Strategic Partnership Boards Cross-Cutting Priorities Annual Update

Report to: Waltham Forest Safeguarding Children Board, 1 March 2019

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1. Purpose of the paper

This report provides an overview of progress against the cross-cutting priorities for all the strategic partnership boards.

It outlines the multi-agency partnership involved and summarises the progress against action plans in terms of outputs and impact to date.

The board is asked to note the information within the report.

2. Background

A comprehensive in-depth joined up strategic needs assessment was completed in February 2017 across the four strategic partnership boards. A multi-agency partnership workshop was held to discuss and agree the priorities that need to be addressed to improve outcomes for residents in the borough. The needs assessment identified a number of cross-cutting themes which were defined as priority areas that three or more of the boards had an interest in. Following a review of governance structures with Chairs of all the boards, each cross-cutting theme was allocated to an agreed lead board. The lead board was given responsibility for delivering the cross-cutting priority action plan on behalf of the partnership boards. Membership of the priority groups included members from other boards where appropriate.

This briefing follows the last update that was provided to the WFSCB in February 2018 and has been fed into the Strategic Needs Assessment as part of the review of the strategic priorities for Waltham Forest.

3. Adolescents Safeguarding

3.1 Background

As this work is so dynamic, we must continually look for ways of developing further. The national spike in serious youth violence over the summer of 2018 and the growing awareness of the issue of children being criminally exploited has formed part of our reflection.

Our practice has changed from our early understanding about child sexual exploitation and the older boyfriend model through to our understanding about the complexity of peer on peer abuse, and harmful sexual behaviour, to the more recent emerging awareness of children being criminally exploited. Our journey to develop our practice has been all the more challenging as we strive to do this as a partnership which requires individual agencies to review their processes to meet the needs of a joined up multi-agency response. All of this has contributed to our development of a contextualised safeguarding approach.
### 3.2 Representation

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Adolescents Safeguarding Strategic Group</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co-Chairs:</td>
<td>Heather Flinders, Director for Care and</td>
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<td>Support, LBWF</td>
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<td>Paul Clements, Superintendent, Borough</td>
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<td>Police</td>
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<td>BACME (Behaviour, Attendance and</td>
<td>Barts Health</td>
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<td>Children Missing Education) LBWF</td>
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<td>Disability Enablement Services LBWF</td>
<td>Corporate Parenting LBWF</td>
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<td>Early Help LBWF</td>
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<td>North East London Foundation Trust (NELFT)</td>
<td>Hawkswood School (Secondary School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest Clinical Commissioning Group</td>
<td>Who else have we invited?</td>
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<td>(WFCCG)</td>
<td>Housing, LBWF</td>
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### 3.3 What have we achieved?

**Prevention**
- VAWG whole school approach – 4 out of 7 schools completed or started on the project
- Targeted work on boys – included in practice guidance, bitesize guide and training

**Intervention**
- Safeguarding Adolescents Practice Guide – central to our work to embed a contextualised and trauma informed approach, this guidance provides the knowledge, tools and framework for practitioners. Accompanying resources developed and disseminated were a bitesize video guide and spotlight emails
- Identified network ‘Safeguarding Adolescents’ leads and delivered multi-agency training and train the trainers across the partnership
- Honed data on children missing
- Specialist posts in YOS and Children Social Care
- Work with parents – Development of a video for parents advising them about what to do when children go missing
- Improved quality of return home interviews (RHI) – improvements made to RHI choices for young people, which is slowly increasing the take up of interviews
- Further development of HSB following pilot work

**Response**
- Benchmarked our approach and action plan against the recommendations of a recent neighbouring borough’s Serious Case Review about a criminally exploited 14 year old boy
- Embedded safeguarding adolescents in to daily risk management meetings

**Recovery**
- Established recovery task and finish group to scope and develop pathways to explore good practice elsewhere and map existing provision in Waltham Forest
3.4 Impact/so what?
- Identified recovery as an area of focus
- As part of the VAWG Whole School Approach Project, 1000 pupils and 400 school staff have received training and there has been a reach of 12,397 on Twitter for a campaign by one of the schools
- Though the approach is still being embedded across the partnership there has already been evidence of promising practice, which has improved outcomes for the young people we support:

  **Case study of L, a 17 year old young woman where there were concerns about CSE**
  During a prolonged missing episode, L was found by police outside London in possession of drugs and was charged with possession with intent to supply. The social worker implemented a relationship based; trauma informed approach to support L to disclose her experiences of criminal and sexual exploitation. A National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referral was completed for the criminal exploitation and considered within Modern Slavery Legislation. With a positive outcome from the NRM referral alongside asserted advocacy from the social worker and wider partnership; the charges against L were discontinued. She did not enter the criminal justice system. Police were able to pursue the perpetrators to disrupt the risk they posed. L has now been supported by the professional network to access specialist services as part of her recovery. This case study highlights the impact of having a focus on the risks that adolescents are exposed to in contexts outside the family, and responding with the right conversation and the right action.

