) 	<p>(a) domestic abuse and (b) sexual abuse relating to adults with care and support needs</p>

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the LSCB and the Adult Safeguarding board to conduct joint VAWG audits to ensure practise is effective and our most vulnerable residents are safeguarded (1.1,1.2,1.3,1.5,1.7) • We will ensure that our refreshed Licensing Policy incorporates the strongest possible measures to increase the safety of women and prevent VAWG in our night time economies (1.8) • We will continue to work with BIDS and businesses through the Business Crime Reduction Partnership to support projects like the Clapham Hub and BID police officers that make our venues safer and increase awareness of VAWG (1.8) 	

PRIORITY 2: PROVISION OF SERVICES

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
<p>2.1 The voice and experience of victims will inform our commissioning and service delivery</p> <p>2.2 Victims will be able to access a specialist integrated VAWG services that fully meets their needs, including those experiencing multiple disadvantages and vulnerabilities</p> <p>2.3 Victims will be able to access specialist support quickly, appropriately, fairly and easily</p> <p>2.4 Service provision is coordinated and responds to the full ranges of VAWG experienced.</p> <p>2.5 Support will be available in a crisis as well as to support longer-term recovery.</p> <p>2.6 Victims will have better access to integrated pathways of support from across the partnership to meet their needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will engage with victims when making decisions about commissioning and service delivery (2.1) • We will commission and fund a community based specialist VAWG service, for our most vulnerable victims, the Gaia Centre. Support will be provided to both female and male victims, and their children, across all VAWG strands in Lambeth (2.2, 2.3, 2.5) • We will fund the sanctuary scheme to enable victims to remain in their property and to prevent homelessness (2.2) • We will commission and fund specialist supported accommodation for victims of VAWG. This will include domestic violence refuge provision, and supported accommodation for women with complex needs, which will include those involved in prostitution. (2.2, 2.3) • We will work with MOPAC and the Community Rehabilitation Company to review our approach to women who at risk of, or who are involved in the Criminal Justice system with a view to longer term sustainability. This will include provision of pro-active outreach for women involved in prostitution (2.2, 2.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the level of risk and harm to victims • Victims will have increased feelings of safety • Victims will have improved feelings of health and wellbeing • Victims will be supported by the Gaia Centre within four hours of referral • Reduction in homelessness as result of VAWG • Increase the number of women who are diverted from criminal justice system, including those involved in prostitution

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
<p>2.7 Victims will be supported to disclose experiences of violence and abuse across the NHS, and trained staff will be able to help individuals access specialist support, whether they are victims or perpetrators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake monitoring to ensure our commissioned services are meeting the diversity of need of our residents and are delivering a high quality and effective service (2.1,2.2,2.3, 2.4) • We will work to integrate, and get the most out of, pan London and nationally commissioned services, including those funded by the Home Office, MOPAC and London Councils (2.4, 2.6) • We will ensure that practitioners provide an appropriate and safe response to disclosures of VAWG and that the right support at the right time is provided (2.6) • Work with the Lambeth Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) to commission and deliver targeted health based VAWG services, which includes the IRIS GP project and the DV advocacy projects in Kings College Hospital and Guys and St Thomas' Hospital (2.7) 	

PRIORITY 3: PURSUING PERPETRATORS

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
<p>3.1 Perpetrators of VAWG will be identified and held to account for their actions</p> <p>3.2 Wherever appropriate, perpetrators will be prosecuted and the full range of criminal and civil powers will be used to protect victims.</p> <p>3.3 Perpetrators, and not victims, will have their behaviour (and the causes for their behaviour) challenged</p> <p>3.4 In order to prevent ongoing violence and protect future victims, perpetrators will be offered help to recognise, address and stop their abusive behaviour and at the earliest available opportunities</p> <p>3.5 Victims will have confidence in the criminal justice system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero tolerance communication messages adopted across partnership – consistent messaging that doesn't condone VAWG, holds the perpetrator to account and provides information on support available to stop their abusive behaviours (3.1, 3.5) • We will continue to work towards increasing VAWG prosecutions in Lambeth, including FGM (3.1, 3.2, 3.5) • As part of our approach to tackling the demand for prostitution we will run targeted operations focusing on kerb crawlers and pimps (3.1,3.2) • Support the delivery of the South London improved Criminal Justice response pilot and we will ensure that we use the learning to improve our work (3.1,3.2, 3.5) • Where safe and appropriate, we will work to remove the perpetrator from the victim's property using housing enforcement tools and make the victim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase percentage of crime outcomes rates for domestic abuse (Crime outcomes include charge, caution, resolutions and conditional cautions) • Decrease in repeat offending of VAWG perpetrators through robust integrated offender management arrangements (Operation Dauntless; Decrease in suspects outstanding for domestic abuse) • Increase percentage of crime outcome rates for sexual offences • Increase the activity focused on those buying, or attempting to buy sex • Increase the number of domestic violence

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
	<p>feel safer through the use of the sanctuary scheme (3.1,3.2, 3.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will coordinate, monitor, review and aim to increase the use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Protection Orders • Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Claire's Law) • FGM Protection Orders (3.1-3.3, 3.5) • We will continue to deliver Operation Dauntless, which is a coordinated operation tackling top 10 domestic violence perpetrators in Lambeth. Operation Dauntless also provides additional capacity to target outstanding perpetrators (3.1,3.2,3.3,3.4,3.5) • We will ensure that perpetrators who are court mandated to attend a domestic violence programme are supported to do so, and are held to account if they don't (3.3, 3.4, 3.5) 	<p>perpetrators successfully completing DV programmes (CRC and NPS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved victim satisfaction within the criminal justice service

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will review the evidence base for perpetrator work, including learning from the HM Government funded DRIVE pilot programme, in order to inform our approach to support perpetrators to change their behaviour (3.4) • We will work with MOPAC on the development of a sub-regional approach to tackling perpetrators (3.4) • We will use Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) to manage our most serious risk of harm domestic abuse offenders including those with sexual offending within the context of an intimate relationship (3.1, 3.2) 	

PRIORITY 4: PARTNERSHIP WORKING

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
<p>4.1 The partnership works together to protect those at highest-risk and the most vulnerable, and to deliver the best possible response to victims and perpetrators</p> <p>4.2 Commitment to ongoing review of service provision and partnership working to ensure that wider outcomes are being delivered</p> <p>4.3 Good practice for professionals is identified and supported, and partners encourage reflection and learning in service delivery</p> <p>4.4 There is a commitment to innovation, while ensuring the safety of victims and their children is paramount</p> <p>4.5 The partnership is honest when something does not work and ensures that this learning is used to inform future commissioning and service development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a VAWG team within Lambeth Council. The team will lead on the implementation and delivery of the VAWG strategy action plan across the partnership and with stakeholders (4.1,4.2) • Coordinate and deliver the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and the Lambeth Prostitution Group (LPG) (4.1) • Where it is required to share personal information in order to effectively safeguard individuals, this will be done under Lambeth's Overarching Information Sharing Protocol (4.1) • We will develop Purpose Specific Information Sharing Agreements (PSISA) where these are required to specify what information is to be shared, how it will be shared and who it will be given to (4.1) • Refresh and publish a VAWG prevalence report on an annual basis in order to ensure we are focusing/prioritising the right areas and to re-assure partners and stakeholders that our approach is correct (4.2) • Undertake a review, taking into consideration the Home Office evaluation, of the MARAC and the LPG and consider future development opportunities arising from Lambeth's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) arrangements (4.2) • Establish a new VAWG delivery group- providing clear accountability to improve working practices and an opportunity for services to challenge when things aren't working (4.2,4.3,4.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the % of Domestic Violence MARAC cases which result in repeat victimisation • Reduction in the % of LPG cases which result in repeat victimisation

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver and coordinate a VAWG practitioner forum which supports the sharing of effective practise and information across the partnership for VAWG and CSE (4.3, 4.2) • Continue to use opportunities to lobby and influence the national and regional approach to VAWG, including calling for a national and/or regional approach to commissioning of refuge provision (4.4) • Review, in partnership with the LSCB, the implementation and the impact of the FGM mandatory reporting duty requirement for health and social care and work with the LSCB to roll out the refreshed, and soon to be statutory, multi-agency FGM guidelines (not yet published) (4.2, 4.3) • Undertake statutory domestic homicide reviews (DHRs) and ensure learning is shared and lessons are learnt across the partnership. Implement the refreshed statutory HM Government DHR guidance (due to be published in 2017) (4.2,4.3,4.5) • Share the learning from Serious Case Review (SCRs), both children's and adults, where there are links to VAWG and vice versa (4.2,4.3,4.5) • Maintain our approach to tackling on street prostitution, retain our prostitution policy statement and improve our understanding of off street prostitution and the links to trafficking for sexual exploitation (4.4) • Improve our understanding of the high, and increasing, reporting levels of sexual violence in Lambeth (4.2,4.3,4.4) 	