3.5 What are we doing next?
- ‘Transitional Safeguarding’ - Work in progress to identify strengths and areas for development in transition from children to adult services as well as vulnerable adult cases
- Support systems for children outside mainstream services - Links with work on recovery increasing support available to all children
- Brook Sexual behaviour traffic light tool to be embedded in direct work with children
- The network of Safeguarding Adolescents leads from across agencies and local authority leads will be working as a network to review how the approach is being embedded across all agencies, including any challenges or barriers that may arise
- Analytical work and case audits to review our existing practice for strengths and areas for development to develop an understanding of the profile of this group of older young people and understand the services they require
- Reflecting on the work and scope of the panels so that all children receive the right response regardless of which panel they are referred to
- Develop a new data approach to safeguarding adolescents that makes use of data analytics from all relevant agencies including children social care, education, police, gangs, housing & health to develop a single view of individual children
- Develop a Youth and Family Resilience service, bringing together two key aspects of adolescent risk (offending and missing education)
- Carry out a full review of PRU provision in the borough to ensure it meets the local need and to address issues relating to deprivation, behaviour and the use of alternative education provision
- Focus on self-care and staff wellbeing so as to improve organisational culture
Use the findings from the recovery task and finish group to make recommendations for future provision if there are gaps

Increase engagement and involvement in the voluntary and community sector - for example, Barnardo’s Nightwatch project working with businesses to raise awareness of safeguarding adolescents

4. Cuckooing

4.1 Background

The term "cuckooing" refers to the process by which a person exploits a resident’s vulnerability and/or threatens violence, in order to use their premises for criminal acts.

Individuals may be targeted as a result of a learning disability, physical disability, mental health, substance misuse, frailty or age etc. (this list is not exhaustive). The exploitation can include: grooming, forced entry to the address, property being taken over by others, keys being taken, the resident being coerced or forced into criminality, encouraged to use drugs, the “payment” for use of the address with drugs (or the supply of drugs at reduced cost), sexual exploitation and physical abuse. It is important to highlight that children and young people can also be victims, through living in the same address, sexual exploitation or as a result of being coerced into criminal activity.

4.2 Representation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Cuckooing Subgroup</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chair: Jenni Anderson – Head of Housing Management – Waltham Forest Housing</td>
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<td>Community Safety (LBWF)</td>
<td>Residential Social Landlords</td>
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<td>MASH (LBWF)</td>
<td>Adult Social Care (LBWF)</td>
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<td>Anti-Social Behaviour (LBWF)</td>
<td>Neighbourhood Services (LWBF)</td>
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<td>North East London Foundation Trust</td>
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4.3 What have we achieved?

*Raised awareness within the community and with practitioners*

- Created a poster that focuses on spotting the signs and how to refer
- Created training slides for professionals to help identify cuckooing, be aware of who could be affected and have a visual image of the pathway for referral
- Each member has committed to attending team meetings within their agencies to use the training slides an improve awareness amongst practitioners
- Awareness raising of spotting the signs has taken place within the community via social media with more avenues to follow

*Created robust systems for the referrals of cuckooing*

- The group began with a review of all multi-agency risk management conferences/ panel and a review of the police operation for cuckooing. This allowed the members to look at where cuckooing could sit within current systems and agree on a single referral and care pathway
- Through holding a multi-agency work shop a referral and care pathway was agreed
- A dedicated and monitored email address was set up by the police for all cuckooing cases
Ensured that cuckooing cases would be escalated to ASBRAC if required and this will sit as the overarching forum for cuckooing cases

4.4 Impact/so what?
By raising awareness in the community this will help residents identify if a vulnerable person is being exploited by criminals, this will aid further understanding that there may be a victim involved if activity at a property is causing anti-social behaviour. By producing a training tool this will help professionals identify cuckooing and take a safeguarding rather than solely enforcement approach.

4.5 What are we doing next?
- Creating a reporting mechanism for the Adult Safeguarding Board to review the data and performance on cuckooing.