Outcomes	Actions and link to outcome	Evaluation and impact measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review our approach to modern slavery, incorporating clear links with trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution • Work together to maximise opportunities arising from new funding streams i.e. Home Office transformation fund and DCLG accommodation fund(4.4) 	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: GOVERNANCE

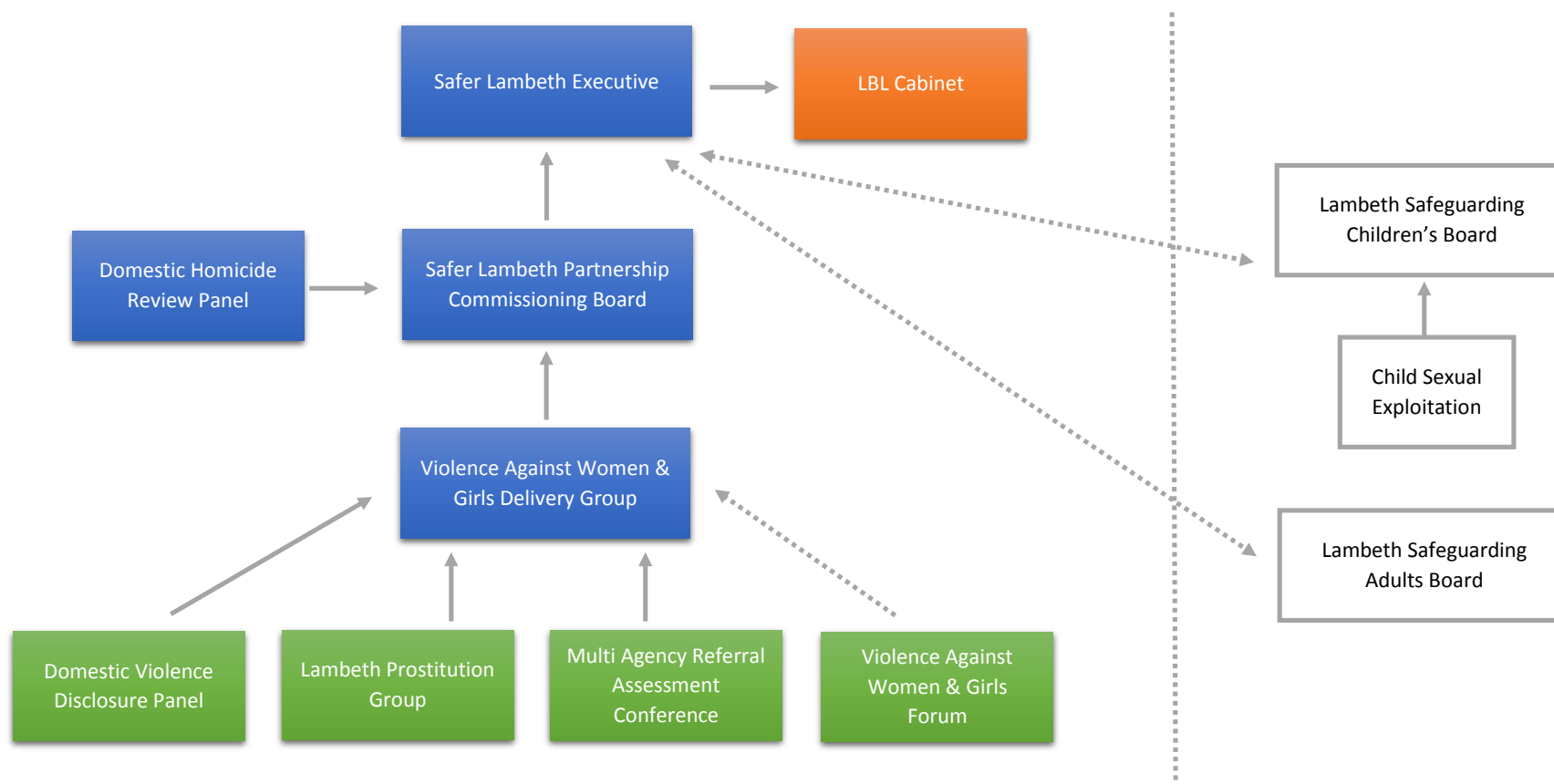
Effective governance will be critical to ensure that we deliver the outcomes set out in the refreshed strategy.