To progress the following into business as usual:
- Continue to embed the new pathway into every day working practice
- Continue to raise awareness in the community of cuckooing
- Linking with community groups boards to help a community approach to supporting and protecting victims
- Explore early intervention options for those who could be vulnerable to cuckooing
- Explore appropriate accommodation options for those who have been a victim of cuckooing
- Identify is there is any best practice guidance around allowing the victim to remain in their home instead of rehousing;

5. Modern Slavery

5.1 Background
Modern slavery is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, and abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation. Individuals may be trafficked into, out of or within the UK, and they may be trafficked for a number of reasons including sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic servitude and organ harvesting. The Home Office estimates there are 13,000 victims and survivors of modern slavery in the UK; 55% of these are female and 35% of all victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Our overarching aim of the task and finish group is to develop effective multi-agency plans for safe, quality and timely responses to create positive outcomes for victims by enabling identification at the earliest point. We will achieve this by raising awareness across the partnership and supporting communities to counter modern slavery through equipping key professionals, community members and residents to understand what modern slavery is in the broadest context and how to respond. We aim to deliver our strategic plan in line with the National Modern Slavery Strategy 2014: PURSUE PREVENT PROTECT PREPARE
5.2 Representation

Modern Slavery subgroup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Chair: Claire Solley, Interim Head of Safeguarding Adults, MCA and DoLS, LBWF</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barts Health NHS Trust</td>
<td>Children’s Social Care LBWF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Licensing and Enforcement LBWF</td>
<td>Metropolitan Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement LBWF</td>
<td>Trading Standards LBWF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (WFCCG)</td>
<td>Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)</td>
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5.3 What we have achieved?

**Continued increase in awareness and delivery of training**
- Modern Slavery became a London Borough of Waltham Forest Council wide priority
- Spot the signs leaflet was widely distributed across the borough
- A number of trainers across the partnership have completed the ADASS train the trainer course
- Awareness raising sessions were held throughout year for all agencies
- The group secured an e-learning package which was cascaded across to staff
- An article on Modern Slavery, the signs and what to do if you are concerned was published in Waltham Forest news
- Training was delivered to a Learning Disabilities day opportunities event and Neighbourhoods are delivering training via their warden’s forum
- The Modern Day Slavery statement has been drafted
- A pledge for leaders of partners in the borough to sign has been agreed by the group
- The 18th October 2018 was Anti-Slavery Day and we were advised of awareness raising events for staff held for Adult and Children Social Care, LBWF Housing, Met Police and Bart’s Health

**Developed knowledge of modern slavery and maintained local and national links**
- A Community Safety Data Analyst has completed the local profile of Modern Slavery – this is a significant large piece of detailed work covering data both within LBWF, across the partnership and London wide
- Strong link were maintained with the Human Trafficking Foundation so developments in this area are captured in the action plan and on-going practice

**Ensured robust systems were in place to prevent and safeguard those at risk**
- LBWF are now part of the Co-operative Party Charter against Modern Slavery and have signed up to the Modern Slavery Co-operative party Charter
- Action plan now includes specific work relating to Adults with Learning disabilities
- Local multi-agency pathway has been formed in accordance with the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and best practice guidance, this also sets out the roles and responsibilities of agencies
- LBWF Procurement has made excellent progress in relation to meeting the Co-operative Party Modern Slavery Charter standards, by ensuring quality assurance of tenders, particularly those that area of low cost

**Learning from previous practice around modern slavery**
- Partners attended a multi-agency Modern Slavery case audit on 26th September 2018
Areas for improvement included, ensuring referrals to the National Referral Mechanism or the duty to notify were complete in every case, ensuring risks to others are considered in every case, i.e. Think Family, clearer recording of multi-agency risk management plans, and strengthening the views of the victim as we need to be clear the victim was spoken to alone and had access to an interpreter if this was required. Criminal prosecution of perpetrators is being explored further as in the cases reviewed, no prosecutions were made. Moreover, further exploration is required to ensure that victims are not prosecuted for activity undertaken when they are victims of Modern Slavery e.g. in cases involving county lines or cuckooing.

5.4 Impact/so what?
With more robust systems in place the procurement of organisations who may engage with modern slavery has been prevented. If a person who is found to have been a victim the multi-agency pathway ensures that each agency are aware of their role and information can be shared to quickly remove a person from harm. Much focus has gone into raising awareness this has given residents and employees the knowledge of the signs of modern slavery, and provided information on how to refer concerns. This will help to increase referrals and allow the community to alert professionals to concerns. Through looking at previous cases of modern slavery in the borough it has allowed agencies to spot the gaps in practice and use this learning to improve their response.