A new VAWG Delivery Group will be established with responsibility for monitoring the actions set out in the previous section, and ensuring that any emerging operational issues are resolved. Members of the Delivery Group will work together to co-ordinate delivery and evaluate impacts through regular and robust performance management.

The VAWG Forum will be able to escalate to the Delivery Group any operational issues that cannot be resolved. The Delivery Group will then problem-solve these and ensure that agreed actions are reported back to the VAWG Forum.

The Delivery Group will hold partners to account and report progress to the Safer Lambeth Partnership Commissioning Board (PCB). A detailed terms of reference will be developed setting out roles and responsibilities. Members of the Group will reflect the key stakeholders including representation from the voluntary sector involved in developing our refreshed Strategy and be at a suitably senior level within their organisation to drive service delivery.

Violence Against Women & Girls Governance



APPENDIX 2: REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FIRST VAWG STRATEGY

In 2011, we released our first integrated strategy. The Safer Lambeth VAWG strategy 2011-14 focused on prevention, provision and protection. The strategy was, and still is, one of the first of its kind.

Over the following five years, many dedicated individuals, services and agencies worked together to deliver the goals set out in the strategy. Their skill and commitment has driven real improvements in the way we work together to address gender-based violence in the borough.

Whilst this strategy's focus is on the work we need to do to continue to effectively tackle VAWG, it is important that we acknowledge some of the achievements we have made in Lambeth over the last five years.

Leadership and committed VAWG coordination: Our Elected Members and Senior Officers from across the partnership have shown real leadership, fully embracing a VAWG approach. We have invested in a VAWG team within Lambeth Council. This team has not only led on the implementation of the strategy, making sure that all the commitments and actions were delivered, but has also supported other local partnerships within London, nationally and internationally to adopt a similar approach. In a time of austerity, the team has secured significant external funding and resource to deliver a range of support to our residents.

Prioritised funding: Despite the challenging financial landscape we have faced over the last five years, we have prioritised funding for specialist VAWG provision. Our investment in VAWG is one of the largest in London. From 2012/2013 to 2015/16 the investment has amounted to just over 5 million pounds. We have increased funding for our community based VAWG service, the Gaia Centre, and retained the largest refuge provision (52 beds) in London, ensuring that this includes specialist BAME provision.

One stop shop for victims of VAWG-the Gaia Centre: We pooled our funding, and with this, we re-commissioned the Gaia centre model. The Gaia Centre, previously a domestic violence service, re-launched in 2012 as one of the first fully integrated VAWG services in England. This integrated service means that all victims of VAWG, both women and men, can use the centre as a first point of contact and can access a wide range of services under one roof. The support on offer at the Gaia centre includes:

- Independent Gender Violence Advocates and outreach service
- Early Intervention workers – working with 13 - 17 year old girls experiencing, or at risk of, VAWG
- A sexual violence advocacy project
- Sanctuary scheme

- A peer mentoring scheme
- Volunteer scheme and community engagement
- Children's support worker
- A crèche
- A GP training and advocacy project (IRIS)

From 2012 to 2016, the centre has received over 6,500 new referrals for victims. Around 30% of those accessing Gaia self-referred, demonstrating the benefits of having a well-established and publicised support service in Lambeth. The service has made a real difference with 95% of victims stating increased feelings of safety, 91% of victims noting an improvement in their quality of life and 86% of victims feeling increased confidence in accessing help and support⁸.

Safeguarding the most vulnerable and high-risk victims: The Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) has delivered an effective coordinated response to victims who are at a high risk of harm. From 2011 to 2016, the MARAC safeguarded 1,860 adult victims and their 2,052 children. In 2015/16, the repeat victimisation rate was 20%, significantly below the national target of 30%. We have also developed and delivered a pioneering multi-agency approach to tackling prostitution and supporting women to exit, the Lambeth Prostitution Group (LPG). This is the first group of its kind in England.