5.6 What are we doing next?
- As the action plan has almost reached completion the group are in the evaluation stage to determine the impact of work.
- The group will cascade the Modern Day Slavery statement to partners;
- An event for the pledge signing will be held in April to show unity against Modern Slavery within the borough, the event will highlight the progress of the group and raise further awareness.
- Embedding the learning and new practice into all agencies;
- Ensuring all agencies have robust procurement systems;
- Make certain that all agencies and departments share information on modern day slavery activities and intervention.

6. Alcohol and Drugs
6.1 Background
From April 2018, the Health and Wellbeing Board started to monitor the levels of unmet need in the borough relating to use of substance misuse services. The scorecard shows that 69% of local opiate/crack users are not in treatment, and 89% of alcohol dependent users are also not in treatment.
6.2 Representation

### Alcohol & Drugs Steering Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Chair: Joe McDonnell, Director of Public Health, LBWF</th>
<th>Stella Bailey, Senior Public Health Strategist, LBWF – deputy Chair</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Social Care, LBWF</td>
<td>Community Safety, LBWF</td>
<td>Children’s Social Care, LBWF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substance Misuse Service Provider (CGL)</td>
<td>Psych Liaison Service (NELFT)</td>
<td>London Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) Probation</td>
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<td>Barts Health NHS Trust</td>
<td>Learning and Development, LBWF</td>
<td>Business Growth Team, LBWF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic Commissioning, (Older Adults and Learning Disabilities) LBWF</td>
<td>National Probation Service</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods, LBWF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest Clinical Commissioning Group (WFCCG)</td>
<td>Metropolitan Police Service</td>
<td>Licensing, LBWF</td>
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6.3 What have we achieved?

- Improved digital offer so that residents have access to accurate, up to date information to make decisions about substance use, identify when use is a problem, and find the right resources.
- Remove existing and perceived barriers to adult education for residents affected by substance misuse, creating opportunities for life skills, work skills, and measurable progression from treatment to long term recovery.
- Reduced alcohol and drug related risk for residents and staff in the Authority’s care homes.
- Established joint working with the Mental Health Transformation Board to address cross-cutting themes.
- Improved pathways between the criminal justice system and community services.
- Improved pathway between prison release and community treatment to improve update of services.
- Improve multi-agency approach to identifying, addressing or signposting problematic alcohol and drug use.

6.4 Impact/so what?

- Improved the quality and consistency of information on the LBWF digital directory.
- Established evidence based guidance, policies and pathways for LBWF residential facilities.
- Alcohol given full consideration in the new five year strategy for dementia.
- Implemented an adult education offer delivered on site in the substance misuse treatment service.
- Agreed and started alcohol/drug identification and signposting training for mental health staff, adult education staff, and police officers.
- Improved joint working between mental health and substance misuse treatment services through co-location of substance misuse key worker with the NELFT single point of access team, and increased presence in Whipps Cross Hospital.
- Improved knowledge within the housing and adult social care services of the housing requirements of adults with active substance misuse and care needs.

6.5 What are we doing next?

- Monitor the impact of the successes of the previous year.
0 Continue to tackle the issue of low referral rates as a key part of work and include discussions about the Managed Network of Care
0 Continue the training offer for partner agencies
0 Agree theme and scope of a further multi-agency audit using toolkits from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence website as the audit framework for audit
0 Continue to raise practitioners awareness and confidence across the partnership in relation to services and advice available to support individuals with learning disabilities in relation to substance misuse
0 Incorporate community involvement using established community engagement techniques and best practice.
0 Develop and implement a schools based programme of knowledge sharing
0 Increase joint work with the Licensing Team to ensure a safe and active night time economy

7. Mental Wellbeing

7.1 Background
The mental wellbeing strategy set out an approach for prevention and early intervention for mental health conditions. Central to this is the promotion of population mental wellbeing, tackling the stigma and discrimination around mental ill-health and supporting individuals who are facing conditions that put their mental health at risk or are already suffering from low level mental health problems. The Mental Wellbeing Task & Finish Group held a mental health multi-agency audit in late March 2018, which will complemented the strategy by a focuses on people with low-level, undiagnosed mental health needs.