Our approach to tackling prostitution: Our four-pronged approach has been to tackle demand, support women to exit, prevent prostitution in the first place and raise awareness of our approach in our communities. Lambeth has been recognised as a leader in tackling prostitution and was recently cited as an area of good practice in the All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) enquiry into prostitution and the global sex trade⁹. Prostitution still presents challenges to us, and we will continue to work together to overcome these, retaining our prostitution policy statement.

Awareness raising campaigns: We have run a number of high-profile media campaigns outlining our zero tolerance approach to VAWG. These included the award-winning and highly regarded media campaign on sexual violence, "Know the Difference" and the *Thinking of Buying Sex? Think Again* campaign aimed at buyers of sex from women involved in prostitution. The *Know the Difference* campaign was adopted by the Armed Forces and *Thinking about Buying Sex* was published in another London borough.

Our extensive and free multi-agency training programme: We developed and delivered a free multi-agency training programme for Lambeth practitioners, frontline staff and community

⁸ Gaia outcomes 2014/15

⁹ <https://appgprostitution.files.wordpress.com/2015/09/appg-prostitution-shifting-the-burden-inquiry.pdf>

groups. Over the life of the strategy, we have trained almost 3000 people on how to identify and respond to VAWG.

APPENDIX 3: DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN STRANDS AND GLOSSARY

Cross-government definition of Domestic Violence and Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; emotional.

Family members are: mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister and grandparents who may be directly-related, in-laws or step-family.

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so-called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.¹⁰

Controlling behaviour is defined as a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.¹¹

Coercive control is defined as a continuing act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.¹²

VAWG definitions taken from Mayor's VAWG strategy¹³

Female genital mutilation (FGM) – involves the complete or partial removal or alteration of external genitalia for non-medical reasons. It is mostly carried out on young girls at some time between infancy and the age of 15. Unlike male circumcision, which is legal in many countries, it is now illegal across much of the globe, and its extensive harmful health consequences are widely recognised.

¹⁰ Home Office, 'Information for Local Areas on the change to the Definition of Domestic Violence and Abuse' (March 2013), p. 2.

¹¹ Home Office, 'Controlling or Coercive Behaviour in an Intimate or Family Relationship: Statutory Guidance Framework' (December 2015), p. 3.

¹² Home Office, 'Controlling or Coercive Behaviour in an Intimate or Family Relationship: Statutory Guidance Framework' (December 2015), p. 3.

¹³ Mayor strategy on VAWG 2013-17

Forced marriage – a marriage conducted without valid consent of one or both parties, where duress is a factor.

‘Honour’-based violence – violence committed to protect or defend the ‘honour’ of a family and/or community. Women, especially young women, are the most common targets, often where they have acted outside community boundaries of perceived acceptable feminine/sexual behaviour. In extreme cases, the woman may be killed.

Prostitution and trafficking – women and girls are forced, coerced or deceived to enter into prostitution and/or to keep them there. Trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of women and children for the purposes of prostitution and domestic servitude across international borders and within countries (‘internal trafficking’).

Sexual violence including rape – sexual contact without the consent of the woman/girl. Perpetrators range from total strangers to relatives and intimate partners, but most are known in some way. It can happen anywhere – in the family/household, workplace, public spaces, social settings, during war/conflict situations.

Sexual exploitation – involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where someone receives ‘something’ (e.g. food, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, protection money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability. Girls involved in or connected to gangs are at risk of sexual exploitation by gang members.

Sexual harassment – unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It can take place anywhere, including the workplace, schools, streets, public transport and social situations. It includes flashing, obscene and threatening calls, and online harassment.

Stalking – repeated (i.e. on at least two occasions) harassment causing fear, alarm or distress. It can include threatening phone calls, texts or letters; damaging property; spying on and following the victim.

BID	Business Improvement District
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CJS	Criminal Justice System
IGVA	Independent Gender Violence Advocate
IRIS	Identification and Referral to Improve Safety
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate

LPG	Lambeth Prostitution Group
LSCB	Lambeth Safeguarding Children Board
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MOPAC	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NHS	National Health Service
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

APPENDIX 4: VAWG PREVALENCE

Our Approach

Wherever possible, local (Lambeth) data over a five year period 2010-11 to 2014-15 has been used to identify trends in VAWG since our first strategy and to provide an as up to date picture as possible. Key sources include offence data from the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and data from a range of local, regional and national services that support victims [both female and male].