7.2 Representation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Wellbeing</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Nick Davis – Assistant Director – Adult Social Care (LBWF)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>Public Health (LBWF)</td>
<td>Culture Team (LBWF)</td>
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<td>North East London Foundation Trust</td>
<td>Employment Training (LBWF)</td>
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<td>Waltham Forest NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (WFCCG)</td>
<td>Sports and Leisure (LBWF)</td>
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<td>Commissioning (LBWF)</td>
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7.3 What have we achieved?
Addressed mental health stigma and discrimination
0 Successfully bid to become the first funded London Time to Change Hub
0 Co-ordinator was successfully recruited
0 Approximately 10 champions have been recruited and trained
0 A ‘Champions Fund’ of 10k has been set up to resource activities and events
0 Implemented a coordinated local communications campaign around stigma and discrimination
Addressed wider determinants of mental wellbeing

- Implemented workplace stress awareness campaign during Mental Health Awareness week in May 2018
- Promoted the Work Place Health Charter to other employers in the borough and support development of action plans through information and advice
- Provided information on services available to support families on the housing register and in temporary accommodations by training housing officers and placing a therapist in the housing service half a day a week
- Measurement of improvement of Mental Wellbeing in residents has been incorporated into the evaluation of the Borough of Culture activity

Supported Early Intervention

- A number of mental health awareness sessions have been delivered by the WF Talking Therapies Lead to Voluntary sector orgs, Housing staff and Walthamstow Wetlands staff and groups
- Supported the development and implementation of the pan London Digital Mental Wellbeing service – ‘Good Thinking’
- Mental Health First Aid training has been funded though Community Education Provider Networks

A focus on Children and Young People

- Implemented KOOTH, online and telephone service for children and young people below CAMHS threshold
- Funding has been secured to implement the Healthy Early Years London programme locally
- Continued to implementation of the Healthy Schools London programme in local schools
- Worked to achieve UNICEF Baby Friendly status in the community in order to increase breastfeeding rates

7.4 Impact/ so what

- The Time to Change hub allows us to deliver an intensive campaign to tackle stigma and discrimination in the borough, helping others to open up about their mental health without the fear of prejudice
- By providing further training to frontline staff including housing officers, residents can feel more supported in their mental wellbeing and staff will feel equipped to support and signpost

7.5 What are we doing next?

- Continue to address mental health stigma and discrimination by forming a multi-agency steering group to lead the local campaign and aim to recruit a total of 30 champions;
- Broaden the local communications campaign;
- Working with all Hub Partner organisations and local employers to sign ‘Time to Change Employers Pledge’
- Developing a resource to for frontline practitioners to promote self-help approaches to wellbeing
8. Violence against Women & Girls (VAWG)

8.1 Background

In 2017/18 we held a series of survivor consultations in Waltham Forest. Survivors told us their key concern was not being believed when they reached out for support. They also spoke about gatekeepers within their communities stopping them getting support and actions of the community working to ensure the silence and submission of survivors. This was compounded by their experiences of abuse from multiple perpetrators.

The findings from survivors showed that there was further need to access support in the community and online. The findings highlighted that services needed to improve around being more mindful of the repercussions of the survivor accessing help, allocate more time, and show empathy to all aspects of the abuse. Further work needed was required to ensure services are inclusive of all trying to access including those with disabilities and language needs. There were disclosers of women trying to seek help with medical professionals but not feeling heard.

Several consultations were held with residents in relation to safety in public spaces. The findings showed that women and school aged girls faced harassment in the streets and would often take different routes to avoid this. Women and girls often felt unable to fully participate in civic life due to the fear of further harassment.

8.2 Representation

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>VAWG Silver subgroup</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chair: Amana Gordon, Assistant Director, Safeguarding and Family Support, LBWF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashiana</td>
<td>Children’s Social Care LBWF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Safety LBWF</td>
<td>Kiran</td>
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<tr>
<td>North East London Foundation Trust (NELFT)</td>
<td>Metropolitan Police Service</td>
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<td>Public Health LBWF</td>
<td>Barts Health NHS Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest NHS Clinical Commissioning Group (WFCCG)</td>
<td>Housing LBWF</td>
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<td>Who else have we invited?</td>
<td>Adult Social Care, Community Rehabilitation Company,</td>
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8.3 What have we achieved?

A new strategy and refreshed action plan for VAWG with 7 priority areas has been produced:

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<tr>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Support and Justice</th>
<th>Perpetrators</th>
<th>Practitioners</th>
<th>Children and Young People</th>
<th>Co-ordination</th>
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*Operation Encompass*

- Operation Encompass is a process by which “Key Adults” in schools and academies are informed that a child in Waltham Forest has been affected by domestic abuse;
- We currently have 88% of education settings participating in the project.