The key findings from analysis undertaken on a wide range of data is set out below by VAWG strand.

[1] Domestic Abuse

- Tragically, there were two¹⁴ domestic violence related homicides since the launch of the first VAWG Strategy
- 6099 incidents of domestic abuse were recorded in Lambeth in 2014-15 – this is a 28% increase when compared to 2010-11 (4,768 incidents) and also significantly higher than the London average
- In the twelve months to September 2015, 29% of Lambeth victims of domestic abuse who had reported to the Police are known to be repeat victims¹⁵
- The 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) for adults aged 16 to 59 reported 28.3% of women and 14.7% of men had experienced any domestic abuse

¹⁴ Source: Local DV Intelligence

¹⁵ MOPAC Dashboard Rolling Period September 2015

since the age of 16 nationally¹⁶. If applied to Lambeth, this is the equivalent of an estimated 31,776 female victims and 16,923 male victims¹⁷. However, prevalence is decreasing.

- 85% of the Gaia Centre service caseload (n=631) involves supporting victims of domestic abuse in 2014-15¹⁸.
- The Lambeth Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference has seen a 15% increase in referrals¹⁹ (393 in 2014-15 compared to 341 2010-11). In addition, the majority of these high-risk victims have children living with them.
- Lambeth Adult Social Care received 2,519 safeguarding concerns in 2015/16. 6% (165) of these were related to domestic abuse and 33% (54) led to an adult safeguarding enquiry.²⁰
- In 87% (143) of cases' related to domestic abuse where the victim was female and 64% (105) occurred at home.
- Since 2011-12 Respect²¹ have provided support to 83 Lambeth male victims
- 74% of domestic abuse perpetrators linked to a Lambeth victim, lived in Lambeth (2014)²²
- Respect have also supported 87 residents concerned about violence and abuse to their partners.

[2] Sexual Violence

- There was a 39% increase in recorded rape offences between 2014-15 (289) and 2010-11 (208). However, this increase was lower than that for London (54%) and significantly lower than the increase seen nationally (84%) across the same period however, Lambeth still has the highest number of rape offences of any London borough in 2014/15 and 2015/16
- Lambeth has the second highest rate in London for both "other sexual offences"²³ with a 40% increase (469 in 2014-15 compared to 355 in 2010-11) and serious sexual offences²⁴ with a 34% increase²⁵ (622 in 2014-15 compared to 464 in 2010-11)

¹⁶ Source: CSEW 2013/14 - Chapter 4 Violent Crime and Sexual Offences

¹⁷ Calculated using ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates for 16 to 59 year olds.

¹⁸ Source: Gaia Centre data, VAWG providing support and advocacy for Lambeth residents

¹⁹ Source: LB Lambeth Year End Home Office Report

²⁰ Source: Quality and Safeguarding Adults Service 18.05.16

²¹ Respect is a confidential helpline for anyone concerned about their violence - abuse to their partner

²² Source: MOPAC Domestic Abuse in London 2014

²³ Definition: Sexual Activity involving a Child under 16, Incest or Familial Sexual Offences, Exploitation of Prostitution, Soliciting for the Purpose of Prostitution, Abuse of Position of Trust of a Sexual Nature, Sexual Grooming, Other Miscellaneous Sexual Offences, Unnatural Sexual Offences, Exposure and Voyeurism.

²⁴ Definition: Non Rape serious Sexual Offences; Sexual Activity involving a child under 13, Sexual Assault, Causing Sexual Activity without consent, Sexual Activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder, Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography, Trafficking for sexual exploitation.

²⁵ MPS METSTATS 09.12.2015

- 40% of the Gaia Centre caseload involved victims of sexual violence in 2014-15 (n=300 cases)
- The Haven (medical and forensic service) supports victims who have been raped or sexually assaulted saw 82 Lambeth victims in 2014-15. This is a 37% increase compared to 2010-11 (60 victims)