*Ask Me project*

- Since March 2018 there has been work Women’s Aid to pilot the Change That Lasts Community Ambassador (ask me) scheme in Waltham Forest;
Ask Me is targeted towards people who come into contact with the local community at a grassroots level and empower them to raise awareness around VAWG and create a safe space for people to share their experiences;

Ambassadors will also be equipped with the tools to effectively respond and signpost. This year 43 Ambassadors have been trained on the programme.

**Training, surgeries and case guidance**

As part of our embedding best practice plan we have facilitated a series of VAWG training workshops, surgeries, audits and case guidance work.

**Public engagement**

We have held engagement stalls across the borough and delivered public workshops on VAWG in partnership with libraries, children and family centres and VCS organisations.

Key highlights of this work included:

- Renewing our partnership with Leyton Orient FC to challenge violence against women and girls, engaging with over 1500 fans on one match day
- Engaging with over 1000 residents on the issue of sexual harassment, as well as several local businesses who wanted to be part of a joint solution.

**MARAC and DRM “live MARAC”**

A ‘live system’ for safety planning high risk domestic abuse cases (i.e. MARAC cases) has been introduced. All MARAC cases are immediately referred into the Daily Risk Management Meeting (DRMM). At DRMM agencies share relevant information and agree clear action plans relating to victims, perpetrators and children, ensuring a whole family approach.

**Female Genital Mutilation**

We have assessed our approach to FGM, reviewing existing practice and pathways. As a result we have developed a document outlining the approach and key development.

### 8.4 Impact/so what?

Feedback from consultations showed what survivors felt about seeking help

- Sometimes we are confused about who to trust. We won’t be believed
- My family found it embarrassing
- People only want to see spots everyone just wants to see spots they don’t understand the mental stress
- I went to the chemist, they know the family and they tried to persuade me to go back to them but I said no I want to call the police

- In response to consultations with survivors:
  - Training to 200 professionals on topics such as stalking and harassment Domestic abuse safety planning, Honour based violence, FGM and risk assessment has been delivered;
  - Quarterly surgeries in children’s social care, Adults Social care, Early Help and YOT were held;
  - Case guidance on approximately 140 VAWG cases across the partnership was provided.
The Ask Me project allows a community response to VAWG, which will aid in women feeling more comfortable in sharing and disclosing information around their abuse. Some early outcomes from ambassador activity show that:

- 100% of ambassadors had more than 3 conversations about DA in the 3 months following the training;
- 75% of ambassadors put up a poster or flyer in their workplace or a community space;
- 60% used social media to talk about Domestic Abuse

Since operation Encompass was launched 475 notifications to schools have been made, enabling them to provide care, support and safeguarding at the earliest point to families affected by Domestic Abuse.

With the changes to the MARAC and DRM safety planning and risk management plans are actions via DRMM within 1 day of referral which has ensured timelier, multiagency understanding and management of risk, safety planning and co-ordination of support.

8.5 What we are doing next?

Services for victims/survivors in health settings

- Improve Identification and referrals of Domestic Violence survivors via GP surgeries.
- IRIS has been identified as the right solution to improve the low rate of referrals for GPs and improve practice.
- A task and fish group has been established with the objective of sourcing funding to implement the project by April 2019

WiSER

- Funds from MHCLG Domestic abuse were awarded to fund to implement the WiSER project.
- WiSER works with women who are frequently excluded from mainstream services and/or find it hard to engage with support.
- WiSER targets women who have not engaged with support services for an extended period and whose experience of VAWG intersects with severe disadvantage, increasing their vulnerability and risk, which fills a gap in services that was identified in the VAWG strategy.
- This project is now in the inception stage and will be fully operational by April 2019.

Safe and Together (SaT)

- In line with Life Chances recommendations, work will commence to implement the Safe and Together Model in 2019.
- The 2017 report on the Joint Targeted Area Inspections (JTAs) of children and Domestic Abuse (DA) recommends paying more attention to the emotional, psychological and practical needs of children.
- SaT provides a framework for addressing these concerns and over 20 years has amassed a strong evidence-base in improving outcomes for children. Key activity to:
  - Aim to keep the child safe and together with the non-abusing parent, promoting children's safety, stability and trauma-recovery;
  - Endeavour to develop strengths-based partnerships with non-abusing parents, promoting child-centred risk assessment through mutual information sharing;
  - Aim to intervene with the perpetrator to reduce risk and harm to the child.