[3] Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- Public Health estimated that there were likely to be 4,567 women (15-49 years) living in Lambeth in July 2015 who have undergone FGM²⁶
- During July 2015 and December 2016 there were 2,701 newly recorded cases of FGM reported by healthcare providers in England; with 50% (1,353) being recorded in London. Of these 6% (78) were for women in Lambeth and Lambeth had the 5th highest number of cases in London after Southwark, Brent, Ealing and Enfield during this period.²⁷
- St Thomas' hospital supported 377 women from Lambeth (second highest after Southwark) presenting at maternity services between April 2010 and March 2015; averaging 75 per year.²⁸
- Gaia Centre reported 26 cases involving FGM in the three year period 2012-13 to 2014-15
- MPS data showed there was a 33% increase in the number of FGM incidents reported from 51 in 2013-14 to 68 in 2014-15 in London²⁹
- In Lambeth there were 13 FGM incidents reported to the Police between April 2014 and January 2015, this makes up approximately 19% of incidents reported to the Police in London during 2014-15.³⁰

[4] Prostitution

- 73 women were sighted 187 times in 2015, compared to 74 women sighted 203 times in 2014. The number of sightings fell by -9%³¹ (further it was estimated that between 150-180 women were selling sex on street in 2012³²)

²⁶ Calculated using Lambeth Census data 2011 and current prevalence estimates from FGM practicing countries

²⁷ Source: Health & Social Care Information Centre – FGM data from healthcare providers in England

²⁸ Source: Badgernet Maternity System - St Thomas Report (based on maternities).

²⁹ MPS Violence Against Women and Girls Report METSTATS (March 2015 (Published 04.04.2015 – Live Data)

³⁰ Source: Violence Against Women and Girls Report – Performance & Assurance Team 05.02.16

³¹ Source: Outreach Data Analysis 2015

³² Capital Exploits: A Study of Prostitution and Trafficking in London (Eaves) June 2013

- Between 2011-15, 65 high risk individuals were discussed by the Lambeth Prostitution Group³³ with 63 linked children and 30 identified perpetrators³⁴ demonstrating the close links with safeguarding children
- Between 2012-13 and 2014-15 there were 67 men arrested for kerb-crawling and 198 warning letters issued³⁵
- Around 11% of British men aged 16–74 have paid for sex on at least one occasion, which equates to 2.3 million individuals³⁶
- The number of people involved in prostitution in the UK is estimated to be around 72,800 with about 32,000 working in London
- An estimated 152 individuals involved in prostitution were murdered between 1990 and 2015. 49% of individuals involved in prostitution (in one survey) said that they were worried about their safety.

[5] Stalking and Harassment

- Between April 2015 and January 2016 there were 26 stalking offences recorded by the MPS in Lambeth compared to 17 offences in the same period the year before.
- For the same period as above, in Lambeth there were 1,419 harassment offences recorded by the MPS compared to 1,758 offences in the same period the year before (a decrease of 19%).
- 68% of all stalking and harassment prosecutions were domestic abuse related (i.e. linked to a former partner and not stranger) in 2014-15 (this was an increase of 23% on 2013-14)³⁷
- 40% (n=295) of the overall Gaia Centre caseload and 13% (n=4) of their under 18 years olds caseload involved support to victims of stalking and harassment in 2014-15

[6] Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

- There was only one offence of trafficking for sexual exploitation recorded in Lambeth between April 2015-January 2016 - this reflects the hidden and often transient nature of this type of crime.

³³ The multi-agency LPG seeks to support & protect women involved in prostitution considered to be high risk of harm

³⁴ Source: LPG 08.2011 – 12.2015

³⁵ Source: Lambeth Police Data

³⁶ Prostitution: Home Affairs Committee, Third Report of Session

³⁷ Crown Prosecution Service (national data)

- The MPS have seen a 75% increase in the number of offences of persons trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation³⁸ (84 in 2014-15 compared to 48 in 2013-14) across London
- Locally Gaia Centre received three referrals relating to potential victims of trafficking in 2014-15

[7] “Honour” Based Violence (HBV)

- Gaia Centre reported 13 cases involving HBV in 2014-15 an increase of 11 from 2012-13
- MPS recorded a 23% increase in HBV flagged reports (191 in 2013-14 compared to 235 in 2014-15)³⁹ in the capital.
- HBV flagged reports more than doubled from 9 in 2013-14 to 22 in 2014-2015; however recent figures show HBV flagged reports in 2015-16 reduced by 60% (9), similar to the 2013-14 figure.⁴⁰

[8] Forced Marriage

- Gaia Centre reported nine cases that involved FM in between 2012-13 and 2014-15
- In Lambeth there was 1 reported case of a forced marriage to Police in 2015/16.⁴¹

[9] Under 18s

- In 2015-16 Children’s Social Care received 119 referrals of children and young people suspected to be vulnerable to or at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation. 90% (107) were female and 10% (12) were male and of the 119 referrals 95% (113) were considered as needing some intervention from Children’s Social Care; this is the same level as the previous year (2014/15).⁴²
- 22% of all cases assessed by Children’s Social Care involved domestic violence totalling 717 cases in 2015/16.⁴³
- In 2015/16, 61% (416) child protection cases involved domestic violence
- 61% of the under 18 year olds Gaia Centre caseload (n=19) were victims of domestic abuse in 2014-15 with the most common perpetrator of in relation to under 18 victims is a family members. This differs from adults where the most common perpetrator is an ex-partner. 48% of the under 18 Gaia Centre caseload were supported for concern around sexual violence (n=15) in 2014-15

³⁸ MPS Violence Against Women and Girls Report METSTATS (March 2015 (Published 04.04.2015 – Live Data)

³⁹ MPS Violence Against Women and Girls Report METSTATS (March 2015 (Published 04.04.2015 – Live Data)

⁴⁰ Victim Focus Hub – Community Safety Unit (MPS) 18.05.16

⁴¹ Source: Victim Focus Hub – MPS Community Safety Unit

⁴² Source: LBL CSE 2014/15

⁴³ Source: Business Support & Performance Team – Children’s Social Care (19.05.16)

VAWG Police Data Summary

VAWG Strand		Lambeth		Regional (London)		England & Wales	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Domestic Violence 2014/15 ⁴⁴	Domestic Abuse Incidents	6,099	+28% (From 10/11)	145,188	+20% (From 10/11)	909,000 ⁴⁵	+11% (From 10/11)
	Domestic Abuse Offences	2,679	+52% (From 10/11)	66,977	+38% (From 10/11)	353,100 ⁴⁵	+31% (12 Months To Aug 2013)
	Domestic Abuse VWI Offences	953	+19% (From 10/11)	22,706	+23% (From 10/11)	115,900 ⁴⁵	+21% (12 Months To Aug 2013)
Sexual Violence 2014/15 ⁴⁴	Rape Offences	289	+39% (From 10/11)	5,090	+21% (From 10/11)	29,265 ⁴⁶	+84% (From 10/11)
	Other Sexual Offences	469	+40% (From 10/11)	9,722	+41% (From 10/11)	58,954 ⁴⁶	+55% (From 10/11)
	Serious Sexual Offences	622	+34% (From 10/11)	12,249	+55% (From 10/11)	Not Available	Not Available
Stalking (April 15 to January 16) ⁴⁷		26	+53% (From Previous Year)	493	-24% (From Previous Year)	Not Available	Not Available
Prostitution - No. of men sanctioned (2012-2015) ⁴⁸		245	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Trafficking For Sexual Exploitation ⁴⁹		1 (Apr 15 to Jan 16)	N/A	84 (2014/15)	+75% (From 2013/14)	Not Available	Not Available

⁴⁴ Source: Police METSTATS 09.12.2015

⁴⁵ Source: HMIC - Increasingly everyone's business: Report on the police response to domestic abuse 2015

⁴⁶ Source: Office for National Statistics - Crime in England and Wales: Year ending March 2015

⁴⁷ Source: MPS Performance and Assurance Team - 05.02.16

⁴⁸ Source: Lambeth Police Data

⁴⁹ Source: MPS Violence Against Women and Girls Report - Performance and Assurance Team (March 2015)

VAWG Strand	Lambeth		Regional (London)		England & Wales	
	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Honour Based Violence Offences	10 ⁵⁰ (2015/16)	-50% (From Previous Year)	235 ⁴⁹ (2014/15)	+23% (From 2013/14)	Not Available	Not Available
Forced Marriages 2014	1 ⁵⁰	N/A	291 ⁵¹	-7% (From 2013)	1,267	-15% (From 2013)
Female Genital Mutilation Incidents	13 ⁴⁹ (Apr15-Jan 16)	N/A	68 ⁴⁹ (2014/15)	+33 (From 2013/14)	Not Available	Not Available

⁵⁰ Source: Victim Focus Hub – Community Safety Unit (MPS) 18.05.16

⁵¹ Source: The Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) statistics 2012 - 2014 & House of Commons 2009 - 2011)